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No. 36

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I—DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against an enemy is awarded posthumously to:

Specialist Four *Steven O. Nussbaumer,* United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while serving as a Medic with the 2d Platoon, C Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry near Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam. On 25 August 1968, Specialist *Nussbaumer*'s troop was heavily engaged with an estimated North Vietnamese Army battalion. The infantry unit working with his troop was pinned down due to intense fire. Specialist *Nussbaumer* noticed that several infantrymen were wounded and not behind any type of cover. Without hesitation, Specialist *Nussbaumer* jumped off his armored cavalry assault vehicle and charged through the deadly enemy fusillade to a point within 20 meters of the enemy positions to give the severely wounded men aid and carry them back to the relative safety of his vehicle for medical evacuation. Observing several more wounded men lying in exposed positions, Specialist *Nussbaumer* braved the intense small arms, automatic weapons, and recoilless rifle fire to reach his helpless comrades. Specialist *Nussbaumer* was fatally wounded during this selfless act of courage and devotion to his fellow soldiers. His extraordinary heroism at the cost of his life saved the lives of two wounded soldiers and inspired his comrades to eventually annihilate the numerically superior enemy force. Specialist *Nussbaumer*'s actions are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon him and the United States Army.

II—DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against an enemy is awarded posthumously to:

Sergeant *William A. Swoveland,* United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism at the cost of his own life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Scout Section Leader with the 2d Platoon, C Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry near Tam Ky, Republic of

Vietnam. On 25 August 1968, Sergeant *Swoveland*'s troop was heavily engaged with an estimated North Vietnamese Army battalion. The infantry unit working with his troop was pinned down due to intense fire. Sergeant *Swoveland* noticed that several infantrymen were wounded and lying helplessly in the open. Reacting instinctively, Sergeant *Swoveland* leaped from his armored carrier assault vehicle and charged through the enemy fusillade to a point within 20 meters of the enemy positions to give the exposed litter patients aid and carry them, under intense fire, to safety. Observing several more wounded comrades in exposed positions, Sergeant *Swoveland* returned to the forefront to brave the intense small arms, automatic weapons, and recoilless rifle fire and reach his wounded comrades. Sergeant *Swoveland* was fatally wounded during this selfless act of courage and devotion to his fellow soldiers. His extraordinary heroism at the cost of his life saved the lives of two wounded soldiers and inspired his comrades to eventually annihilate the numerically superior force. Sergeant *Swoveland*'s actions are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon him and the United States Army.

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 *Clarence J. Lang*, United States Army. June 1967 to April 1969.

IV--SILVER STAR. **1.** 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 *Otis H. Ashley, III*, (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, Detachment A-245, Company B, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, who distinguished himself by gallantry and exceptionally valorous actions against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 28 September 1966 near Dak Seang. While driving a jeep to join and to supervise a 74-man security patrol at a Montagnard village approximately two miles from the Dak Seang Special Forces camp, Captain *Ashley* discovered a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) force in the act of setting up an ambush for the security patrol. Having no means of warning the security force which was travelling in 2½-ton trucks, and with complete disregard for his own safety, Captain *Ashley* drove his jeep directly at two enemy soldiers on the narrow jungle road. Jumping to avoid being hit by the jeep one NVA soldier fired his .45 caliber machine gun at Captain *Ashley*, one round striking him above the left eye. As the jeep, out of control, crashed into the dense undergrowth, the enemy threw two hand grenades into the vehicle. Captain *Ashley*, seriously handicapped by the wound, which blinded one eye temporarily and induced temporary paralysis to his left side, leg and arm, picked up one grenade and dropped it out of the jeep. The two detonations hurled Captain *Ashley* out of the jeep, and fragments inflicted twenty-nine wounds to his face, neck, stomach, chest, left arm and left leg while simultaneously seriously wounding two of the three CIDG soldiers in the jeep with him and killing the third. Retaining his M-16 rifle, Captain *Ashley* killed one of the NVA soldiers with a long burst which also drove back several other NVA soldiers rushing toward him out of the underbrush. The second NVA soldier came around the

wrecked jeep and fired his rifle at the prone Captain *Ashley*, wounding him in the left thigh. Instinctively Captain *Ashley* fired his rifle, which contained only one round, at the retreating soldier. The round struck him in the back and killed him. Another enemy soldier then rushed him and, after struggling to a standing position, Captain *Ashley* struck his assailant repeatedly with the now empty rifle until the exertion and his multiple wounds caused him to pass out. When he regained consciousness Captain *Ashley* was being dragged away by another enemy whom Captain *Ashley* engaged in hand-to-hand combat, finally driving a knife into the NVA soldier's neck. Unable to walk, Captain *Ashley* began crawling down the road toward the location of the security force. Enemy soldiers continued to fire weapons at him, one bullet striking his right forehead, temporarily blinding the other eye and another bullet struck him in the left forearm. Finally the patrol became aware of the engagement and came to Captain *Ashley*'s rescue. The patrol pursued the enemy force, recovering five enemy dead who were victims of M–16 rifle fire and knife wounds. As a result of his quick thinking, violent actions and aggressive determination, Captain *Ashley* single-handedly defeated a heavily armed enemy force set to ambush a US–CIDG vehicle-mounted patrol. His gallantry in action saved the lives of many allied and United States soldiers, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Infantry, and reflects great credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army.

2. 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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas H. McMullen*, United States Air Force, who distinguished himself by gallantry while participating in aerial flight as the Air Liaison Officer for the 25th Infantry Division on 28 May 1967. At approximately 0930 hours on that date, Colonel *McMullen* took off from Cu Chi, Republic of Vietnam, in an unarmed O–1 aircraft to direct a close air support mission. After proceeding to the target area near the Oriental River he immediately set out to completely identify the heavily defended enemy positions set to attack advancing friendly forces. After describing and locating the positions for the ground commander and describing the target to the fighter pilots he rolled into a marking pass. He was immediately subjected to intense hostile ground fire. The fighter aircraft delivered their ordnance accurately and halfway through the strike Colonel *McMullen* decided to adjust the area of the target in order to silence other gun positions and strike other targets posing a threat to friendly ground forces. He completely disregarded his own personal safety and dove his aircraft through the intense fire to mark the target with a smoke rocket. As he was pulling out of the dive, his aircraft received several hits from the hostile fire. One of the rounds penetrated the floor of the cockpit and ripped into Colonel *McMullen*'s thigh, where it came to rest. He undauntedly chose to continue the mission, ignoring his injury and the damage to the aircraft. On his next rocket pass, Colonel *McMullen* fired a rocket directly into one of the Viet Cong gun positions, enabling the lead fighter to destroy it on his next delivery pass. Colonel *McMullen* continued to direct the attacks with such skill and daring that all the ordnance was dropped precisely on the enemy positions, silencing the ground fire and inflicting certain destruction on the enemy. Colonel *McMullen*'s aggressiveness under fire and his calm courage were impressive sources of inspiration to the fighter pilots, and he undoubtedly motivated them to accurately press the attacks in the face of the intense ground

fire. By his gallantry and devotion to duty, Colonel *McMullen* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Armed Forces.

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 1953, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Colonel *William E. Breen*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. March 1965 to April 1969.

Colonel *Attilio A. Broccoletti*, , Ordnance Corps, United States Army. December 1964 to April 1969.

Major *Dennis J. Dorsey*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. February 1967 to May 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *James E. Hays*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. July 1966 to April 1969.

Colonel *Edwin C. Kisiel*, Artillery, United States Army. June 1965 to May 1969.

Colonel *John L. Mohl*, Infantry, United States Army. October 1966 to April 1969.

Chaplain (Colonel) *Dennis F. Murphy*, United States Army. May 1968 to April 1969.

Brigadier General *Edwin L. Powell, Jr.* United States Army. September 1967 to April 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Roger C. Runion*, Ordnance Corps, United States Army. June 1967 to April 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *John E. Scanlon*, Medical Service Corps, United States Army. August 1964 to April 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *John A. Seddon*, Infantry, United States Army. August 1966 to May 1969.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert A. Arnet*, Armor, United States Army. August 1967 to May 1969.

Colonel *Thomas H. Tackaberry*, Infantry, United States Army. September 1967 to April 1969.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Major General *Lloyd H. Gomes*, United States Army. April 1967 to April 1969.

VI—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 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant General *Paul M. C. Boussemaere*, Belgian Army. January 1963 to February 1969.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Major General *Ahmet Serter*, Turkish Army. September 1967 to August 1968.

Colonel *Nguyen Van Xuan*, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. April 1966 to July 1968.

Colonel *Sanan Yuddhasaraprasiddhi*, Royal Thailand Army Volunteer Regiment. September 1967 to July 1968.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Lisle G. Moore*, Royal Australian Corps of Signals. January 1967 to March 1969.

Colonel *Albert L. R. Singer*, French Army. July 1966 to February 1968.

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 posthumously to:

Master Sergeant *John A. Senger*, United States Army, assigned to Headquarters United States Army Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 26 January 1969 while attempting to save the life of his son. On that date, at approximately 1400 hours, Sergeant *Senger* and his family were ice fishing on Ramah Reservoir, Colorado. His oldest son, Gary, was ice sledding, using a large piece of cardboard as a sail. The wind suddenly changed direction and carried him out over thin ice. Gary dropped the cardboard and in attempting to recover it he lost his balance, falling off his sled, through the ice and into the icy water. Sergeant *Senger*, who was ice fishing about 50 yards away, rushed to his son's rescue. Despite the mortal danger presented by the thin ice and extreme cold, he persisted in his heroic efforts. Breaking through the ice, he struggled on until he reached and entered the water, although unable to swim and encumbered by heavy clothing and boots. Others attempted to go to the aid of Sergeant *Senger* and his son, but all of their efforts were in vain. Sergeant *Senger*'s exemplary courage in the face of insurmountable odds cost him his own life. His complete disregard for his personal safety during the attempted rescue of his son reflects the utmost credit upon himself, the command, and the United States Army.

VIII--SOLDIER'S MEDAL. 1. 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:

Private First Class *Charles D. Baca*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism during the early morning hours on 8 December 1968. While sitting in a small restaurant in Denver, Colorado, Private *Baca*, his brother and a companion noticed an altercation involving another patron and a gun-wielding assailant. After the assailant first struck and then shot twice

at the patron, Private *Baca* and his brother moved toward the gunman at great personal risk and with disregard for their own safety in order to protect the victim. In doing so they diverted the gunman's attention, certainly saving the life of the assailant's intended victim, but they became targets of the gunman. Private *Baca* was wounded in the chest once, his brother twice; yet, in the face of his wounds and the obvious danger, Private *Baca* grappled with the gunman and disarmed him. The assailant escaped and ran into the street. Private *Baca*, along with other customers and witnesses, chased him until he was caught and subdued. Private *Baca* then collapsed from his wound. Private *Baca*'s unhesitating willingness to come to the aid of another is in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects distinct credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army.

2. 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:

Colonel *Arthur W. Buswell*, Medical Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on the morning of 12 December 1968 at Hunter Liggett, California, while assigned as a member of G2/3 Section, Headquarters, United States Army Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, California. Colonel *Buswell*'s heroic effort that endangered his own life, was responsible for saving the life of the pilot of a U–1A Otter involved in a crash in which Colonel *Buswell* was a passenger. The plane became engulfed in flame after crashing. All passengers exited through the rear door. After a quick head count was taken, it was noted that the pilot was trapped in his cabin. The pilot was almost completely enveloped in flames when Colonel *Buswell* appeared at the pilot's window. Colonel *Buswell* opened the door from the outside and helped the pilot from the aircraft. Had it not been for the courage of Colonel *Buswell* in returning to the burning aircraft, the pilot would have perished in the fire. It was apparent to everyone at the crash scene that the aircraft was about to explode when Colonel *Buswell* returned to release the pilot, and it did explode very shortly after they left the aircraft. Through Colonel *Buswell*'s quick presence of mind, ready courage and deep concern for the welfare of others, he risked a hazardous action and prevented a possible loss of life. Colonel *Buswell*'s heroic conduct and prompt action in this emergency situation are in the highest traditions of the United State Army and reflect great credit upon him and the military service.

3. 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:

Specialist Four *Abraham Copeland*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 14 January 1969. While assisting his sergeant in conducting ground-to-air traffic control on Tactical Landing Zone 35 near Prosperity, Florida, Specialist *Copeland* arrived at the scene of a helicopter crash. Trapped in the helicopter were the pilot and navigator who were both stationed at Fort Rucker, Alabama, where they were undergoing flight training. Specialist *Copeland* ran to the burning helicopter and tried to extinguish the growing fire. Realizing that he would be unable to control the blazing fire and with complete disregard for his personal safety, Specialist *Copeland* entered the blazing craft and carried the pilot to safety. He then returned to the burning helicopter and helped the sergeant remove the navigator

just as the passenger compartment burst into flames. Specialist *Copeland*, with the help of the sergeant, carried the injured navigator to safety and quickly administered first aid to him. Later he returned to the burning helicopter and kept the growing fire from spreading to the nearby woods where it would have caused serious damage. Quick reaction and teamwork on the part of Specialist *Copeland* and the sergeant saved the pilot and navigator from serious injury and possible death. This act of heroism, above and beyond the call of duty, demonstrated unusual courage and reflects great credit upon Specialist *Copeland*, the United States Army Aviation School, and the United States Army.

4. 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:

Specialist Four *Michael R. Crane*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in saving the life of a member of the Armed Forces on 14 October 1968, at the Airborne School, Fort Benning, Georgia. As he was making a parachute jump at Fort Benning, Georgia, a trainee came through the suspension lines of Specialist *Crane*'s parachute and became entangled therein. Specialist *Crane*, without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, climbed the suspension lines, grabbed the trainee's leg and pulled him down even with him and then held the trainee until they reached the ground. Through his alertness and cool instinctive reaction he unquestionably prevented a fatality. Specialist *Crane*'s heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army.

5. 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:

Sergeant First Class *Everard A. Davis*, (then Corporal), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism at Kimpo Air Base, Korea, while a member of Company A, 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion, on 16 October 1950. While engaged in construction work at the end of the main runway Sergeant *Davis* saw a jet aircraft crash near where he was working. Accompanied by an officer and two other men he ran to the plane which had landed upside down and saw that the canopy was embedded in the ground and that the pilot could not escape. Fully aware that the plane might catch fire and explode, Sergeant *Davis*, with complete disregard for his own safety, successfully helped to clear the earth away and removed the pilot. By his courageous action at the risk of his life, Sergeant *Davis* brought great credit upon himself and the military service.

6. 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:

Specialist Four *Willie James, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 21 July 1968, at the Forward Operations Base Mountain Ranger Camp, Dahlonega, Georgia. As Specialist *James* was performing his duties as 1st cook, a pressurized gas stove exploded and the wooden mess hall caught fire. In his haste to evacuate the burning building, a fellow soldier slipped and fell on the burning floor. The soldier regained his balance but slipped and fell again. It was evident to Specialist *James* that the

soldier whose clothing was already a mass of flames, could not get out of the burning building without assistance. Specialist *James* re-entered the burning mess hall with complete disregard for his own personal safety. He pulled the soldier out of the building. He then put out the flames on the victim's body by rolling him in the dirt and beating the flames out with his bare hands, disregarding his own clothing which had begun to burn. The prompt actions displayed by Specialist *James* in this emergency aided in saving a fellow soldier from death by fire. Specialist *James'* unselfish and courageous efforts are worthy of emulation and reflect distinct credit upon him and the military service.

7. 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 *David R. Reynolds*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by his voluntary risk of life in a successful effort to preclude serious injury to members of the United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, New Jersey. On 2 December 1968, Sergeant *Reynolds* was serving as Assistant Instructor, Hand Grenade Training Facility, Basic Combat Training Committee Group, Fort Dix, New Jersey. In the routine performance of his duties, he issued a live grenade to a trainee of Company A, 6th Battalion, 2d Basic Combat Training Brigade. Upon pulling the grenade pin, the trainee became unsteady and, when given the command to throw, was unable to toss the grenade out of the throwing bay. Disregarding his own safety, Sergeant *Reynolds* physically ushered the trainee out of the bay into a prone position while simultaneously warning his comrades. He was able to return and throw the grenade into the impact area where it detonated harmlessly in an air burst. Sergeant *Reynolds'* calm yet spontaneous reaction, coupled with his selfless and voluntary risk of life, averted an incident which could have caused serious bodily injury to himself, his fellow instructors and members of Company A. His actions reflect great credit upon him, and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

8. 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 *George T. Schaab, Jr.*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in September 1966. While in a civilian clothing status serving with interrogations missions in the Republic of Vietnam, Sergeant *Schaab*, under unusual circumstances and in adverse conditions while in an area known to be heavily infested with Viet Cong and Viet Cong sympathizers, demonstrated intrepidity and courage in his effort to save the lives of the owner-operator, the cashier, and approximately 15 customers in the Le Gaulois Restaurant, in Saigon, Vietnam. While dining at the Le Gaulois Restaurant Sergeant *Schaab* noticed a disturbance at the counter adjacent to the entranceway. Suspecting a Viet Cong terrorist attack Sergeant *Schaab* observed an armed man threatening the owner and cashier with a .45-caliber automatic pistol. While approaching the assailant, Sergeant *Schaab* quietly questioned the French-speaking owner, who informed him that the assailant intended to kill him (the owner), the cashier, and then systematically shoot all occupants of the restaurant until his ammunition was exhausted. The assailant had a loaded weapon with a full extra clip, and had one live round in the chamber when Sergeant *Schaab*, deliberately and calmly, attacked him by

gripping and immobilizing his weapon hand, pushing the weapon on half-cock safety. Sergeant *Schaab* grappled with the man until the weapon and the man were secured. This outstandingly courageous action precluded an obvious and probable mass murder by the hands of an unstable person. The valorous actions of Sergeant *Schaab* were responsible for furtherance of American-Vietnamese relationships and the prevention of an international incident. Sergeant *Schaab*'s heroic deed reflects the utmost credit upon him and the United States Army.

9. 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:

Sergeant *Kjell Solberg, Jr.*, , United States Army who distinguished himself by heroism on 14 January 1969. While conducting ground-to-air traffic control on Tactical Landing Zone 35 near Prosperity, Florida, Sergeant *Solberg* observed a helicopter lose its engine power, crash, and start burning. Trapped in the helicopter were the navigator and the pilot. They were both stationed at Fort Rucker, Alabama, where they were undergoing flight training. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant *Solberg* rushed to the helicopter and entered the burning craft by bending the fiberglass frame away. While in danger of the burning flames, he released the navigator from his safety release strap and, with the help of his assistant, pulled the seriously injured navigator out of the helicopter through a broken window just as the passenger compartment burst into flames. He then, with the help of his assistant, carried the injured man to safety and immediately administered first aid. He later accompanied the injured man to the hospital while continuing to calm the man down. Quick reaction and teamwork on the part of Sergeant *Solberg* and his assistant saved the navigator from serious injury and possible death. This act of heroism above and beyond the call of duty demonstrated unusual courage and reflects great credit upon Sergeant *Solberg*, the United States Army Aviation School, and the United States Army.

IX—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:

First Lieutenant *Doan Van Tuong*, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 20 November 1968 while serving as Company Commander, 651st Regional Forces Company, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On that date, two United States Advisors and a Vietnamese interpreter were returning from an operation via sampan when the craft suddenly overturned in an extremely treacherous part of a canal. The rushing current caused one of the advisors to strike his head on the radio as he entered the water. Unconscious, the advisor landed on top of the other advisor, causing both men to be pulled under by the raging current. The strong current carried them to the deepest part of the canal where, encumbered by their combat gear, they began to sink. Lieutenant *Tuong* observed this and, with no thought for his personal safety, swam to the drowning men's aid. Fighting the strong currents and the struggling soldiers, Lieutenant *Tuong* managed to keep both men's heads above water and tow them to the safety of the canal bank. Because of his courageous act at the risk of his life, two American soldiers were saved from certain drowning. Lieutenant *Tuong*'s heroic actions reflect great credit upon him and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

X--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 service is awarded posthumously to:

Specialist Five *Palmer Pacillo*, United States Army. November 1966 to January 1969.

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:

First Lieutenant *Neil H. Andersen*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. June 1967 to May 1969.

Specialist Six *Ivan K. Bartos*, United States Army. May 1968 to October 1968.

First Lieutenant *Richard H. Davis*, O5248740, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. April 1967 to February 1969.

Staff Sergeant *Victor E. Davison*, United States Army. July 1967 to April 1969.

Specialist Five *Lawrence G. Drechsler*, United States Army. June 1966 to March 1969.

First Lieutenant *Gary L. Groff*, Infantry, United States Army. May 1967 to March 1969.

Specialist Five *Robert J. Kalbach*, United States Army. July 1967 to April 1969.

First Lieutenant *Robert P. Kiefer*, Ordnance Corps, United States Army. May 1967 to March 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Marvin J. Krupinsky*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. January 1967 to January 1969.

Specialist Five *Bruce C. Moore*, United States Army. July 1968 to March 1969.

Specialist Five *John Munzer*, , United States Army. July 1967 to April 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Frank J. Palermo, Jr.*, , Field Artillery, United States Army. August 1967 to October 1968.

Lieutenant Colonel *Roger W. Baker*, Veterinary Corps, United States Army. November 1966 to March 1969.

Specialist Seven *Freddie E. Canode*, United States Army. May 1968 to April 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *John D. Gordon*, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. July 1967 to May 1968.

Major *Ross F. Keener*, Military Intelligence, United States Army. December 1966 to January 1969.

Major *Joe E. Muckelroy*, Military Intelligence, United States Army. October 1967 to March 1969.

Captain *James R. Powell*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. February 1967 to March 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert H. Ray*, Infantry, United States Army. February 1966 to November 1967.

Lieutenant *Everett D. Richards*, Signal Corps, United States Army. December 1966 to July 1968.

Major *John O. Scott*, Field Artillery, United States Army. June 1966 to March 1969.

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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Grayson D. Tate, Jr.*, Air Defense Artillery, United States Army. March 1967 to February 1969.

Major *Anne Whitman*, L560, Women's Army Corps, United States Army. January 1968 to April 1969.

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 *Kenneth G. Herring*, Infantry, United States Army. July 1967 to February 1969.

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 service is awarded to:

Colonel *Pierre Brasart*, French Army. September 1964 to July 1967.

XIII--DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. So much of paragraph 1, Section IV, General Orders Number 13, Headquarters Department of the Army, dated 6 March 1969, as pertains to award of the Distinguished Service Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) to Major General *William E. DePuy*, , United States Army, as reads "Distinguished Service Medal" is amended to read "Distinguished Service Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)".

XIV--LEGION OF MERIT. 1. So much of paragraph 1, Section VIII, General Orders Number 7, Department of the Army, dated 29 January 1969, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel *Julian D. Farrar*, , Field Artillery, United States Army as reads "Military Intelligence" is amended to read "Field Artillery."

2. So much of paragraph 2, Section VII, General Orders Number 50, Department of the Army, dated 26 September 1968, as pertains to award of the Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Colonel *William Maughn, Jr.*, , Finance Corps, United States Army, as reads "April 1963 to July 1968" is amended to read "March 1967 to July 1968".

XV--ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. 1. So much of paragraph 1, Section XXI, General Orders Number 50, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 26 September 1968, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert Deiss*, Infantry, United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal" is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)".

2. So much of paragraph 1, Section XIV, General Orders Number 26, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 18 June 1968, as pertains to the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel *Henry H. English*, United States Air Force, as reads: is amended to read: .

3. So much of paragraph 2, Section XVII, General Orders Number 45, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 1 December 1966, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Sergeant Major *Raymond R. Garofalo*, (then Master Sergeant) United States Army, is amended to read: "Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)".

4. So much of paragraph 2, Section XV, General Orders Number 80, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 16 December 1968, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) to Major *Donald D. Screen*, Transportation Corps, United States Army, is hereby rescinded.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

W. C. WESTMORELAND,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

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

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