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

Private First Class *Charles T. Moore*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action on 5 January 1970, in the Republic of Vietnam. On that date, when the First Platoon of Company D, 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, made contact with a determined enemy force located in a well-fortified bunker complex, a friendly trooper to the front was severely wounded. Despite his own wrist wounds, Private *Moore*, medical aidman for the First Platoon, moved through the intense hail of enemy fire to treat and evacuate the wounded soldier. Subsequently, a rocket impacted which strafed the area with shrapnel, wounding the First Platoon leader and further injuring Private *Moore*. Again with complete disregard for his own welfare, Private *Moore* moved to the aid of his platoon leader and evacuated the officer to safety. Then, noticing that his first patient had stopped breathing, Private *Moore* untiringly and singularly performed mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until life and unassisted breathing were restored. As he was constructing a bamboo stretcher on which to carry this critically wounded trooper, Private *Moore* was shot in the hip and rendered unconscious. Minutes later, he regained consciousness, and although his many wounds now completely incapacitated his movement, and his position was exposed, he began shouting valuable instructions concerning the necessary and vital treatment for the wounded. Even when he knew that death was imminent, Private *Moore* unselfishly ignored his pain and continued to give valuable medical instructions. Private *Moore* succumbed to his wounds before he could be medically evacuated, but not before he had saved the lives of many of his comrades through his conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism.

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

Captain *Carl B. Marshall*, , Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism on 20 January 1970, while serving as an aircraft commander with Air Cavalry Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, while flying a reconnaissance mission near the village of Bu Dop, a light observation helicopter received intense enemy ground fire, causing the aircraft to crash and burn in an open field, killing the co-pilot. The pilot made his way to a nearby bomb crater amidst a hail of fire from an estimated battalion of North Vietnamese Army Regulars, who were entrenched in bunkers surrounding the clearing. Captain *Marshall*, who was in command of a squad of gunships, circled the area in an attempt to locate any survivors. Once he identified the downed pilot, he notified his commander of his intention to accomplish a rescue. Cautiously lowering the craft near the crater, Captain *Marshall* was savagely attacked by a barrage of small arms and automatic weapons fire from the insurgents' position. Hovering his helicopter at the proposed site of recovery, he rotated his gunship, firing his minigun into the woodline, attempting to suppress the concentrated enemy attack. As Captain *Marshall* brought the craft to rest near the bomb crater, and enemy mortar rounds began exploding in close proximity, the gunner opened the canopy and aided the wounded pilot aboard. With his helicopter grossly overloaded, Captain *Marshall* skillfully circled the open area to gain sufficient speed to clear the tree tops. After trasferring the injured pilot to another helicopter at Bu Dop, Captain *Marshall* eagerly refueled, rearmed and returned to the contact area. Captain *Marshall*'s profound courage, conspicuous flying ability, concern for his fellow human being, and unwavering devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Silver Star awarded to Captain *Marshall* for gallantry in action on 20 January 1970, as announced in United States Army Vietnam General Orders Number 3318, 1970.)

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

Sergeant *Dennis K. Walker*, , (then Specialist Four), United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism on 10 May 1970, while serving as a rifleman with Company D, 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date Sergeant *Walker's* company was involved in a reconnaissance mission, when suddenly the company was engaged and pinned down by heavy enemy mortar, rocket, and small arms fire. Sergeant *Walker's* element and the command element were pinned down and isolated from the main body of the company. With complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant *Walker* repeatedly exposed himself to intense enemy fire as he assaulted enemy bunkers on five different occasions. During the battle, Sergeant *Walker* hurled grenades and directed fire at the bunker apertures. Although wounded in one of his assaults, his pace

never slowed as he took charge of his element, directing their fire into the enemy positions. Seeing that the enemy was set back by his assaults, Sergeant *Walker* organized a landing zone for evacuation helicopters to evacuate wounded personnel. When the enemy rallied and placed intensive fire on the helicopters, he again assaulted the bunker complex exhausting his ammunition into their positions. He then returned to his position and rallied his men, leading them to the company's main body. Sergeant *Walker's* actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Silver Star awarded to Sergeant *Walker* for gallantry in action on 10 May 1970, as announced in II Field Force Vietnam General Orders Number 2699, 1970.)

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:

Specialist Five *Theodore W. High*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 15 May 1970, while serving as Medical Aidman aboard a dust-off helicopter in support of troops of the Republic of Korea that had made contact with a Viet Cong force near Tuy Hoa, Republic of Vietnam. After flying through rain and darkness, the evacuation helicopter landed in a small, flare-lit extraction site. Upon setting down it was apparent that the eight patients were all seriously wounded and there would be some delay in trying to load all of the patients aboard the aircraft. Even though it was not his duty, Specialist *High* left the aircraft and began personally carrying the wounded to the awaiting helicopter. As he was preparing to load one of the patients aboard the aircraft, an enemy shell exploded next to him. Even though mortally wounded, Specialist *High* boarded the aircraft providing a shield for his patients while doing what he could for them medically. Through his courage and devotion to duty, he contributed to the saving of human lives at the expense of his own life. Specialist *High's* supreme sacrifice was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army Medical Department and reflects great credit on him, 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 to:

First Lieutenant *Herbert M. Pike*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action at Mortain, France, 6–7 August 1944. On that date, the 2d Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division, occupied defensive positions on Hill 314 near Mortain, France, which commanded major routes of approach and supply. During the evening the German Army launched a vicious counterattack against the position. The right flank of the Battalion was protected by a road block manned by a rifle platoon. When the Germans probed the road block position in an attempt to break through the battalion defenses two additional rifle platoons were sent to reinforce the position. Lieutenant *Pike* volunteered to take command of the three rifle platoons. The position repeatedly came under heavy enemy artillery and small arms fire. Throughout the night Lieutenant *Pike* coordinated the action of the three platoons and successfully repelled the German attackers attempting to overrun his positions. Lieutenant *Pike's* quick thinking under fire and utter disregard for his own safety contributed immeasurably to the

Battalion's successful defense. Lieutenant *Pike*'s gallantry in action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

VI--LEGION OF MERIT. 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:

General *Fathollah Minbashian*, Iranian Army. May 1969 to October 1970
General *Yu Hao-chang*, Chinese Army. July 1969 to August 1970.

VII--LEGION OF MERIT. 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:

Brigadier General *Carlos Julio Olmus Chavez*, Colombian Army. May 1969 to April 1970.

Brigadier General *Chong Sok-yun*, , Republic of Korea Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Major General *Edmundo Rubiano Groot*, Colombian Army. September 1967 to May 1969.

Major General *Ednardo D'Avila Mello*, Brazilian Army. December 1967 to November 1969.

Colonel *Ernesto Leopoldo Freire Vallejo*, Army of Ecuador, November 1968 to January 1970.

Brigadier General *Gildas Marie L. Arnous-Riviere*, French Army. July 1965 to August 1968.

Lieutenant General *Harold Loken*, Norwegian Army. August 1966 to June 1970.

Rear Admiral *Kim Tong Pae*, , Republic of Korea Navy. January 1969 to June 1969.

Brigadier General *Marco Antonio Morin*, Venezuelan Army. April 1967 to December 1969.

Brigadier General *Yun Song-min*, , Republic of Korea Army. May 1968 to December 1969.

Brigadier General *Yun Hung-Chong*, , Republic of Korea Army. October 1968 to November 1969.

VIII--LEGION OF MERIT. 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:

Colonel *Hans Christian Von-Tumpling*, Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. February 1967 to September 1970.

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 posthumously to:

Sergeant First Class *Arlie D. Lester*, 259-70-1639, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Salvo, North Carolina, on 31 May 1970. On that date Sergeant *Lester* attempted to rescue a drowning victim off the coast of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. With total disregard for his own safety, and despite numerous warnings from bystanders and family on the seashore, Sergeant *Lester* leaped into the enraged waters, previously determined by himself to be extremely dangerous, in an effort to provide his fellowman with a second chance at life. In so doing Sergeant *Lester* sacrificed his own life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Lester* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

X--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:

Specialist Five *Jerry W. Carpenter*, 381-50-9013, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Hawaii on 14 May 1970. On that date, while inspecting a campsite in the rugged area of Palama-Uka, Oahu, Hawaii, in the company of five other adults, Specialist *Carpenter's* attention was attracted to a small boy who was struggling to keep his head above water in the murky pond nearby. When his attempt to point out the location of the lad to the lifeguard on duty failed, he immediately removed his excess clothing and dove into the unfamiliar water and searched until he located the semiconscious body. He quickly dragged the child ashore and administered the proper techniques until the boy regained consciousness. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Carpenter* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Cadet *Samuel Q. Castle*, 413-78-7696, ROTC, East Tennessee State University, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on 25 June 1970. On that date Cadet *Castle*'s ROTC Company B-1, had just completed Recondo Training in an area of Fort Bragg and was washing in a shallow portion of the Little River. A short distance downstream the river was deep, and the current strong and swift. Suddenly, one of the cadets was carried into a deep portion of the river by the treacherous current, and began to flounder and call for help. In spite of the dangers posed by the fast-flowing water, Cadet *Castle* completely disregarded

his own safety and dove into the river fully clothed to rescue his struggling comrade. Cadet *Castle* courageously swam through the perilous current to the victim and prevented him from sinking. Even though one man would have difficulty surviving the raging torrent, Cadet *Castle's* selfless and extraordinary efforts enabled him to reach shallow water, thereby saving the life of his fellow cadet. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Cadet *Castle* has reflected great credit upon himself and the ROTC, East Tennessee State University.

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 First Class *Paul R. Cooper*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life near Song Be, Republic of Vietnam on 25 January 1967. On that date Sergeant *Cooper* was on an emergency extraction for crew and passenger of a downed helicopter. After the successful insertion of Sergeant *Cooper* and the rescue personnel there was a midair collision of an Air Force aircraft and the rescue helicopter. Sergeant *Cooper*, with complete disregard for his safety, entered the downed smoldering helicopter to make repeated efforts to both free the trapped pilots and shut down the engine which was running out of control—ruptured fuel-tanks presented a greater threat of explosion in addition to the fire. After many attempts, the unconscious pilots were finally freed and given immediate first aid medical treatment by Sergeant *Cooper*. He then organized carrying parties to remove them from the area. Returning to the still-burning aircraft Sergeant *Cooper* removed weapons, equipment, and documents. His final attempt to contain the fire was successfully accomplished by locating and shutting off the fuel lines, thereby stopping the engine. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Cooper* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Chief Warrant Officer *Leonard A. Cox*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 29 July 1970. On that date Warrant Officer *Cox* observed a helicopter crash and burn at Lawson Army Airfield. Immediately after the aircraft crashed, Warrant Officer *Cox* rushed to it to save the crewchief. After several minutes of fighting the fire in intense heat, smoke, and flying debris from the aircraft, Warrant Officer *Cox* saw the crewchief lying under the aircraft with burning hydraulic fluid pouring on him. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Warrant Officer *Cox* entered the fire and carried the unconscious crewchief to safety. Warrant Officer *Cox's* acts were responsible for getting the injured man to safety. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Cox* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Captain *Michael R. Foster*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Greely, Alaska on 26 March 1970. On that date Captain *Foster*, assigned as Post Fire Marshal, responded to a fire alarm in an eight-family apartment building. When Captain *Foster* arrived at the scene of the fire, he was informed that two little girls, age 5 and 7, were trapped in the burning building. Two firemen wearing self-contained breathing apparatus had attempted to gain entry, but were driven back by the flames and the intense heat. Captain *Foster* donned a breathing apparatus and mounted a ladder to the upstairs back bedroom window. When he broke the glass of the window, flames and black smoke belched out, driving him from the ladder. Captain *Foster* immediately ran around the building to the front of the apartment, where the father of one of the children and a fireman were attempting to enter the building, they were unable to do so because of the intense heat and dense smoke. Captain *Foster* and a fireman climbed the ladder and entered the apartment in spite of the heat and smoke. Captain *Foster*, finding that his breathing apparatus had a leak, removed the mask. Unable to see because of the smoke, Captain *Foster* and the fireman searched the bedrooms by touch until Captain *Foster* found one of the little girls unconscious and carried her to the window where firemen passed her down the ladder to waiting medical personnel. Captain *Foster* had seen a person lying on the floor as he carried the first child to the window. He returned to that location and found the second child and the fireman lying on the floor where he had collapsed, unable to continue after finding the second child unconscious in a large toy chest. Captain *Foster* partially revived the fireman and together they carried the remaining girl to the window and passed her to waiting medical personnel. The fireman descended the ladder on instruction from Captain *Foster* who, although assured that no one else was in the building and almost overcome by the smoke and heat, returned to the interior of the apartment for one last check to insure that everyone was out of the building. Captain *Foster's* unhesitating action and determined efforts at the risk of his own life undoubtedly saved the lives of the two children. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Foster* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Major *John L. Ligon*, , Signal Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Lake Vallecito, Colorado on 9 August 1969. On that date he swam into the grasp of two drowning, panic-stricken people. He brought the first individual some 150 meters to shore and administered artificial respiration until he was revived. Although nearly exhausted, Major *Ligon* without hesitation swam back and made several unsuccessful attempts to rescue the second individual who had

disappeared below the surface. Later as boats arrived on the scene, Major *Ligon* directed the rescue of three adults and two children who were clinging to a capsized boat. As other boats arrived, he guided them in searching for the missing individual. The body was recovered some hours later. Major *Ligon* unhesitatingly and voluntarily placed his own life in danger by swimming within the grasp of two drowning and panic-stricken individuals. He again disregarded his own safety when, although exhausted and weak, he returned to the lake and swam to rescue the second individual. Major *Ligon*'s swift, efficient, and heroic actions directly saved the life of one individual and contributed materially to saving the lives of five others. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Major *Ligon* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Specialist Five *Marvin Locklear*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Wagram, North Carolina on 25 December 1969. On that date while visiting his parents, two cars collided in front of their house. One of the cars landed on its right side and burst into flames, trapping the occupant inside. Despite the frantic pleas from his family to stay away from the car, which was in danger of exploding at any moment, Specialist *Locklear* unhesitatingly raced to the flaming wreckage, reached through the raging fire, and dragged the injured man to safety. Although Specialist *Locklear* suffered severe burns to his hands and arms, he ignored his pain and endangered his life to rescue the helplessly trapped occupant. Specialist *Locklear*'s quick thinking, unselfish bravery, and instantaneous reaction in the face of grave danger unquestionably saved the man's life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Locklear* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Major *Lyle C. McCarty*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico, on 15 November 1969. On that date Major *McCarty* rescued members of a Civil Patrol search party. Major *McCarty*, after being informed that injured personnel would die without immediate medical help, flew his helicopter at great risk to himself into rugged mountainous terrain at night during a snowstorm, and with no ground reference. When he found that there was no safe place to land, he sat the helicopter down upon a steep sloping ledge dangerously close to obstacles. Through great physical effort and mental strain he held the helicopter on the slope, with only the toes of the helicopter skids touching the ground while the injured parties were loaded, this valient endeavor consequently saved their lives. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Major *McCarty* has reflected great credit upon himself 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 First Class *Thomas E. Moore*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at New Topsail Inlet, North Carolina on 13 June 1970. On that date Sergeant *Moore* distinguished himself by saving the lives of two men. At approximately 1000 hours, he observed a small boat, which had capsized just inside the inlet channel, in which the occupants were clinging to their overturned craft in a rough sea. Disregarding his own safety and that of his family, he maneuvered his own craft through dangerously high swells in an attempt to secure a life line to the men. Although the erratic pitching and yawing of his boat in the rough waters placed everyone aboard in imminent danger, he refused to abandon the helpless men. Larger boats in near proximity failed to offer rescue assistance. Close to forty minutes elapsed as the men were secured and towed seaward to smoother water and then hoisted aboard in near total exhaustion. Shortly thereafter, exercising superior seamanship and dauntless fortitude, he maneuvered the overcrowded craft back through the hazardous channel to the safety of shore. Sergeant *Moore's* positive actions were above and beyond the call of duty, and represent the highest degree of heroism. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Moore* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Private First Class *Robert E. Ogura*, (then Private), , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Greely, Alaska on 26 March 1970. On that date Private *Ogura* was a firefighter assigned to the Post Fire Station. When his section responded to a fire at an eight-family apartment building, he was informed that children were trapped in the furiously burning building. Private *Ogura* donned self-contained breathing apparatus, and after several attempts to enter the building had failed because of intense heat and thick smoke, gained entry through an upstairs window, in the company of the Post Fire Marshal. Private *Ogura*, unable to see because of the smoke, removed his mask and searched one bedroom, finding a little girl unconscious in a large toy storage box. He picked up the little girl and started to make his way to the window. Midway between the window and the toybox, Private *Ogura* was overcome by the heat and smoke and collapsed on the floor. Moments later, Private *Ogura*, with help from the Fire Marshal, carried the child to the window, where she was lowered to waiting medical personnel. Private *Ogura's* readiness to enter the burning building and his willingness to sacrifice his life, if necessary were instrumental in saving the life of the child. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Ogura* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Master Sergeant *Frank L. Ponce*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Devens, Massachusetts on 18 April 1970. On that date, while fishing from the shore of Little Hell Pond with his son, Sergeant *Ponce* noticed an overturned boat and a man several yards in front of it attempting to swim to shore. Upon hearing the victim's cry for help, Sergeant *Ponce* unhesitantingly dove into the icy water, swimming towards the man who was struggling to stay afloat. After reaching him and getting his head above water, Sergeant *Ponce* started towing him to shore, but only with great difficulty due to the victim's water-soaked clothing. He was finally successful in getting the man to shore, where another soldier assisted him in reviving the unconscious victim. They administered artificial respiration, and after the man started breathing, Sergeant *Ponce* left the scene to call an ambulance. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Ponce* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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:

Sergeant *Richard L. Post*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in North Carolina on 6 December 1969. On that date Sergeant *Post*, without regard for his personal safety, extricated three persons from a burning automobile, thereby saving their lives. While returning to Fort Bragg from Charlotte, North Carolina, Sergeant *Post* observed an automobile swerve out of control, and upon impact with a high tension pole burst into flames. Braving electrocution and fire, Sergeant *Post* freed the unconscious passengers and carried them to safety as the car exploded in flames. The victims were suffering from lacerations, contusions, and shock. A boy, in addition to the above mentioned, was in dire need of professional medical attention in that he had a fractured femur with subsequent severed artery. Sergeant *Post* applied life saving first aid in an effort to slow the spurting blood and rushed the boy over 20 miles to the nearest medical facility. The attending physician credited Sergeant *Post*'s medical astuteness for saving the life of this child. Sergeant *Post*'s actions during the subject accident and the ensuing critical minutes were above and beyond the call of duty. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Post* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Chief Warrant Officer *Johnny Powell*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 29 July 1970. On that date Warrant Officer *Powell*, immediately after watching a helicopter crash and burn, rushed to the flaming aircraft to rescue the crew. After several trips into the flames, smoke, and flying

debris from the aircraft, he ascertained that the pilot had reached safety. Shortly thereafter he saw the crewchief lying under the aircraft with burning hydraulic fluid pouring on him. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Warrant Officer *Powell* again entered the fire, and carried the unconscious man to safety. Warrant Officer *Powell*'s acts were responsible for getting the injured man to safety. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Powell* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Sergeant *Gregory Walker*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fayetteville, North Carolina on 25 June 1970. On that date Sergeant *Walker*, who was off-duty, had reported to his part time employment. He heard a loud crash and saw that a moving van had crashed into the rear of an automobile. This collision caused the car's gas tank to rupture, and the vehicle began to burn rapidly from the rear. The car spun off the truck into the middle of a six-lane highway, crowded with rush-hour traffic. The driver of the vehicle and her 4 year-old daughter were injured and unconscious inside the flaming vehicle. Although many others saw the accident at this time, Sergeant *Walker* was the only person who attempted to rescue the entrapped occupants. He ran to the burning automobile and removed the woman to safety. He then returned to the now smoke- and flame-filled car to search for other occupants in the back seat, found a small child, pulled her out of the back seat, and carried her away from the burning automobile. Immediately after both occupants were evacuated, the vehicle exploded and was completely destroyed. Sergeant *Walker* then rendered first aid to help stop the bleeding of the injured persons until an ambulance arrived on the scene. The immediate action employed by Sergeant *Walker* is contributory to the well-being of the woman and her daughter, and the saving of their lives. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Walker* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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:

Staff Sergeant *Benjamin Weathers*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 3 August 1970. On that date Sergeant *Weathers* was serving as Noncommissioned Officer-in-Charge, Andrew Jackson Hand Grenade Range, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. A trainee dropped a grenade after pulling the pin endangering his life and that of Sergeant *Weathers*. Sergeant *Weathers*' quick action in kicking the grenade into a sump and shielding the trainee's body with his own when the grenade detonated was directly responsible for saving the lives of both the trainee and himself. Sergeant *Weathers*' quick action, without concern for his personal safety, set him apart as a man of exceptional courage and devotion

to duty. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Weathers* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded Sergeant *Weathers* under the provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672–5–1, for the period 3 August 1970.

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:

Staff Sergeant *Albert C. Williams*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Marnheim Drop Zone, Germany on 15 July 1970. On that date Sergeant *Williams*, at great personal risk to himself, saved a fellow paratrooper from probable death. After exiting the aircraft in a parachute training jump and insuring this his own parachute was functioning properly, Sergeant *Williams* ascertained that another paratrooper was experiencing a parachute malfunction in the form of a cigarette roll. When the paratrooper passed by him, Sergeant *Williams* grabbed the skirt of the defective parachute and wrapped it around his own reserve parachute so that the weight of the falling man would not snatch it from his grip. Though the added weight of the paratrooper caused his own descent to increase rapidly and knowing that he no longer had his own reserve available, Sergeant *Williams* calmly gave the paratrooper encouragement and instructions that enabled him to untangle and activate his reserve. When both men were 20 feet from the ground, Sergeant *Williams* released the paratrooper and both made a safe landing. Sergeant *Williams'* quick thinking, alert reaction and disregard for his personal safety, saved the life of another soldier. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Williams* has reflected great credit upon himself 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 (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Major *James P. Fero*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Hawaii on 15 February 1970. On that date Major *Fero* rescued an incapacitated fellow scuba diver from possible death in the rough waters off Kahe Point, Oahu, Hawaii. Recognizing that his fellow-diver was fatigued and being washed by heavy winds and current towards a cliff, Major *Fero*, in complete disregard for his own personal safety, swam to his aid and towed him to an exit point over a breakwater, sustaining painful personal injuries. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Major *Fero* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

XII--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 heroism in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded posthumously to:

Sergeant *Richard A. Bowers* (then Specialist Four), , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 12 May 1968 while serving as a senior scout observer in the reconnaissance platoon of Company E, 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade. His unit was reinforcing the Kham Duc Special Forces Camp, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0300 hours the observation post which Sergeant *Bowers* was on came under an intensive ground attack by a North Vietnamese Army Force of undetermined size. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant *Bowers* exposed himself to the intense hostile fire and was instrumental in momentarily stopping the enemy. Due to the intensity of the attack, several members of the squad were wounded. Immediately, Sergeant *Bowers* rendered first aid and words of encouragement to the wounded men. Hopelessly outnumbered, the order was given to evacuate the observation post. While breaking out of the small perimeter Sergeant *Bowers* was mortally wounded by the intense enemy fire. Sergeant *Bowers'* devotion to duty, personal bravery, and valorous conduct were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, the Americal Division, and the United States Army.

XIII--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 heroism in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Major *John B. Alexander* (then Captain), , Infantry, who distinguished himself by heroism on 28 April 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam. On that date Major *Alexander* was inserted with 25 men to exploit a Viet Cong force detected by the armed helicopters along a major infiltration route south of Nui Coto Mountain. Landing in the forest under fire, Major *Alexander* immediately led his men in an aggressive on-line charging assault on the nearest enemy position. After sweeping through the first bunker area and killing several Viet Cong, Major *Alexander* directed his men across the grass toward the patch of scrub that concealed the next enemy position. On reaching the bushes, Major *Alexander's* men were forced to the ground by heavy fire from bunkers some 5 to 10 meters away. To retain fire superiority, Major *Alexander* stood to identify his position to the circling armed helicopters and requested a strike beginning 10 feet to his front. To give the helicopters a good aiming point so that his troops would not be hit by the friendly fires, Major *Alexander* remained erect although he was advised to take cover. The strike went in as directed, forcing the enemy into their holes. Picking up the fire again, Major *Alexander*, although lightly wounded by rocket fragments, led his men in an assault over the enemy positions. He then led his small unit in an assault on

another enemy position, and was again hit by friendly rocket fragments while standing to direct the gunships on target. Due to Major *Alexander*'s aggressive leadership and total disregard for his own safety, in less than 40 minutes 10 Viet Cong were confirmed killed, a prisoner of war taken, and extremely significant documents were captured. Major *Alexander*'s unselfish actions above and beyond the call of duty are a credit to him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Major *Kenneth J. Cook*, , Air Defense Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while assigned as a Province Officer, Vinh Long Province, Republic of South Vietnam, during the period 31 January 1968 to 3 February 1968. On 31 January 1968, during a major assault by enemy forces on the province of Vinh Long, he voluntarily entered territory occupied by enemy forces and retrieved a concealed vehicle heavily loaded with ammunition before it could fall into enemy hands. During the ensuing action, when informed that a wounded United States soldier was lying in territory occupied by enemy forces, he unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own safety, braved a voluminous hail of enemy fire and rescued the soldier from certain death. As the battle raged the next day, he was informed that a Vietnamese force, engaging the enemy forces some distance away was running low on ammunition. Unhesitatingly he volunteered to deliver the much-needed ammunition. Though driving his dangerous cargo through areas controlled by the enemy and encountering heavy enemy fire, he safely delivered his cargo of ammunition, allowing the Vietnamese to continue their mission. On returning from this mission, Major *Cook* asked and received permission to evacuate the Vietnamese regiment's more seriously wounded personnel who, though in dire need of medical attention, had not been evacuated due to the extremely heavy enemy fire. Again, with disregard for his own safety Major *Cook* braved the enemy fire, and, with his vehicle loaded with wounded comrades made his way to safety, allowing the wounded to be air-evacuated. Major *Cook*'s extraordinary heroism and courageous initiative at the risk of his own life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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:

Brigadier General *Nguyen Ba Lien*, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroism on 6 December 1969, while serving as Commanding Officer, 24th Special Tactical Zone, II Corps Tactical Zone, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, General *Lien* was in command of a combined task force of Army of the Republic of Vietnam Forces and Civilian Irregular Defense Group forces on operation Quyet Thong 42–15 in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. He was in the Tou Morong valley on Firebase Foxtrot, planning and coordinating a movement of troops and artillery into a new area of the operations. Pending a combat assault into the area General

Lien planned to fly over the area in order to make the final visual reconnaissance and select a landing zone for the combat assault. When his command-and-control helicopter was taking off from Firebase Foxtrot it was hit by small arms fire from the ground and immediately crashed and was consumed by intense flames. As a direct result of the crash, all persons aboard the helicopter were instantaneously killed. General *Lien*'s courageous example and aggressive determination in commanding the combined task force enabled the free world military forces to destroy the district headquarters of the Viet Cong in Kontum Province, and numerous supplies, and, in addition, to capture many important documents of high intelligence value. General *Lien*'s heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and reflect great credit on him and the military service.

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

Colonel *Santharn Thanasunthorn*, , Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

XVI--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 (Numeral Device One) with "V" device for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Specialist Five *John F. Fallis*, (then Specialist Four), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic achievement in combat operations against hostile forces on 21 March 1967. On that day the recovery crew received an urgent recovery mission. With no hestitation, they reacted immediately and followed another recovery aircraft to Dak To for final coordination of the recovery mission. Specialist *Fallis* was serving as the crew chief. Upon rendezvous at the recovery site, the landing zone was found to be a bomb crater on top of a small knoll with a security force of sixty personnel on the edge of the bomb crater and the downed aircraft in the center. There was steady small arms fire from three quadrants and a forest fire threatening the area from all sides. After the recovery team was landed it was determined that additional fuel would be required to effect the lift and get it back to Dak To. It was also determined that 60 feet of sling would have to be paid out from the lift ship due to the limited size of the confirmed landing zone and 100-foot trees on all sides. After refueling and returning to the site, the lift ship set up its approach and established a tenuous hover approximately 80 feet above the downed aircraft. The hookup was finally effected and the lift attempted. Just as it became obvious that additional fuel burn-off and/or downed aircraft unloading would be required, the ground party frantically waved the lift ship off for fear of its being hit in an intense surge of small arms fire. The load was unhooked and the lift attempt aborted. Following two more abortive attempts, the recovery crew established themselves at a high, exposed hover and effected the hookup on the fourth attempt in less than 1 hour of elapsed time. Small arms fire was sporadic, yet increasing in intensity as the target presented itself once more. The lift crew brought the sling load to a high hover to clear

the trees, utilizing all power available, and gradually inched out of the landing zone in the midest of a hail of hostile fire. Miraculously the effort succeeded and the load was brought back to Dak To. Throughout the entire effort, the crew of the lift ship demonstrated an outstanding dedication to their duties, a superlative knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of their aircraft, and a selfless disregard for their own personal safety in the face of seemingly certain hostile fire damage and/or destruction. The cool professionalism displayed by Specialist *Fallis* in the face of this dangerous mission was an inspiration to his comrades and reflects great credit upon him, his unit, and the United States Army.

XVII--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 exceptionally meritorious service is awarded to:

Major *Bui The Khuong*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1969 to February 1970.

Major *John H. Kemp*, , Royal Australian Army. January 1969 to December 1970.

Major *Tran Van Hanh*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1969 to February 1970.

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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