

GENERAL ORDERS

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	Section
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS—Posthumous award.....	I
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS—Posthumous award.....	II
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS—Award.....	III
SILVER STAR—Awards.....	IV
LEGION OF MERIT—Award.....	V
LEGION OF MERIT—Posthumous award.....	VI
LEGION OF MERIT—Awards.....	VII
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS—Award.....	VIII
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Posthumous award.....	IX
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Posthumous award.....	X
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Posthumous award.....	XI
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Awards.....	XII
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Awards.....	XIII
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Award.....	XIV
AIR MEDAL—Award.....	XV
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL—Award.....	XVI
MEDAL OF HONOR—Amendments.....	XVII
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Amendments.....	XVIII

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:

Staff Sergeant *Fred E. Brown*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 15 March 1969 while serving as a platoon sergeant with Company B, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 23d Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date when the company came under intense fire from a well-concealed enemy force, several men were wounded and pinned down in the center of the contact area. Disregarding the hostile fire, Sergeant *Brown* raced to one of the friendly casualties and single-handedly carried him to safety. Realizing that artillery and helicopter gunships could not be utilized unless the wounded were evacuated, Sergeant *Brown* again braved the deadly enemy fire to carry a second wounded man to a safe position. As Sergeant *Brown* returned to evacuate a third casualty, he was seriously wounded. In spite of his wounds he continued carrying his comrade until an enemy grenade landed nearby. Unhesitatingly, Sergeant *Brown* fell to the ground between the wounded man and the grenade just in time to shield his fellow soldier from the explosion. When other men of Company B reached his position, Sergeant *Brown* had succumbed to his wounds. Sergeant *Brown's* extraordinary courage and selfless concern for the welfare of his comrades were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Captain *Marvin J. Roberts*, [REDACTED], Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 27 March 1969 while serving as Commander of Company B, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry,

in the Republic of Vietnam. Captain *Roberts* was leading his unit against an enemy force well entrenched in the rugged terrain near Cam Lo. Suddenly his company encountered heavy mortar and rifle fire from a hostile bunker complex along the summit of a steep hill. Despite painful wounds received in the initial hostile salvo, Captain *Roberts* immediately called in and adjusted tactical artillery and air strikes on the Communist positions. Soon after the supporting fusillade had ceased, Captain *Roberts* urged his unit to press toward the North Vietnamese stronghold. As his unit neared the crest, an enemy-thrown grenade landed among the members of the company command group. Without hesitation, Captain *Roberts* seized the deadly device and cast it toward a hostile bunker, killing the occupant. Abruptly, from a well-concealed emplacement on the ridge, a devastating machinegun volley burst forth. With harrowing accuracy the enemy barrage riddled the assaulting force. Captain *Roberts* drew his pistol at once, charged up the slope through the strafing fire, and silenced the Communist fortification with a hand grenade. The impetus of his attack carried him to the very brink of the machinegun emplacement, where he discharged his firearm at pointblank range, slaying the remaining members of the bunker. Following Captain *Roberts*' assault, his men quickly overran the hostile citadel. Critically wounded during his valiant endeavor, Captain *Roberts* nonetheless refused to be evacuated for medical treatment until the enemy position was captured and all his casualties had been treated. Captain *Roberts*' extraordinary heroism reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Captain *Michael B. Ranger*, [REDACTED], (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while assigned to Company E, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division during the period 4 to 6 March 1969. During this period, with eight men he engaged a massed enemy force and aborted their attack. Captain *Ranger* met the charge of the enemy and killed two of them with rifle fire, knocking out a machinegun position and carrying a wounded soldier back to the patrol base. While directing airstrikes, artillery, and gunships, he was wounded and blown into the air by an enemy mortar round which landed at his feet. Despite painful wounds in his leg and arm he refused medical attention and continued to control supporting fires and direct the actions of his platoon. In the early hours of 5 March an estimated North Vietnamese Army battalion launched an assault against the platoon. Under a rain of rockets and mortars Captain *Ranger* called in artillery rounds on his own position as the enemy force entered the perimeter. Captain *Ranger* killed two North Vietnamese soldiers in front of his position and three more on top of his bunker. The following day while the patrol base was receiving small arms and mortar fire, Captain *Ranger* killed four snipers in the trees and two North Vietnamese soldiers in bunkers while sustaining wounds on his arm. He then directed airstrikes and artillery into the remaining enemy while his troops were being extracted from the landing zone and refused to leave the ground until all of his men were aboard the helicopters. Captain *Ranger*'s decisiveness, vigorous leadership, sound judgment, and personal bravery instilled courage and determination into his platoon, enabling them to hold off and destroy a superior enemy force. Captain

Ranger's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

(This award supersedes the Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster) awarded to Captain *Ranger* for gallantry in action during the period 4-6 March 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 1117, dated 13 April 1969, Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, APO San Francisco 96262.)

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

Specialist Five *Thomas H. Van Putten*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by outstanding gallantry in action on 28 March 1969 through 17 April 1969 while escaping from the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. On 28 March 1969, after more than one year in a Viet Cong prison camp and after attempting to escape on two previous occasions, he was able to deceive his guard and slip unnoticed from the rear of his bunker into the thick jungle surrounding the prisoner of war camp. For 21 days, Specialist *Van Putten* utilized every bit of training he possessed and narrowly missed being recaptured on two separate occasions. In one instance he placed his black underpants over his head for camouflage, and, getting into the water, pulled himself along with his hands under water to a position downstream and away from the enemy. Over the 21-day evasion period he survived on a frog, a lizard, and a few pieces of sour fruit. Specialist *Van Putten's* determination and fortitude were demonstrated by continuous movement toward what he believed to be friendly positions. Upon recovery by United States forces he was so weak that he could only walk 15 or 20 feet at a time before blacking out and collapsing. Upon return to United States control, he sought to provide information in order to assist in the rescue and recovery of his comrades still in enemy hands. Specialist *Van Putten's* burning determination to escape, undiminished after two unsuccessful attempts, his clearheadedness in formulating an effective plan, and his audacity in executing it successfully reflect the highest credit on his professionalism and courage and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

Captain *Albert C. Welch*, [REDACTED] (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 16 October 1967 while serving as commanding officer of an Infantry company leading a battalion-size operation near Chon Thanh, Republic of Vietnam. The leading element of the company was ambushed by overwhelming enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, killing two men and seriously wounding four others. Captain *Welch* immediately exposed himself to enemy fire in an effort to make an estimate of the situation. He quickly directed friendly fires on the enemy position and directed maneuver elements to encircle the enemy's flank. At the same time, he directed recovery efforts of the wounded men who were in an exposed position. By his aggressive leadership at a critical moment he was able to isolate the enemy position and kill twelve enemy without further casualties to his own men. Captain *Welch's* personal courage and initiative were instrumental in achieving success for his unit, and reflect great credit upon himself, 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:

Captain *Albert C. Welch*, [REDACTED] (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 17 October 1967 while serving as commanding officer of an Infantry company on a battalion-size operation near Chon Thanh. While maneuvering in pursuit of enemy snipers the battalion was attacked by a large hostile unit firing automatic weapons, rockets, and claymore mines. Captain *Welch* quickly deployed his company into a defensive perimeter and directed automatic weapons and artillery fire against the attacking enemy. Due to the dense jungle and the ferocity of the enemy attack, Captain *Welch* continually exposed himself to withering fire time after time to reorganize the defensive perimeter, direct fire against the enemy and supervise the treatment of the wounded. As the enemy force intensified its attack, Captain *Welch* was severely wounded; however, he continued to skillfully direct his men, encouraging them and directing their fire. Although weak from loss of blood he resolutely led his men until he was no longer able to continue. His calm and determined efforts were instrumental in minimizing casualties of his own men and inflicting heavy casualties on the larger hostile force. Captain *Welch's* extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

V. 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 *Ernesto S. Mata*, Secretary of National Defense of the Republic of the Philippines. April 1967 to July 1969.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is posthumously awarded to:

Brigadier General *Nguyen Ba Lien*, [REDACTED] Army of the Republic of Vietnam. February 1968 to December 1969.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Major General *Thawee Damronghau*, [REDACTED], Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Major General *John E. P. Groven*, Belgian Army. November 1968 to January 1970.

Brigadier General *Nguyen Huu Hanh*, [REDACTED], Army of the Republic of Vietnam. January 1968 to January 1969.

Major General *Kim Yong Kwan*, [REDACTED], Republic of Korea Army. July 1967 to March 1969.

Major General *Han Moo-Hyup*, [REDACTED], Republic of Korea Army. July 1967 to March 1968.

Colonel *Jesus Ruiz-Molina*, Spanish Army. October 1965 to September 1969.
 Brigadier General *Kang Sin Tak*, [REDACTED], Republic of Korea Army. April 1968 to April 1969.

Major General *Nguyen Xuan Trang*, [REDACTED], Army of the Republic of Vietnam. July 1968 to April 1969.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer (Second Award)) for exceptional meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

General *Cao Van Vien*, [REDACTED], Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. November 1968 through October 1969.

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

Captain *William J. Johnson*, [REDACTED], Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 19 April 1968, while serving as an aircraft commander of an armed helicopter during the initial assault into the A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam. He was assigned the initial mission of recovering downed aircraft and their crews. When a helicopter was downed in enemy-controlled terrain, Captain *Johnson* exposed himself to hostile ground fire repeatedly. Later, when an excessive number of aircraft had been shot down, Captain *Johnson's* aircraft was committed to carrying troops, where his aircraft was disabled by enemy fire. His gallant actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

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

Staff Sergeant *John Baptiste Jr.*, [REDACTED], United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Rough River Recreation Area near Litchfield, Kentucky on 3 August 1969. In the late afternoon, while in a small fishing boat, Sergeant *Baptiste* observed a friend's young son, swimming towards the shoreline, thrashing about in the water. Pulling up close to the boy *Sergeant Baptiste*, although he himself could not swim, dove into the water without regard for his own life and without hesitation in an effort to rescue the boy. With only one life preserver in the water, Sergeant *Baptiste* unhesitatingly put it on the child. After a struggle with the highly frightened and panicky boy, Sergeant *Baptiste* in an almost superhuman effort managed to get the boy into his fishing boat. As a result of this heroic and extremely fatiguing act, Sergeant *Baptiste*, by then thoroughly exhausted, slipped beneath the surface of the lake. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Baptiste* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Staff Sergeant *Ronald W. Clements*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on the Chena River at Fort Wainwright, Alaska on 19 August 1969. On that date, Sergeant *Clements* was supervising the river-crossing portion of a night platoon operational readiness test, when a pneumatic raft overturned, heaving three soldiers into the treacherous, flood-swollen waters. Seeing that the men were fighting for their lives, he jumped into the water in an attempt to save them, despite the knowledge that he could not swim and had no life jacket. After rescuing one man, and attempting to assist another, he was caught in the swift undercurrent and swept away. Sergeant *Clements*' heroic attempt to save the lives of his comrades and sacrifice of his own life reflect conduct truly above and beyond the call of duty. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Clements* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Private First Class *Thomas J. Duffy*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 14 April 1969, Private *Duffy* lost his life in a successful attempt to save the life of a fellow soldier, who was attacked by an individual wielding an axe. Private *Duffy* unselfishly came to his aid and in the ensuing conflict was struck a fatal blow. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Duffy* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Sergeant *Donald M. Avery*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas on 13 June 1969. Sergeant *Avery* was walking through a building in the motor pool of 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry, when he heard a soldier shout for help. Sergeant *Avery* knew this man was in the area trying to fix a light outlet. Sergeant *Avery* ran to where the voice had come from and found the man lying on some rafter boards near the ceiling, approximately 18 feet from the concrete flooring. In his hand were wire pliers affixed to the electric wiring. His body was extended and rigid. Sensing that the soldier was being electrocuted, Sergeant *Avery* yelled for another man, working nearby, to come and help. Sergeant *Avery* scaled the wall and made his way to the injured man. By the time he got there the man had turned blue. Sergeant *Avery* kicked the pliers out of his hand. The injured man then slumped over the narrow board he was lying on and appeared to be dead. Sergeant *Avery* crawled on top of him and steadied him to keep from falling to the concrete floor below. In this difficult position, Sergeant *Avery* started working with his back, pushing in and out, and leaned over and applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, until the injured man started breathing again and color started returning. He then continued to steady the soldier until help arrived. By this courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Avery* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Eugene L. Beatty*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hohenfels, Germany, on 22 May 1969. Specialist *Beatty*, attracted by several explosions, rushed to the nearby range. Upon his arrival he saw two dazed soldiers wandering aimlessly around, apparently injured by dud rounds that had exploded. Before medical or explosive ordnance disposal personnel arrived, he entered the impact area to render first aid, assist, and restrain the now excited and injured personnel. He quickly and successfully guided two of the injured down the hill, out of the impact area, placing them where they could be evacuated by ground ambulance to medical facilities. He then returned into the impact area to a third injured man, rendering first aid and attempting to stop the flow of blood. Upon the arrival of a helicopter he directed its landing and assisted in placing the critically injured man in the front seat with the pilot. Only then did he consider the dangerous situation in which he was. He remained calmly in place until qualified and experienced personnel arrived to guide him out. Specialist *Beatty* entered the impact area on his own initiative with total disregard for his own safety. His courageous actions were primarily responsible for the prompt evacuation of two seriously wounded soldiers and assisted greatly their speedy and complete recovery. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Beatty* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Everett S. Benjamin II*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hohenfels, Germany on 11 June 1969. Specialist *Benjamin* heard another soldier, who was swimming approximately 150 meters from shore, frantically calling for help. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Specialist *Benjamin* unhesitatingly rushed to the swimmer's rescue. Despite the extreme dangers presented by the distance, his own heavy clothing, and the depth of the water, Specialist *Benjamin* gallantly persisted until he reached the victim. With continued determination and courage, Specialist *Benjamin* managed to overcome the hopelessly struggling swimmer, just as both were on the verge of drowning when the helpless soldier went down for a second time. Specialist *Benjamin* began towing the victim to shore with all the remaining strength he could summon, when a fishing boat arrived and they were assisted aboard. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Benjamin* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class *Daniel L. Braxton*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Ord, California on 5 August 1969. On that date, Sergeant *Braxton*, while serving as Range Safety Noncommissioned Officer, reacted in an emergency situation to protect others with complete disregard for his own safety. At this time, Sergeant *Braxton* was in the high explosive court with a basic trainee. When the trainee threw the grenade, it failed to clear the wall of the court and bounced back, landing at his feet. Realizing the danger of the situation, Sergeant *Braxton* immediately threw the trainee into the safety trench at the rear of the pit and yelled "Live grenade!". He then kicked the grenade into the sump at the front of the pit and leaped backward, covering the trainee's body with his own. Due to Sergeant *Braxton*'s quick thinking in this extremely hazardous situation where one-second delay could have been disastrous, no fatalities or injuries occurred. Sergeant *Braxton*'s alertness, quick thinking, and immediate

action with complete disregard for his own personal safety saved the trainee's life and possibly many others. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Braxton* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class *Harry P. Clark*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 24 June 1969. Noticing that the wind had caused the static line of an airborne student to wrap around his neck as he exited the aircraft, Sergeant *Clark*, ignoring the obvious danger to himself, leaped instantly into the open doorway, thus preventing the remaining students from exiting. Then, leaning far out of the aircraft, Sergeant *Clark* managed to grasp the student's static line and undeployed parachute and pull him back into the aircraft. The constant awareness, dedicated professionalism, and immediate actions of Sergeant *Clark* averted a certain tragedy. Sergeant *Clark's* actions represent heroism and devotion to duty in its truest form. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Clark* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class *James H. Easterling*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Camp Shelby, Mississippi on 20 August 1969. While enroute from Camp Shelby to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Sergeant *Easterling* observed a truck which was wrecked and burning. A man on fire was trapped under the vehicle and another man on fire was rolling on the ground approximately eight feet away from the burning truck. Sergeant *Easterling* immediately, although the vehicle was engulfed in flames and in imminent danger of exploding, attempted to extricate the trapped victim. As the victim was tightly wedged under the vehicle, Sergeant *Easterling*, without hesitation and with utter disregard for his personal safety, remained in the raging inferno and continued his efforts to save the victim from a fiery death. After freeing the man and dragging him to safety, Sergeant *Easterling* put out the flames on the victim's body by rolling him in the dirt and beating the flames out with his bare hands. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Easterling* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant *James D. Gunn*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at White Mountains National Forest, New Hampshire on 17-18 April 1969. A fellow Special Forces soldier who was participating in the night parachute drop landed away from the drop zone in the Israel River, which was swollen to near flood stage by heavy rains and melting snow. The paratrooper's cries of distress were heard by Sergeant *Gunn*, medic for the drop zone, who, unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own life and safety, jumped into the torrent and swam to the paratrooper who was hanging on to some exposed branches and debris. Sergeant *Gunn* immediately began stripping whatever equipment he could from the frightened soldier. Sergeant *Gunn* summoned help as he continued to brave the freezing water and swift currents which were continuously trying to pull them down into the icy depths. With the assistance of a rope and another man's heroic actions, the paratrooper was pulled ashore to safety. By his courageous

action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Gunn* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Sylvester Jones*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 8 September 1969. Twice on that date Sergeant *Jones* moved to save the life of a basic trainee. In the first incident, a trainee accidentally dropped a hand grenade in the bay. Sergeant *Jones* instinctively pulled the soldier to the ground and covered him with his body. When another trainee threw a grenade short of its objective, the live round fell back into the bay sump. Once again Sergeant *Jones* covered the soldier's body with his own as the grenade detonated. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Jones* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Mariano J. Larocco*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Vogelweh, Germany on 4 August 1969. On that date Specialist *Larocco* was a passenger in an automobile which left the highway and caught fire. Specialist *Larocco* managed to crawl out of the automobile through a gap in the flames. Fearing that the flames would soon reach the gasoline tank and that the automobile would explode, Specialist *Larocco*, without regard for his personal safety, returned to the automobile and aided two of his less seriously injured companions to escape. Continuing to ignore his personal danger, Specialist *Larocco* approached the automobile twice more and pulled two of his unconscious companions to safety. Returning to the automobile once again, Specialist *Larocco* went beyond what was expected by him when he entered the flaming wreckage and pulled his remaining unconscious companion to safety. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Larocco* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Private First Class *James A. Long*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Atlanta Army Depot, Forest Park, Georgia on 28 September 1969. On that date, Private *Long* prevented an act of criminal assault upon a female minor while at the same time endangering his own life and suffering personal injury as a result of a gunshot wound. On this date, Private *Long* and his female companion were accosted by two armed assailants. While one attacker was attempting to criminally assault his companion, with complete disregard for his own safety Private *Long* grappled with the other armed man and was wounded in a physical struggle. Private *Long's* initiative and courage in the face of imminent extreme personal injury prevented the criminal assault upon his female companion. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Long* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *John F. Mills*, [REDACTED], United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 8 September 1969. On that date, a basic trainee accidentally threw a grenade short of its objective, endangering both his life and that of Specialist *Mills*. While another noncommissioned officer threw the trainee to the ground, Specialist *Mills* retrieved the live ordnance and threw it into the im-

pact area where it immediately detonated. Later that same day another trainee allowed a live grenade to fall into the bay area. Specialist *Mills*, immediately thinking of the safety of the soldier, threw the trainee to the ground and covered him with his body while the grenade exploded in the bay sump. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Mills* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Peter P. Moskovich*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Baker Beach, Presidio of San Francisco, California on 20 April 1969. On that date, while on routine patrol as a military policeman, Specialist *Moskovich* noticed a young man being carried out to sea by the heavy surf. Specialist *Moskovich* immediately reacted and, at the risk of his own life, ran into the waves without removing heavy gear or any part of his uniform, thereby further endangering himself, and pulled the individual back to the beach. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Moskovich* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Warrant Officer *Eddie G. Murrey*, [REDACTED], Transportation Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 23 October 1969. On that date, Warrant Officer *Murrey* was following a solo aircraft that was on its final approach to land. From an altitude of approximately 150 feet the aircraft plummeted to the ground. The aircraft was immediately and totally engulfed in flames, and the student pilot who was severely injured and unconscious was trapped in the flaming wreckage. Upon landing at the crash site, Warrant Officer *Murrey*, without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, succeeded in pulling the injured pilot to safety. During the rescue, Warrant Officer *Murrey* received burns on his hands. His decisiveness, quick thinking, and courage during a dangerous rescue saved the pilot's life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Murrey* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Private First Class *Pat W. Mysinger*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hattiesburg, Mississippi on 29 June 1969. On that date, Private *Mysinger* was in a convoy enroute to Camp Shelby, Mississippi for training. He was driving a 1/4-ton truck and saw a 2 1/2-ton truck hit another truck, glance off, hit a gasoline tanker, and explode into flames. Immediately stopping his vehicle, Private *Mysinger* ran to the scene where he noticed a soldier lying on the highway completely engulfed in flames. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Private *Mysinger* picked up the burning soldier and took him to the side of the road. At this time, the flames and heat were intense as the gasoline tanker and the 2 1/2-ton truck burned fiercely. Private *Mysinger* smothered the flames of the burning soldier with his own body and his fatigue clothing and by ripping the clothing from the injured soldier. Despite the fact that Private *Mysinger* received burns on both hands and arms, he continued in his rescue attempts until the flames were extinguished. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Mysinger* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Five *Dana C. Nordine*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia on 24 March 1969. At approximately 1500 hours, Specialist *Nordine* observed a helicopter crash on the runway. Upon ground impact the fuel cells ruptured and fuel was spilled over the aircraft and crash area. The student pilot was thrown from the wreckage but his clothing was burning. Specialist *Nordine* and another soldier rushed to the wreckage and used a small fire extinguisher to extinguish the student pilot's clothing. They then removed the student pilot from the accident site. Again they returned to the burning aircraft in an attempt to remove the instructor pilot. This attempt was in vain because of the intense heat. Specialist *Nordine* reacted with total disregard for his own personal safety, ignoring the fact that a major explosion was very possible. His quick thinking and decisive action were instrumental in preventing the student pilot from burning to death on the crash scene. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Nordine* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel *John L. Olow, III*, [REDACTED], Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Tüchelhausen, Germany on 18 January 1966. On that date, while following a convoy between Hohenstadt and Tüchelhausen, Germany, he observed a tank leave the road and fall down a steep embankment. At the risk of his life, he immediately went to the aid of the two crewmen trapped by the tank. He freed one man who was pinned inside the driver's compartment. He then reentered the tank to turn off the engine, preventing a possible fire or explosion. He then attempted to free the other man from under the tank, digging first with his hands and later with a shovel, in spite of the obvious danger that the tank could slide down the embankment or fall forward onto its turret, crushing the injured man and himself. He continued to dig until the man was rescued. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Colonel *Olow* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Chief Warrant Officer *David R. Olson*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Rucker, Alabama on 14-15 April 1969. Warrant Officer *Olson* voluntarily executed an aerial search for a downed aircraft during the hours of darkness in extremely hazardous weather conditions. Fully cognizant of existing thunderstorms, low ceilings, heavy rain and forming ground fog, he departed for the suspected crash area and began a systematic search. Virtually hovering between the trees and low, ragged clouds, he employed the helicopter's searchlight to see the ground. The reflection of the searchlight from the clouds and rain produced vertigo-inducing sensations, and a single miscalculation would have been disastrous. Having located the downed aircraft and reported its position, Warrant Officer *Olson* decided to land in a small clearing adjacent to the crash. Once committed, a landing had to be completed, as a missed approach was impossible due to weather and terrain. Warrant Officer *Olson* searched the wreckage and bodies for signs of life. Ascertaining that one man was alive, though seriously injured, he requested professional medical evacuation and remained with the injured man to administer first aid despite the possibility of fire or explosion. The heroic efforts of Warrant Officer *Olson* saved the life of a fellow soldier at the risk of his own and are worthy of the highest praise. By his

courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Olson* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Gilberto Oquendo-Rivera*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Polk, Louisiana on 8 September 1969. On that date, Sergeant *Oquendo-Rivera* performed a heroic act that prevented injury, and possible death, to a trainee that he was teaching. Assigned as an instructor in charge of four throwing bays, he moved to each bay insuring that the proper throwing techniques were employed. After being given the proper instructions for throwing, a trainee became nervous and threw the grenade against the front wall of the bay. The live M61 fragmentation grenade bounced back to the feet of the stunned trainee. Sergeant *Oquendo-Rivera*, aware of the trainee's condition and inexperience, pushed him clear of the area and kicked the grenade into the grenade sump. As both men hit the ground the grenade exploded. Realizing the possibility of death or injury to himself, Sergeant *Oquendo-Rivera* acted in a heroic manner by placing the safety of the trainee and performance of duty above regard for his personal safety. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Oquendo-Rivera* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class *George R. Posik*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life near Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on 18 May 1969. On that date, while fishing in Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, the fishing party spotted an overturned boat with two survivors clinging to its sides. After pulling these two men aboard, a third man was spotted floating face down in the water. Sergeant *Posik* jumped into the choppy water, swam to the floating man, and held his head above water until the fishing boat could come alongside. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Posik* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Staff Sergeant *Malvin E. Price*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Sill, Oklahoma on 30 May 1968. On that date, Sergeant *Price*, with complete disregard for his own safety, swam into Lake Elmer Thomas to rescue two children who had ventured into water above their heads. His timely heroic act saved the lives of these two children as their father, who was struggling to remain afloat by keeping in contact with his capsized boat, was not able to assist. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Price* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Dennis A. Rhoney*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia on 24 March 1969. At approximately 1500 hours, Specialist *Rhoney* observed a helicopter crash on the runway. Upon ground impact the fuel cells ruptured and fuel was spilled over the aircraft and crash area. The student pilot was thrown from the wreckage but his clothing was burning. Specialist *Rhoney* and another soldier rushed to the wreckage and used a small fire extinguisher to extinguish the student pilot's clothing. They then removed the student pilot from the accident site. Again they returned to

the burning aircraft in an attempt to to remove the instructor pilot. This attempt was in vain because of the intense heat. Specialist *Rhoney* reacted with total disregard for his own personal safety, ignoring the fact that a major explosion was very possible. His quick thinking and decisive action was instrumental in preventing the student pilot from burning to death on the crash scene. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Rhoney* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Captain *Robert E. Sapp*, [REDACTED], Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Hunter Army Airfield on 24 April 1969. Responding to cries for help coming from a neighbor's house at approximately 2300 hours, Captain *Sapp* found the residence to be on fire with four children sleeping inside. With complete disregard for his own personal safety and at great risk to his life, Captain *Sapp* forced his way into the flaming house to rescue four small children. After leading the children to safety, Captain *Sapp* returned to the burning house, reentered and thoroughly checked the interior to insure that all occupants were evacuated. At this point he began to fight the fire with water from a kitchen and finally with a hose. His heroic efforts resulted in the fire being contained until the fire department arrived. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Sapp* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant *Donald R. Schenck*, [REDACTED], United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Hood, Texas on 30 March 1969. Seeing a vehicle turn over, Sergeant *Schenck* immediately jumped onto the tank while the tracks were in motion, the engine was running, and water was filling the inside of the turret and helped remove the escape hatch. He then pulled two of the crewmen out of the tank. Once they were out of the tank he entered the driver's compartment to search for a third man. Despite the possible dangers of explosion and fire from the running tank and excessive fuel spillage, he quickly move into action with complete disregard for his personal welfare. Due to the precarious position of the turret he was unable to enter the fighting compartment, yet he cautiously probed under the water-covered turret for the body of the tank commander. Realizing his attempts were futile to save the crewman, he went to the two rescued men, ready to administer first aid and help calm the shocked men. Sergeant *Schenck's* cool and composed efforts in the face of possible harm to himself resulted in the rescue of two crewmen, and prevented what may have resulted in total disaster. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Schenck* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant *Robert L. Smith*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life near Fort Benning, Georgia, on 27 April 1969. At approximately 2200 hours, Sergeant *Smith* and another military policeman were proceeding north on Highway 27. At this time they observed an accident in which one vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed had crashed and burst into flames. Seeing that two men had been thrown from the car and lay in the path of the burning gasoline, Sergeant *Smith* ran to the aid of the victims. Ignoring his own safety, he courageously, with his bare hands, pulled burning clothing from the body of the victim, while at the same time attempting to beat out the flames. Having rescued the man from any fur-

ther danger, he rushed to aid another victim who had also been thrown from the vehicle. After insuring this man's safety, Sergeant *Smith* again heroically risked further injury to himself in order to remove a third victim who was still in the wrecked vehicle. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Smith* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Specialist Five *Richard J. Todd*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 1 September 1969. On that date, a 19-foot vessel capsized at the mouth of the Columbia River with seven persons on board. Without regard for his personal safety, Specialist *Todd* volunteered his services as a scuba diver in order to remove two people who were still trapped in the vessel. With the aid of another volunteer diver he was successful in removing the bodies of the people from the vessel. This rescue operation took place in 8- to 10-foot breakers, with 100-foot visibility, in an extremely hazardous area. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Todd* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant *Michael L. Waggy*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Bragg, North Carolina on 15 June 1969. Sergeant *Waggy*, while participating in a Group Field Training Exercise, risked his life in an attempt to save the life of a comrade. Sergeant *Waggy* was a crew member on a safety boat which accompanied all small boat operations. During the course of the problem the safety boat erupted into flames and began to sink. All occupants leaped into the water and began to swim for shore. One man became tired and called for help, at which time Sergeant *Waggy* swam to his aid. Upon reaching him, Sergeant *Waggy* offered him his life preserver; however, the man panicked which resulted in the two of them submerging. He went under the surface three times before the drowning man struggled free and began to sink. Although exhausted, Sergeant *Waggy* continued to dive for the man until he was restrained by other swimmers who came to assist. After explaining the situation to the other swimmers who arrived at the scene, Sergeant *Waggy* continued to supervise the search operation. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Waggy* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Second Lieutenant *Richard H. Wynn*, [REDACTED], Ordnance Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 24 November 1969. Lieutenant *Wynn* heard a loud explosion outside the apartment he occupied, then a woman's screams for help. He rushed out of his apartment toward the direction of the woman's cries. He saw an adjacent apartment blazing, and found the woman seriously burned, pleading for help, and crying that her baby was still in the burning apartment. Lieutenant *Wynn* immediately reacted. Totally disregarding the danger, he forced his way through a rear door of the blazing apartment. His path was barred by the raging flames and intense heat. He then ran back to an outside window and smashed that window for entry. Flames, immediately fed by the new opening, blocked him. He ran to an adjacent window, already shattered by the force of the initial explosion. The draft from the opening created by Lieutenant *Wynn* briefly cleared the smoke and now enabled him to see an infant's crib in the room beyond. He crawled through the window, into the room, until he could grasp the

crib and pulled it to him and then with him to the window, protecting the infant from the flames. He then removed the baby to safety. The baby and mother were administered first aid by firemen who were then arriving and evacuated to a hospital. Lieutenant *Wynn*, assured that baby and mother were safe, then assisted firemen in deploying the heavy equipment that proved to be essential in containing the fire. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Lieutenant *Wynn* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Major *William H. Davenport*, (then Captain), [REDACTED] Field Artillery, United States Army who distinguished himself by heroism on 20 October 1966 while serving as senior advisor to the Regional Force/Popular Force personnel located in Di An District, Bien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam. When a Viet Cong force of 60 men attacked two squads of the 488th Regional Force Company located outside of their outpost at An Nhon, Major *Davenport* immediately responded to their call for help. He organized a reinforcement element from District Headquarters, and dispatched them to the besieged outpost. While approaching the point of contact, Major *Davenport* monitored a radio message that artillery was prepared to fire into the area. Realizing that the artillery unit did not know the locations of either the friendly or enemy forces, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Major *Davenport* aborted the artillery mission as he continued into the besieged area. Arriving at the scene of contact, Major *Davenport* established security around the area, helped tend the wounded, and remove the dead. Through his courage and outstanding leadership he contributed immeasurably to the overall security and safety of the besieged Regional Force troops. As he was assisting in the evacuation of the last of the wounded, the reinforcing element arrived and pushed on through to pursue the withdrawing Viet Cong force. Major *Davenport's* immediate response, personal bravery, and intense devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, Advisory Team 98, and the United States Army.

Platoon Sergeant *Robert F. Lemon*, SSAN [REDACTED] (then Staff Sergeant), United States Army who distinguished himself by heroism on 2 September 1967, while serving with Company B, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, Company B was conducting an armed reconnaissance in the Bong Son Area, Vietnam. The platoon of which Sergeant *Lemon* was a member was directed to reconnoiter a small hill. After two squads had attempted this and failed, Sergeant *Lemon* volunteered his squad to attempt to scout the hill. Approximately halfway up the hill the point man detonated a boobytrap, wounding himself and five other men including Sergeant *Lemon*. Even though he was seriously wounded, Sergeant *Lemon* offered words of encouragement to his men and maintained their morale until medical aid could arrive. When medical evacuation helicopters arrived, Sergeant *Lemon* refused evacuation until all of his wounded men had been safely evacuated and the remainder of his squad was in good hands. Then he allowed himself to be evacuated. Sergeant *Lemon's* personal bravery, aggres-

siveness, and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, the 1st Cavalry Division, and the United States Army.

Specialist Four *Howard A. Ossen*, [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action on 7 May 1968 while serving as a member of Company A, 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division during a clearing operation in the Cholon section of Saigon. During this action two men on one of the flanks were hit by small arms fire from a concealed enemy position and were unable to move. Moving under enemy fire, Specialist *Ossen* reached the wounded men and gained a position from which he could place effective fire on the enemy position. Due largely to his action, the enemy was pinned down and the wounded men evacuated safely. He then destroyed the enemy position with hand grenades and rifle fire. Specialist *Ossen's* display of personal bravery and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his organization, and the United States Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11048, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) with "V" device for heroism in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Major *Thomas A. Cooper*, [REDACTED] (then Captain), Air Defense Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force on 31 January 1968, while serving as a Province Intelligence Officer, An Xuyen Province, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0310 hours, Major *Cooper* and two fellow officers were awakened by the sound of automatic weapons fire. Major *Cooper* and his fellow officers obtained their weapons and crawled from their quarters to the balcony of a rear building. Upon reaching the balcony Major *Cooper* observed that three of the Vietnamese guards had been hit. With complete disregard for their own personal safety, Major *Cooper* and a fellow officer crawled from the balcony to the front yard of their compound and pulled the three bodies from the exposed area. After ensuring the wounded were well protected, Major *Cooper* and his fellow officer again exposed themselves and returned to the balcony. For four hours Major *Cooper* and his small force successfully defended their compound from being overrun by a numerically superior enemy force. As the battle raged, Major *Cooper* treated most of the seriously wounded personnel as best he could. At daybreak, the Viet Cong, unable to overrun the compound, withdrew from the surrounding buildings with their wounded but left behind nine of their comrades lying in and around the compound. By his courageous actions and high regard for his fellow man, Major *Cooper* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel *Carroll P. Gardner*, [REDACTED] (then Major), Air Defense Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by valorous actions in connection with military operations against a hostile force while serving as Province Officer, Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam. During the period 1 February 1968 to 3 February 1968, the city of Phu Cuong, Binh Duong Province, came under heavy enemy attack by numerically superior forces. Though the enemy forces occupied the northern half of the city including the Provincial Headquarters and were threatening to overrun the other half, he refused to withdraw his forces. Establishing communications with the Sector

Tactical Operations Center, he relayed valuable combat intelligence on the enemy forces. Though in constant danger of being overrun, he continued to defend his position and report valuable information for over 6 hours. Only when the situation became grave did he withdraw from his position. Withdrawing to a new position, he consolidated his forces with those of another small unit and, deploying his men in a defensive perimeter, prepared his position to repel the enemy assault he knew to be forthcoming. Under the cover of darkness the enemy forces launched their assault, but; so successfully did Colonel *Gardner* direct the fire of his small force, often exposing himself to urge his fighting force on and obtaining better fields of fire; they repelled the enemy forces. Colonel *Gardner's* courage, devotion to duty, and sound judgment in the face of the enemy fire were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

Captain *Leslie D. Griggs*, [REDACTED], Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force while serving as Revolutionary Development Cadre Officer, Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam. On 8 January 1968, during the early morning hours the Viet Cong forces launched a heavy mortar attack on the town of Bao Trai. This attack was followed by an assault, under the cover of darkness, by an estimated battalion of enemy forces. After the enemy overran several friendly strong points, Captain *Griggs*, realizing that the whole town was in danger of being overrun, left the protection of his covered position and by consolidating his remaining forces directed a counterattack on the numerically superior forces. The enemy forces, unwilling to engage the now inspired troops led by Captain *Griggs*, broke contact and withdrew their forces from the town. After the battle Captain *Griggs* was responsible for directing and assisting in the medical treatment of the many civilians of the town who had been wounded in the mortar attack. Captain *Griggs'* display of courage, determination, and concern for the welfare of his fellow man is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the Infantry, and the United States Army.

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

Lieutenant Colonel *Ton That Yen*, [REDACTED], Army of the Republic of Vietnam. November 1967 to February 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Kim Bong Sik*, [REDACTED], Republic of Korea Army. October 1967 to December 1968.

XV--AIR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal with "V" device for heroism while participating in a aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Specialist Four *Willard Q. Doutre* [REDACTED], United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic achievement in combat operations against hostile forces on 21 March 1967. On that day the recovery crew received an urgent recovery mission. With no hesitation, they reacted immediately and followed another recovery aircraft to Dak To for final coordination of the recovery mission. Specialist *Doutre* was serving as the flight engineer. Upon rendezvous at the recovery site, the landing zone was found to be a bomb crater

GO 40

on top of a small knoll with a security force of sixty personnel on the edge of the bomb crater and the downed aircraft in the center. There was steady small arms fire from three quadrants and a forest fire threatening the area from all sides. After the recovery team was landed it was determined that additional fuel would be required to effect the lift and get it back to Dak To. It was also determined that 60 feet of sling would have to be paid out from the lift ship due to the limited size of the confirmed landing zone and 100-foot trees on all sides. After refueling and returning to the site, the lift ship set up its approach and established a tenuous hover approximately 80 feet above the downed aircraft. The hookup was finally effected and the lift attempted. Just as it became obvious that additional fuel burn-off and/or downed aircraft unloading would be required, the ground party frantically waved the lift ship off for fear of its being hit in an intense surge of small arms fire. The load was unhooked and the lift attempt aborted. Following two more abortive attempts, the recovery crew established themselves at a high, exposed hover and effected the hookup on the fourth attempt in less than 1 hour of elapsed time. Small arms fire was sporadic, yet increasing in intensity as the target presented itself once more. The lift crew brought the sling load to a high hover to clear the trees, utilizing all power available, and gradually inched out of the landing zone in the midst of a hail of hostile fire. Miraculously the effort succeeded and the load was brought back to Dak To. Throughout the entire effort, the crew of the lift ship demonstrated an outstanding dedication to their duties, a superlative knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of their aircraft, and a selfless disregard for their own personal safety in the face of seemingly certain hostile fire damage and/or destruction. The cool professionalism displayed by Specialist *Doutre* in the face of this dangerous mission was an inspiration to his comrades and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

XVI. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Engin Tolunay*, [REDACTED], Turkish Army. 23 November 1968.

XVII. MEDAL OF HONOR. 1. Department of the Army General Orders Number 80, dated 4 December 1969, pertaining to the award of the Medal of Honor to Sergeant First Class (then Staff Sergeant) *Webster Anderson*, [REDACTED], United States Army, is amended to include "(his award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Sergeant *Anderson* for extraordinary heroism displayed on 15 October 1967 as announced in General Orders Number 343, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, dated 30 January 1969.)"

2. Department of the Army General Orders Number 81, 4 December 1969, pertaining to the award of the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant *Nicky D. Bacon*, [REDACTED], United States Army, is amended to include "(This award supersedes award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Sergeant *Bacon* for extraordinary heroism displayed on 26 August 1968 as announced in General Orders Number 5698, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, dated 10 December 1968.)"

3. So much of paragraph 6, section VI, General Orders Number 85, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 15 December 1969, pertaining to the

award of the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (Third Oak Leaf Cluster) to Lieutenant Colonel *Charles T. Stevens*, [REDACTED] (then Major), Infantry, United States Army, as reads "Bronze Star Medal with 'V' Device (Third Oak Leaf Cluster)," is amended to read "Bronze Star Medal with 'V' Device (Sixth Oak Leaf Cluster)."

XVIII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. So much of paragraph 5, section VI, General Orders Number 85, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 15 December 1969, pertaining to the award of the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) to Lieutenant Colonel *Charles T. Stevens*, [REDACTED] (then Major), Infantry, United States Army, as reads "Bronze Star Medal with 'V' Device (Second Oak Leaf Cluster)," is amended to read "Bronze Star Medal with 'V' Device (Fifth Oak Leaf Cluster)."

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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

Official:

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

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