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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:

Sergeant *Mel R. Ballard*, , United States Army who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action while serving as a squad leader with Company C, 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade (Separate) (Light) in the Republic of Vietnam, on 18 April 1968. On this date, Company C was conducting a reconnaissance-in-force operation through dense jungle vegetation in Bein Hoa Province when it came under violent small arms, automatic weapons, and rocket fire from a well-entrenched, camouflaged enemy force. Demonstrating calm, decisive leadership, Sergeant *Ballard* reorganized his squad, maneuvered them on line and directed their return fire. As the company assaulted the entrenched enemy, it encountered a devastating fusillade of automatic weapons, claymore mine and rocket fire from the hostile positions which seriously wounded Sergeant *Ballard* and other members of his unit. Ordered to withdraw so that artillery barrages could be called in on the hostile positions, Sergeant *Ballard* observed several wounded comrades to his front. Refusing to withdraw, he remained in his position to provide covering fire and evacuate the wounded. In an inspiring display of courage and determination, Sergeant *Ballard* disregarded his own painful wounds and moved unhesitatingly through the dense vegetation, enemy fire, and supporting artillery barrages for more than three hours, carrying the wounded men to safety. When supporting artillery fire was lifted, Sergeant *Ballard* persisted in his valiant efforts to remove all the wounded from the battle area. As he moved toward a wounded man, he was struck down and mortally wounded by fragments from an exploding enemy rocket. Through his indomitable spirit and profound courage, Sergeant *Ballard* saved the lives of six men and enabled the company to destroy the enemy force. Sergeant *Ballard*'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.

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

Corporal *Jimmie R. Green*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while in a night defensive position in the vicinity of Long Thanh, Republic of Vietnam on 27 November 1968. Corporal *Green* was serving as a rifleman with the 2d Platoon, Company A, 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade when the friendly force was subjected to an intense and accurate hand grenade attack, followed by heavy small arms and automatic weapons fire. While grenades were exploding throughout the friendly position, Corporal *Green* noticed two live grenades land within a few feet of one of the perimeter positions. With complete disregard for his own safety and braving a hail of enemy fire, he ran from his own position and knocked one of his comrades to the ground, covering him with his own body to shield the soldier from the devastating blast of the grenades. Two explosions followed immediately and fatally wounded Corporal *Green*. His unselfishness and his concern for others saved the life of one man and possibly the lives of others. Corporal *Green*'s conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism and intrepidity at the cost of his own life are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon him and upon the Armed Forces of his country.

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

First Lieutenant *Lynn H. Smith*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself in action while serving as a Platoon Leader with Company A, 3d Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam on 1 February 1968. On this date, Company A was conducting a sweep mission in the city of My Tho when its lead element was suddenly attacked and pinned down by a well-entrenched Viet Cong force. Upon observing that the company was unable to move to the assistance of the point element, Lieutenant *Smith* courageously led his platoon through the intense hostile fire in an attempt to reach the endangered point element. Fighting his way from house to house, Lieutenant *Smith* brought his men to the edge of a large open area where they were once again pinned down by the enemy fusillade. Realizing that the members of the point element would have to be brought to safety before artillery could be called in, Lieutenant *Smith*, unmindful of his personal safety, made several attempts to lead a party of his men across the fire-swept area but was forced to turn back each time because of the extremely heavy enemy fire. Determined to rescue the lead element, Lieutenant *Smith* sighted an unoccupied jeep, ran to it, and drove it through the murderous barrage of enemy fire to the point element. After loading the wounded members of the point element onto the jeep, he started back through the enemy's zone of fire and had almost reached cover when he was mortally wounded by an enemy round. Lieutenant *Smith*'s gallant actions enabled the point men to reach safety and contributed significantly to his company's efforts to drive the Viet Cong from the city,

Lieutenant *Smith*'s extraordinary heroism and concern for his comrades-in-arms were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon him, his unit and the United States Army.

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

Staff Sergeant *Edward M. Withers*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry in action against the enemy in June 1944 during the Normandy Campaign, while a member of Company I, 60th Infantry Regiment. His company was situated on the western side of the peninsula in an area where the enemy occupied heavily fortified positions consisting of numerous pillboxes. Further advancement of his unit was impossible at this point, and the unit was receiving intense small arms, machine gun and rifle fire. Without regard for his personal safety, Sergeant *Withers* courageously made his way to the enemy pillboxes, one-by-one, while under withering fire. He hurled hand grenades into the turrets of the pillboxes, knocking them out, in succession, until four had been put out of action. The courageous actions by Sergeant *Withers* enabled his company and other units to continue the mission and contributed immeasurably to achieving the mission objectives. His exemplary courage and gallantry in the face of enemy fire were an inspiration to his fellow soldiers and reflected the utmost credit upon Sergeant *Withers*, his unit and the United States Army.

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

Captain *Joseph K. Bush, Jr.*, , Field Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Assistant Army Attaché in Muong Soui, Laos on 10 February 1969. On the morning of that date, the quarters occupied by Captain *Bush* and his operations sergeant were attacked by an enemy force of 20 North Vietnamese Commandos using grenades, small arms, machine guns, B40 rockets and satchel charges. Captain *Bush*, realizing that only he and his sergeant were adequately armed to offer protection to the other Americans in the compound and who were without protective cover, quickly decided to establish a defensive position within the compound from which he could suppress enemy fire. Covering each other with protective fire and throwing grenades into the North Vietnamese positions, both attempted to reach the pre-selected position and to draw enemy fire and attention. The sergeant was seriously wounded, short of reaching the new position. Captain *Bush*, without hesitation, attempted single-handedly to attack the enemy raiders, firing as he advanced and killing two of the enemy. It was during this assault that Captain *Bush* was mortally wounded. The heroism displayed by Captain *Bush* in giving his life while drawing enemy fire away from his fallen comrade and the other Americans enabled the sergeant to escape. Captain *Bush*'s conspicuous gallantry, exceptional heroism and intrepidity at the cost of his own life are in the highest traditions of the military service, and his gallant actions reflect great credit upon him and upon the United States Army.

VI__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:

Staff Sergeant *Terry Lee*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 30 and 31 December 1965 and 1 January 1966. Sergeant *Lee* was a Special Forces Advisor to a Civilian Irregular Defense Group company during Operation Le Loi 15, consisting of a 3-day operation involving one Civilian Irregular Defense Group and one Army of the Republic of Vietnam company with a dual mission of providing security for local rice harvesters and conducting clear-and-sweep operations in the vicinity of Khac Can and Huy Khiem villages located in the Binh Tuy Province, Republic of Vietnam. On the first night (30 December 1965), while establishing a forward operational base in the Khac Can village, the Viet Cong launched a heavy mortar attack followed by intensive small arms and automatic weapons fire. During this attack, Sergeant *Lee*, without regard for his own personal safety, moved to the defensive perimeter which was being hit the hardest, reorganized the Civilian Irregular Defense Group forces in that location, and repelled a platoon-size Viet Cong force which had nearly penetrated their defenses. Sergeant *Lee* was most instrumental in saving numerous lives and in the prevention of the enemy breakthrough. Sergeant *Lee*'s display of courage under fire during the 14 hours they were surrounded by a battalion-size enemy force and his valorous actions against a numerically superior armed enemy have won him the respect of his comrades and the Vietnamese alike. Sergeant *Lee*'s conspicuous gallantry under fire was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon him, the Special Forces, and the United States Army.

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

Major General *Nguyen Xuan Thinh*, (then Brigadier General), Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 5 May 1968 while serving as Division Commander, 25th Infantry Division (ARVN) and 31st Division Tactical Area Commander, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On 4 and 5 May, the 31st Division Tactical Area came under intensive enemy attack by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units. Ground, mortar, and rocket attacks on all three Provincial capitals and many District towns were the enemy order of the day. The 25th Infantry Division (ARVN) Headquarters was also under heavy attack. General *Thinh*, with complete disregard for his personal safety, worked hard and long hours in the Division Tactical Operations Center realigning his forces to meet this new enemy onslaught. Several times throughout the night of 4 and 5 May he braved the enemy mortars and small arms fire to make his way from his command post to the Division tactical observation center and, unflinchingly, personally directed the defense of the compound while planning the execution of a counteroffensive to rid Bao Trai, Hau Nghia Province, of a large Viet Cong force which was in the process of overrunning this Provincial Capital. He personally planned the movements of two ARVN battalions and directed the battle for Bao Trai. On 5 May 1968 General *Thinh* led a few key members of his staff and landed by UH-1D in the center of the fighting. As the group of Vietnamese officers and one American advisor landed and walked 25 meters through a heavy volume of enemy fire to join the command element of defenders, intensive AK-47 and small arms fire was directed at them. General *Thinh* and his staff continued

to move from one unit to another to get a clearer picture of a very untenable and critical situation. With unflinching determination and under continuous enemy small arms fire, General *Thinh* issued his orders, organized the counter-attack forces and by nightfall succeeded in defeating the enemy, killing over 196 Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army personnel and completely disseminating his attack. During the critical part of the battle, General *Thinh*, with complete disregard for his personal safety, fearlessly exposed himself to enemy fire and instilled new confidence in his troops. The ARVN victory was due primarily to the personal courage, meticulous and brilliant planning, and confident execution by General *Thinh*. General *Thinh*'s gallantry in action and devotion to duty are in the highest traditions of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and reflect great credit upon him and the military service.

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

General *Alfredo Orando Candia*, Bolivian Armed Forces. August 1963 to April 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:

Colonel *Mariano Algeos Aires*, Portuguese Army. August 1964 to October 1967.

Brigadier General *Bui Dinh Dam*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. November 1965 to March 1969.

Major General *Ngo Dzu*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1968 to February 1969.

Colonel *Michael R. Kennedy*, Royal New Zealand Army. January 1966 to December 1968.

Colonel *Eduardo Arriagada Lasa*, Chilean Army. February 1968 to May 1968.

Colonel *Hisatomo Matsukane*, Japanese Army. September 1964 to September 1968.

Brigadier General *Agostino Sorce*, Italian Army. October 1966 to December 1968.

Major General *Ngo Quang Truong*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1967 to November 1968.

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

Major *Glenn R. Weber* (then Captain), , Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by valorous action involving aerial flight on 9 February 1966. On 9 February 1966, Major *Weber* was flying escort for a convoy when requested to escort two CH-34D helicopters into an area to accomplish a medevac. It was learned that a Marine unit was encircled by an unknown number of the North Vietnamese Army (NVA). Upon arrival,

Major *Weber* instructed his wingman to fly cover for him while he made several low passes over the area to better evaluate the situation. On every pass Major *Weber*'s aircraft drew intense automatic weapons fire from the enemy fortified positions. After evaluating the situation, Major *Weber* directed the medevac aircraft into the landing zone, which upon entering received intense enemy fire and several hits. The aircraft was forced to abort the mission because of low fuel and several hits from enemy fire. Major *Weber* again made several low-level passes over the area, receiving heavy automatic weapons fire. Spotting several NVA running toward the encircled Marine unit, Major *Weber* immediately engaged the enemy, killing three on the first pass. His aircraft then received intense automatic weapons fire from a nearby village, and, evaluating the situation, he directed F8D air strikes on the fortified enemy positions. He then attempted make the medical evacuation, and upon entering the landing zone, his aircraft was the prime target of the enemy fire. He successfully extracted the wounded Marine personnel with no casualties to his crew members. Major *Weber* undoubtedly saved the lives of many Marine personnel and with complete disregard for his own safety brought great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.

X__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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Dale E. Jenne*, , Infantry United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism during the struggle for survival following an airplane crash in Gatun Lake, Panama Canal Zone on 12 February 1969. During an aerial flight from Albrook Air Force Base to France Field, Canal Zone, the aircraft in which Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne* was a passenger experienced an engine failure and crashed into the waters of Gatun Lake, approximately two hundred meters from the nearest land. During the crash, Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne* suffered injuries to his back that impaired his ability to swim. As he exited from the submerged aircraft, he secured a seat cushion from the pilot's seat and carried it with him to the surface of the water. Upon learning that one of the other passengers could not swim, immediately and in complete disregard for his own life, Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne* gave the seat cushion to the other passenger, reassuring him that his own ability to swim made the life-preserver unnecessary. Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne*'s heroic and selfless act enabled the other passenger to float safely to shore some thirty minutes later, thus saving his life. As a consequence of his valor, Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne* sacrificed his own life. Because of injuries which prevented the proper use of his lower body to offset the sinking pull of clothing and boots, Lieutenant Colonel *Jenne* drowned while attempting to reach the shore. His action in saving the life of a fellow officer at the cost of his own was in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon him and the United States Army.

XI__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:

Sergeant *William H. Juechter*, , United States Army, who performed heroic service above and beyond the call of duty as Live Bay Safety Noncommissioned Officer, Hand Grenade Range, Basic Combat Training Committee Group, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Bragg,

North Carolina on 18 March 1969. While engaged in a live-grenade-throwing exercise, a trainee accidentally dropped an armed grenade in the bay. Disregarding his own safety, Sergeant *Juechter* swiftly and decisively acted to ensure the trainee's safety by forcing him into the safest position and placing himself between the grenade and the trainee while moving as rapidly as possible to the grenade in an attempt to throw it into the impact area. As Sergeant *Juechter* reached the grenade, it exploded, fatally injuring him. Sergeant *Juechter*'s action was totally selfless, evincing spirit, dedication and character of exceptional depth. He sacrificed his life to save that of a comrade.

XII—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:

First Lieutenant *Richard G. Albright*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on Range 37S (Grenade Fragmentation Range) at Hohenfels Army Training Center, Hohenfels, Germany, on 4 March 1969. Lieutenant *Albright* demonstrated prompt thinking, quick reaction and extraordinary heroism in recovering an ignited fragmentation grenade from the bottom of a throwing pit and disposing of it in such a manner that eliminated danger to all personnel. Without a doubt, his resolute decision saved the life of a fellow soldier and prevented serious injury to the four men in the pits on either side. With complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant *Albright* performed a heroic action above and beyond the call of duty, reflecting most favorably upon the tradition and honor of 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:

Specialist Four *Gust L. Blavos*, (then Private), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic action in helping to save the lives of 12 persons from a burning building in Fitchburg, Massachusetts in the early morning hours of 21 November 1967. Being awakened at 0230 hours by a cracking sound and smoke seeping through the ceiling of his apartment, he quickly went outside the building and discovered that the roof was in flames. Returning to his apartment, he aroused his wife and instructed her to call the fire department while he went through the building, waking the other sleeping tenants and guiding them to safety. One of the occupants, a deaf woman, required forced entry into her quarters in order to advise her of the danger and safely lead her from the burning building. Specialist Four *Blavos* made three trips into the building before the roof collapsed, preventing reentry. The Fitchburg Fire Department credits Specialist Four *Blavos*, by his timely action and disregard for his own safety, with the individual rescue of twelve occupants of the building, four of whom would certainly have perished. Specialist Four *Blavos*' heroic act and courageous conduct in this very hazardous situation are in the highest traditions of the United States 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:

Sergeant *Edwin E. Caddell*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 23 January 1969, when at the risk of his own

life he saved the life of a trainee. At the time of the incident, Sergeant *Caddell* was serving as Bay Safety Noncommissioned Officer on the hand grenade range, Basic Combat Training Committee Group, Fort Polk, Louisiana. As Bay Safety Noncommissioned Officer, it was his responsibility to aid and supervise trainees in the correct procedures to be used when throwing live hand grenades. At 1045 hours a trainee in the throwing bay was preparing to throw a fragmentation hand grenade and, after satisfactorily performing a practice throw, he was directed by Sergeant *Caddell* to pull the pin and prepare to throw. The trainee pulled the pin and threw the fragmentation grenade in a manner which caused it to strike the bay wall and bounce back into the bay. When this happened, the trainee froze in place. Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant *Caddell* rushed forward, pushed the trainee to safety, picked up the grenade, and threw it into the impact area. Sergeant *Caddell*'s professional knowledge and unselfish act of heroism at the risk of losing his own life saved the trainee as well as himself from being seriously maimed or killed. Sergeant *Caddell*'s courageous actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded to Sergeant *Caddell* for meritorious service on 23 January 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 44, Headquarters, US Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Polk, Louisiana, dated 1 April 1969.)

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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Jimmy D. De Loach*, , Signal Corps, United States Army Aviation Test Board, Fort Rucker, Alabama, who distinguished himself by heroism in rescuing the seriously injured and unconscious pilot from the wreckage of a burning aircraft on 13 February 1969. Colonel *De Loach* was observing a YCH–47C helicopter conducting sling loading operations at a remote test site near Apalachicola, Florida, when the pilot lost control of the aircraft. It somersaulted over on its back and exploded into flames, trapping the unconscious pilot and aircraft commander in the cockpit. Despite numerous explosions and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Colonel *De Loach* rushed to the burning helicopter and crawled under the nose section to remove debris and seat cushions to release the pilot. He moved the pilot to safety, administered first aid, and placed him in the evacuation helicopter. Colonel *De Loach* voluntarily risked his life to save the life of another. His actions reflect great credit upon him 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:

Specialist Five *George A. DeSiato*, , United States Army, a member of Headquarters Staff and Faculty Company, United States Army Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, who distinguished himself by heroism on 29 November 1968. While in an in-transit status, Specialist *DeSiato* observed a tractor-trailer truck strike an automobile which was stopped at an intersection for a traffic signal on Route 22 and Country Club Road, Bridgewater Township, New Jersey. The impact caused the vehicle to be thrust to the shoulder of the road where it burst into flames. Specialist *DeSiato* immediately ran to the burning vehicle and, with considerable difficulty, due to the

fact that the doors to the vehicle had been sprung by the impact, succeeded in extricating the driver and his wife through the front window of the automobile. After saving the driver and his wife, Specialist *DeSiato* was informed that the driver's mother was trapped in the back seat of the car. At this point a State Trooper arrived on the scene. Working together, Specialist *DeSiato* and the State Trooper, despite the intensity of the flames and the almost inaccessibility of the driver's mother, succeeded in removing the semi-conscious woman through a broken left window of the burning automobile. Specialist *DeSiato*'s decisive thinking and calm actions in the face of great personal danger, reflect great credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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:

Sergeant *John M. Durham*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on the morning of 21 March 1969, while on temporary duty at Barstow, California. Observing a burning motor vehicle in the hotel parking lot, Sergeant *Durham* rushed to the scene and noticed a person within. Disregarding the possibility that the gasoline tank of the vehicle might explode, he managed to remove the man from the burning vehicle and get him to safety. When the local fire department arrived at the scene the automobile was declared a total loss. After the situation was under the fire department's control Sergeant *Durham* was treated for minor burns on his hands. Quick reaction on the part of Sergeant *Durham* saved the victim from serious injury and possible death. This act of heroism, above and beyond the call of duty, demonstrates unusual courage and reflects great credit upon Sergeant *Durham*, the Sixth United States Army Escort Detachment, and the United States Army.

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:

Second Lieutenant *Gene D. Giancola*, (then Officer Candidate), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by an exceptionally heroic act while serving with 53d Company, 5th Student Battalion, The Candidate Brigade (Provisional), United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, on the evening of 20 October 1968. On this date, while on pass in Columbus, Georgia, Lieutenant *Giancola* witnessed a serious automobile accident in which one person was critically injured. The situation of grave danger was further punctuated by the fact that gasoline spilled from the ruptured automobile's fuel tank causing the possibility of a serious fire at the gasoline-soaked accident scene. Without hesitation, Lieutenant *Giancola* ran to the scene and began administering the lifesaving steps to the injured individual who had a serious head injury and had apparently stopped breathing. Lieutenant *Giancola*, realizing the grave danger of a gasoline fire to the crowd gathering in the immediate area, immediately directed the crowd out of the danger zone. Due to his competent and heroic actions, the life of the seriously injured individual was saved and many innocent civilians were saved from possible injury. Lieutenant *Giancola*'s exceptional performance is worthy of emulation by all members of the service and is in keeping with the high standards desired of all members of the Army. This act reflects great honor upon him, the Candidate Brigade and the United States Army.

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 *Richard N. Gilbraith, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while serving with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division at the Hohenfels Major Training Area, Germany. One the evening of 23 November 1968, an armored personnel carrier caught fire in the immediate vicinity of a 1200-gallon petroleum, oil, and lubricant tanker, presenting an immediate danger to the lives of all personnel in the vicinity. Sergeant *Gilbraith*, quickly realizing the gravity of the situation, willingly risked his life by entering the tanker and driving it out of the danger area. He then returned to the scene of the fire, boarded the flaming personnel carrier, and began unloading ammunition, preventing probable loss of life and extensive damage to government property. The heroism and presence of mind displayed by Sergeant *Gilbraith* are in accord with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit upon him, the Division, 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:

Captain *James H. Hedrick*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 19 July 1968. On that date Captain *Hedrick* is credited with saving the life of a North Platte, Nebraska, boy. Captain *Hedrick*, after hearing screams for help, ran some 100 meters down a beach, then swam for 150 meters in rough, murky water to where the victim went down. Disregarding his own life, Captain *Hedrick* dove underwater and remained approximately one minute searching for the victim. After recovering and surfacing with the victim, Captain *Hedrick* swam 150 meters back to shore and applied artificial respiration until the victim began breathing. He continued until aid arrived. Captain *Hedrick*'s heroic deed reflects great credit upon him and the United States Army.

10. 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 *Ronald W. E. Henry*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while serving with Service Battery, 3d Battalion, 76th Artillery, during a field training exercise at Vilseck, Germany. On 16 November 1968, in the midst of several loaded ammunition vehicles, a cargo carrier loaded with high-explosive eight-inch Howitzer projectiles and propellant charges caught fire, presenting an immediate danger to government property and the lives of all personnel in the vicinity. Sergeant *Henry*, observing the cargo carrier as it burst into flames, spontaneously and with complete disregard for his personal safety rushed to the cargo carrier and attempted to extinguish the blaze. His fire extinguishers exhausted, he proceeded to off-load the 200-pound projectiles, never waivering in the face of the intense heat and persistent flames. Sergeant *Henry*'s assistance in the rapid off-loading of the ammunition and the subsequent controlling of the fire prevented probable loss of life and extensive destruction of government property. Sergeant *Henry*'s heroism and presence of mind are in accord with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect distinct credit upon him, the Division, and the United States Army.

11. 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 *Jimmy M. Hess*, , United States Army, Field Unit A, Communications Support Element, United States Strike Command, who distinguished himself by heroism on 17 June 1969 which saved the life of an Air Force Officer of Headquarters, United States Strike Command. While serving as jumpmaster on a helicopter during a USSTRICOM parachute proficiency training exercise in the vicinity of Sun City, Florida, Sergeant *Hess*, upon discovering that a parachutist had become hooked to the left landing skid and was suspended under the helicopter, immediately suspended jump operations and methodically planned a rescue effort. He extended himself far outside the door of the aircraft in the face of very strong, buffeting winds and, after determining that the parachutist was conscious and apparently alert, made repeated efforts to free the parachute web saddle which was caught on the ground handling wheel lug. After several efforts to free the parachutist, Sergeant *Hess* considered further pursuit of this course of action inadvisable due to the uncertainty of the parachutist's condition after being suspended in an upside-down position in a strong wind stream for approximately 10 minutes. He ruled out other courses of action which would have resulted in serious injury to the parachutist. Sergeant *Hess* then decided that the aircraft should descend to a position which would permit removal of the parachutist by ground troops. To do this, the parachutist first had to be secured to the skid to prevent him from separating from the aircraft below a safe altitude. Sergeant *Hess* again extended himself far outside the helicopter door and down to the skid and secured the parachutist, using spent static lines. To accomplish this, Sergeant *Hess* risked his life by being suspended outside the helicopter in a high wind stream without a parachute and held to the helicopter by only a shoulder harness for a period of 3 to 4 minutes. After the parachutist was securely lashed to the skid, the helicopter was lowered to a waiting ground party where he was removed and rushed to medical aid. Throughout the recovery effort, Sergeant *Hess* remained calm, alert, decisive and determined to safely recover the parachutist. His actions were completely selfless and courageous and directly contributed to the saving of the parachutist's life, the lives of the other eight personnel aboard the helicopter, and the helicopter itself. These actions cited reflect the utmost credit upon Sergeant *Hess*, the United States Strike Command, the United States Army and the Department of Defense.

12. 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 *Howard W. Hill*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while serving with Battery B, 3d Battalion, 76th Artillery, 3d Infantry Division Artillery, during a field training exercise at Vilseck, Germany. On 16 November 1968, a cargo carrier loaded with high-explosive 8-inch howitzer projectiles and propellant charges caught fire, presenting an immediate danger to other government property and the lives of all personnel in the vicinity. Specialist *Hill*, observing the cargo carrier as it burst into flames, spontaneously and with complete disregard for his personal safety entered the burning cargo carrier and attempted to extinguish the blaze with CO_2 fire extinguishers. Realizing that the fire extinguishers were not

having the desired effect, Specialist *Hill* took immediate action to obtain water and continued to fight the blaze, at the same time assisting in the off-loading of the ammunition. Despite the smoke and intense heat and aware that the ammunition could explode at any second, Specialist *Hill* remained in the burning vehicle until the flames were completely extinguished. Specialist *Hill*'s assistance in the rapid off-loading of the ammunition and the subsequent control of the fire prevented probable loss of life and extensive destruction of government property. Specialist *Hill*'s heroism and presence of mind are in accord with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect distinct credit upon him, the Division, and the United States Army.

13. 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 *Herbert J. Kaniaupio*, , United States Army, a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 2d Battalion, 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, who distinguished himself by heroism on 11 January 1969. While sitting in his mobile trailer at the Sunny Knoll Mobile Court, Columbia, South Carolina, Specialist *Kaniaupio* observed a fire in a nearby trailer occupied by a retired officer of the United States Army. Specialist *Kaniaupio* immediately notified the fire department and, while awaiting the arrival of the fire department equipment, ran to the trailer and, using his shirt as a smoke mask, despite the considerable danger, removed the unconscious body of the officer from the burning trailer. He then reentered the trailer to remove personal property and, after arrival of the members of the fire department, assisted them in extinguishing the flames. Through his quick thinking and fast action, Specialist *Kaniaupio* prevented a possible fire catastrophe in the Mobile Court. Specialist *Kaniaupio*'s complete disregard for his own safety, his courage, and his complete regard for his fellow man are evidence of his sincere dedication and reflect great credit upon him and the United States Army.

14. 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:

Chaplain (Colonel) *Corbin W. Ketchersid*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism during a boating mishap on the Potomac River on 5 July 1969. Chaplain *Ketchersid*, along with five others, was aboard his small sailing boat near the Woodrow Wilson Bridge at Alexandria, Virginia, when an unexpected and extremely violent rain squall suddenly developed. Fighting against the high sea and gusts of wind of up to 90 miles per hour, the boat's occupants succeeded in lowering the mainsail but were thwarted by a jammed lock when they attempted to furl the jib. Inevitably, the boat succumbed to the fierce winds and lashing waves and capsized, hurling all its occupants but one into the deep, treacherous waters. The remaining member, a three-year old boy, was trapped underwater, inside the cabin. Quickly noting the absence of the child, Chaplain *Ketchersid* unhesitatingly left his position of relative safety alongside his companions, who were clinging to the slippery sides of the boat, and dove underwater in search of the youngster. The turbulent waters and violent tossing of the boat at first drove him back to the surface. Scorning the dangers, he dove again and finally forced his way into the cabin. He then took the boy into his arms and made his way back to the surface.

where he delivered the lad safely to his father. Notwithstanding his exhausting efforts in rescuing the child, Chaplain *Ketchersid*'s thoughts were only for the safety and welfare of his companions. While awaiting eventual rescue he extended advice and encouragement and otherwise assisted in maintaining calm. By his exceptionally brave and heroic actions voluntarily taken at the risk of his own life, Chaplain *Ketchersid* saved the life of a small child and thereby reflected the highest credit upon himself, the United States Army Chaplaincy and the military services.

15. 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 *John J. MacLean*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism near Bimbach, Germany, on 13 October 1968, while a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade (ABN/MECH). Sergeant *MacLean*, disregarding his own safety, exhibited great courage by attempting to rescue four persons from their blazing automobile. He successfully extracted one of the automobile's passengers. The raging flames engulfed the remaining passengers before they could be removed from the automobile. Sergeant *MacLean* then turned his attention toward a passenger of the other automobile which was involved in the accident. He immediately rendered first aid to this passenger until an ambulance arrived. While approximately one hundred German citizens gazed with awe at the blazing inferno, Sergeant *MacLean* responded immediately with the actions of a well-trained professional soldier and proceeded to perform all actions humanly possible to prevent further injury or loss of life. Sergeant *MacLean*'s action reflects the utmost credit upon him, the 8th Infantry Division and the United States Army.

16. 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:

Master Sergeant *Vincent J. Pellito*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism near Bimbach, Germany, on 13 October 1968, while a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade (ABN/MECH). At 1730 hours on 13 October 1968, Sergeant *Pellito* exhibited extreme bravery and disregard for his own safety by attempting to rescue four persons from their blazing automobile. Sergeant *Pellito* then administered primary first aid to a passenger of the second automobile involved in the accident. He continued to administer first aid until an ambulance arrived. Sergeant *Pellito*'s courageous actions were observed by approximately one hundred German citizens. Sergeant *Pellito*, being a well-trained professional soldier, reacted automatically, attempting to prevent further injury or loss of life in the ensuing catastrophe. Sergeant *Pellito*'s actions reflect great credit upon him, the 8th Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

17. 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 *Norbert K. B. Pieper*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 30 December 1968, by displaying complete disregard for his own personal safety to save the lives of three young children floundering helplessly in the icy waters of a lake located in Grafen-

wohr, Germany. Sergeant *Pieper* and two members of his squad were enroute to Weiden from their Grafenwohr training site in their squad 5-ton dump truck to pick up building material for an engineer project. As the vehicle proceeded through Grafenwohr, Sergeant *Pieper*, riding in the right front of the 5-ton vehicle, noticed children playing on a lake in town. As he watched he saw three of the children break through the ice and fall into the lake. Immediately aware of the sudden danger, Sergeant *Pieper* and one of his men sprang from the truck and raced to the edge of the pond before the vehicle came to a full stop. Sergeant *Pieper*, realizing the ice was dangerously thin, directed the other soldier to go around the pond and come toward the children from the other side. Disregarding his own personal safety for that of the children, Sergeant *Pieper* immediately flopped down on the ice and crawled as quickly as possible for the bobbing children in the 9-ft-deep freezing water. The children, once pulled from the icy water, were helped to shore by an unidentified German teenager. The German boy, however, too heavy for the thin ice, also broke through into the frigid waters. Sergeant *Pieper*, already exhausted and soaking wet in the zero-degree weather, again risked his own life to aid another in danger, leaping to the aid of the young German boy. The ice in this area of the lake was very thin and, after aiding the German boy, the ice broke and Sergeant *Pieper* fell into the freezing water. Sergeant *Pieper*, his physical composure maintained, managed to stay afloat. A member of Sergeant *Pieper*'s squad, realizing his squad leader was in grave danger, immediately crawled over and aided the Sergeant out of the hole in the ice and over to the safety of the shore. The exceptional heroism displayed by Sergeant *Pieper*'s absolute disregard for his own personal safety, in his desire to aid others, has earned him the respect and admiration of all with whom he serves, and reflects great credit upon him, the Division, and the United States Army.

18. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Metal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *William M. Roberts, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in the course of rescuing a fellow-soldier and his wife from their burning automobile at Killeen, Texas on 1 March 1969. Specialist *Roberts* was returning to Fort Hood via Highway 440, when he observed a two-car collision. The vehicle, driven by a fellow-soldier accompanied by his wife, flipped on its side, struck a guard rail and burst into flames. The driver of the car was rendered unconscious and was pinned in the burning vehicle by the steering wheel. The driver's wife, semiconscious, was thrown from the vehicle and was lying approximately 5 feet in front of the burning wreckage. Specialist *Roberts* instructed his driver to pull off the road, a safe distance from the wreckage. With complete disregard for his own personal safety and at great risk to his life, Specialist *Roberts* ran to the burning vehicle, pulled the unconscious driver free and carried him to safety. Specialist *Robert's* willingness to sacrifice his own well-being for the benefit of another is in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon him, his unit and his country.

19. 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 *Peter J. Ryder*, (then Private First Class), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 30 December 1968 by displaying complete disregard for his own personal safety to save the lives of three young children floundering helplessly in the icy waters of a lake located in Grafenwohr, Germany. Specialist *Ryder* was enroute from a Grafenwohr training site with other members of his squad in their 5-ton dump truck to pick up building material for an engineer project. As the vehicle proceded through Grafenwohr, Specialist *Ryder* noticed children playing on a lake in town. As he watched, three of the children fell through the ice into the lake. Immedately aware of the sudden danger, Specialist *Ryder*, along with his squad leader, sprang from the truck and raced to the edge of the lake. Specialist *Ryder* then left his squad leader and ran around to the other side of the lake to approach the children from the opposite direction. Disregarding his own safety for that of the children, Specialist *Ryder* immediately flopped down on the ice and crawled as quickly as possible for the bobbing children. The two soldiers quickly pulled the three children from the 9-feet-deep freezing water. The children, once pulled from the water, were helped to shore by an unidentified German boy. The ice on the lake was very thin and the German boy also broke through into the frigid waters. The team of Specialist *Ryder* and his squad leader, already exhausted and wet, unhesitatingly leaped to the aid of the young German boy. After the young German was pulled from the water, the two soldiers started to leave the lake but, because of his weight, the ice broke beneath the squad leader and he fell into the freezing water. Specialist *Ryder*, quickly realizing that his squad leader was in grave danger, immediately crawled over and aided the soldier off the ice and to the safety of shore. The exceptional heroism displayed by Specialist *Ryder*'s absolute disregard for his own personal safety, in his desire to aid others, has earned him the respect and admiration of all with whom he serves, and reflects great credit upon him, the Division, and the United States Army.

XIII. 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:

Captain *Do Van Danh*, 58/104454, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 29 November 1968 while serving as Commanding Officer, Administration and Direct Support Logistics Company, Vinh Binh Province, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 1000 hours, Captain *Danh* learned of a serious gasoline fire of about twenty 55-gallon drums covering about 30 feet by 20 feet at Tra Vinh Airfield. He immediately alerted a detail and they moved together to the fire area. Upon his arrival he observed additional 55-gallon drums and three 10,000-gallon bladders of JP–4 fuel which were seriously in danger of being ignited by the raging fire. Captain *Danh* quickly took control of all available personnel in the immediate area and directed their efforts in controlling the fire. He also noticed that there were several crates of 2.75-inch rockets stored in the same area and he took decisive action to move this ammunition, along with adjacent POL drums. With complete disregard for his own personal safety and fully realizing that the intense heat could momentarily ignite the ammunition and the huge gasoline bladders, Captain *Danh* approached within ten feet of the burning JP–4 gasoline to insure best use of resources and optimum control in directing this operation. Through Captain *Danh*'s quick reaction and precise direction, the fire was eventually

brought under control and 40,000 gallons of JP–4 fuel in bladders, about 80 drums of JP–4 fuel, and more than ten crates of rocket ammunition were preserved. His display of outstanding leadership, great calmness under such pressure, and obvious courage were an inspiration to those around him. Captain *Danh*'s immediate concern to extinguish the fire and to save lives and government property, with total disregard for his own safety, reflects great credit upon him and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

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:

Private First Class *Lam Van Dong*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 29 November 1968. Private *Dong* was a driver of a ¾-ton truck dispatched to assist in the removal of ammunition and 55-gallon drums of JP–4 gasoline from an extremely dangerous fire area. Private *Dong* repeatedly drove the truck close to the 20- by 30-foot gasoline fire in order to drag remaining pallets of gasoline and 2.75 inch rocket ammunition from the danger area. Even though the fire was so hot that the paint on the adjacent drums was blistering and could have ignited instantaneously, thereby engulfing the truck, Private *Dong* managed to drag all pallets from the immediate area. On one haul, he managed to drag a pallet of twelve drums from the fire even though two drums on the pallet were still burning. It is significant to note that the several boxes of 2.75 inch rocket ammunition were within 10 meters of the first when Private *Dong* first began dragging the petroleum, oils, and lubricant drums away. These drums could have very easily exploded and would have surely killed this soldier. Private *Dong*'s heroism and response to orders in the highest traditions of the military service saved lives and property and reflect great credit upon him and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

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:

Corporal *Cao Dang Hai*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with a fire in the gasoline storage area at Phu Vinh Airfield on 29 November 1968. Corporal *Hai* was riding alone on the back of a ¾-ton truck dispatched to assist in the removal of ammunition and 55-gallon drums of JP-4 gasoline, adjacent to a raging gasoline fire, about 20 feet by 30 feet in area. Corporal *Hai* repeatedly dismounted from the truck to attach a drag chain to the pallets of gasoline even though the heat was almost too intense to bear and could have engulfed him at any moment. Corporal *Hai*, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, managed to drag away eight pallets and eighty 55-gallon drums of JP-4 fuel. On one mission, he managed to drag away a pallet of twelve drums from the main fire even though two drums on the pallet were still burning and threatening to ignite the others. With the pallet away from the main fire, the two drums were quickly extinguished, thus preventing further spread of the fire. What was most impressive and significant, however, was that several boxes of 2.75-inch rocket ammunition were stacked within 10 meters of the fire when Corporal *Hai* first began moving the 55-gallon drums. Corporal *Hai*'s immediate concern for the mission, without thought for his own safety, reflects great credit upon him and the Army of the

Republic of Vietnam and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

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:

Private *Le Tu*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life. On 4 November 1968 a truck carrying replacement personnel, dependents, 60mm-mortar rounds, white phosphorous, and small arms ammunition burst into flames on Highway 1, approximately 300 meters west of Ap Tri Thai Hamlet, Phan Ly Cham District, Republic of Vietnam. The fire caused the ammunition to explode, seriously wounding six soldiers and one dependent, and prevented assistance from getting close enough to evacuate them. Private *Tu* was one of the fortunate people who got away from the truck under his own power although he sustained shrapnel wounds on the back and face and severely burned hands. He was treated and bandaged and directed to go to the helipad and await evacuation by helicopter. Private *Tu* refused to leave the scene of the tragedy where the ammunition was still exploding, grabbed a litter, and, along with American advisors, crawled to within 50 feet of the burning truck. His badly burned hands did not prevent him from pulling a critically wounded soldier onto the litter and assisting in dragging the litter to the rear. He returned to the scene two more times, disregarding his own wounds and the perils to his own life, and assisted in pulling wounded from the area of the wreckage. Private *Tu*'s heroic actions inspired others to likewise risk their lives, resulting in all wounded being retrieved and evacuated, some or all of whom might have perished. Private *Tu*'s actions reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the Republic of Vietnam.

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

Captain *Joseph K. Bush, Jr.*, , Field Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism during the period 31 December 1968 to 1 January 1969. Captain *Bush*, disregarding his own personal safety, unhesitatingly volunteered as the night aerial artillery observer when the scheduled observer became ill. While directing the initial artillery barrage, the enemy engaged Captain *Bush*'s aircraft with intense anti-aircraft fire. Despite the heavy ground fire, Captain *Bush* remained aloft for 2½ hours, directing artillery fire on enemy targets and anti-aircraft locations. As a result of his outstanding heroism, enemy artillery fire was reduced, targets of opportunity were destroyed and enemy pressure generally relieved. Captain *Bush*'s exceptional devotion to duty reflects great credit upon him and the United States Army.

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

Sergeant *Edward Lathrop*, , United States Air Force, who distinguished himself by heroism in action on 15 February 1968 while serving as District Medical Advisor, Cho Lach District, Republic of Vietnam. On that

date Sergeant *Lathrop* accompanied a Regional Forces company on a search-and-destroy operation in the western area of the district. While moving forward with friendly elements, Sergeant *Lathrop* suddenly came under intense enemy automatic weapons and small arms fire. For over fifteen minutes the friendly elements were pinned down, necessitating helicopter support to suppress the hostile fire. Sergeant *Lathrop* volunteered to move forward with the Assistant Senior Army Advisor to the advance friendly position and mark with smoke the immediate area from where heavy enemy automatic weapons fire was coming, thus allowing the helicopter support to distinguish both friendly and enemy positions. Dauntless of the extreme danger, Sergeant *Lathrop* ran 40 meters across fire-swept terrain to reach the forward position and exposed himself to the full volume of enemy fire to complete his mission. Although seriously wounded in the leg, he disregarded his own personal safety and comfort and remained on his feet to direct the helicopter strike. Because of Sergeant *Lathrop*'s selfless bravery, the advance elements were able to force the enemy to withdraw, inflicting heavy casualties. Sergeant *Lathrop*'s conspicuous gallantry and heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon him and the military service.

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

Staff Sergeant *Daniel Smokes, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself on 10 February 1969 by heroism in action above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Operations Sergeant to the Assistant Army Attache, Muong Soui, Laos. On the morning of that date, the quarters occupied by Sergeant *Smokes* and the Assistant Army Attache were attacked by an enemy force of 20 North Vietnamese Commandos using grenades, small arms, machine guns, B40 Rockets and satchel charges. During the ensuing battle, the Assistant Army Attache was mortally wounded and Sergeant *Smokes* was wounded seriously. Severely weakened by his wounds and with total disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant *Smokes* braved the continuous enemy fire and delivered a volume of small arms fire into the enemy positions, driving them from the site. Then, without any knowledge of the enemy's deposition and with total disregard for his own safety, Sergeant *Smokes* exposed himself while moving throughout the site to organize friendly personnel for defense against continuing attacks. Sergeant *Smokes*' indomitable fighting spirit, coolness under extremely heavy fire, heroic leadership and valiant acts were directly responsible for saving the lives of several of his fellow-Americans. Sergeant *Smokes*' praiseworthy fortitude, profound courage and devotion to his fellow-Americans were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to:

Major (then Second Lieutenant) *Lewis L. Zickel*, , Infantry, United States Army, a platoon leader in Company C, 5th Calvalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself by heroism near Weagwam, Korea, on 15 September, 1950. When Company C came under intense enemy fire while attacking a dominating hill which the enemy had secured within friendly lines,

Major *Zickel* ordered his platoon to return the fire and immediately started checking his men who were about half Korean soldiers to insure they were delivering fire. Great difficulty was encountered in making the Korean soldier understand, hence Major *Zickel* found it necessary to show what was desired by personal example. He moved up and down the line under intense enemy automatic and small arms fire with no regard to his own safety. He insured that fire superiority was built up and when ordered took his platoon into the assault. The platoon was successful largely because of Major *Zickel*'s efforts. Major *Zickel*'s leadership and courage are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army. Major *Zickel*'s distinguished heroism reflects the utmost credit upon him and the military service.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) with "V" device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Platoon Sergeant *Richard L. Jenkins* (then Staff Sergeant), United States Army, who, while a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Division, distinguished himself by heroism in Vietnam on 15 June 1966. Sergeant *Jenkins* was squad leader during operation "Crazy Horse", when his platoon met heavy resistance from enemy units fighting from fortified positions. His platoon was committed in an attack against an enemy fortification. The platoon came under heavy enemy fire as it began the assault. The enemy fire consisted of .50 caliber machinegun, .30 caliber machinegun, and an undetermined amount of small arms fire and grenades. During the assault, Sergeant *Jenkins* aided immensely by maintaining good control of his squad, and he had to expose himself to enemy fire on numerous occasions. Throughout the entire day he displayed courage as he moved from position to position directing his squad's fire power and maintaining control of the movement until he was severely wounded in the arm. Although he was weak from loss of blood and night had set in, Sergeant *Jenkins* remained calm and assisted in the evacuation of other more seriously wounded by moving to a more secure position under his own strength. Once his bleeding was stopped, he refused further medical attention and helped the morale of the more seriously wounded by talking to them and encouraging them until daylight when medical evacuation became possible. Sergeant *Jenkins*' courage earned for him the undaunted respect and admiration of the men and officers of his unit and reflects great credit upon him and the United States Army.

5. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Andrew J. Whitton*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism during the period 31 December 1968 to 1 January 1969. During this period Sergeant *Whitton* was assigned the mission of advising and coordinating communications and fire direction assistance to friendly forces for a raid against an enemy buildup. On the afternoon of 31 December, Sergeant *Whitton* asked to be allowed to accompany the displacing unit on a night artillery raid so that air support from United States Air Force aircraft could easily be requested by the allied unit if needed. Additionally, he was given the mission of providing a communications

link directly from the firing unit to United States personnel monitoring the operation from ground and air locations. After dark Sergeant *Whitton* did accompany the lead element units to the displacing unit forward through areas frequently patrolled by enemy units to the battery firing position just short of friendly lines; well within enemy artillery and mortar range. He remained with the battery throughout the operation despite enemy counterbattery fire and ample opportunity to withdraw to safer areas. The professional assistance he provided to allied officers and his timely reports to United States personnel were invaluable to the coordination and success of the operation. Sergeant *Whitton*'s unselfish heroism reflects great credit upon him and the United States Army.

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

Staff Sergeant *Sang Pyo Cho*, , Republic of Korea Army, distinguished himself by heroic action against an armed enemy on 22 June 1968 while serving with 1st Company, 71st Regiment, 25th Division, in the village of Pogwang-dong, Korea. On this date, Sergeant *Cho* deployed members of his patrol to block the infiltrators' withdrawal route. Seeing two members of his patrol mortally wounded by enemy fire, Sergeant *Cho* crawled within 8 meters of the enemy position under intense small arms fire. With complete disregard for his own personal safety he threw 4 hand grenades into their position killing 2 of the 5 hidden insurgents, thus disrupting the enemy's fire. Sergeant *Cho*'s heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon him, the 25th Division, Republic of Korea Army and the United Nations Command.

XVII__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 with "V" Device for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Captain *Robert G. Willis*, (then Staff Sergeant), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 11 December 1965, in the Republic of Vietnam. Captain *Willis* was serving as radio operator aboard a helicopter involved with the mission of exfiltrating a special forces reconnaissance team from known enemy territory. The team requiring rescue had been pursued by an unknown-size force of Viet Cong for the past 2 days. During the initial pursuit, the team's radio had been lost and radio contact could not be made with the team. When word was received at the base station that the team's panel had been identified by FAC planes in that area, two H-34 helicopters were dispatched immediately to that location. Captain *Willis*, well aware of the immense danger involved, volunteered to accompany the flight as the radio operator, although not his responsibility. Upon entry into the troubled area both helicopters were immediately taken under automatic and small arms fire by the enemy located on the ground. Throughout the recovery of the distressed team, Captain *Willis* was able to maintain excellent radio coverage while also exchanging fire with the enemy. The helicopter Captain *Willis* was in was hit by small arms fire on two occasions underneath the door where Captain *Willis* was located. Captain *Willis*' action was in keeping with the

highest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon him and the military service.

XVIII__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 (Third Oak Leaf Cluster) (with "V" device for heroism) is awarded to:

Major *Dave R. Palmer*, (then Captain), Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in the course of operations against armed Viet Cong forces in the Republic of Vietnam during the period 17-26 November 1964. As advisor to an M-113 troop, Major *Palmer* accompanied his counterpart throughout the operation and by his advice and assistance rendered the combat capabilities of his unit more effective. His superior professional competence, tact, and leadership ability were instrumental in the accomplishment of the unit's mission and were an outstanding example to other United States Army advisors serving with the unit. On 26 November 1964, near Cau Dinh, Vietnam, one M-113 was destroyed by a mine and other vehicles were ambushed by Viet Cong forces. Major *Palmer* unhesitatingly moved forward under enemy fire to assist in the care and evacuation of the dead and wounded and recovery of the destroyed vehicle and equipment. His presence of mind at this crucial moment served to rally the members of his unit to action and assisted the unit in continuing its mission with a minimum of delay. Throughout the operation, Major *Palmer*'s unswerving devotion to duty reflected great credit upon him, his advisory detachment, and the United States Army.

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

Lieutenant Colonel *Dang Duc Nhuan*, , Infantry, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. July 1967 to January 1969.

Colonel *Eneas Martins Nogueira*, , Artillery, Brazilian Army. May 1967 to December 1968.

Captain *Vorakate Oupasarn*, Royal Thai Army. March 1966 to November 1967

XX__ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. 1. So much of paragraph 1, Section XIV, General Orders Number 7, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 29 January 1969, as pertains to the award of the Army Commendation Medal to Chief Warrant Officer *Raymond N. McGhee*, , United States Army, as reads "Army Commendation Medal", is amended to read "Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster)".

2. So much of paragraph 2, Section XIV, General Orders Number 7, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 29 January 1969, as pertains to award of the Army Commendation Medal to Lieutenant Colonel *Archie W. Summers*, 060237, Infantry, United States Army, as reads: "Army Commendation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)", is amended to read: "Army Commendation Medal (Third Oak Leaf Cluster)".

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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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