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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:

Specialist Four *Herbert W. Klug,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism on 1 March 1970, while serving with Company A, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry in operations near the village of Suoi Kiet, Republic of Vietnam. While on a reconnaissance operation, Specialist *Klug's* unit was ambushed by an enemy force of unknown size. Four of the six men in the lead element were wounded, and the platoon leader was mortally wounded. The company commander ordered the platoon to withdraw so that he could call in support artillery fire on the enemy positions. Realizing that the enemy would immediately overrun the five trapped forward as soon as the platoon withdrew, Specialist *Klug* and two other comrades volunteered to try and rescue the wounded. Trying to reach the wounded soldiers, one of the three was wounded. Specialist *Klug* pulled the wounded soldier to safety and continued the search with his remaining buddy for the other wounded men. Finding two of the stranded and wounded soldiers, Specialist *Klug* and his comrade pulled these men back to the perimeter. While rescuing the two soldiers Specialist *Klug* was wounded. Despite this wound, Specialist *Klug* left the perimeter in search of the other wounded soldiers. Upon finding the wounded men, Specialist *Klug* placed effective suppressive fire on the enemy while pulling the wounded men back toward the perimeter. Specialist *Klug* acted as rear guard until the other men reached the perimeter. While crossing

an exposed rocky area, Specialist *Klug* was mortally wounded by a rocket-propelled grenade. His courage and concern for the welfare of his fellow soldiers earned him the respect of all with whom he served. Specialist *Klug's* extraordinary heroism at the cost of his life was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit on 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 to:

Specialist Five *Thomas E. West,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action while engaged in operations against overwhelming enemy forces near a fire support base center in the Kingdom of Cambodia on 2 May 1970. When approaching a downed pilot who had parachuted from his crippled aircraft, Specialist *West's* aircraft came under intense enemy antiaircraft, automatic weapons, and rocket fire. Noticing that the pilot was suspended from a tree and that the vegetation was too dense to land, Specialist *West* unselfishly volunteered to rescue the injured individual. Despite the strafing enemy fire, Specialist *West* descended the rope, crossed a clearing and attempted to free the pilot from his harness. Unable to free the pilot, he returned 50 meters to the helicopter in order to obtain a knife. Again, and with great courage and daring Specialist *West* returned through the hostile fire to the stranded pilot. Cutting the pilot loose, Specialist *West* then dragged him, despite closely impacting rounds, to the survival rope hanging from the aircraft. Because of severe rope burns Specialist *West* was unable to climb the rope. He wrapped his body around the pilot to protect him. Still using his body to protect the pilot and hanging from the rope 70 feet below the aircraft, Specialist *West* was flown through 1,500 meters of enemy fire to an open field where the aircraft landed and the injured pilot was put aboard. His extraordinary heroism was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

(This award supersedes the Silver Star awarded to Specialist *West* for gallantry in action on 2 May 1970, as announced in the 1st Cavalry Division General Orders Number 8862, 1970.)

III DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. 1. By direction of the President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, 25 July 1963, the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to:

Captain *Charles H. Briscoe,* , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action without regard for his own life while leading his company in an assault against a fortified enemy base camp on 17 June 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam. During the initial probe of an enemy battalion's stronghold, Captain *Briscoe* learned that several wounded were trapped in a field raked by enemy fire. Captain *Briscoe* rushed to the forefront and led an assault to recover the wounded personnel. As he and his headquarters element came in sight of the wounded they began drawing fire from two

bunkers armed with heavy machineguns. He crawled toward his senior medic who was lying wounded in a clearing, firing his submachinegun at the bunkers in an effort to pin the enemy gunner down. Unmindful of the intense small arms fire from the two bunkers, Captain *Briscoe,* with complete disregard for his own life, singlehandedly assaulted the bunkers with hand grenades, destroying both of them and killing their occupants. As he dragged the wounded aidman toward cover, an intense volley of heavy machinegun fire killed the aidman, narrowly missing Captain *Briscoe.* In spite of continued heavy enemy fire, he returned, located, and dragged his wounded forward observer out of the line of enemy fire, being himself wounded in the process. Overcoming his own pain, he continued to pull his wounded comrade toward cover. When another burst of enemy fire killed the forward observer, Captain *Briscoe* began crawling backward toward his unit's perimeter. As he attempted to avoid the enemy fire, he fell into a concealed well. In spite of his wounds and awkward predicament he kept command of his company. Calling to his radiomen above, he rallied his men and relayed the necessary instructions to form a defensive perimeter within the base camp. By relaying directions to his radiomen, Captain *Briscoe* directed a determined defense that successfully repulsed two enemy counterattacks. Following his rescue from the well, Captain *Briscoe* personally directed air strikes into the base camp to cover his company's withdrawal into a more defensible position. Captain *Briscoe* remained throughout the 7-hour battle, refusing to be evacuated until all his personnel had been cared for. His valor and total disregard for his own safety inspired his men to success against a numerically larger enemy force. His distinguished gallantry in action reflects great credit on him, his unit and the United States Army.

2. The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, 25 July, 1963, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to:

Master Sergeant *Steven W. Comerford,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant *Comerford* distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty on 21 January 1968 while serving with an indigenous platoon-size force operating in enemy-held territory. The platoon had been assigned the mission of performing a bomb damage assessment. During its conduct the platoon was ambushed by a superior force and Sergeant *Comerford* formed his men into a hasty perimeter from which to direct heavy suppressing fire and call in tactical air support. Upon being notified of his machine gunner being killed in the initial action Sergeant *Comerford,* with total disregard for his own personal safety, ran through deadly heavy automatic and grenade cross-fire to retrieve the machinegun and the body of the machine gunner. Upon his return to the perimeter Sergeant *Comerford* positioned the gun at a point not more than 25 meters from the hostile force. Sergeant *Comerford,* noticing the indigenous troops pulling back, again exposed himself to hostile fire, this time on purpose, calming the indigenous troops and leading them in repelling the enemy, who had gotten to within hand grenade range. Upon the arrival of the Tactical Air Com-

mand aircraft Sergeant *Comerford* directed them in bombardment of the enemy. He repeatedly called in air strikes to within 25 meters of the friendly position. With the enemy attacking through the air strikes, Sergeant *Comerford* called the air strikes in as close as 10 meters from his own position, driving the enemy back and leaving many dead in their retreat. With more than half of the friendly platoon casualties, the enemy made another attack, and this time Sergeant *Comerford* was hit in the head with small arms fire. Seriously wounded, but recovering almost instantly from the shock of being hit, Sergeant *Comerford* again called in TAC aircraft this time to drop on his own position. Taking the point, he led the troops out of the ambush to an acceptable landing zone for extraction of the wounded. Sergeant *Comerford* refused to be medically evacuated until all the wounded troops had been lifted out. Master Sergeant *Comerford's* heroism and outstanding courage were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on 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:

Captain *Humbert R. Versace,* , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action during the period 29 October 1963 to 26 September 1965 in the Republic of Vietnam. While accompanying a Civilian Irregular Defense Group patrol engaged in combat operations in Thoi Binh District, An Xuyen Province, Republic of Vietnam, Captain *Versace* and the patrol came under sudden and intense mortar, automatic weapons, and small arms fire from elements of a heavily armed enemy battalion. As the battle raged, Captain *Versace,* although severely wounded in the knee and back by hostile fire, fought valiantly and continued to engage lucrative enemy targets. Weakened by his wounds and fatigued by the fierce fire fight, Captain *Versace* stubbornly resisted capture by the overpowering Viet Cong force with the last full measure of his strength and ammunition. Taken prisoner by the Viet Cong, he exemplified the tenets of the Code of Conduct from the time he entered into a prisoner-of-war status. Captain *Versace* assumed command of his fellow American soldiers, scorned the enemy's exhaustive interrogation and indoctrination efforts, and made three unsuccessful attempts to escape despite his weakened condition, which was brought about by his wounds and the extreme privation and hardships he was forced to endure. During his captivity, Captain *Versace* was segregated in an isolated prisoner of war cage, manacled in irons for prolonged periods of time, and placed on an extremely reduced ration. Unable to break his indomitable will, his faith in God, and his trust in the United States of America, Captain *Versace,* an American fighting man who epitomized the principles of his country and the Code of Conduct, was executed by the Viet Cong on 26 September 1965. Captain *Versace's* gallant actions in close contact with an enemy force and unyielding courage and bravery while a prisoner of war are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit on him and the United States Army.

V SILVER STAR. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Edward K. Apo,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action at Plei Djereng, Republic of Vietnam, on 16 February 1967. In heavy contact with enemy forces, Sergeant *Apo's* company was pinned down by machinegun fire. Sergeant *Apo,* who was in command of the weapons squad of the second platoon, on his own initiative maneuvered his machineguns forward. He directed one gun to rake the tree tops, while the other gun engaged the enemy machinegun, which was firing from a good position of defilade. The friendly fire attenuated the sniper fire but failed to knock out the enemy weapon in defilade. Despite the fact that this gun had grazing fire over the entire area, Sergeant *Apo* moved forward, through a hail of enemy fire, and destroyed the enemy gun from a few yards distance with well-placed hand grenades. This intrepid action broke the enemy's resistance and allowed for the swift link-up and relief of Company A, 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry. Sergeant *Apo's* conduct was above and beyond the call of duty and reflects great credit on him and the United States Army.

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

Specialist Four *Lorenzo J. Arementros,* United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Bien Hoa Air Force Base on 10 February 1968. On that date while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, Specialist *Lorenzo J. Arementros* distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions while serving as a door gunner with the 68th Assault Helicopter Company. At approximately 2330 hours, the helicopter on which Specialist *Arementros* was serving had shut down at Spartan Heliport, and he and the pilot started walking across the flight line when they were both struck by shrapnel from an enemy rocket which impacted approximately 15 yards away from them. The blast wounded both men. Specialist *Arementros,* seeing that the pilot had received a serious chest wound, immediately covered the wound with his T-shirt to prevent the man from bleeding to death. Although he was in the middle of the flight line, he covered the wounded man with his own body while remaining exposed to fragments from the incoming rockets. He fearlessly remained in this position until another rocket scored a direct hit on a nearby helicopter. Shrapnel from the exploding helicopter then hit Specialist *Arementros* again, seriously wounding him in the back. Despite wounds in his back, legs, and hands, Specialist *Arementros,* still completely exposed to incoming rockets, carried the wounded pilot approximately 40 yards to the relative safety of a drainage ditch. He then proceeded another 75 yards through the intense incoming rocket fire over rough but exposed terrain to direct medics to the wounded pilot, thus saving the man's life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist

Four *Lorenzo J. Arementros* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

3. 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 *Oran L. Bingham Jr.*, , (then Sergeant), United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 21 January 1968 while serving with an indigenous platoon operating deep in enemy-held territory. The platoon had been assigned the mission of performing a bomb damage assessment. Sergeant *Bingham* stayed on or near the point of the recon element, exposing himself many times, crossing danger areas and checking likely ambush sites. After being trailed for two days the platoon was ambushed by approximately two company-sized units of NVA. Sergeant *Bingham* moved immediately to the most heavily engaged part of the fighting. He moved forward under intense enemy fire, exposing himself many times to sniper fire and intense automatic weapons fire with complete disregard for his own personal safety. When the machine gunner was killed Sergeant *Bingham* manned the machinegun. Being unable to effectively cover his front, he moved the gun to an exposed position where he could and did lay down an effective base of fire. Sergeant *Bingham* laid down such an intense fire that it was instrumental in halting three NVA direct assaults. Although Sergeant *Bingham* was wounded by grenade fragments in the arm and back he remained in his position and laid down such a withering fire that the NVA forces were forced to pull back to regroup. When the machinegun had malfunctioned Sergeant *Bingham* continued to fight from his exposed position with his rifle. During the withdrawal of the platoon Sergeant *Bingham* assisted the withdrawal with the other three Americans by laying down a heavy covering fire while the patrol was moving. Sergeant *Bingham* again took the point and, through heavy sniper fire, led the patrol to the landing zone. Upon arrival at the landing zone, Sergeant *Bingham* again exposed himself to enemy fire as he personally fixed plastic explosives and claymore mines to two trees which were delaying the helicopter exfiltration and destroyed them. During the extraction, Sergeant *Bingham* continued to expose himself while he helped load the wounded on the helicopters and guided the helicopters into the landing zone, leaving on the last helicopter. By his outstanding heroism Sergeant *Bingham* has brought credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Lieutenant Colonel *Charlie W. Brewington*, , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by valorous actions on 14 February 1971, while serving as a Military Advisor to allied forces during operations against a hostile force in Southeast Asia. On 14 February 1971, the allied position at which Colonel *Brewington* was located came under heavy attack by two reinforced enemy rifle companies. Enemy morale was high and this particular attack was the culmination of 2 weeks of effort

to take this allied position. Colonel *Brewington* had voluntarily remained during this 2-week siege to advise and assist allied commanders. Colonel *Brewington* personally led a fire team to an exposed forward position to prevent a surprise enemy sniper attack. After 3 1/2 hours of enemy shellings and assaults, Colonel *Brewington* ordered the timely evacuation of his exposed position, just in time to prevent injury to personnel under his control, as the position then received two direct hits. His presence materially assisted and inspired all personnel present, who constantly looked to Colonel *Brewington* for guidance and leadership. Colonel *Brewington's* calm and aggressive actions reflect great credit on him, his organization, and the United States Army.

5. 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 *John W. Byers,* , (Then Captain), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action under enemy fire in the vicinity of Ap Nha Viec, Republic of Vietnam. On or about 2 July 1967 Captain *Byers* landed with the initial helicopter assault wave of his company into a heavily defended enemy area. Six of the ten assault aircraft were damaged by enemy fire, precluding any further troop reinforcement for several hours. When Captain *Byers* initially found himself some distance from the bulk of his troops, he immediately started moving about to establish control of his troops, who were under heavy enemy fire and dispersed about the water-filled rice paddies where they had jumped from their helicopters. With complete disregard for his own personal safety Captain *Byers* repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire as he consolidated and organized his small command so that they could continue their offensive mission. By his personal bravery Captain *Byers* changed what might have been the piecemeal destruction of many American lives into a successful operation that did drive the enemy from their defenses into flight. Captain *Byers'* actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and bring credit to him, his unit, and the United tSates Army.

6. 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:

Sergeant First Class *Roland G. Marquis Jr.,* , (then Staff Sergeant), United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 21 January 1968 while serving with an indigenous platoon operating deep in enemy-held territory. The platoon, having been assigned the mission of a bomb damage assessment, was ambushed by approximately two NVA companies. When the machine gunner was killed, Sergeant *Marquis,* with the aid of another American, moved to the front where the machinegun and gunner were, exposing himself to intense fire, and brought the gun and body back into the patrol's perimeter. Sergeant *Marquis* then moved to an exposed position and was instrumental in beating back three direct assaults by the enemy and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Although Sergeant *Marquis* was wounded twice,

in the leg and back, he continued to hold his exposed position under heavy enemy fire until the patrol was able to withdraw. Upon withdrawal, Sergeant *Marquis* personally covered his patrol, delaying the enemy from following the platoon-sized force for 15 minutes, which was long enough to break contact. When everyone had been moved from the scene of the ambush, Sergeant *Marquis* called in air strikes on his old position halting immediate pursuit by NVA units. Sergeant *Marquis* personally killed four NVA soldiers. During the exfiltration of his forces Sergeant *Marquis* helped load and guide the aircraft, going out on the last load only after the last man was out. Sergeant *Marquis'* gallantry in action, devotion to duty, and complete disregard for his own personal safety are a credit to him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Captain *James W. Ralph,* , Medical Corps, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 21 June 1964 in the Republic of Vietnam. Friendly forces were engaged in one of the most vicious battles of the year when the helicopter ambulance in which Captain *Ralph* was Flight Surgeon arrived to evacuate the wounded. Because of the immediate proximity of the enemy and the intensity of the fighting, the aeromedical evacuation staff was unable to treat and sort the casualties and establish a central, secure pickup point. Captain *Ralph* left the aircraft and went unarmed into the midst of the fighting in search of casualties. He treated, sorted, and carried the wounded from the corners of the battlefield back to the helicopter. Captain *Ralph* continued his exhausting work under intensive fire throughout the day and well into the night. Despite the fact that the helicopter ambulance was twice damaged by intensive ground fire, one pilot wounded, and he himself was often the target of enemy fire, Captain *Ralph* continued to sort, treat, and carry casualties until not one known soldier remained on the battlefield. Captain *Ralph's* outstanding display of valor in these extreme conditions, while under intensive enemy fire, brought great credit on him, the Army Medical Corps, and the United States Army and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the service. (The Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic achievement on 21 June 1964, awarded to Captain *Ralph* as announced in DA General Orders 19, 28 May 1965, is revoked.)

8. 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:

Sergeant *William Wilson,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Bao Loc, Republic of Vietnam on 17 June 1968. On that date Sergeant *Wilson* was the platoon sergeant of the point platoon. During the initial probing assault Sergeant *Wilson* singlehandedly assaulted two enemy bunkers with hand grenades and rifle fire and knocked them out, killing five enemy soldiers, without regard for his own life. This act of exceptional personal valor provided the impetus to break into the center of the base camp. When

given the order to withdraw. he aided his wounded in getting into the new company perimeter. Doublechecking his sector Sergeant *Wilson* personally dragged two men to safety under intense enemy fire. When called upon to lead his platoon back into the base camp to retrieve the wounded from another platoon, Sergeant *Wilson* moved from element to element under intense enemy defensive fires, directing the assault, defense for the counterattacks, and the security for the withdrawal of the wounded. Sergeant *Wilson's* courageous leadership inspired his men throughout the 7-hour action in which his unit was subjected to heavy machinegun, rocket-propelled grenade, and 60-mm mortar fires. For these combined feats of personal valor Sergeant *Wilson* is awarded the Silver Star for exceptional gallantry in combat action.

VI SILVER STAR. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert F. Molinelli,* , (then Captain), Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 30 September 1965 while leading a platoon of armed helicopters in Dinh Tuong Province. Colonel *Molinelli's* platoon was providing fire support for a large-scale attempt by elements of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam to trap and destroy a battalion of Viet Cong. When the South Vietnamese force converged on the enemy, intense fighting ensued, and two American advisors were seriously wounded. Several attempts to reach them by a medical evacuation helicopter were unsuccessful because of intense antiaircraft fire. Seeing that the medical evacuation helicopter could not land, Colonel *Molinelli* attempted the extraction. His first attempt was also unsuccessful, and his aircraft sustained several hits from the antiaircraft fire. Approaching from a different direction, he maneuvered through the enemy fires, landed the crippled helicopter, loaded the wounded advisors aboard, and took off amid intense mortar and machinegun fire which was directed exclusively at his aircraft. Colonel *Molinelli's* gallantry in action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service ane reflects great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Lieutenant Colonel *Bynum P. Westall,* , Infantry, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action while serving as Province Officer, Chau Doc Province Republic of South Vietnam. On 31 January 1968 during a multi-battalion-sized enemy attack on the city of Chau Phu, he was informed that an American nurse had been trapped in her quarters which were now occupied by hostile enemy forces. He voluntarily and without hestiation organized a volunteer rescue party consisting of himself and five other personnel. Driving through withering hails of enemy machinegun fire, he and his rescue party arrived safely at the enemy-occupied nurse's quarters, routed the enemy and rescued the American nurse. Returning the nurse to safety, he found eight other

American civilians seeking refuge in the sector Tactical Operations Center. Realizing that the Tactical Operations Center was surrounded on three sides by enemy forces and was vulnerable, he decided to evacuate these civilians along with the nurse. With himself again driving the lead vehicle and a US Army Advisor suppressing the enemy fire with a mounted .50 caliber machinegun, he and his rescue party successfully eluded the enemy and evacuated the American civilians from the city. Colonel *Westall* and the US Army Advisor returned to the embattled city and for the next 2 days he directed the Army Advisor and his provincial reconnaissance unit in successful counterattacks against the enemy strong points throughout the city. Because of the heroic actions of the rescue party under his command, the life of an American nurse was saved, eight other American civilians were evacuated from enemy-controlled territory, and the city of Chau Phu was successfully defended and remained in friendly hands. Colonel *Westall's* extraordinary heroism and intrepidity, at the risk of his own life, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him and the United States Army.

VII. SILVER STAR. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Major General *Du Quoc Dong,* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action in Vietnam on 29 January 1970, while serving as Commanding General, Army of the Republic of Vietnam Airborne Division during a base defense in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. When Fire Support Base Sandra came under intense enemy fire, General *Dong,* hearing of the attack and knowing from intelligence reports that a determined ground attack might follow, unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his own safety, flew to the fire support base, landed amidst the closely impacting mortar rounds and deftly assisted the base commander of the 7th Battalion, 3rd Army of the Republic of Vietnam Airborne Brigade in planning his defense. After conferring on the defensive tactics and the timetable of the offensive thrust, General *Dong* boarded his command-and-control helicopter and flew to an isolated area where several elements of the 3rd Army of the Republic of Vietnam Airborne Brigade were engaged with a numerically superior force of enemy regulars. Here, he ordered his aircraft to make numerous low-level passes, while he skillfully directed devastatingly accurate aerial rocket artillery, conventional artillery and airstrikes on the enemy positions. Despite the intensified ground-to-air fire, General *Dong* remained undaunted and continued to direct the effective counterattack which resulted in silencing the enemy positions. General *Dong's* unselfish, courageous actions were an inspiration to the other men in the air as well as those on the ground and his efforts were directly responsible for deterring a major enemy attack, successfully defending fire support base Sandra and killing over 50 enemy regulars. His gallant action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit on him and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of

Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Lieutenant General *Do Cao Tri* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 29 April 1970 as Commanding General, III Corps and III Corps Tactical Zone. Upon learning of a critical situation involving the 52d Ranger Battalion in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, General *Tri* directed his pilot to fly immediately to the area of contact. The 52d Ranger Battalion had become engaged, while moving through an open area, by a reinforced North Vietnamese battalion firing from fortified positions in a complex consisting of at least sixty bunkers. General *Tri* arrived in the area and, after observing the engagement from his helicopter, recognized that the momentum of the attack had been lost and the ranger elements had been stopped. He ordered his helicopter to land in the battle zone, less than 200 meters from the enemy-held tree line. General *Tri*, displaying a calm presence of mind, dynamic leadership, and with complete disregard for his own safety, quickly analyzed the critical situation on the ground and directed the conduct of a combined tank-infantry assault supported by helicopters and artillery. General *Tri*, although armed only with a .45 caliber pistol and no protective equipment, moved forward with the lead element and personally directed the maneuver assault against the fortified positions. The sight of General *Tri's* courageous action gave the 52d Ranger Battalion the added incentive to resume the attack against the enemy battalion, and they soon gained superiority over the North Vietnamese forces. The enemy positions were overrun and exceptional results achieved for a battalion-size operation. General *Tri's* inspirational presence on the battlefield was the single most contributing factor in this very significant Vietnamese victory. General *Tri's* gallantry in action is in keeping with the highest military tradition and reflects great credit on him and the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces.

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 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

General *Kao K'uei-yuan* , Chinese Army. July 1967 to July 1970.

IX. 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 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Offcer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Brigadier General *An To Yol,* , Republic of Korea Army. May 1968 to November 1970.

Colonel *Aroon Dvadasin,* , Royal Thai Army. January 1969 to January 1970.

Major General *Cao Hao Hon,* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. April 1969 to June 1970.

Special Colonel *Chalom Wismol,* , Royal Thai Army. June 1969 to July 1970.
Lieutenant General *Chaveng Youngcharoen,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1969 to July 1970.
Major General *Ch'oe Chol,* , Republic of Korea Army. July 1969 to April 1970.
Brigadier General *Gaetano Belvedere,* Italian Army. May 1968 to January 1970.
Brigadier General *Kim Young-il,* , Army of the Republic of Korea. January 1969 to January 1970.
Brigadier General *Kim Yun-ho,* , Army of the Republic of Korea. April 1969 to April 1970.
Major General *Luis Ubach Garcia-Ontiveros,* Spanish Army. October 1967 to May 1970.
Air Vice Marshal *Prachak Suttimai,* Royal Thailand Air Force, July 1969 to July 1970.
Brigadier General *Min Kyong-Chung,* , Republic of Korea Army. March 1969 to March 1970.
Special Colonel *Naronkrit Maharakkhaka,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1969 to July 1970.
Lieutenant General *Nguyen Van Minh,* Army of the Republic of Vietnam. From June 1968 to October 1969.
Major General *Nguyen Xuan Thinh,* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1968 to January 1970.
Major General *Swasdi Makkaroon,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1969 to July 1970.
Major General *Tran Van Trung,* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. December 1966 to February 1970.
Special Colonel *Vasin Isarangkura,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1969 to July 1970.
Special Colonel *Vibul Rawsathien,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1969 to July 1970.
Major General *Yi Kon-yong,* , Republic of Korea Army. June 1969 to June 1970.
Lieutenant General *Yi Se-ho,* , Republic of Korea Army. May 1969 to April 1970.

X. 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 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Romero Lepesqueur Sobrinho,* Brazilian Army. February 1968 to March 1970.

Colonel *Ui Chae Kyu,* , Republic of Korea Army. October 1968 to October 1969.

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

Major *Robert W. Frost,* (then Captain), , Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 9 July 1966 at Boun Suk, Republic of Vietnam. At 0200 hours on the cited date, the Special Forces camp at Boun Suk was attacked by a numerically superior Viet Cong force. Major *Frost* immediately led his team of three helicopter gunships to the support of the beleaguered camp. With complete disregard for his own safety; and despite darkness, low ceilings, and intense enemy automatic weapons fire; he repeatedly led his gunship teams on low level attacks against the enemy positions. When his ammunition was expended, he then led his gunship teams through hazardous weather, rearmed, and returned to the camp to continue providing fire support. His courage and aggressive leadership contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the enemy attack and prevented the destruction of the Special Forces camp. Major *Frost's* outstanding flying ability and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

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:

Staff Sergeant *Eddie L. Beck,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Anchorage International Airport on 27 November 1970. On that date Sergeant *Beck,* a passenger aboard a chartered aircraft which crashed and burned at the Anchorage International Airport, did, without regard for his own safety, remain aboard the aircraft to free several passengers that were trapped and then showed them to safety. He carried a burning passenger (who later died) off the aircraft and extinguished the fire. But Sergeant *Beck* did not stop. He re-entered the aircraft and continued to assist until the plane exploded and sent him hurling from the aircraft. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Staff Sergeant *Eddie L. Beck* 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:

Sergeant *David L. Boggs,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Ord, California on 12 September 1970. On that date Sergeant *Boggs,* while acting as a Safety Noncommissioned Officer on Range 36, High Explosive Hand Grenade Court, USATC Infantry, Fort Ord, California, reacted in an emergency situation to protect the lives of others with a complete disregard for his own safety or life. During the throwing phase on the Live Grenade Range, the trainee in Sergent *Boggs'* pit, in readjusting his grip, accidentally released the safety lever on the grenade. The trainee froze in panic with the live grenade grasped tightly in his hand. Sergeant *Boggs,* realizing the situation, grabbed the trainee's arm and tried to make him throw the grenade out of the pit. Due to a state of panic and fear the trainee would not release the grenade. Sergeant *Boggs*

grabbed the man's arm, forcibly picked him up, and dragged him to the forward pit wall. Forcing him down close to the front wall so that the trainee's body was protected, Sergeant *Boggs* grabbed the trainee's hand and beat the trainee's arm against the wall. During this prompt and aggressive action Sergeant *Boggs'* entire upper torso was exposed to the live fire court where two other live grenades lay, and were about to detonate. As soon as the grenade had been released from the panicked trainee's hand, Sergeant *Boggs* pushed the trainee to the pit floor and then covered the trainee's body with his own. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his services to his country, Sergeant *David L. Boggs* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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 *Otis F. Corley,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Colorado, on 4 October 1970. On that date while returning to shore in a small motor boat with two fishing companions ahead of an oncoming mountain storm which was approaching the hazardous lake, Sergeant *Corley* and his party came upon an overturned boat to which a small boy was clinging. Waves, wind, and waterspray were of such magnitude that the small boat's motor could not be shut down nor the boat maneuvered to the boy without extreme danger of capsizing or of injuring the boy. When two attempts to rescue the boy by throwing life preservers failed, Sergeant *Corley* instantly and without hesitation began shedding his clothing in the freezing air in preparation for entering the icy mountain waters. One final attempt to maneuver the boat close to the boy allowed Sergeant *Corley* to pull the unconscious lad into the boat which was beginning to fill with water. Covering the boy with his own clothing, he cleared the air passage and administered artificial respiration as the boat made its way to shore. Upon delivering the boy to help on shore, Sergeant *Corley* immediately led his party back onto the treacherous lake in their small craft, in the face of the increasing storm and nightfall, to search for a reported second person. Only after a long, vain search for the other man, after all flotsam was collected, and when their own boat was in extreme danger of swamping in the approaching darkness, did he direct the return to shore. Sergeant *Corley* displayed complete and absolute disregard for his own safety in the saving of a young boy's life and in the search for a second man. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant First Class *Otis F. Corley* 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:

Private First Class *Stephen W. Cryer,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of

life at Fort Ord, California on 11 August 1970. On that date Private *Cryer* was serving as a pit instructor on the High Explosive Court of the Hand Grenade Range at Fort Ord, California. During the conduct of training that day a trainee in Private *Cryer's* pit froze and would not throw his grenade on command from the tower. The trainee had already raised the grenade safety lever allowing the striker arm to go forward. This action caused the grenade to become armed, leaving only four and one-half seconds until detonation. Realizing the serious danger that the live grenade presented to the trainee and the other personnel in the pit area, Private *Cryer,* without hesitation or regard for his own personal safety, took the following action before the grenade's detonation. First he physically tried to remove the grenade from the trainee's hand and dispose of it. The trainee, however, refused to relinquish his grip on the live hand grenade. He then pulled the trainee to the front of the pit and forcefully slammed the trainee's hand on the edge. This action caused the trainee to release the grenade and it rolled over the edge into the impact area. Still feeling that the grenade posed a danger to the trainee, Private *Cryer* threw the trainee into the safety trench located behind the pit and covered him with his own body to protect him from the flying shrapnel. When the first two grenades, that the other trainees in the pit area had thrown, exploded, approximately two-thirds of Private *Cryer's* body was exposed. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Cryer* 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:

Specialist Four *Samuel B. Cunningham,* United States Army Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 3d Artillery, 2d Armored Division, distinguished himself by heroism and personal bravery on 12 October 1970 at Killeen, Texas by entering a burning and smoke-filled residence at great personal hazard and voluntary risk to his own life to rescue a 4-month old baby. Arriving at his home at 1645 hours, 12 October 1970, Specialist *Cunningham* heard a muffled roar followed by a scream coming from the residence of his next-door neighbor. Immediately running to the scene, he found Specialist Five David G. Allmon crawling from the front door with his shirt ablaze. Despite the flames of burning gasoline which engulfed the front room, and without regard for his personal safety or the first degree burns he received, Specialist *Cunningham* extinguished the flames of Allmon's burning shirt by smothering them with his bare hands. After assisting Allmon away from the increasingly intense heat, he learned that the Allmon baby was still in the house. Running to the rear of the house, he attempted to smash his way through the locked door into the smoke filled kitchen. Forced back by a wave of intense heat and dense smoke, he ran to the side of the house to attempt entry through a window. By breaking out the screen over the window with his fists he was able to tear the frame from its hinges and to pry open the window. Climbing onto the window ledge and holding his breath against the dense smoke which made it difficult to see into the

room, he was able to locate the crib holding the baby and to pull the crib over by the window. After lifting the child from the crib he jumped to safety off of the five foot high window ledge with the child in his arms. Specialist *Cunningham's* intelligent and cool-headed actions, coupled with his heroism and bravery in the face of great personal hazard to his own safety, were in the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on 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:

Staff Sergeant *Armando Enriquez,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Anchorage International Airport on 27 November 1970. On that date Sergeant *Enriquez,* a passenger aboard a chartered aircraft which crashed and burned at the Anchorage International Airport, did, without regard for his own life or safety, remain aboard the aircraft to see that all the passengers in his seating section were disembarked from the aircraft. His quick action to break open the tail exit door (when others had failed) was instrumental in saving many lives. He was the last to leave the tail section when he noticed the stewardess was still aboard. Sergeant *Enriquez* then re-entered the burning tail section of the aircraft and bodily threw the stewardess out of the aircraft prior to the plane's explosion. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Staff Sergeant *Armando enriquez* 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 Four *Glen Eytel,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Anchorage International Airport on 27 November 1970. On that date Specialist *Eytel,* a passenger aboard a chartered aircraft which crashed and burned at the Anchorage International Airport, did, without regard for his own life or safety, re-enter the aircraft on two occasions to assist in the removal of passengers. His dedication to saving lives caused himself to receive third degree burns all over his body. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist Four *Glen Eytel* 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:

Platoon Sergeant *Earnest C. Farley,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on 20 October 1970. On that date Sergeant *Farley* was serving as a bay commander on the live hand grenade range, supervising and assisting trainees in the throwing of live grenades. At approximately 1615 hours a trainee in the bay with Sergeant *Farley*

suddenly dropped the grenade after he had pulled the pin and froze in position. Sergeant *Farley* instantly and unhesitatingly, without personal regard for his own safety, grasped the trainee by his fatigues and physically threw him over the safety wall. As Sergeant *Farley* was clearing the safety wall himself, the grenade exploded, with shrapnel hitting the heel of his boot. It was only because of the quick thinking and courageous action of Sergeant *Farley* that the trainee was uninjured. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Platoon Sergeant *Earnest C. Farley* 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:

Captain *David R. E. Hale,* , Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Drake Kaserne, Frankfurt, Germany on 15 November 1969. On that date Captain *Hale* rescued the passengers and crew members trapped in a crashed helicopter. The helicopter crashed on its side, jamming all exit doors and trapping all the occupants. With the motor still running, fuel was pouring from the aircraft and being whipped by winds onto the engine, permeating the aircraft and vicinity with fuel and fumes. This presented an extremely flammable condition. Captain *Hale,* without hesitating, kicked in the lower part of the plexi-glass on the nose of the aircraft and successfully evacuated the passengers and crew. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Hale* 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:

Specialist Five *Roger P. Henney,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in saving the life of a sergeant while at sea near Green Beach, Fort Story, Virginia, on 6 December 1970. The sergeant's hand was severely injured while hoisting anchor on the LCU 1583: three fingers were ripped off, complicated by heavy bleeding. Specialist *Henney,* administered first aid in a professional manner. However, it was imperative that the sergeant be evacuated to the proper medical facilities. A Larc XV came alongside the LCU for the transfer; as the stretcher was being passed to the Larc, a breaking wave caused the personnel on the Larc to drop their end of the stretcher, putting the sergeant in immediate jeopardy. The 6-foot seas and 35-knot winds were tossing the boats together with overwhelming violence. Instantly, Specialist *Henney* went over the side and snatched the stretcher. He them climbed upon the Larc and brought the sergeant to safety through seas and wind to the beach. With complete disregard for his own safety, Specialist *Henney* was responsible for getting the injured man to safety. His heroism and concern for another man's life reflect great credit on him, his unit, 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:

Specialist Four *Eddie Howard, Jr.,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by herosim involving voluntary risk of life in Fayetteville, North Carolina on 10 May 1970. On that date Specialist *Howard,* off duty and visiting a neighbor, responded to a plea for help from a women whose house trailer was flaming and engulfed in smoke. Specialist *Howard* ran directly to the front door and attempted to recover a man who was still in the front room of the trailer; however, Specialist *Howard* was overtaken by the heat of the flames and the smoke-filled entrance. He then went directly to the rear door and with another man they succeeded in entering the house trailer. At this time the front room was totally engulfed in smoke and portions of the rug and furniture were now in flames. The two men proceeded to go about an orderly recovery of the trailer's occupant. Specialist *Howard* displayed professional competence and skill while handling the man who had succumbed to the smoke. The two men made timely and concise decisions to evacuate the occupant as quickly as possible. Specialist *Howard* then continued to assist in administering aid to the man, who was in shock, until the ambulance arrived on the scene. Specialist *Howard* and neighbors then moved the family car down the street to prevent any damage to it from the intensive heat. The outstanding manner in which Specialist *Howard* unhesitatingly and unselfishly helped save a human life provided an extraordinary example of citizenship to the civilian and military communities alike. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Howard* 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:

Specialist Four *Oliver G. Kilgore,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in saving the life of a sergeant while at sea near Green Beach, Fort Story, Virginia, on 6 December 1970. The sergeant's hand was severely injured while hoisting anchor on the LCU 1583: three fingers were ripped off, complicated by heavy bleeding. Specialist *Kilgore* administered first aid in a professional manner. However, it was imperative that the sergeant be evacuated to the proper medical facilities. A Larc XV came alongside the LCU for the transfer; as the stretcher was being passed to the Larc, a breaking wave caused the personnel on the Larc to drop their end of the stretcher, putting the sergeant in immediate jeopardy. The 6-foot seas and 35-knot winds were tossing the boats together with overwhelming violence. Instantly, Specialist *Kilgore* went over the side and snatched the stretcher. He then climbed upon the Larc and brought the sergeant to safety through seas and wind to the beach. With complete disregard for his own safety, Specialist *Kilgore* was responsible for getting the injured man to safety. His heroism and concern for another man's life reflect great credit on him, his unit, 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 *Frank McGoldrick,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by herosim involving voluntary risk of life in Fayetteville, North Carolina on 10 May 1970. On that date Specialist *McGoldrick* was asleep in his trailer when the trailer across the street caught fire. Quick thinking, bravery and determination enabled Specialist *McGoldrick* to bodily smash and enter through the back door of the trailer after an attempt to enter through the flame-engulfed front door had proven futile. After entering the smoke- and flame-filled trailer, Specialist *McGoldrick* assisted in removing a semiconscious occupant, receiving burns himself from the intense heat. Having removed the man to a safe distance Specialist *McGoldrick* returned to the burning trailer to move a car to safety. The occupant would have lost his life had it not been for Specialist *McGoldrick's* unequivocal concern for his fellowman. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *McGoldrick* 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:

Private First Class *Larry J. Miles,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Anchorage International Airport on 27 November 1970. On that date Private *Miles,* a passenger aboard a chartered aircraft which crashed and burned at the Anchorage International Airport, did, without regard for his own life or safety re-enter the burning aircraft to free another soldier who was paralyzed from the waist down and was trapped in the aircraft. After removing the victim to safety, Private *Miles* continued to assist with the other injured passengers and treated them for shock. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private First Class *Larry J. Miles* 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:

Chief Warrant Officer *Dale E. Mitte,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, on 26 December 1970. Warrant Officer *Mitte* displayed outstanding courage and gallantry in effecting the rescue of four children from the second story of a burning building. Despite severe hardship and near exhaustion he relentlessly continued his effort until all the children had been saved. Disregarding his own safety, gasping and rapidly succumbing to the smoke, he stalwartly entered the blazing building twice and in fact was finally overcome by smoke inhalation. The acts he performed are indicative of his high regard for human life and exemplify his unyielding personal bravery. By his courageous action

and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Mitte* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Staff Sergeant *Guillermo Galarza Nunez,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in New York on 3 February 1968. On that date, Staff Sergeant *Nunez,* while on ordinary leave, discovered a fire raging in an apartment building at 149 Broome Street, Manhattan. Reacting swiftly, he alerted the Fire Department and, at the voluntary risk of his own life, remained in the burning structure to assist panic-stricken occupants. Sergeant *Nunez* took immediate control by cutting off the sources of draft and succeeded in calming the hysterical occupants. He quickly organized the residents into an orderly group and saved the lives of 12 adults and 10 children in the building by leading them to safety. Additionally, he worked laboriously in assisting civil police and members of the Fire Department by evacuating occupants of adjacent buildings threatened by the burning structure and played a prominent role in settling homeless survivors in temporary shelter. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Staff Sergeant *Guillermo Galarza Nunez* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Captain *Rodney C. Palmer,* , Transportation Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Bodega Bay, California, on 20 August 1970. On that date Captain *Palmer* observed two men fighting beside a 90-foot cliff at Bodega Head. Upon separating the men he learned that a girl had fallen off the embankment. Seeing her body floating facedown in the water below, Captain *Palmer,* without hesitation, descended the face of the cliff to the girl's aid. Ignoring personal danger, he dove into the turbulent water. Despite the strong current, the coldness of the water, and the battering waves, Captain *Palmer* was able to reach the young woman and successfully return to the shore. Upon reaching the shore, and realizing that she was unconscious, he administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until she regained consciousness. Directing the efforts of the Coast Guard, Captain *Palmer* rigged a litter basket and lifted the victim to safety. Captain *Palmer's* total disregard of his own personal safety in his undaunted determination represents heroism in its truest form. By his voluntary risk of his life and his courageous actions, combined with his humanitarian regard for his fellowman, Captain *Palmer* has reflected great credit upon himself 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 Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

First Sergeant *John J. Quinn,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Riley, Kansas on 19 November 1969. On that date Sergeant *Quinn* physically subdued and disarmed an assailant who had murdered his superior. At approximately 0830 hours, Sergeant *Quinn* heard two pistol shots come from the Office of the Medical Holding Company Commander. Upon investigating, Sergeant *Quinn* observed that the Company Commander had been fatally shot. At this time Sergeant *Quinn* attempted to disarm the assailant, and after a brief struggle the assailant escaped. Sergeant *Quinn* then called an ambulance and the Military Police. Shortly afterward, the assailant, still armed, returned to the scene and demanded that Sergeant *Quinn* come outside. With complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant *Quinn* left his office and, in a calm and confident manner, coaxed the assailant away from the scene where several other persons were present, thus eliminating the possibility of others being injured. When the assailant refused to surrender the weapon, Sergeant *Quinn* grasped the individual and subdued him until others arrived to assist in disarming him. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Quinn* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.
(This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded by Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division (Mech) and Fort Riley, Kansas, under the Provisions of paragraph 7, AR 672–5–1, to First Sergeant *John J. Quinn,* for heroism on 19 November 1969.)

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:

First Lieutenant *Thomas H. Rushing,* , Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Army National Guard, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Camp Shelby, Mississippi on 1 July 1970. On that date Lieutenant *Rushing* swam to the rescue of a member of his unit and prevented him from being pulled under a bridge pontoon in swift water at the unit training site. As a result of his own efforts to prevent the other person from drowning, Lieutenant *Rushing* inhaled water and was hospitalized for a period of 2 days. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Lieutenant *Rushing* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

20. 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 *Gregory Strehle,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Fayetteville, North Carolina on 10 May 1970. On that date Specialist *Strehle* was asleep in his trailer when the trailer across the street caught

fire. Quick thinking, bravery and determination enabled Specialist *Strehle* to enter through the flame-engulfed front door of the trailer. He found the occupant semiconscious in a chair in the livingroom. He began to pull the man through the smoke- and flame-filled back hallway where he was assisted in his efforts to get the man to safety and medical attention. Specialist *Strehle* received burns from the intense heat encountered during his heroic actions. Disregarding these burns and the danger of the burning trailer, Specialist *Strehle* returned to help move the occupant's car to safety. The man would have lost his live had it not been for Specialist *Strehle's* unequivocal concern for his fellowman. The outstanding manner in which Specialist *Strehle* performed these heroic actions is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Strehle* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

21. 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:

Command Sergeant Major *Yukio Suenishi,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Drake Kaserne, Frankfurt, Germany on 15 November 1969. On that date Sergeant Major *Suenishi* prevented a downed helicopter containing passengers and crew from bursting into flames. The helicopter crashed on it's side, jamming all exit doors and trapping all the occupants. Fuel was pouring from the helicopter and being whipped by winds onto the still running motor, permeating the aircraft and vicinity with highly flammable fuel and fumes. This presented an extremely flammable condition. Sergeant Major *Suenishi,* without hesitating, wheeled a CO2 fire extinguisher to the hot engine, sprayed the dangerous fumes with CO2 until the engine was turned off, and stood by until the arrival of the fire-fighting team. In this highly flammable condition, Sergeant Major *Suenishi* unhesitatingly and unselfishly risked his own life in the course of rescuing the passengers and crew. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant Major *Yukio Suenishi* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

22. 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 *Terrence J. Summers,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Neu Ulm, Germany on 25 July 1970. On that date Sergeant *Summers,* who was acting in the capacity of Duty Officer of the Neu Ulm Military Police Station, was informed that a despondent airman had barricaded himself in an Air Force communications van and was in the possession of two M–16 rifles and ammunition. The airman had threatened to kill anyone who should approach the communications van and had in fact fired upon an Air Force officer who had attempted to

apprehend him. Sergeant *Summers* talked to the airman by megaphone and telephone in an attempt to reason with him. The airman refused to put down his weapons and leave the van. Sergeant *Summers,* with complete disregard for his own safety, exposed himself to the weapons of the airman and approached the van unarmed. During this time the airman was covering him with his weapon and yelling threats. Upon arrival at the van, Sergeant *Summers* was able to persuade the airman to put down his weapons and leave the van. To save others from harm, Sergeant *Summers* deliberately placed himself in jeopardy. His courageous actions in this case undoubtedly saved the airman and possibly others from harm and brought the individual into custody. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Summers* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

23. 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 *Donald E. Taylor,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Grafenwoehr, Germany on 10 September 1970. On that date Warrant Officer *Taylor* voluntarily risked his life to extinguish a fire which had started inside a tank loaded with ammunition. Upon observing a profusely smoking M-60 tank, Warrant Officer *Taylor* mounted the vehicle with complete disregard for his own safety to determine whether personnel inside were in danger and the extent of the fire. In spite of the heavy volume of smoke, he quickly realized that the fire was an electrical one caused by a violent short in the battery compartment. He observed a crescent wrench connected to the infrared power source directly shorted out against the vehicle batteries and, well knowing the danger which the 16,000 volts of current imposed, successfully kicked the wrench away from the power source. Then, locating the loader's fire extinguisher despite thick smoke in the vehicle turret, Warrant Officer *Taylor* courageously disregarded the danger he knew to be present and overcame the threatening flames. His quick reaction prevented an extensive loss to government equipment and possible injury to personnel in the surrounding range area. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Taylor* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

24. 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 *Emmanuel J. Tejero,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Rucker, Alabama on 23 September 1970. On that date Specialist *Tejero's* immediate and appropriate action following an aircraft accident resulted in the administration of life-saving first aid and subsequent medical evacuation of a critically injured crewmember from the crash site.

Specialist *Tejero* distinguished himself by analyzing an emergency situation correctly and then taking immediate action. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Tejero* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Captain *John H. Thomson,* , Corps of Engineers, who distinguished himself by heroism on 28 October 1969 as he voluntarily risked his life in order to save the lives of a woman and her unborn child. Captain *Thomson,* a battalion advisor to the Liberian Army, Liberia, West Africa, was inspecting a road construction project. Arriving at the project, it was discovered that the 32-foot bridge crossing the Via River had been washed out by heavy tropical rains. The bridge was caught on a large sunken tree in the middle of the raging river which was cresting 15 feet above normal. On the far shore, a woman was trapped. In labor and about ready to deliver her child, she was trying to reach the Konia Medical Clinic located on the near side of the river. If she did not reach the clinic before the child was born, both mother and child could die. The only way to save the woman was to get her across the river. Without regard for his own safety, Captain *Thomson* tied a rope around his waist and waded into the raging flood waters. Fighting the swift current, he swam out and secured the rope to the bridge. Another advisor then came out to the bridge to assist him. Cautiously working their way to the far end of the bridge, being careful not to be swept off the deck of the half-submerged structure, they threw a rope to the far shore. A woman tied this rope to a tree. Captain *Thomson* then tied another rope around his waist and eased himself into the rushing water. Working hand over hand across the rope, he pulled himself up on the far shore. He then tied this rope around the pregnant woman making a shoulder harness. With the assistance of several people on the shore, Captain *Thomson* and the advisor on the bridge successfully pulled the woman to shore and safety. She was then taken to the medical clinic where she delivered her child. Captain *Thomson's* heroic actions were in the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit on him, the United States Military Mission to Liberia, and the United States Army.

26. 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 *Harry W. Wise,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism without regard for personal safety or danger on 15 October 1970. While on patrol near Ebensfeld, West Germany, he came upon a burning M113 armored personnel carrier. Hearing ammunition exploding within the vehicle, Sergeant *Wise* quickly evaluated the situation and ordered all bystanders to a safe distance. Armed with a hand-held fire extinguisher, he helped to open the rear door of the armored personnel carrier and then entered it alone. The

flames, fed by a leaking fuel line, forced Sergeant *Wise* from the vehicle only for a breath of air and fresh extinguishers. Reentering, he quenched the flames, broke the hold-on straps which harnessed the ammunition cases to the inside walls of the truck, and threw the still-smoldering cases from the truck. Rounds continued to explode as he broke the cases open. Yet, he worked rapidly and methodically to spread and pour cool water on the ammunition. His decisive action and unselfish risk of life were truly beyond the duty required. Sergeant *Wise,* by his demonstrated personal courage, has reflected distinct honor on himself, the MARNE Division, and the United States Army.

27. 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 *Edward Young,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 2 November 1970. On that date Specialist *Young* was serving as a Safety Noncommissioned Officer, Remagen Hand Grenade Range, United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. A trainee hurled a fragmentation grenade against the safety wall of the grenade bay, endangering his life and that of Specialist *Young.* Specialist *Young's* quick action in throwing the trainee to the ground, and shielding the trainee's body with his own when the grenade detonated was directly responsible for saving both the lives of the trainee and himself. Specialist *Young's* quick action, without concern for his personal safety, set him apart as a man of exemplary courage and devotion to duty. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Young* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commandation Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded to Specialist Four *Young* for meritorious achievement on 2 November 1970, as announced in United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Jackson, Fort Jackson, South Carolina General Orders Number 247, 1970.)

28. 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 *Jon H. Young,* , United States Air Force, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on Mount McKinley on 27 and 28 June 1970. On that date because of Staff Sergeant *Young's* exceptional abilities and qualifications, it is felt that his actions are credited with saving the life of a civilian. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Jon H. Young* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

29. 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 *Stephen G. Zajac,* , Armor, United States Army,

who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Friendly, Maryland on 7 March 1970. On that date Major *Zajac* ran to the scene of an airplane crash and was instrumental in extricating the injured pilot from the aircraft, getting the pilot and passenger to a safe area away from the craft,. administering first aid, and controlling the onlookers who had gathered. These acts took place while the aircraft was subject to momentary fire and explosion from its leaking fuel and damaged electrical power system. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Major *Stephen G. Zajac* has reflected great credit upon himself 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:

Sergeant *Yahya Hajeb,* , Royal Moroccan Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at San Antonio, Texas on 18 October 1969. On that date Sergeant *Hajeb,* while sight-seeing in the HemisFair Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, observed two boys overturn a canoe in the HemisFair Lagoon. The boys proceeded to the bank with the aluminum canoe, where it came in contact with an electrical outlet. Upon hearing the stricken boy's screams, Sergeant *Hajeb* dashed to their aid. By holding on to a tree and at great personal risk, he kicked the aluminum canoe free from the electrical outlet. Both boys were unconscious, one on the bank and the other in the lagoon. Sergeant *Hajeb* pulled the victim from the water and was beginning artificial respiration when the Security Guard and Fire Department arrived. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Hajeb* has reflected great credit upon himself and the Royal Moroccan 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:

Sergeant Major *Hans G. Pauls,* , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany, German Liaison Office, United States Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma who distinguished himself by his heroic life-saving action near Miami, Florida on 30 July 1970. Exhibiting extreme courage and disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Major *Pauls* responded to the cries for help from a woman and her husband who, while swimming in the Atlantic Ocean, were caught in a strong undertow and were in danger of being drowned. Sergeant Major *Pauls* reached the woman successfully, overcame her hysterical actions, and safely assisted her to shore. He then organized other citizens present and led a search for her husband, who had by this time disappeared. The man was found 10 minutes later about 20 yards off shore, but all attempts to revive him proved unsuccessful. Sergeant Major *Paul's* heroic actions reflect great credit upon himself and the German Armed Forces.

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

Specialist Four *Robert L. Jones,* , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 18 December 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam. When the billet area came under intense hostile mortar fire, Specialist *Jones* was wounded by the first of these incoming rounds. Realizing that his roommate was still asleep, Specialist *Jones* pulled him from his bed and, disregarding his own wounds, covered him with his own body in an attempt to protect the man from being wounded. During the concentrated mortar attack of approximately twenty five rounds, three rounds impacted on the roof and sandbag barricade of their billet. Upon the cessation of the mortar attack Specialist *Jones* applied first aid to the wounded man and himself and assisted in the evacuation of fifteen casualties from the mortar attack. By his actions under hostile fire Specialist *Jones* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

XV. 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 to:

Major General *Nguyen Van Hieu,* , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 14 October 1969 while serving as Commanding General, 5th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. Upon being notified that elements of the 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, 5th Infantry Division, were heavily engaged with a two company-size enemy force and had suffered leadership casualties, General *Hieu,* without regard for his own personal safety, directed his command-and-control aircraft to land in the area of contact. His appearance on the battlefield inspired the Vietnamese troops and restored the situation. The attack, which had stalled, was resumed. General *Hieu* then reboarded his aircraft and directed it to land at yet another site where other 7th Regiment elements were maneuvering. Upon landing, the aircraft was taken under fire. Once again disregarding his own safety, General *Hieu* exposed himself to hostile fire in order to observe the contact and to direct maneuvering forces. General *Hieu's* heroic actions reflect great credit on him and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

XVI. 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:

Special Colonel *Fuangchaloei Aniruth-Deva,* , Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *OM Su-Nam,* , Republic of Korea Army. November 1965 to April 1970.

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 Numeral Device Forty–Five) for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert W. Frost,* (then Captain), , Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while serving as the pilot of an armed UH–1B helicopter near Ninh Hoa, Republic of Vietnam on 16 August 1966. Responding to an immediate request to escort a medical evacuation helicopter, Major *Frost* flew to the designated pickup zone. The Korean wounded and the pickup zone were receiving enemy automatic weapons fire. Major *Frost,* with complete disregard for his own safety, made repeated low-level firing runs on the enemy in the woodline, effectively suppressing the enemy fire and enabling the medical evacuation helicopter to evacuate three wounded Korean soldiers. Major *Frost's* heroic 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.

XVIII. AIR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242–A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal (with Numeral Device Forty–Six) for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Major *Robert W. Frost,* (then Captain), , Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 11 September 1966, while flying a helicopter gunship covering a combat assault into landing zones 10 miles northeast of Boun Ho, Republic of Vietnam. The friendly ARVN ground force was attacked in the landing zone by a hostile Viet Cong force. Major *Frost* immediately led his helicopter gunship team in the attack against the enemy Viet Cong. With total disregard for his own safety and the intense enemy automatic weapons fire, Major *Frost* repeatedly attacked the Viet Cong position. After his ammunition was expended, Major *Frost* continued to lead his helicopter gunship team over the Viet Cong position marking target areas and adjusting the other gunships' fire on the enemy. His gallantry and heroism halted the enemy attach against the ARVN soldiers and their American advisors in the landing zone. Major *Frost's* outstanding flying ability and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

XIX. 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 ("V" device) for heroic achievement while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Lieutenant General *Hoang Xuan Lam,* Army of the Republic of Vietnam who distinguished himself by heroic action on 2 February 1970 while serving as Commanding General, I Corps Tactical Zone, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On this date extremely adverse weather conditions had created hazardous circumstances for aerial combat missions in northern and central I Corps. As a result of the poor weather, all helicopters flying missions from the 2nd Regiment, 1st Infantry Division

Forward Command Post at Dong Ha had been grounded. General *Lam*, who was at I Corps Headquarters in Da Nang, immediately determined that air support was a critical necessity because of increased enemy activity in the area. Completely disregarding the imminent danger to his life because of the adverse weather conditions, General *Lam* left I Corps Headquarters in his command-and-control helicopter for flight to Dong Ha. Although exceptionally poor visibility hampered the flight along most of the route, it was completed without incident. The arrival of General *Lam* served as an inspiration to the forces in the vicinity and prompted the pilots to carry out combat and combat support missions despite the adverse conditions. General *Lam's* heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

XX. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672–5–1, the Army Commendation Medal with "V" device for heroism is awarded to:

Captain *James W. Ralph,* , Medical Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 2 January 1964. On this date Captain *Ralph* was riding as a passenger on a UH–1B helicopter that had just taken off from the Tan Hiep airfield, when the aircraft had engine failure, and was autorotated into a rice paddy. The impact of the landing broke the backs of both pilots and injured Captain *Ralph*. Despite his injuries, Captain *Ralph* immediately took control of the situation by placing the uninjured crew members in positions where they could provide maximum security for the helicopter and injured crew members. Captain *Ralph* then returned to the crashed helicopter, and, despite the fact that the fuel cells had burst and an explosion and fire could be expected at any time from the fumes reaching the hot engine, waded through the fuel to remove the injured pilots. Captain *Ralph* treated the pilots until a rescue aircraft arrived, at which time he directed the removal of the injured. Captain *Ralph's* actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit on him and the military service. (So much of General Orders Number 24, Headquarters United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96243 dated 18 January 1965 pertaining to award of the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement on 2 January 1964, is revoked.)

XXI. 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 Commander *Chi-Chiang Perng,* , Chinese Navy, May 1968 to February 1970.

Lieutenant Colonel *Dumrong Patanachan,* , Royal Thai Army. March 1966 to January 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Lothar J. Hippler,* , German Air Force. August 1967 to March 1970.

Commandant *Marcel Jaumotte,* , Belgium Army. August 1965 to August 1970.

Captain *Nguyen Huu Nhan,* , Vietnamese Air Force. November 1969 to November 1970.

Captain *Nguyen Phu Chinh,* , Vietnamese Air Force. November 1969 to November 1970.

Major *Pham Quang Anh,* , Infantry, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1969 to February 1970.

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert H. W. Netz,* German Army. May 1967 to September 1970.

Colonel *Waldemar Mayer,* , Federal Republic of Germany. June 1956 to September 1969.

XXII. MEDAL OF HONOR. 1. Department of the Army General Orders Number 17, 1971, pertaining to the award of the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant (then Private First Class) *Don J. Jenkins,* is amended to read Staff Sergeant (then Private First Class) *Don J. Jenkins,* , "United States Army", and is further amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross awarded to Sergeant *Jenkins* for extraordinary heroism in action on 6 January 1969 as announced in United States Army Vietnam General Orders Number 2852, 1969.)."

2. Department of the Army General Orders Number 15, 1971, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to Captain (then First Lieutenant) *Harold A. Fritz,* , Armor, United States Army, is amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Silver Star awarded to Captain *Fritz* for gallantry in action on 11 January 1969 as announced in II Field Force Vietnam General Orders Number 775, 1969.)".

3. Department of the Army General Orders Number 16, 1971, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant (then Sergeant First Class) *Robert L. Howard,* , is amended to read First Lieutenant (then Sergeant First Class) *Robert L. Howard,* , "United States Army", and is further amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded to Lieutenant *Howard* for extraordinary heroism in action on 30 December 1968 as announced in United States Army Vietnam General Orders Number 1065, 1969.)."

4. Department of the Army General Orders Number 19, 1971, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to Platoon Sergeant *Finnis D. McCleery,* , United States Army is amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross awarded to Platoon Sergeant *McCleery* for extraordinary heroism in action on 14 May 1968 as announced in United States Army Vietnam General Orders Number 4219, 1968.)."

5. Department of the Army General Orders Number 18, 1971, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to Specialist Four *George C. Lang,* , is amended to read Specialist Four *George C. Lang,* "United States Army", and is further amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross awarded to Specialist Four *Lang* for extraordinary heroism in action on

22 February 1969 as announced in United States Army Vietnam General Orders Number 4085, 1969.)."

6. Department of the Army General Orders Number 20, 1971, pertaining to award of the Medal of Honor to Sergeant (then Specialist Four) *Gordon R. Roberts,* , is amended to read Sergeant (then Specialist Four) *Gordon R. Roberts,* "United States Army", and is further amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Silver Star awarded to Sergeant *Roberts* for gallantry in action on 11 July 1969 as announced in 101st Airborne Division General Orders Number 10914, 1969.)."

XXIII. LEGION OF MERIT. So much of section II, Department of the Army General Orders Number 1, 1971, pertaining to award of the Legion of Merit as reads "Executive Order 10600, 15 March *1953,*" is amended to read "Executive Order 10600, 15 March *1955*".

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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

Official:

VERNE L. BOWERS,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

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