HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D.C., 11 December 1964

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1_DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 25 July 1963, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against an enemy is awarded posthumously to:

Major Charles L. Kelly, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, and while serving as an Aircraft Commander, on 1 July 1964. Major Kelly demonstrated exceptional courage, strong determination, and complete disregard for his own personal safety while participating in an aerial medical mission to evacuate wounded soldiers from an area under heavy attack by hostile forces. With unique professional skill and full knowledge of the intense ground fire and the immediate proximity of the enemy, he landed the unarmed helicopter ambulance close to the wounded men in the exposed area. Although the ground advisor warned him of the grave danger and recommended departure, Major Kelly refused to leave without the wounded soldiers and succeeded in loading them aboard the helicopter moments before he was mortally wounded by hostile gun fire. Major Kelly's extraordinary heroic actions, valiant efforts, and deep concern for his fellow man are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself, the United States Army Medical Service, and the armed forces of his country.

II._DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 25 July 1963, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action is awarded, posthumously, to:

First Lieutenant Harold L. MeNeil, , Artillery, United States Army, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving an armed hostile force in the Republic of Viet-

nam on 12 August 1964. As Pilot of a UH-1B helicopter, Lieutenant McNeil demonstrated decisive leadership, fortitude, and professional skill while participating in a reconnaissance mission into an assault zone in support of a military operation conducted by the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam. When the lead aircraft of the reconnaissance team was struck by hostile ground fire, he bravely flew his helicopter into the combat zone to provide cover for the stricken aircraft. As he skillfully rolled the nose of his helicopter into a firing attitude, an enemy missile penetrated the windshield of the aircraft and lodged in his body. Although the physical reaction caused him to release the controls of the aircraft, he quickly reassumed them, completely ignoring his own serious injury. He then instructed the copilot to take control of the aircraft while he defended the crew and the friendly forces by firing a pair of rockets which silenced a hostile machinegun. His courage, determination, and valiant efforts prevented the destruction of two aircraft and saved the lives of seven men at the sacrifice of his own. Lieutenant MoNeil's extraordinary heroic conduct and conspicuous gallantry are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

III_DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility is awarded to:

Major General Horace F. Bigelow, United States Army. October 1954 to October 1964.

Major General Richard Collins, 1955 to November 1964. , United States Army. December

IV_SILVER STAR. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918, the Silver Star (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for gallantry in action is awarded posthumously to:

Major Joseph W. Burkett. , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 18 July 1964, and serving as a Senior Advisor to a Vietnamese Ranger Battalion. Upon learning that a district headquarters in a Vietnamese city was under heavy attack by a hostile force of approximately seven hundred, Major Burkett unhesitatingly volunteered to participate in the support effort to relieve the besieged city. He bravely placed himself in a lead position to advise his Vietnamese counterparts and, as the support element neared its objective, it was suddenly ambushed by an overwhelming number of enemy troops which delivered a devastating volume of intense gun fire from well-prepared positions. Then, with fortitude, determination, and complete disregard for his own personal safety, Major Burkett exposed himself to this barrage of weapons fire while assisting in reorganizing the unit and encouraging the friendly troops to pursue their objective. Although subjected to the enslaught of enemy gun fire; he courageously continued his advisory efforts until mortally wounded. Major Burkett's conspicuous gallantry in action is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

V_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 posthumously to:

Second Lieutenant William B. Carothorne, , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations on 30 June 1964, in the Republic of Vietnam. Acting as an aircraft commander on a UH-1B aircraft, Lieutenant Cawthorne displayed fortitude, perseverance, and professional skill while providing armed escort for helicopters participating in a resupply mission in support of the ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam. When the helicopters became the target of sporadic small arms fire, he skillfully maneuvered his aircraft close to the terrain to cover the departure of the cargo helicopters from the landing zone. Although he sustained a critical bullet wound as his aircraft crashed into rugged terrain, he succeeded in freeing himself from the demolished aircraft. Despite his own mortal wounds, he continued his courageous efforts by successfully evacuating the injured pilot moments before the aircraft was engulfed in flames. His bravery, determination, and unselfish actions assisted the Vietnamese forces in accomplishing their objectives and saved the life of a fellow soldier at the sacrifice of his own. Lieutenant Cawthorne's conspicuous gallantry is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

VI_SILVER STAR. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918, the Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded posthumously to:

Captain Billy T. Hatfield, , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 13 July 1964, and serving as an Intelligence Advisor to a Chief of a Vietnamese Sector. Upon learning that a district headquarters in a Vietnamese city was under heavy attack by a hostile force of approximately seven hundred, Captain Hatfield unhesitatingly volunteered to participate in the support effort to relieve the besieged city. He bravely placed himself in a lead position to advise his Vietnamese counterparts and, as the support element neared its objective, it was suddenly ambushed by an overwhelming number of enemy troops which delivered a devastating volume of intense gun fire from well-prepared positions. Then, with fortitude, determination, and complete disregard for his own personal safety, Captain Hatfield exposed himself to this barrage of weapons fire while assisting in reorganizing the unit and encouraging the friendly troops to pursue their objectives. Although subjected to the onslaught of enemy gun fire, he courageously continued his advisory efforts until mortally wounded. Captain Hatfield's conspicuous gallantry in action is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

VII_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 posthumously to:

Major Charles L. Kelly, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 19 June 1964, and serving as an Aircraft Commander. Major Kelly displayed professional skill, fortitude, and determination while participating in an aerial medical mission to evacuate several critically wounded Vietnamese troops. Although his first attempt to land the helicopter ambulance was prevented by intense enemy action, he returned within the hour and succeeded in maneuvering the aircraft into the area. As the small arms, auto-

matic weapons fire, and mortar rounds fell near the aircraft, he exposed himself to the danger while assisting the wounded men on board the helicopter ambulance. When a round of ammunition hit the main fuel drain valve of the aircraft during the evacuation operation, he quickly assessed the situation and, through his decision that the patients on board be flown out immediately for medical treatment, the helicopter landed at a medical facility with a few minutes of fuel to spare. Through his courageous and unselfish actions the wounded men received timely medical aid and many lives were saved. Major Kelly's conspicuous gallantry is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

VIII_SILVER STAR. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918, the Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded, posthumously, to:

, Infantry, United States Army, dis-Captain Richard T. Lynch, tinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 10 September 1964. As Senior Advisor to a ranger battalion of the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam, Captain Lynch displayed fortitude, professional skill, and perseverance while accompanying the battalion on a search and clear operation. Within 10 minutes after the battalion's landing from Regional Force boats, the forward elements received sniper fire. Captain Lunch immediately exposed himself to the danger by taking a lead position with the battalion commander to assist him with tactical advice and to encourage him to maintain contact with the hostile forces. Although the battalion commander succeeded in establishing flank security and automatic weapons deployment to cover the forward movement, as well as maintaining light contact with the enemy, the forward company suddenly encountered heavy automatic weapons and small arms fire directly ahead from an enemy unit of platoon size. As the enemy weapons fire intensified and the battalion sustained heavy casualties, Captain Lynch bravely remained in a semi-exposed position to observe the enemy activity and to provide his counterpart with sound tactical advice. Despite the constant enemy fire, he continued to demonstrate his courageous actions and to inspire the friendly Vietnamese forces until he was mortally wounded. Captain Lynch's conspicuous gallantry is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military forces.

IX. 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 posthumously to:

Captain Richard M. Sroka, , Artillery, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 13 July 1964, and serving as a Senior Advisor to a Vietnamese Ranger Battalion. Upon learning that a district headquarters in a Vietnamese city was under heavy attack by a hostile force of approximately seven hundred, Captain Sroka unhesitatingly volunteered to participate in the support effort to relieve the besieged city. He bravely placed himself in a lead position to advise his Vietnamese counterparts and, as the support element neared its objective, it was suddenly ambushed by an overwhelming number of enemy troops which delivered a devastating volume of intense gun fire from well-prepared positions. Then, with fortitude, determination, and complete disregard for his own personal safety, Captain Sroka exposed himself to this

barrage of weapons fire while assisting in reorganizing the unit and encouraging the friendly troops to pursue their objective. Although subjected to the onslaught of enemy gun fire, he courageously continued his advisory efforts until mortally wounded. Captain Sroka's conspicuous gallantry in action is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

X_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:

Captain Donald S. Cunningham. , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 4 April 1964 in connection with military operations involving an opposing force in the Republic of Vietnam, As an Advisor to a Vietnamese infantry regiment, Captain Cunningham was accompanying the friendly element on a relief mission when the regiment suddealy encountered two superior battalions of enemy forces. As the regiment was subjected to an onslaught of intense automatic weapons fire and mortars from the front and both flanks, Captain Cunningham demonstrated outstanding professional skill and directed the unit to full back to a nearby woodline and assume a temporary defensive position. Then, with complete disregard for his own life, he moved from soldier to soldier, encouraging them to return the fire and to advance. When an aircraft and two armed helicopters arrived in the operational area to provide support during the ensuing fire fight, Captain Cunningham bravely exposed himself to the hostile gun fire to establish radio contact with the aircraft and direct the support actions. As the two armed helicopters returned to the scene of the battle after departing for a resupply of ammunition, Captain Cunningham again displayed fortitude and perseverance by continuing to expose himself to the enemy fire to direct the aircraft to the targets. Although he was seriously wounded during his inspiring and courageous actions, he continued his valiant efforts by giving appropriate orders to his radio operator to insure victory for the friendly forces. Captain Cunningham's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroic conduct are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

Sergeant Peter W. Milbauer, , United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 30 August 1963. As a passenger on board a CH-21 helicopter, Sergeant Milbauer was participating in a mission to support the ground forces of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam when another United States Army helicopter crashed in the midst of extremely heavy hostile gun fire. As soon as his pilot landed the helicopter in the combat zone to assist in the evacuation of the crew members and equipment of the downed aircraft, Sergeant Milbauer swiftly left the aircraft, ran through the intense gun fire, and assisted in evacuating the injured crew members. When the hostile gun fire increased in intensity within close proximity of his position, he defended his fellow soldiers by returning the gun fire. He then continued to display his fortitude and complete disregard for his own personal safety by returning to the wreckage three times to assist in carrying the injured men away from the flanking gun fire. Sergeant Milbauer's unselfish actions and conspicuous gallantry in this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

, Transportation Corps, United States Captain Carl W. Strever. Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations on 19 October 1963, in the Republic of Vietnam. As Pilot of a CH-21 helicopter, Captain Strever displayed fortitude, perseverance, and professional skill while participating in a troop airlift operation in support of the ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam. When the lead aircraft was struck by small arms and automatic weapons fire during the first landing and rendered incapable of further flight, coming to rest on its right side. Captain Strever quickly assessed the danger of the situation and maneuvered his helicopter into a position between the downed aircraft and the source of the hostile gun fire to afford the crew protection. As a medical helicopter arrived on the scene to evacuate the stricken personnel, he continued to use his helicopter as a barrier against the hostile ground fire while the evacuation was conducted. Then, when the machine gunner of his aircraft was critically wounded during the action, Captain Strever left the cockpit, manned the machinegun, and defended his fellow soldiers by returning the fire until all the ammunition was expended. Although struck by shrapnel from hostile rounds, he completely disregarded his own wounds, and did not request the copilot to make the takeoff until all of the crew of the demolished aircraft were evacuated while he remained with the seriously injured gunner to administer first aid. Captain Strever's unselfish actions and conspicuous gallantry are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military

Captain Donald F. Van Eynde, , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 14 May 1964, as a Unit Advisor to a Ranger Battalion of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. Captain Van Eynde was accompanying elements of the unit on a mission to relieve a besieged hamlet when this relief force was suddenly ambushed by hostile forces and subjected to heavy mortar and automatic weapons fire. During the ensuing engagement. Captain Van Eynde displayed determination, professional skill, and fortitude while continuously exposing himself to the intense gun fire to estimate the situation, to recommend appropriate action to his counterpart, and to assist in moving the troops to a defilade position. When his Assistant Unit Advisor was wounded. Captain Van Eynde carried and assisted him across two barriers and through an area of heavy automatic weapons fire to a small group of rangers who were making a withdrawal. Then when his fellow officer was unable to maintain the pace of the withdrawing rangers, Captain Van Eynde again displayed complete disregard for his own safety, remained with his assistant, defended their position by returning the hostile gun fire, evaded the enemy, and assisted the wounded officer through eight kilometers of jungle to safety. His brave actions, perseverance, and personal example were an inspiration to the Vietnamese forces and served to prevent the capture of his assistant and the annihilation of the unit. Captain Van Eynde's conspicuous gallantry is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Specialist Four Brayton Witherell, II, (then Private First Class), United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations in Vietnam on 30 August 1963. As a crew member on board a CH-21 helicopter, Specialist Witherell was participating in a mission to support the ground forces of the Army of the Republic of Viet-

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nam when another United States Army belicopter crashed in the midst of extremely heavy hostile gun fire. As soon as his pilot landed the helicopter in the combat zone to assist in the evacuation of the crew members and equipment of the downed aircraft, Specialist Witherell swiftly left the aircraft, ran through the intense gun fire, and evacuated an injured crew member. Althrough he was wounded through the leg while attempting to return to the downed aircraft, he ignored his own injury and defended his fellow soldiers by returning the gun fire until the evacuation operation was completed. Specialist Witherell's fortitude, unselfish actions, and conspicuous gallantry in this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

XI_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:

Colonel Bernard B. Abrains, Ordinance Corps, United States Army. July 1962 to July 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service from 18 July 1962 to 25 July 1964, as announced in General Orders Number 87, Headquarters United States Army Supply and Maintenance Command, Washington, D.C., dated 20 May 1964.)

Lieutenant Colonel George E. Allen, Military Police Corps, United States Army. July 1961 to October 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) to Colonel Allen for meritorious service during the period July 1961 to September 1964 as announced in General Orders Number 122, Headquarters U.S. Army Ryukyo Islands, APO 831, San Francisco, California, dated 28 September 1964.)

Colonel Hugh D. Avary, gust 1956 to July 1964. Dental Corps, United States Army. Au-

Colonel Robert C. Barthle, September 1960 to July 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto E. Benitez, , Medical Corps, United States Army, July 1959 to November 1964.

Colonel Trygve O. Berge, Medical Service Corps, United States

Army. September 1961 to October 1964.

Colonel Edward D. Chase, Dental Corps, United States Army.

July 1958 to November 1964.

Chief Warrant Officer Alvin M. Dawson; United States Army.

August 1958 to October 1964.

Colonel Michael R. DeCarlo, Chemical Corps, United States Army.

July 1962 to October 1964.

Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Lewis M. Durdon,
Army. October 1954 to November 1964. (This award supersedes
the award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Chaplain Durdon for meritorious service during the period
19 August 1955 to 29 February 1960 as announced in General Orders
Number 34, Headquarters, Fort Leonard Wood, dated 29 February
1960 and the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)
for meritorious service during the period April 1960 to March 1963

- as announced in General Orders Number 42, Headquarters, Northern Area Command, dated 13 May 1963.)
- Colonel Stanley W. Deiuban, Corps of Engineers, United States
 Army. January 1957 to July 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Stephen W. Edelen, , Armor, United States
 Army. August 1962 to November 1964.
- Colonel Raymond F. Field, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1960 to June 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Harold O. Finlayson, Transportation Corps, United States Army. August 1962 to July 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Paul M. Fletcher, , Infantry, United States Army. July 1961 to July 1964.
- Colonel William T. Gaudy, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. July 1953 to November 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Colonel Gaudy for meritorious service during the period 6 July 1953 to 26 May 1955 as announced in General Orders Number 7, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of The Surgeon General, dated 9 June 1959.)
- Major General Elmer J. Gibson, United States Army. August 1962 to October 1964.
- Colonel Paul Godbey, Artillery, United States Army. September 1958 to October 1964.
- Colonel Raymond H. Goodrich, , Signal Corps, United States Army. August 1955 to October 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service from 12 September 1960 to 4 September 1962, as announced in General Orders Number 62, Headquarters, Fort Monmouth, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, dated 11 December 1962.)
- Colonel Richard J. Grondona, , Ordnance Corps, United States Army, March 1959 to November 1964.
- Colonel John F. Hagan, Jr., , Transportation Corps, United States Army. November 1960 to October 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel James W. Heath, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. November 1962 to October 1964.
- Colonel Leo V. Holly.

 , Finance Corps, United States Army. February 1958 to July 1964. (This award supersedes awards of the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 5 February 1958 to 22 May 1960, as announced in General Orders Number 55, Headquarters, Second United States Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, dated 25 May 1960, and Army Commendation Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 1 June 1960 to 29 June 1962, as announced in General Order Number 24, Office of the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, dated 12 June 1962.)
- Lieutenant Colonel Elizabeth P. Hoisington. , Women's Army Corps, United States Army. May 1961 to July 1964.
- Colonel Holman D. Hoover, , Infantry, United States Army. June 1959 to November 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Donald W. Hyler, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. May 1962 to October 1964.

- Colonel Onas L. Johns, 1959 to July 1964.
 - 1959 to July 1964.
 onel James R. Kent, , Infantry, United States Army. May 1961
- Colonel James R. Kent, to July 1964.
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Dental Corps. United States Army. June

- Major Herbert M. Kesselring, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. May 1963 to December 1963.
- Lieutenant Colonel Bryan H. Leeper, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. June 1963 to June 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Colonel Leeper for meritorious service during the period 21 June 1963 to 1 June 1964 as announced in General Orders Number 55, Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, dated 3 June 1964.)
- Major Robert Leider, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 July 1962 to July 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from July 1962 to July 1964, as announced in General Orders Number 72, Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, dated 31 August 1964.)
- Lieutenant Colonel O. J. LeVan, Artillery, United States Army.

 June 1959 to July 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Sue Lynch, , Women's Army Corps, United States Army. January 1961 to October 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Jesse J. Mayes, , Artillery, United States Army. January 1959 to November 1964.
- Colonel Maurice A. Meador, Dental Corps, United States Army.

 January 1956 to October 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. Morehouse, Artillery, United States
 Army. July 1961 to May 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Morris, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. September 1962 to May 1964.
- Major Harris R. Munch, , Infantry, United States Army. September 1961 to May 1963.
- Colonel Philip S. Pomeroy, Jr., Army. April 1962 to June 1964.
- Colonel Charles H. Pratt, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. August 1959 to September 1964.
- Colonel Gene Quinn, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. August 1955 to October 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Winifred G. Riley, Army Medical Specialist Corps, United States Army. July 1955 to November 1964.
- Colonel Robert O. Rupp, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. August 1959 to October 1964.
- Licutenant Colonel Edward F. Scanlan, Jr., Signal Corps, United States Army. August 1963 to October 1964.
- Colonel Henry C. Schrader, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1962 to August 1964.
- Colonel Robert B. Shira, , Dental Corps, United States Army. July 1954 to November 1964.
- Colonel Merton Singer, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. July 1953 to October 1964.

- Colonel Ralph H. Smith, Transportation Corps, United States Army. June 1960 to October 1964.
- Colonel John O. Speedie, ary 1964 to June 1964.
- Colonel Walter A. Taylor, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. August 1960 to October 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Emil M. Ulanowicz, Army. August 1961 to May 1964.
- Colonel Jess P. Unger, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 August 1960 to May 1964.
- Colonel Bruce H. Vail, , Signal Corps, United States Army. October 1963 to August 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Colonel Vail for meritorious service during the period 28 October 1963 to 31 August 1964 as announced in General Orders Number 148, Headquarters, United States Army Supply and Maintenance Command, dated 14 July 1964.)
- Colonel Edmund H. Van Dervort, , Dental Corps, United States Army. May 1956 to November 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 22 May 1956 to 10 June 1959, as announced in General Orders Number 125, Headquarters, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, New Jersey, dated 10 June 1959.)
- Colonel William P. Wansboro, , Infantry, United States Army.

 August 1961 to June 1964.
- Lieutenant Colonel Jack W. Warner, Artillery, United States
 Army. October 1961 to July 1964.
- Colonel Raymond S. Webster, , Infantry, United States Army. July 1960 to June 1964.
- Colonel Bland West, , Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army. May 1956 to November 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Colonel West for meritorious service during the period 1 July 1962 to 18 September 1963 as announced in General Orders Number 28, Office of The Judge Advocate General, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 18 September 1963.)
- Colonel George H. Young, Jr., August 1962 to March 1964.
- Colonel John W. Yow, Armor, United States Army. September 1960 to September 1964.
- 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:
 - Colonel Robert J. Bennett, , Armor, United States Army. June 1960 to July 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 27 June 1960 to 6 July 1963 and from 27 January 1964 to 8 June 1964, as announced in General Orders Number 69, Headquarters, United States Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, dated 26 May 1964.)

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- Colonel John L. Davids, 1962 to November 1964.
- Colonel George A. Douglass, 1962 to November 1964.
- Colonel James W. Edwards, 1954 to September 1964.
- Colonel Jack C. Fuson, , Transportation Corps, United States
 Army. July 1962 to September 1964. (This award supersedes the
 Army Commendation Medal awarded as an interim award to Colonel
 Fuson by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the

, Infantry, United States Army. October

, Infantry, United States Army. July

, Infantry, United States Army. July

- Army, for this same period of service.)

 Colonel Jules E. Gonseth, Jr., , Signal Corps, United States Army.

 August 1963 to September 1964.
- Colonel James D. Hand, Artillery, United States Army. September 1962 to November 1964.
- Colonel George P. Miller, , Military Police Corps, United States Army. January 1960 to November 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Colonel Miller for meritorious service during the period 29 June 1960 to 9 May 1962 as announced in General Orders Number 227. Headquarters, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, New Jersey, dated 14 June 1962.)
- Colonel Robert B. Miller, , Signal Corps, United States Army. February 1954 to July 1964. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service from 24 April 1961 to 31 July 1964, as announced in General Orders Number 93, Headquarters U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command, Washington, D.C., dated 2 June 1964.)
- Brigadier General George G. O'Connor, , United States Army.

 July 1962 to July 1964.
- Colonel John C. Patterson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. August 1962 to July 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Colonel Patterson for meritorious service during the period 15 August 1962 to 30 June 1963 as announced in General Orders Number 80. Headquarters, United States Army Supply and Maintenance Command, dated 25 July 1963.)
- Colonel Benjamin W. Saurel, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. April 1946 to November 1964.
- Colonel Luther R. Seibert, United States Marine Corps. July 1961 to November 1964.
- Colonel John A. Stahl, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1959 to November 1964.
- XII_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:

Marshal Nelson de Mello, Brazilian Army. July 1945 to September 1962.

- General Abdolhossein Hedjasi, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces. March 1961 to March 1964.
- Lieutenant General Gustave C. Wagner, Belgian Army. December 1958 to December 1963.
- 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 Commander) (Second Award) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:
 - Brigadier General Alfred Zerbel, German Army. October 1960 to March
- 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 Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Brigadier General Salvatore Arcovito, Italian Army. August 1962 to October 1963.

Brigadier General Ernesto Pacha Delgado, Spanish Army. April 1961 to March 1964.

Colonel Adnan Ersoz, Turkish Army. October 1960 to August 1962.

Brigadier General Yves J. M. LeVacon, , French Army. September 1962 to September 1964.

Colonel Alberto Li Gobbi, Italian Army. September 1960 to October 1963. Colonel German Hepp Walter, Chilean Army. March 1961 to April 1963.

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 (Degree of Officer) (Second Award) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Rear Admiral Hyun Si Hak, Republic of Korea Navy. September 1962 to March 1963.

5. 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:

Captain Jaime Valderrama Gil, Colombian Army. January 1961 to June

Lieutenant Colonel Manoel Massilon Martins, Brazilian Army. July 1962 to May 1964.

XIII_DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Captain Michael N. Antoniou, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. 26 September 1964.

Major John A. Johnston, Transportation Corps, United States Army. 15 September and 19 September 1964.

Chief Warrant Officer Emery E. Nelson, Transportation Corps, United States Army. 7 October 1964.

Chief Warrant Officer Joseph O. Watts, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. 23 September 1964.

Captain William L. Welter, Jr., States Army. 7 October 1984.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Captain Jack A. Walker, , Infantry, United States Army. 24
August 1963.

XIV_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 posthumously to:

Private Lonnie E. Shrum, , United States Army, while serving as a member of Battery A, 3d Howitzer Battalion, 3d Artillery, Fort Knox, Kentucky, distinguished himself by heroism on 23 June 1964, in Lake Erie, near Squaw Camp Beach, Ohio. Private Shrum was a member of a swimming party when he heard calls for help from a fellow soldier swimming in the waters of Lake Erie. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, he jumped off a raft and swam toward the drowning man in an attempt to save him despite the high waves and strong undercurrents. Upon reaching the soldier, he succeeded in keeping him afloat for a short time and continued his courageous actions until his efforts were in vain as both of them disappeared beneath the surface. Private Shrum's heroic actions and self-sacrifice are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

XV_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 posthumously to:

Second Lieutenant Norton B. Wilson, Jr., Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on 30 March 1964, near Kirchgoens, Germany, while serving as Platoon Leader, 3d Platoon, 2d Battalion, 36th Infantry, United States Forces, Europe. Lieutenant Wilson was conducting a rond march along a double track railroad bed when he noticed that the soldier acting as rear guard had failed to see an approaching train. Although he ran at full speed toward the guard and shouted warnings, the man apparently did not hear him and remained on the tracks. Upon reaching the guard and realizing the great danger to him, Lieutenant Wilson completely disregarded his own personal safety and attempted to save the life of his fellow soldier by pushing him out of the path of the oncoming train at the sacrifice of his own life. Lieutenant Wilson's unselfish actions and heroic conduct are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

XVI_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:

Staff Sergeant William R. Cox, , United States Army, as a member of the Airborne Training Group, Airborne-Air Mobility Department, United States Army Infantry School, distinguished himself by heroism on

11 May 1964, near Fort Benning, Georgia. As Jumpmaster, Sergeant Cow was flying to a drop zone with a group of students who were to perform their first of five qualifying parachute jumps when the aircraft developed engine trouble, crashed, and burned. Prior to crash, he calmly assisted in the direction of all safety measures and kept panic to a minimum. After the initial impact, he completely directed his own personal safety, ignored his own injuries, immediately directed evacuation operations, and remained in the flaming aircraft until all of the wounded and survivors were cleared of the wreckage. His sound judgment, courageous actions, and professional skill in this emergency prevented the loss of a great number of lives among his fellow soldiers. Sergeant Cox's heroic conduct is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

, United States Army, as Specialist Four Robert K. Dewey, a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Army Aerial Support Center, distinguished himself by heroism near St. Andre, France, on 15 February 1964. Specialist Dewey was driving his automobile on a road in France when he noticed smoke coming from the direction of an Army helicopter which had descended into a wheat field. He immediately drove his car across a plowed field to reach the helicopter and, upon arriving at the scene, saw the aircraft completely enveloped in flames. Then, with complete disregard for his own personal safety and ignoring the extreme hazard, he rushed toward the aircraft and assisted three injured men in getting away from the crash site. He then placed the injured personnel in his car and drove them to the nearest military hospital for medical treatment. Specialist Dewey's unselfish actions and heroic conduct in this emergency are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

Master Sergeant Peter K. Giuchici, , United States Army, as a member of the Sixth United States Army Advanced Marksmanship Training Unit. Fort Ord. California, distinguished himself by heroism on 3 September 1964, near Canute, Oklahoma. While driving west on a United States highway, Sergeant Giuchioi voluntarily and courageously assisted a Deputy United States Marshal and his assistant who had been overpowered in an automobile by three prisoners. Upon observing a violent struggle in another car on the opposite side of the road, Sergeant Giuchici immediately stopped his vehicle and took a pistol from his car to assist the law officers. Although the prisoners had shot the Deputy United States Marshal and were using chains to beat the wounded officer and his assistant during the ensuing fight in progress outside of the automobile, Sergeant Giuchici attempted to cross the highway while fired upon by the prisoners. Then, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, he returned the fire and, as he advanced across the highway, the prisoners threw the wounded officers into a ditch and made their escape with the Marshal's automobile. Sergeant Giuchici quickly obtained the services of a passing motorist to transfer the wounded officers to a hospital while he reported the incident to the proper authorities. By his fortitude, perserverance, and positive actions, he assisted materially in saving the lives of the two United States law officers. Sergeant Giuchioi's heroic conduct and deep concern for his fellow man are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect distinct credit upon himself and the military service. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Sergeant Giuchici-for bravery

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above and beyond the call of duty on 3 September 1964 as announced in General Orders Number 53, Headquarters, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, dated 22 October 1964.)

Platoon Sergeant Timothy Hightower, , United States Army, as a member of Company C, 2d Battalion, 15th Armor, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself by heroism at a noncommissioned officers club in Korea on 8 March 1964. While serving as Master of Arms, Sergeant Hightower observed a hysterical soldier enter the club with a grenade in his hands which were positioned to release the safety pin and heard his open threats to those present. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Hightower unhesitatingly grasped both hands of the soldier to prevent the release of the safety pin and simultaneously shouted an evacuation warning to persons in the club. After a lengthy struggle and persuasive talk with the berserk soldier. he succeeded in disarming the man and removing him from the club. His sound judgment, courage, and prompt action averted the possible loss of life and damage to Government property. Sergeant Hightower's heroic conduct in this dangerous situation is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Private First Class Franklin G. Mead, , United States Army. distinguished himself by heroism on 11 March 1964 at Pier 4, New York, while serving as a Military Police at the Brooklyn Army Terminal, New York. When Private Mead was informed at midnight that a man had fallen from an unlighted pier into the icy waters of New York Bay, he immediately drove to the scene to render assistance. Upon learning that the victim, a Navy man. was too numb from exposure to respond to the rescue techniques of the personnel on the pier, Private Mead completely disregarded his own personal safety, volunteered to be lowered into the water to tie a line around the waist of the man trapped in a narrow opening between a barge and the pier, and succeeded in his efforts. Then, when the rescue party on the pier was unable to haul both of them from the water at the same time, Private Mead ignored the danger of being crushed between the barge and pier by water movement, and unhesitatingly released himself from the line to permit the Navy man to be pulled to safety first. Private Mead's heroic action in this hazardous rescue mission reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Platoon Sergeant Howard G. Miller, , United States Army, as a member of the Airborne Training Group, Airborne-Air Mobility Department, United States Army Infantry School, distinguished himself by heroism on 11 May 1964, near Fort Benning, Georgia. As a Noncommissioned Safety Officer, Sergeant Miller was flying to a drop zone with a group of students who were to perform their first of five qualifying parachute jumps when the aircraft developed engine trouble, crashed, and burned. Prior to the crash, he calmly assisted in the direction of all safety measures and kept panic to a minimum. After the initial impact, he completely disregarded his own personal safety and assisted in the evacuation of students from the burning wreckage. Throughout the dangerous operation, he continued to display his fortitude and perseverance by re-entering the burning aircraft to personally remove other trapped students from the wreckage, and by assisting in the attempts to control the fire despite the danger of a gasoline explosion. His sound judgment, courageous actions, and professional skill in this emergency prevented the loss of a great number of lives among his fellow soldiers. Sergeant Miller's heroic conduct is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects

great credit upon himself and the military service.

Specialist Five Acese A. Oscimalo, . United States Army, while serving as a member of Battery B, 2d Missile Battalion (NIKE-HER-CULES), 51st Artillery, Fort Cronkhite, California, distinguished himself by heroism on 23 May 1964, in San Francisco, California. Specialist Osoimalo was in an audience watching a show when fire broke out on the stage in a Parish Hall in San Francisco. After helping his wife crawl to safety, he completely disregarded his own personal safety and re-entered the blazing building to rescue a child that was screaming for help. Despite the flames and dense smoke, he located the child and succeeded in bringing him to safety before he collapsed himself from the severe burns he sustained during his courageous actions. Specialist Osoimalo's heroic conduct and deep concern for others in this emergency are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Richardson, , Medical Service Corps. United States Army, as a member of the 45th Company, 4th Student Battalion. The Student Brigade, United States Army Infantry School, distinguished himself by heroism on 11 May 1964, near Fort Benning, Georgia. As an airborne student, Lieutenant Richardson was flying to a drop zone to perform his first of five qualifying parachute jumps when the aircraft developed engine trouble, crashed, and burned. After the initial impact, he succeeded in escaping from the burning wreckage. Then, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, he re-entered the flaming aircraft to rescue students still trapped in the wreckage and continued his courageous efforts until the flames became too intense to continue the search. Lieutenant Richardson's unselfish actions and heroic conduct in this emergency are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

Sergeant Paul L. Woods, , United States Army, as a member of the Airborne Training Group, Airborne-Air Mobility Department, United States Army Infantry School, distinguished himself by heroism on 11 May 1964, near Fort Benning, Georgia. As a Noncommissioned Safety Officer. Sergeant Woods was flying to a drop zone with a group of students who were to perform their first of five qualifying parachute jumps when the aircraft developed engine trouble, crashed, and burned. Prior to the crash, he calmly assisted in the direction of all safety measures and kept panic to a minimum. After the initial impact, he completely disregarded his own personal safety and assisted in the evacuation of students from the burning wreckage. Throughout the dangerous operation, he continued to display his fortitude and perseverance by re-entering the burning aircraft to personally remove other trapped students from the wreckage despite the danger of a gasoline explosion. His sound judgment, courageous actions, and professional skill in this emergency prevented the loss of a great number of lives among his fellow soldiers. Sergeant Woods' heroic conduct is in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

XVII_BRONZE STAR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

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Sergeant First Class Bernard B. Brown, , United States Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 25 April 1964 while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in the Republic of Vietnam. As a member of Advisory Team 28, United States Army Element, Military Assistance Advisory Group to Vietnam, Sergeant Brown displayed fortitude, perseverance, and professional skill. He was accompanying a Vietnamese Infantry squad on a military operation when hostile forces halted the squad's movement by a daylight attack. Despite the language barrier, he urged the unit forward by using hand signals and encouraged them to pursue their objective while exposed to hostile gun fire. His able direction of the operations enabled the friendly forces to evacuate a wounded Vietnamese soldier from an area close to the enemy position. By his personal example, professional advice, and devotion to duty, he succeeded in rallying the Vietnamese forces which resulted in the accomplishment of their mission. Sergeant Brown's heroic conduct and outstanding performance of duty during this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant Major Kenneth W. Cooper, , Infantry, United States: Army, as a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battle Group, 4th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself by heroic achievement while engaged in military operations against an opposing force on 30 July 1963, in Korea. Upon learning that an armed North Korean patrol had been sighted in a village in the Republic of Korea, Sergeant Cooper unhesitatingly volunteered to join the skirmish line to drive out the hostile forces. When the hostile forces failed to respond to his appeals to cease fire, he organized a search to locate the hostile agents. Although a fellow soldier and one of the Republic of Korea national policemen close to him were suddenly felled by hostile gun fire, he displayed coolness and fortitude, made his way toward the direction of the gun fire, and participated in locating the hostile force. Despite the gun fire and his exposed position, he completely disregarded his own personal safety and succeeded in preventing the hostile action from materializing further. His courage, professional competence, and devotion to duty served to avert further casualties to his unit and contributed in great measure to the successful accomplishment of the mission. Sergeant Cooper's heroic actions in this hazardous situation reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal for heroic achievement on 30 July 1963, as announced in General Orders Number 104, Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, APO 24, dated 15 October 1963.)

Private First Class Robert E. Eldridge, , Infantry, United States Army, as a member of Company E, 2d Battle Group, 4th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself by heroic achievement while engaged in military operations against an opposing force on 30 July 1963, in Korea. Upon learning that an armed North Korean patrol had been sighted in a village in the Republic of Korea, Private Eldridge unhesitatingly volunteered to join the skirmish line to drive out the hostile forces. When a fellow soldier and one of the Republic of Korea national policemen close to him were suddenly felled by hostile gun fire during the advance, he displayed coolness and fortitude, made his way toward the direction of the gun fire, and participated in locating the hostile forces. Despite the gun fire and his exposed position, he

completely disregarded his own personal safety and prevented hostile action from materializing. His courage, professional competence, and devotion to duty served to avert further casualties to his unit and contributed in great measure to the successful accomplishment of the mission. Private Eldridge's heroic actions in this hazardous situation reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes award of the Army Commendation Medal for heroic achievement on 30 July 1963, as announced in General Orders Number 104, Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division, APO 24, dated 15 October 1963.)

First Lieutenant Thomas N. Pattie, , Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement while engaged in military operations against an opposing armed force on 2 January 1964, in the Republic of Vietnam. As an Assistant Advisor to a Vietnamese battalion, Lieutenant Pattie demonstrated fortitude, professional skill, and perseverance when the unit came under heavy enemy fire while conducting a "Search and Clear" operation. When sniper fire prevented the perimeter company from providing support and the utility tactical transports were called in to suppress the hostile action, Lieutenant Pattie seized a radio, rushed to an open clearing vantage point, and succeeded in directing the strike operations of the utility tactical transports despite his exposure to the enemy gun fire. His professional competence, devotion to duty, and brave actions inspired his Vietnamese counterparts and enabled the battalion to reorganize their defenses and proceed to their objective. Lieutenant Pattie's heroic conduct and outstanding performance of duty in this hazardous situation reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

First Lieutenant William G. Privette, , United States Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 25 April 1964 while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in the Republic of Vietnam. As an Assistant Infantry Battalion Advisor, Advisory Team 47, United States Army Element, Military Assistance Advisory Group to Vietnam, Lieutenant Privette demonstrated fortitude, professional skill, and perseverance during a military operation. He bravely accompanied a Vietnamese armored carrier unit with a mission of evacuating their wounded and dead from an area close to hostile forces well-entrenched in a hillside position. As the unit approached the area, he displayed complete disregard for his own personal safety, dismounted from the carrier and, despite the language barrier, urged the carrier crew forward and encouraged them to pursue their objective while exposed to hostile gun fire. His able direction of the operations enabled the friendly forces to evacuate a wounded Vietnamese soldier from the area of enemy action. By his personal example, professional competence, and devotion to duty, he contributed to the success of the mission. Lieutenant Privette's heroic conduct and outstanding performance of duty during this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Tarbet, Jr., , Armor, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 25 April 1964 while military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in the Republic of Vietnam. As an Assistant Infantry Battalion Advisor, Advisory Team 47, United States Army Element, Military Assistance Advisory Group to Vietnam, Lieutenant Tarbet demonstrated professional skill, courage, and determination during a military operation. He bravely accompanied a Viet-

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namese armored carrier unit with a mission of evacuating their wounded and dead from an area close to hostile forces well-entrenched in a hillside position. As the unit approached the area, he displayed complete disregard for his own personal safety, dismounted from the carrier and, despite the language barrier, urged the carrier crew forward and encouraged them to pursue their objective while exposed to hostile gun fire. While dismounted and void of cover, he continued his courageous efforts by applying first aid to a wounded soldier and assisting him to the safety of an armored carrier. By his personal example, professional competence, and devotion to duty, he contributed to the success of the mission. Licutenant Tarbet's heroic conduct and outstanding performance of duty during this hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

XVIII._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, an Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major John G. Duke, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

February 1962 to July 1964.

Captain William O. French, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. October 1961 to June 1964. (This award supersedes the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Captain French for meritorious service during the period October 1961 to June 1964 as announced in General Orders Number 50, Headquarters, United States Army Materiel Command, dated 24 June 1964.)

XIX_ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded posthumously to:

Lieutenant Colonel James R. Dent, July 1963 to September 1964. , Artillery, United States Army.

XX_ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. 1. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service is awarded to:

Major Jack C. Ahrens, Artillery, United States Army. January 1962 to August 1964.

Captain Wayne C. Allen,
June 1962 to July 1964.

, Chemical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieutenant William J. Amos, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. December 1962 to October 1964.

Specialist Four Francis J. Brinkman, , United States Army. February 1963 to November 1964.

Major Charles C. Bush, III, Artillery, United States Army. July 1962 to July 1964.

Captain Melvin L. Byrd, July 1963 to July 1964. , Ordnance Corps, United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Elmer I. Caldwell, Army. October 1960 to October 1964.

Sergeamt Major Charles D. Curtius, , United States Army.

January 1964 to September 1964.

Staff Sergeant George F. Daher,	, United States Army. May
1962 to May 1964.	$\label{eq:continuous} \phi_{ij} = \phi_{ij}$
Major Eugene P. Flanagan,	, Artillery, United States Army. July
1968 to September 1964.	
Colonel Edward A. French,	, Armor, United States Army. July
	; in the state of
1960 to May 1964.	, United States Army. Jan-
Master Sergeant Albert L. Haitz,	, Omiced States Army. July-
uary 1964 to October 1964.	
Major George C. Hoffmaster, Jr., July 1963 to July 1964.	, Armor, United States Army.
	, United States Army. May
Specialist Six Thomas E. Howard,	, United Diates Ethiy. Hay
1960 to November 1964.	A
Major Wallace H. Hubbard,	, Artillery, United States Army. July
1962 to July 1964.	
Lieutenant Colonel Dimitri A. K United States Army. March 1	ellogg, , Transportation Corps, 961 to June 1964.
Chief Warrant Officer Robert W.	Kirkpatrick, United States
Army. December 1963 to July	
Colonel Arthur L. Lambert,	, Armor, United States Army. Jan-
uary 1960 to July 1964.	, illinoi, called Eucoco Illiny. Vall-
	fantas Tinitad States Army October
•	fantry, United States Army. October
1962 to October 1964.	20 11 20 11 27 11 2
Major Martin W. Laue, , A	rmy Intelligence and Security, United
States Army. August 1962 to	May 1964.
Lieutenant Colonel Michael J. Mo	done, , Artillery, United States
Army. February 1961 to 18 Se	eptember 1962.
Major Jasper M. McCurdy,	, Army Intelligence and Security,
United States Army. Novemb	er 1960 to February 1964.
Warrant Office David A. Miller, II,	
ruary 1960 to September 1964.	•
Colonel Burt L. Mitchell, Jr.,	, Infantry, United States Army. Jan-
uary 1963 to October 1964.	,,,
Colonel Elmo R. Morgan,	, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Re-
serve. February 1954 to June 1	
Sergeant First Class William J.	
Army. November 1968 to June	
Captain William A. Needham,	, Corps of Engineers, United
States Army. December 1963 t	o April 1064
Lieutenant Colonel Edward F. F.	
United States Army. June 196	rice, , Quartermaster Corps,
	Z to November 1904.
Master Sergeant John A. Rivers,	, United States Army. Sep-
tember 1962 to September 1964.	
First Lieutenant Conway R. Rog	, , ,
Security, United States Army.	
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Sta	
Army. May 1953 to August 19	
Master Sergeant Charles E. Schwe	nok, United States Army.
May 1961 to March 1964.	And the second s
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Star	
Army. July 1962 to January 19	
	Women's Army Corps, United States
Army. August 1962 to August	1964.

, Army Intelligence and Security, Captain David E. Stine, III, United States Army. December 1961 to September 1964. United States Army. Specialist Six Norman D. Thomas. June 1961 to December 1964. , Adjutant General's Lieutenant Colonel Roderic A. Varney, Corps, United States Army. July 1963 to October 1964. , Women's Army Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Martha A. Voyles, United States Army. May 1959 to May 1964. . Infantry, United Lieutenant Colonel John A. Wickham, Jr., States Army. July 1963 to May 1964. 2. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to: , Quartermaster Corps, United States Colonel Andrew A. Aines, Army. September 1962 to June 1964. , Infantry, United States Army. Major Lewis E. Alexander, July 1960 to October 1964. Infantry, United States Army. July Major John Q. Arnette. 1963 to October 1964. , Adjutant General's Corps, United Major Vaughn H. Baggerly, States Army. March 1960 to November 1964. . Infantry, United States Lieutenant Colonel William L. Bibby, Army. May 1963 to November 1964. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carroll, Jr., , Infantry, United States Army. October 1962 to June 1964. Colonel Jesse R. Cheatham. , Infantry, United States Army. December 1961 to November 1964. Colonel Benjamin M. Davis, , Infantry, United States Army. May 1963 to October 1964. Sergeant First Class Charles W. Davison, . United States Army. July 1961 to September 1964. Major Edward A. Ford. , Finance Corps, United States Army, October 1962 to October 1964. Master Sergeant Angelo M. Furia, , United States Army. December 1960 to October 1964. Chief Warrant Officer, Lyle O. Giraud, , United States Army. February 1962 to July 1964. Colonel Bruce E. Holmgrain,

, Signal Corps, United States Army.

July 1962 to August 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel Donald R. Keith. , Artillery, United States Army. July 1963 to June 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel Pierre P. Kirby, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. November 1962 to October 1964.

Sergeant First Class Norman J. Proulx, , United States Army. April 1961 to July 1964.

Major John E. Ranes, , Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. July 1959 to August 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel William F. Skidmore, , Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. October 1961 to October 1964.

, Transportation Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick E. St John, United States Army. August 1963 to November 1964.

Captain George W. Stinger, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1963 to June 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel James R. Walpole, Army. August 1961 to September 1964.

Master Sergeant Walter S. Weimar, , United States Army. October 1961 to November 1964.

3. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer William R. Cressall, , United States
Army. August 1961 to July 1964.

Major Helen E. Espey, , Women's Army Corps, United States Army. July 1962 to November 1964.

Colonel Robert J. MacDonald, , Infantry, United States Army. January 1963 to July 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Maiorana, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army. July 1963 to November 1964.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel E. McCann, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1962 to November 1964.

4. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal (Fourth Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service is awarded to:

Major Sampson H. Bass, Jr.,
Army. July 1963 to July 1964.

Chemical Corps, United States

XXI._ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. 1. So much of paragraph 1, section XIII, General Orders Number 25, Department of the Army, 1964, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel William W. Etchemendy, , Infantry, United States Army as reads "Army Commendation Medal", is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)".

2. So much of section IX, General Orders Number 11, Department of the Army, 1964, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Specialist Six Larry T. Howell, , United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)".

3. So much of section VIÍ, General Orders Number 7, Department of the Army, 1964, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. La Chaussee, , Infantry, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)".

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON, General, United States Army, Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, United States Army,

The Adjutant General.

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