GENERAL ORDERS
No. 7

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D.C., 14 February 1968

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I_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:

Private First Class Thomas Minogue, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism on 21 March 1967, while serving as Platoon Medic for the Third Platoon, Company C, 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry. His unit was conducting a search and destroy operation in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, and engaged a numerically superior enemy force. When the company commander was seriously wounded, Private Minogue ran through thirty meters of intense enemy fire to shield his commander with his body and treat his wounds. As the enemy charged the position, he ignored the intrinsic peril and threw himself across his leader and consequently received multiple gunshot wounds. His selfless actions also provided protection for the radiotelephone operator, who used his rifle and hand grenades to repulse the enemy and communicated with the platoons and battalion headquarters. Private Minoque continued to shield his commander as he and the radiotelephone operator moved him to a safer position. When the enemy assaulted their new position, he again covered the commander's body with his own and protected the radiotelephone operator. The company commander occasionally regained consciousness long enough to encourage his men and adjust air and artillery support. Private Minoque continued to treat him until overcome by his own mortal wounds. His extraordinary heroism not only saved the lives of the radio operator and company commander, but also made it possible for them to continue to operate the command post. The tactical and valorous significance of his heroism is highlighted by the fact that, without the operation of the command post, the company would not have survived until a relief force arrived to force the enemy to break contact. Private Minogue's supreme effort and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the Armed Forces of his country.

II_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 William H. Abendroth, United States Army. July 1949 to November 1967.

Brigadier General William R. Desobry, United States Army.

August 1965 to December 1967.

Colonel Donald D. Dickson, , Infantry, United States Army.
August 1966 to April 1967. (This award supersedes the Legion of Merit awarded to Colonel Donald D. Dickson, under provisions of paragraph 7i, AR 672-5-1, by the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23351.)

Major General Norman B. Edwards, United States Army. April 1966 to December 1967.

Major General Benjamin F. Evans, Jr., United States Army. September 1965 to August 1967.

Brigadier General Robert E. Mathe, United States Army. July 1966 to December 1967.

Colonel Milton M. Miletich, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. June 1941 to December 1967. (This award supersedes award of the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from July 1962 to July 1965 as announced in General Orders number 29, Department of the Army, dated 27 August 1965; Legion of Merit (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious services from August 1965 to December 1967 as announced in General Orders number 181, Head-quarters, United States Continental Army Command, dated 1 November 1967 and the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious services from 23 May to 30 June 1966 and from 8 March to 3 May 1967, as announced in General Orders number 9, Office of the Chief of Engineers, dated 17 May 1967.)

Major General Robert F. Seedlock, United States Army, June 1962 to December 1967.

Brigadier General *Charles L. Southward*, United States Army.

December 1963 to November 1967.

Captain Wade C. Wells, to December 1967. United States Navy. September 1966

III_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:

Major Jack L. Zorn, , (then Captain), Artillery, United States Army, for heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force. Major Zorn distinguished himself by heroic action on 6 May 1965 while serving as an advisor to a friendly force in the Republic of Vietnam. Major Zorn aided in the successful defense of a small Vietnamese outpost against a superior force of Viet Cong. Without regard for his personal safety while under intense mortar, small arms, and automatic weapons fire, he moved from position to position along a two hundred meter wall, encouraging the friendly soldiers and directing their fire on hostile positions. When the Viet Cong fire reached its peak, Major Zorn continued in his advisory capacity oblivious of the hostile fire and by his

personal example in engaging the enemy, served as an inspiration to the troops around him. Major Zorn's heroic actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device awarded to Major Zorn for heroic actions on the 6th May 1965, as announced in General Orders Number 2195, Headquarters United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, APO San Francisco, 96243, dated 26 October 1965.) (So much of paragraph 8, section VIII, General Orders Number 36, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to the award of the Soldier's Medal to Major Zorn is revoked.)

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 for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Colonel Thomas St. John Arnold, Artillery, United States Army.
July 1960 to December 1967.

Colonel George R. Adjemian, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1960 to December 1967.

Colonel Lawrence G. Brown, Artillery, United States Army. July 1958 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas R. Clark*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1963 to October 1967.

Colonel Jack A. Crichton, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. January 1956 to November 1967.

Colonel Allan G. Crist, Armor, United States Army. December 1960 to December 1967.

Sergeant First Class Louis J. Despres, Jr., United States Army, January 1966 to August 1967.

Colonel John H. Elder, Jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army. April 1965 to December 1967.

Colonel Henry J. Fee, Military Police Corps, United States Army. 5 August 1964 to 1 December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel George B. Fink, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. August 1966 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Flertzheim, Jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1965 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Henry, Jr., , Infantry, United States Army. July 1965 to November 1967.

Colonel *Donald L. Howie*, O60756, Medical Corps, United States Army. May 1962 to November 1967.

Brigadier General James G. Kalergis, United States Army. February 1966 to October 1967

Colonel Henry M. Kawano, , Infantry, United States Army. September 1962 to December 1967.

Colonel Othal V. Knipp, Ordnance Corps, United States Army.

January 1957 to December 1967.

Colonel Frank R. Kossa, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. December 1957 to October 1967.

Colonel Ervan F. Kushner, Military Intelligence United States Army. March 1953 to December 1967. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Colonel Kushner for meritorious service from 14 December 1960 to 2 December 1967 UP paragraph 7, 672-5-1, by the Chief of Information, Department of the Army.)

Lieutenant Colonel William F. Lackman, Jr., , Infantry, United States Army. July 1965 to October 1967.

Colonel William E. Leahey, Ordnance Corps, United States Army.

January 1965 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel William S. LeVant, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. From September 1965 to December 1967.

Brigadier General William P. Levine, United States Army.

January 1957 to February 1967.

Colonel Leon H. Lockhart, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. August 1965 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Mahony, , Signal Corps, United States Army. September 1964 to November 1967.

Colonel *Thomas L. Mann*, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1960 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond A. Marks, Artillery, United States Army. December 1965 to January 1968.

Brigadier General Jack B. Matthews, United States Army. July 1965 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Norman J. McKenzie, , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. January 1941 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel George A. Millener, Jr., , Infantry, United States Army. December 1964 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel James T. Minyard, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. July 1965 to November 1967.

Colonel Allan W. Mitchell, Artillery, United States Army. August 1959 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel *Phillip J. Mohr*, Military Intelligence, United States Army. February 1965 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. Nesbitt, , Infantry, United States Army. October 1964 to July 1967

Colonel *Philip E. Nickerson*, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. June 1958 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Dunbar S. Norton, Army, September 1964 to July 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard N. Parks, , Infantry, United States Army. January 1965 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel George S. Patton, Armor, United States Army.

July 1965 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Joe C. Pell, Jr., , Military Intelligence, United States Army. September 1965 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Morris C. Porter, Armor, United States Army. March 1966 to March 1968. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Colonel Porter under the provisions of paragraph 7a, AR 672-5-1, by the Chief of Information, DA, Washington, D.C.)

- Colonel Arthur J. Read, O84567, Artillery, United States Army. August 1960 to November 1967. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster), awarded to Colonel Arthur J. Read, under provisions of paragraph 7a, AR 672-5-1, by the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California, 94129).
- Colonel Garth A. Riddler, Jr., Artillery, United States Army.

 June 1964 to October 1967.
- Colonel Edna E. Ross, N194, Army Nurse Corps, United States Army. December 1962 to December 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Sain, Armor, United States Army.

 January 1964 to May 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel Cornclius J. Shaffer, , Armor, United States Army. June 1962 to December 1967.
- Colonel Jack Schwartzman, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. September 1958 to October 1967.
- Major General Robert L. F. Sikes, , United States Army. August 1958 to December 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel David II. Souser, Artillery, United States Army. September 1965 to October 1967.
- Colonel Jay P. Thomas, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. October 1959 to December 1967.
- Colonel Charles S. Walker, Armor, United States Army. August 1965 to June 1967.
- Colonel Virgil L. Warner, Jr., Transportation Corps, United States Army. June 1964 to November 1967.
- Colonel Hoyt E. White, Signal Corps, United States Army. November 1965 to November 1967.
- Colonel Herman B. Wild, Finance Corps, United States Army.

 December 1965 to December 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Woods, Armor, United States Army.

 July 1964 to December 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel Forrest E. Works, Transportation Corps, United States Army. November 1962 to December 1967.
- 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 Oscar H. Adams, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. July 1962 to December 1967.
 - Colonel Linwood A. Carleton, , Infantry, United States Army.

 August 1966 to November 1967.
 - Brigadier General James L. Collins, Jr., United States Army.

 June 1966 to November 1967.
 - Colonel Clarence H. Huff, Signal Corps, United States Army. September 1965 to January 1968.
 - Colonel James R. Maedler, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. August 1960 to December 1967.
 - Colonel John W. Morris, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1965 to December 1967.

- Colonel John H. Swenson, Armor, United States Army. August 1967 to October 1967.
- Colonel Stanley E. Whitmore, Military Intelligence, United States Army. June 1965 to September 1967.
- 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:
 - Colonel John T. English, , Infantry, United States Army. May 1964 to December 1967.
 - Colonel Willis G. Ethel, Armor, United States Army, July 1964 to August 1966.
 - Colonel Chester A. Hall, Jr., Signal Corps, United States Army. August 1963 to October 1967.
 - Colonel Tyron E. Huber, Medical Corps, United States Army. May 1965 to December 1967.
 - Major General Raymond F. McNally, Jr., United States Army. October 1962 to December 1967.
- V_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 Chief Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:
 - General Kim Yong-Bae, Chief of Staff, Republic of Korea Army. April 1965 to March 1966. (So much of paragraph 1, section IX, General Orders No. 42, Department of the Army, 1966, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) to General Kim Yong-Bae is rescinded.)
- 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) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:
 - General Guido Vedovato, Chief of Staff, Italian Army. April 1967 to October 1967.
 - General Seiichi Yoshie, Chief of Staff, Japan Ground Self Defense Force. April 1966 to October 1967.
- 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:
 - Lieutenant General Lek Naeomali, Royal Thai Army. June 1964 to December 1966.
- 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 Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:
 - Captain Balaveang Manoon, , Royal Thai Army. June 1966 to June 1967.

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

Chief Warrant Officer Elbert W. Munson, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while participating in aerial flight on 7 August 1967, at the risk of his own life, on Eklutna Glacier 17 miles northeast of Anchorage while serving as a member of the 19th Aviation Battalion, Fort Richardson, Alaska. Chief Warrant Officer Munson demonstrated unique flying ability and indomitable courage while participating in a hazardous flying operation. His determination and professional skill insured the success of a mission in which an OH-13 helicopter equipped with skids landed on a rock projection smaller in length than the skids on the helicopter. In order to reach the site of two injured mountain climbers from the University of Tokyo, and with complete disregard for his personal safety, Chief Warrant Officer Munson piloted the OH-13 helicopter onto the edge of Eklutna Glacier and twice landed on the small projection. His bravery and skill in negotiating the OH-13 through driving rains and winds gusting up to 35 knots contributed substantially to the saving of both climbers by facilitating their rapid evacuation to Elmendorf Hospital. Chief Warrant Officer Munson's heroic act is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects utmost credit upon himself and the United States Army.

VII_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:

, United States Army, Specialist Five Keith R. Ball, who distinguished himself by heroism when, at great risk to his own life, he saved the life of a swimming accident victim in treacherous waters off Hapuna Beach, Kona Coast, Island of Hawaii. At 1030 hours on the morning of 14 March 1967, Specialist Ball and his comrades were sun-bathing when they heard cries for help. Seeing a man in trouble beyond the breaker-line, Specialist Ball directed his comrades to find some flotation equipment, then immediately swam to the victim's assistance. Although he knew he would become caught in the same current which had carried the victim away from shore and thus be unable to return of his own accord, Specialist Ball nevertheless swam to the victim's side and supported and encouraged him some 35 minutes until help finally arrived. While Specialist Ball was accompanied to the victim initially by one of his comrades, the second man was forced to return and only reached the breaker-line with the help of a third man; Specialist Ball was thus forced to fight the current, support the victim and wait the 35 minutes alone. Solely due to his courage, his quick reaction, and his total disregard for his own safety did Specialist Ball save the victim's life. This heroic act averted certain tragedy and reflects greatest credit upon himself, the Army Security Agency, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist Five Ball for meritorious service on 14 March 1967 as announced in General Orders No. 116, Headquarters, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, dated 16 December 1967.)

Staff Sergeant Willard F. Edmonds, Jr., , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 27 January 1967 in the General Depot, Giessen, Germany. Sergeant Edmonds voluntarily exposed himself to great personal hazard by driving a burning two and a half ton truck away from approximately one hundred parked vehicles, two hundred men, and an ammunition storage site. His unselfishness and complete disregard for his own safety was a key factor in extinguishing the burning vehicle, preventing damage to other vehicles and possible injury to personnel. By his heroic act the possibility of the fire spreading to large quantities of nearby ammunition was negated. The loss of life or any additional equipment was therefore prevented. This heroic act by Sergeant Edmonds reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

Sergeant Major Charles F. Floyd, , United States Army, Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 33rd Armor. On 11 May 1967, Sergeant Major Floyd, in connection with other soldiers of his battalion, extinguished a fire in a tank on Range 42 at Grafemwoehr, Germany. At the time, the tank was loaded with high explosive and armor piercing 105-mm ammunition and was almost fully loaded with fuel. The interior of the tank was completely obscured by dense black smoke; flames were visible through the driver's hatch. Sergeant Major Floyd, fully cognizant of the highly explosive condition of the armed tank, mounted it, checked for the crew, determined the source of the fire and manned the hose of the only firefighting equipment available, a 21/2 ton decontamination truck carrying water. He entered the tank through the driver's hatch, remained in the burning tank for approximately fifteen minutes and continued to hold the water nozzle under the turret in the area of the fire. He risked his life to prevent destruction of the tank and to prevent injury to other personnel who were manning trucks and a TRV in the area. This complete disregard of personal safety to preserve or to protect the equipment and men of his unit reflects great credit upon himself, his battalion and the 3d Armored Division and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army. Specialist Four Richard E. Hunter, , United States Army, who

distinguished himself by heroism while serving as a member of Company A, 1st Battalion (M), 60th Infantry, 172d Infantry Brigade (M), Fort Richardson, Alaska, on 7 August 1967. As an assistant to the USARAL Environmental Expert in training infantry troops to proficiently negotiate mountainous, glacial terrain, Specialist Hunter displayed a high degree of personal courage and disregard for his own safety in the successful rescue of two Japanese mountain climbers who had suffered serious injuries while ascending the Eklutna Glacier. Left in charge of the seven man party by the USARAL Environmental Expert, who descended to the Eklutna base camp to obtain needed air support, Specialist Hunter carefully coordinated and admirably directed the removal of the two injured climbers from the yawning chasm into which they had fallen. It was largely due to his resourcefulness and mature judgment that the two men were safely removed and

comforted during the four and a half hour period preceding their air evacuation. Specialist Hunter's exemplary performance is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist Four Richard E. Hunter for meritorious service on 7 August 1967 as announced in General Orders Number 176, Headquarters, United States Army, Alaska, APO Scattle 98749, dated 27 November 1967.)

, United States Army, Sergeant First Class Emory A. Jarrell, Troop A, 2d Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 24th Infantry Division, who distinguished himself by heroism on 21 March 1967. His display of quick thinking, determination, and great courage by entering a burning and smoke-filled building probably saved the life of a fellow soldier. He did this voluntarily, without the slightest hesitation and with a complete disregard for his own safety and welfare. Upon arriving at the scene of the fire, he heard a man yelling from inside the burning building. He attempted to enter the building but was unable to do so because of the dense smoke. He quickly obtained a flashlight and entered the building by crawling on his hands and knees. Once inside, he crawled under a row of bunks and began searching to see if anyone was still in them. He then located an injured and panic-stricken soldier. Sergeant Jarrell immediately pulled the soldier down to the floor and guided him to the door. Sergeant Jarrell, having ascertained there were no other injured personnel, proceeded to carry out a considerable amount of personal and Government property. Sergeant Jarrell's unselfish act of courage was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 24th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Sergeant First Class Emory Jarrell for heroism on 21 March 1967, as announced in General Orders Number 217, Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division, APO New York 09112, dated 28 July 1967.)

, United States Army, who Specialist Four Joseph E. Mahan, distinguished himself by heroism at Hapuna Beach, Kona Coast, Island of Hawaii, when he voluntarily risked his own life to save two other men. At 1030 hours on the morning of 14 March 1967, Specialist Mahan and his comrades heard cries of help as they sun-bathed upon the beach. While two of his comrades swam to the stranded man's assistance, Specialist Mahan and the remaining men searched the beach for flotation equipment. Finding none, they ran to the nearby hotel, procured several picnic-type tables, carried them to the beach, removed the legs, and attempted to float them to the stranded man and the only enlisted man who had reached him. Repeatedly, over a period of 20 minutes, attempts were made to breach the breaker-line with the tabletops. Specialist Mahan and another comrade succeeded, but the comrade was so exhausted in the attempt he was forced to return to shore. Specialist Mahan was left alone in treacherous water, high waves and unpredictable currents, knowing full well that if he did not reach his comrade and the stranded man, both of them would drown. He also knew that, should a wave rip the tabletop from his grip, he too would be stranded

and very much in danger of drowning. Through sheer resolve and personal courage, Specialist *Mahan* reached the stranded swimmer and his comrade, placed the former on the tabletop and returned to shore. The resourcefulness, courage and determination of Specialist *Mahan* as well as his total disregard for his own safety, reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist Four *Joseph E. Mahan* for meritorious service on 14 March 1967 as announced in General Orders No. 116, Headquarters, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, dated 16 December 1967.)

, United States Army, Troop A. Sergeant John G. Mandeville, 2d Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 24th Infantry Division, who distinguished himself by heroism on 21 March 1967. His display of quick thinking, determination and great courage by entering a burning and smokefilled building saved the life of a fellow soldier. He did this without the slightest hesitation, and with a complete disregard for his own personal safety and welfare. Upon discovering a fire in one of the troop billets, he attempted to enter the building but found the door locked. He quickly secured a shovel from a nearby jeep and knocked the lock off the door. He attempted to enter the building, but the smoke was too dense. Upon hearing someone yelling from inside, he again attempted to enter the building by crawling on his hands and knees. He crawled inside the building toward the sound of the voice and, though unable to see because of the smoke, finally reached the panic-stricken soldier and led him out to safety. He was also responsible for saving a considerable amount of Government and personal property from destruction by the same fire. Sergeant Mandeville's unselfish act of courage was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 24th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Sergeant John G. Mandeville for heroism on 21 March 1967, as announced in General Orders Number 269, Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division APO New York 09112, dated 6 September 1967.)

Second Lieutenant James P. McPhillips, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 5 September 1967, while serving as a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 52d Infantry, 198th Infantry Brigade. Lieutenant McPhillips, at the risk of his own life, prevented serious injury or death to two soldiers. He was a safety officer at House Creek Night Firing Range when a live grenade was dropped inside a bunker in which he and two soldiers were located. Disregarding his own life, Lieutenant McPhillips took immediate action to clear the bunker. He ordered and physically removed the soldiers from danger and then jumped for safety just before the grenade exploded. His gallantry in action, courage, alertness, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers are in the highest tradition of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the 198th Infantry Brigade, and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class Robert N. Ramsey, , Signal Corps, United States Army, Aviation Section, 97th Battalion for heroism on 31 July 1967 while on a family outing on the bank of the Rhine River at Lud-

wigshafen, Germany. At approximately 1500 hours, Sergeant Ramsey heard the cries of two German children who had fallen into deep water and apparently could not swim. Observing that the individuals who were standing closer to where the children were crying for help made no effort to save them, Sergeant Ramsey, showing utter disregard for his own personal safety, plunged into the treacherous water of the Rhine River and brought one of the children to safety. Although fatigued from the tremendous amount of physical strength exerted in the swift water, he made a valiant attempt to save the other child, but his efforts were unsuccessful. Sergeant Ramsey's heroic action has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

Specialist Four Allen L. Shirk, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while serving with Troop C, 3d squadron, 17th Cavalry, United States Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky. On 31 May 1967, Specialist Shirk was serving as crew chief on an OH-6A helicopter that was returning from a training mission at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. Approximately one mile southeast of Brownstown, Indiana, the helicopter suffered apparent engine failure and crashed into densely wooded and rugged terrain. Although his arm was fractured in three places, Specialist Shirk maintained his composure and reacted quickly and competently to the situation. After shutting off the battery and fuel switches to reduce the chance of a fiery explosion, Specialist Shirk extinguished a fire that had begun near the engine compartment. He then removed the unconscious pilot to safety. Despite intense pain and the possibility of an explosion, Specialist Shirk returned twice more to the crew compartment to remove the unconscious co-pilot and injured passenger. After assuring that all three were safe from fire or explosion, Specialist Shirk administered first aid. When he was sure that he had done all that he could for the injured personnel, Specialist Shirk traveled 700 meters over rugged terrain and through thick underbrush to obtain assistance. When help arrived, Specialist Shirk refused medical aid until all the others had been treated. Specialist Shirk's prompt and courageous actions were in keeping with the finest traditions of the military, reflecting the utmost credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four Ronald G. Willis, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on the night of 14 August 1967 while serving with 472d Military Police Company, Fort Wainwright, Alaska. While conducting a final check on a flooded road, he observed two cargo trucks stalled in a deep ditch. One noncommissioned officer swam to Special Willis' truck, while another soldier, a nonswimmer, remained in the truck. Special Willis unhesitantly entered the raging, debris filled waters, swam to the flooded vehicle and carried the stranded soldier to safety. After driving approximately ten yards farther he was met by a swimmer who had left the second vehicle. The noncommissioned officer from the first vehicle swam to the second immobilized truck and attempted to assist a nonswimmer in reaching Specialist Willis' truck. This man unfortunately panicked and dragged both himself and the noncommissioned officer underwater. Once more Specialist

Willis courageously entered the chilling waters, swam to the struggling men, separated them and carried the nonswimmer to safety. His heroic actions in saving and evacuating four men who might otherwise have perished in the rampant waters are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist Four Ronald G. Willis for heroism on 14 August 1967, under provisions of paragraph 7a, AR 672–5–1, by the Commanding General, United States Army, Alaska, APO Seattle 98749.)

VIII_BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Captain Paul L. Carlson, United States Marine Corps. 30 and 31 July 1967.

Captain Richard M. Cavagnol, United States Marine Corps. 30 and 31 July 1967.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

First Sergeant Ronald Koebbe, United States Army. August 1965 to July 1966.

Captain William W. Lambertson, United States Air Force. July 1966 to August 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. McFarland, United States Air Force. May 1967 to November 1967.

Major Leigh R. Pratt, to 1 December 1967.

United States Air Force. 1 June 1967

Major Jessie H. Ruder, Jr., (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. October 1965 to June 1966.

IX_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 David D. Casto, O5307059, Signal Corps, United States Army, July 1966 to October 1966.

Captain William M. Hughes, Jr., January 1967 to July 1967.

X_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 with "V" device for heroism is awarded to:

Captain Brooks G. Bays, , United States Air Force, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 11 and 12 November 1966, as a United States Air Force pilot assigned to Tactical Air Control Party, 196th Light Infantry Brigade. As hostile mortar rounds began dropping inside the base camp late in the evening on 11 November, Captain Bays immediately assessed the situation and real-

ized that the lives of many allied soldiers possibly depended on locating the hostile force in as short a time as possible, thereby enabling the friendly forces inside the base camp to provide quick and effective suppressive fire. With no apparent regard for his own personal safety, Captain Bays exposed himself to the hostile fire by running 500 meters to his unarmed aircraft, becoming airborne, and then flying visual reconnaissance until he located the enemy's position, resulting in the eventual destruction of the hostile force. A few hours later on the morning of the 12th of November, more hostile rounds started falling inside the base camp, and again, Captain Bays exposed himself to the hostile fire to fly a visual reconnaissance mission. Captain Bays again located the enemy and contributed to the cessation of the hostile fire. Captain Bay's heroism and concern for the lives of others are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Air Force.

, United States Marine Corps, who dis-Captain Harold H. Clark, tinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force on 10 December 1966 while serving as copilot of a CH-46 Marine Helicopter in support of a Project Delta reconnaissance operation. On that date Captain Clark's ship was flying a recovery mission for a Project Delta reconnaissance force and a battledamaged Army UH1D helicopter which was known to be located in territory held by a superior North Vietnamese force. Although the aircraft received numerous hits from both automatic weapons and small arms fire during both approaches to the landing zone, Captain Clark did an outstanding job of aiding the pilot in pinpointing the proper landing zone and the acquisition of targets for the aircraft's .50 caliber machineguns. Captain Clark's knowledge of terrain and his ability to pinpoint the enemy positions during two approaches to the landing zone were instrumental in the successful completion of the mission. During this entire period, Captain Clark's actions contributed immeasurably to the successful extraction of all personnel on the ground. Captain Clark's gallantry in the face of enemy fire and his admirable devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Robert P. Furick, . Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force on 1 September 1967, at Camp Trung Dung, Dien Khanh District, Republic of Vietnam, while the camp was under mortar attack. As the friendly forces were defending the camp, it was noticed that a fire had started in mortar pit #1. Realizing that the camp was in extreme danger from the possibility of 4.2 mortar rounds stored in the pit exploding, and realizing that immediate action was necessary to prevent this catastrophe, Lieutenant Furick, without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own safety, entered the burning bunker and began removing mortar rounds. Although the heat and smoke were unbearable, he remained in the bunker and pit as long as his eyes and lungs could stand the discomfort. Even after the fire had been extinguished, there was still danger of the remaining rounds exploding from the

intense heat caused by the fire. Lieutenant Furick organized a bucketbrigade, using empty round containers, returned to the bunker and cooled the hot rounds with water. Lieutenant Furick's valorous actions without doubt saved lives and property. His quick action under extremely hazardous conditions and his willingness to risk his own life to save others and prevent destruction of Government property reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Navy.

, United States Marine Corps, Staff Sergeant Bunny B. McCosar, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions against a hostile force on 10 December 1966 while rving as crew chief/gunner aboard a Marine CH-46, in support of a roject Delta reconnaissance unit. On the above date, Sergeant McCosar's ship was flying a mission in recovery of an Army UH1D helicopter which had been downed in deep enemy territory. Upon initial approach to the landing zone, heavy enemy fire was encountered and gunships had to be called in order to provide suppressive fire. After arriving over the zone the second time, Sergeant McCosar was required to leave his gunner's position and proceed to the center of the ship where he assumed the prone position and dropped the required body bags to the recovery team on the ground. His accurate drop while under sporadic fire greatly reduced the exposure time of the aircraft crew and the recovery team in the landing zone. The pickup approach to the landing zone was made under darkening skies and deteriorating weather conditions. As the ship approached a hover over the downed Army chopper, Sergeant McCosar again exposed himself to enemy fire by partially lowering himself through the open hatch to attach the external load to his cargo hook. With the damaged aircraft slung precariously below the helicopter, the CH-46 returned to the forward operating base. Sergeant McCosar's complete disregard for his own personal safety, his exemplary devotion to duty, and his outstanding performance as crew chief/gunner under extremely hazardous conditions are in keeping with the highest and oldest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the Armed Forces of the United States.

, United States Navy, Petty Officer First Class Douglas G. Lopes, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force on 30 April 1967 while serving as crew chief of a light fire team on an airmobile search and destroy mission in eastern Can Giuoc District, Republic of Vietnam, in support of the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry, 199th Infantry. Called upon by the airborne ground commander to engage a Viet Cong force of approximately fifteen men, Petty Officer Lopes and his crew were successful in eliminating seven of the enemy. On the third firing pass they were suddenly hit by intense ground fire and downed, spreading burning fuel around the crash site. Two of the crew members were injured as a result of the crash. As crew chief, Petty Officer Lopes, with calm professionalism, assisted in the evacuation of the two injured members from the downed aircraft. Constantly exposing himself to hostile fire, he assisted in setting up security and added to the necessary suppressive fire against the advancing enemy. This prevented the enemy from overrunning the downed helicopter and crew. The action continued

until friendly ground elements could converge on the scene. The helicopter and crew of Seawolf 31 were responsible for a confirmed body count of seven Viet Cong. Petty Officer *Lopes*' heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Navy.

Captain Brian T. Rolfe, , United States Marine Corps, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions against a hostile force on 10 December 1966 while serving as helicopter aircraft commander with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265, flying in support of Proje Porta. Captain Rolfe was flying a CH-46 helicopter, stripped model, on a ...ission that required a low and slow approach to the site of a crashed Army helicopter, where his crew chief would drop five body bags to the Special Forces recovery team on the ground. Secondly, he would return to make an external pickup of the crashed helicopter. The crash site was in known enemy-controlled territory where antiaircraft fire was prevalent. Nevertheless, Captain Rolfe initiated his first approach at sundown and was in sight of the drop area when he encountered heavy enemy fire and waved off his initial approach to allow the gunships to initiate suppressive fire. Upon the completion of the landing zone "prep," Captain Rolfe started a deliberate, slow approach to the crash site. Once over the crash site, still taking sporadic fire, he slowed his craft to 5 knots at 50 feet of altitude allowing his crew chief to drop the five required body bags exactly on target. Captain Rolfe was then directed to orbit clear of the zone until his load was ready for pickup. With the Army gunships providing suppressive fire, Captain Rolfe made his third approach to the zone under darkening skies and deteriorating weather conditions. With enemy tracers lighting the sky, Captain Rolfe unhesitatingly maneuvered his aircraft into a precise hover, thus allowing the team on the ground to attach the cargo sling to his external lifting hook. With the damaged Army aircraft slung precariously below his exposed aircraft, Captain Rolfe climbed out of the zone and returned to Khe Sanh to complete a successful mission. Captain Rolfe's outstanding performance in the face of overwhelming odds and his cool, calm approach to a task which was extremely hazardous, along with his great ability as an outstanding flier, reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Lieutenant John H. Smoot, , United States Navy, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 30 April 1967 while serving as aircraft commander of a light fire team on an airmobile search and destroy mission in eastern Can Giuoc District, supporting the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry (Old Guard), 199th Light Infantry Brigade. Called upon by the airborne Ground unit commander to engage a Viet Cong force of approximately 15 men, Lieutenant Smoot immediately started on firing passes to engage the Viet Cong, braving intense ground fire. On the third pass, after a confirmed body count of 7 Viet Cong, the helicopter gunship was downed by enemy ground fire, spattering burning fuel near the crash site. Lieutenant Smoot quickly and calmly assisted in the evacuation of two injured crew members, and assisted the Airborne ground commander, who was now on the

ground set up security and suppressive fire against the advancing enemy force. This combined activity prevented the downed ship and crew from being overrun. Lieutenant *Smoot* and his crew accounted for 7 Viet Cong by body count, contributing to the overall confirmed body count of 28 Viet Cong for the operation. Lieutenant *Smoot*'s heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Navy.

Sergeant Robert W. Truelove, , United States Marine Corps, who distinguished himself by heroism against a hostile force on 10 December 1966, while serving as crew chief on a Marine CH-46 Helicopter which was flying an extraction mission for a reaction force from Project Delta. While Sergeant Truelove's ship was hovering over the drop zone, the loss of the utility hydraulic system was experienced. This loss, attributed to battle damage, prohibited the ship's rear loading ramp from lowering, thus making it very hard to effect the extraction of the reaction force and their American advisors. Sergeant Truelove left his gunner's position, removed his gunner's belt with 25 feet of extension and ran to the rear of the helicopter. He secured one end to the frame of the chopper and the other end with the empty belt forming a loop was thrown from the helicopter to the troops below. He personally hoisted 20 troops into the helicopter by himself. Sergeant Truelove's quick thinking, coupled with ingenuity and physical stamina, were directly responsible for the safe extraction of the reaction force and its American advisors. Sergeant Truclove's actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the United States Marine Corps, and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Sergeant Theodore J. Violissi, , United States Marine Corps, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force on 10 December 1966 while serving as the crew chief/gunner aboard the lead aircraft in a flight which was operating in direct support of Project Delta. The flight's assigned mission was to evacuate an eighty-man Special Forces unit from territory known to be controlled by superior North Vietnamese Army Regular forces. Upon approaching the landing zone, the aircraft sustained numerous hits. Sergeant Violissi continued to function both as crew chief and as aerial gunner in an exemplary manner with enemy tracer rounds piercing the very floor beneath him and hot oil from the damaged aircraft showering him. He continually relayed damage assessments to the pilot and also continued to deliver maximum suppressive fire from his .50 caliber machinegun upon enemy positions. While under intense enemy fire in the landing zone, Sergeant Violissi left the helicopter in order to guide and assist the exhausted team, thus helping to reduce the time the helicopter and crew would have to remain on the ground in this hazardous situation. Once having departed the landing zone, Sergeant Violissi was again at his gunner's position and returned a steady stream of fire resulting in a secondary explosion in one of the four confirmed enemy automatic weapons positions. Sergeant Violissi's quick thinking, extreme bravery and singular devotion to duty under extremely hazardous conditions were an inspiration to all who observed

his actions. His complete disregard for his own personal safety in aiding his fellow servicemen, along with exemplary devotion to duty, reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Airman Second Class Austin D. Zent, , United States Air Force, who distinguished himself heroically on the evening of 20 May 1967 when Tan An base camp was subjected to enemy mortar fire. During the course of the attack, a round landed on a supply and ammunition tent, starting a severe fire. Airman Zent immediately responded to the call to fight the fire and, along with several comrades, began working feverishly to extinguish the blaze. In complete disregard for his own personal safety, Airman Zent bravely manned two CO2 extinguishers simultaneously, spraying the raging blaze until the extinguishers were exhausted. Although the fire was not completely extinguished, his action prevented the possibility of any injuries being incurred. Airman Zent's courage and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Air Force.

XI_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:

Lieutenant Colonel Doyle R. Back, United States Air Force.
January 1967 to May 1967.

Lieutenant Vincent Bayer, , United States Navy. 7 March 1967 to 10 March 1967.

Captain Alexander Beim, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1966 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon H. Bennett, Army. October 1965 to August 1967.

Lieutenant Samuel E. Bishop, United States Navy. February 1967 to March 1967.

Master Sergeant Joseph V. Bonofiglio, , United States Marine Corps. April 1967 to August 1967.

Chief Warrant Officer Arthur O. Brach, United States Army.
April 1967 to September 1967.

Specialist Five Donald L. Carson, United States Army. September 1965 to December 1967.

Sergeant Charles L. Coltman, Jr., United States Army. October 1966 to September 1967.

Captain James E. Colvin, United States Air Force. January 1967 to May 1967.

Specialist Five James R. Cook, United States Army. May 1965 to November 1967.

Staff Sergeant John R. Degele , United States Army. December 1966 to October 1967.

Sergeant First Class Raymond J. Donnelly, , United States Army. May 1966 to November 1967.

Master Sergeant Leo P. Dunn, United States Army. December 1962 to December 1967.

Major Donald G. Easton, , Transportation Corps, United States Army. August 1966 to September 1967.

Master Sergeant Richard S. Elam, United States Army. February 1967 to September 1967.

Major James P. Ellis, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. January 1966 to December 1967.

Specialist Five John C. Ellis, United States Army. March 1965 to October 1967.

Captain Douglas R. Frank, United States Marine Corps. June 1966 to August 1967.

Sergeant First Class Edmond F. Grant, Sr., United States Army. March 1965 to November 1967.

Major Edward C. Gund, 1966 to February 1967.

, United States Air Force. October

Staff Sergeant James A. Harden, , United States Army. December 1960 to September 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard A. Hasting, Adjutant General's, Corps, United States Army. December 1964 to November 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul L. Hayes, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army. October 1965 to August 1967.

Captain Larry G. Hodge, United States Air Force. December 1966 to June 1967.

Boatswains Mate First Class Paul W. Houk, , United States Coast Guard. June 1966 to March 1967.

Colonel John O. Hunnicutt, Jr., Finance Corps, United States Army. December 1964 to September 1967.

Captain Stanley G. Jones, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. March 1966 to December 1967.

Technical Sergeant Troy D. Little, United States Air Force. September 1966 to May 1967.

Lieutenant Kenneth Lund, United States Navy. December 1966 to March 1967.

Captain John W. Lyttle, Jr., Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. September 1966 to December 1967.

Major Lowell J. Loftus, Artillery, United States Army. March 1964 to June 1967.

Staff Sergeant Joseph J. Marques, United States Army. September 1965 to December 1967.

Sergeant First Class George A. Mayo, United States Army.

June 1959 to September 1967.

Specialist Five Duane A. McMurchie, United States Army. February 1966 to December 1967.

Captain James F. McQuilkin, Jr., , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. September 1965 to June 1967. (So much of paragraph 1, section V, General Orders No. 38, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Captain James F. McQuilkin, Jr., , Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army, is revoked.)

Licutenant Colonel Slaughter D. Mimms, United States Air Force. January 1967 to July 1967.

- Major Richard A. Morris, Artillery, United States Army. June 1965 to June 1967.
- Captain William K. Nelson, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army January 1967 to December 1967.
- Major Allen F. Neuland, Jr., , United States Air Force. February 1967 to April 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel John S. Orsborn, Jr., , Veterinary Corps, United States Army. October 1965 to August 1967.
- Major Robert L. Quinn, , Infantry, United States Army. November 1965 to November 1967.
- Sergeant First Class Martin F. Roy, United States Army.

 July 1966 to December 1967.
- Specialist Five Gerard R. Ryan, United States Army. January 1966 to November 1967.
- Captain Lawrence B. Ryan, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. July 1966 to January 1968.
- Captain William G. Schopperle, , United States Marine Corps Reserve. July 1966 to October 1967.
- First Lieutenant Laird C. Schroeder, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. January 1966 to October 1967.
- Master Sergeant George A. Sieretzki, , United States Air Force.

 November 1964 to November 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel John L. Simmons, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army. October 1966 to December 1967.
- Sergeant First Class Robert O. Strickler, United States Army.
 October 1966 to November 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel John R. Swee, Signal Corps, United States Army, June 1966 to October 1967.
- Lieutenant Colonel Richard S. Sweet, , Infantry, United States Army. June 1966 to October 1967.
- Staff Sergeant *Donald E. Wermuth*, United States Air Force. December 1966 to August 1967.
- Major Harry L. Wise, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. December 1965 to December 1967.
- Sergeant First Class Gerald D. Wright, United States Army.

 April 1964 to October 1967.
- 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:
 - Captain Gerald L. Bauman, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1965 to November 1967.
 - Master Sergeant Mary L. Biggerstaff, , United States Army. September 1966 to October 1967.
 - Sergeant Bruce C. Blifford, United States Army. October 1966 to November 1967.
 - Colonel Lawrence E. Van Buskirk, Ordnance Corps, United States Army. September 1966 to July 1967.
 - Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Clayton E. Day, United States Army. June 1961 to June 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Earl D. Downing, Signal Corps, United States Army. September 1965 to October 1967.

Major Ronnie L. Jones, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army, January 1966 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Dennis R. Nicewander, , Infantry, United States Army. September 1966 to July 1967.

Sergeant First Class Gerald U. Parker, United States Army.

July 1965 to August 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry F. Prysi, , Infantry, United States Army. August 1963 to September 1967.

Colonel Daniel F. Riva, United States Air Force. August 1963 to August 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel John P. Schuster, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. July 1965 to December 1967.

Major Leon J. Trahan, Finance Corps, United States Army. October 1965 to July 1967.

Major Francis V. Varallo, Military Intelligence, United States Army. June 1965 to September 1967.

Major Thomas C. Worthy, , Armor, United States Army. October 1966 to August 1967.

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:

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick C. Clinton, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. June 1966 to December 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Jones, , Military Intelligence, United States Army. August 1965 to November 1967.

Licutenant Colonel Harold P. Mueller, , Infantry, United States Army, January 1965 to October 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Pulliam, Jr., , Transportation Corps, United States Army. July 1966 to July 1967.

Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Ray M. Rowland, United States Army. May 1965 to May 1967.

Lieutenant Colonel James L. Shroyer, Finance Corps, United States Army. February 1965 to December 1967.

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

Master Sergeant Donald R. McMillen, , United States Army.

July 1965 to September 1967.

XII_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 for meritorious achievement is awarded to:

Major Michael H. Alexander, United States Air Force. January 1967 to May 1967.

Staff Sergeant Joseph E. Burns, , United States Army. 4 December 1965.

Captain Gerald E. Bouchoux, United States Air Force. January 1967 to June 1967.

, United States Air Force. December

, United States Air Force. Feb-

, United States Air Force. April

, United States Navy. February

, United States Air Force. October 1966

, United States Air Force. August

- Captain Ronald D. Clisby, 1966 to May 1967.
- Major Henry A. Huggins, Jr., ruary 1967 to April 1967.
- Captain Corwin M. Kippenham, 1967 to July 1967.
- Lieutenant Irve C. Lemoyne, 1967 to March 1967.
- Major James R. Lindsay, to December 1966.
- Captain William R. Povilus, 1966 to June 1967.
- Major Willard L. Robinson, , (then Captain), Infantry, United States Army. September 1964 to September 1965.
- Lieutenant Commander Edward S. Stolle, Jr., United States Navy. February 1967 to March 1967.
- Major Thomas J. Wachowski, , United States Air Force. August 1966 to June 1967.
- Captain Guary O. Walker, United States Air Force. April 1967 to May 1967.
- Major Glenn E. Wasson, United States Air Force. December 1966 to March 1967.
- Captain William J. Wood, Jr., United States Air Force. April 1967 to May 1967.
- XIII_DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. So much of paragraph 1, section I, General Orders No. 38, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Frunk D. Miller, United States Army, is revoked.
- XIV_LEGION OF MERIT. 1. So much of paragraph 1, section V, General Orders No. 38, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Colonel William J. Shadle, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, as reads "Colonel William J. Shadle, Jr.," is amended to read "Colonel William J. Shadle, Jr."
- 2. So, much of paragraph 1, section IV, General Orders Number 36, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Colonel Leigh F. Wheeler, Sr., , Medical Service Corps, United States Army, as reads "Medical Corps" is amended to read "Medical Service Corps."
- XV_ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. 1. So much of paragraph 2, section XX, General Orders 40, Department of the Army, 1964, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Major John Q. Arnette, , Infantry, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal."
- 2. So much of paragraph 1, section XIV, General Orders No. 27, Department of the Army, 1965, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel Paul P. Ellison, Jr., , Infantry, United States Army. as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."

- 3. So much of paragraph 1, section XVI, General Orders No. 33, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Captain Gordon K. Fetkenhour, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."
- 4. So much of paragraph 2, section XVI, General Orders No. 12, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Lieutenant Colonel Warren A. Giles, Armor, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)."
- 5. So much of paragraph 1, section XVI, General Orders 33, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Kenneth J. Gregorich, Signal Corps, United States Navy, as reads "Signal Corps," is amended to read "Supply Corps."
- 6. So much of paragraph 2, section XVI, General Orders No. 12, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Lieutenant Colonel *Haskell L. Johnson*, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army, is revoked.
- 7. So much of paragraph 1, section XII, General Orders Number 27, Department of the Army, dated 22 June 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal as reads "Captain Wayne E. Kanouce, , United States Air Force," is amended to read "Major Wayne E. Kanouse, (then Captain), United States Air Force."
- 8. So much of paragraph 3, section XVI, General Orders No. 33, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) to Major John Kizirian, Army Intelligence and Security, United States Army, is revoked.
- 9. So much of paragraph 2, section XVI, General Orders No. 33, Department of the Army, dated 26 July 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Major Dan S. Leonard, Signal Corps, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."
- 10. So much of paragraph 1, section XVI, General Orders Number 16, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Major James R. Ray, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal," is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)."
- 11. So much of paragraph 2, section V, General Orders Number 27, Head-quarters, Department of the Army, dated 27 June 1966, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Chief Warrant Officer Waverly A. Turner, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation (First Oak Leaf Cluster)" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)."
- 12. So much of paragraph 1, section XIII, General Orders Number 36, Department of the Army, 1967, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Colonel Jack D. Wells, , Armor, 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:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM, Major General, United States Army, The Adjutant General.

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