

GENERAL ORDERS

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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 to:

Sergeant *James N. Pruitt*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in the Republic of Vietnam on 17 July 1969 while serving with the Command and Control Detachment North, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, as a Team Leader of a seven-man Long Range Reconnaissance Team operating deep within enemy territory on an intelligence-gathering mission. Shortly after insertion Sergeant *Pruitt* observed an enemy platoon approximately fifty meters from his position. Utilizing the advantage of surprise, Sergeant *Pruitt* led an assault upon the enemy platoon. Under Sergeant *Pruitt's* professional guidance the team captured one enemy soldier and killed five more. However, in doing so they exposed their position and were soon surrounded by two more platoons of the enemy. During the ensuing firefight the prisoner of war was killed. Sergeant *Pruitt* directed airstrikes against the attacking force while his assistant team leader directed the team members' fire. Sergeant *Pruitt* then saw another enemy soldier and recognized an opportunity to capture a prisoner of war. Sergeant *Pruitt* informed the Airborne Controller of his intentions and directed the air support to diminish momentarily. Taking his assistant team leader Sergeant *Pruitt* assaulted the enemy's position. In this assault Sergeant *Pruitt* killed two more enemy and succeeded in capturing another insurgent. Upon returning to his team's defensive perimeter, he requested emergency extraction. The enemy renewed their attack in a determined effort to annihilate the reconnaissance team, thus preventing the capture of one of their comrades. In this murderous assault one team member was killed and one seriously wounded. Realizing the importance of returning the prisoner of war to allied forces, Sergeant *Pruitt* threw his own body against the prisoner of war's in an effort to prevent his death. However, the numerically superior enemy force gained fire superiority and seriously wounded Sergeant *Pruitt* and silenced their captured comrade. Although painfully wounded, Sergeant *Pruitt* continued to direct friendly airstrikes until so weakened by loss of blood he could not continue to do so, at which time the

assistant team leader took command and directed the extraction. Throughout the entire action Sergeant *Pruitt* clearly and sincerely placed the importance of accomplishing his assigned mission above any other aspect, including his personal safety. Sergeant *Pruitt's* team accounted for nine enemy soldiers killed with Sergeant *Pruitt* personally accounting for four of this number. Sergeant *Pruitt's* gallantry in action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Silver Star awarded to Sergeant *Pruitt* for gallantry in action on 17 July 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 1064, dated 22 July 1969, Headquarters XXIV Corps, APO San Francisco 96308.)

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

Sergeant First Class *John E. Reinburg III*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 18 June 1965, while serving with Detachment A, 5th Special Forces Group, United States Army. The 883d Regional Force Company, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, and four American advisors were returning from a successful predawn combat mission when they were attacked by a superior Viet Cong force. Barely escaping total annihilation, the company began to move onto high ground. By this time two of the American advisors had been critically wounded and the company was desperately short of ammunition. At this moment Sergeant *Reinburg* arrived at the battle zone in an armed helicopter, bringing with him the much-needed ammunition. After distributing ammunition to two of the platoons, Sergeant *Reinburg* reorganized them and deployed them in a position to give covering fire to elements of the company still exposed on the forward slope of the hill. He accomplished these tasks with efficiency and a great personal risk, exposing himself many times to the withering fire of the pursuing Viet Cong forces. In response to sniper fire the company was receiving on the left rear flank, Sergeant *Reinburg* took a squad of Regional Force troops and flushed out the snipers. While still under enemy fire, he returned to the main position, bodily carrying one wounded soldier and assisting another, less seriously wounded. During this period Sergeant *Reinburg* was seriously wounded, but refused first aid and medical evacuation until the troops were cared for. Ignoring his wounds Sergeant *Reinburg* continued directing friendly fire. Observing an American advisor lying in an exposed position, he again braved the harrowing Viet Cong fire and crossed the open terrain to assist in moving his comrade to safety. Sergeant *Reinburg* then located an enemy automatic weapon whose accurate fire was seriously suppressing friendly fire. Disregarding the continuing pain from his wounds, he secured a Regional Force's machinegun and proceeded to deploy it, crossing some 75 meters of terrain under extremely heavy enemy fire. He was critically wounded while accomplishing this task. Though knocked to the ground, he still attempted to crawl and drag the machinegun into position until he became unconscious. The Regional Force gun crew, inspired by Sergeant *Reinburg's* heroic example, overtook him and dragged him to safety and proceeded to deliver successful fire on the enemy weapon emplacement. His actions on this occasion presented a sterling example of the highest standard of professional dedication, performance and extraordinary heroism. Sergeant *Reinburg's*

outstanding leadership and heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

III. 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:

Sergeant First Class *James L. Brown*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 19-20 February 1966. In this period while on a mission to seize an objective, Sergeant *Brown's* squad of the 3d Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, received intense enemy fire from what was later determined to be a reinforced regimental headquarters. After a fierce and desperate effort to continue the mission, the 3d Platoon of Company C was forced to discontinue the attack due to mounting casualties. During the night, Sergeant *Brown* calmed and rallied his squad. The following day, Company C again moved out to attempt to seize the previous day's objective. Because of heavy foliage, contact was broken with friendly elements on his right and left flanks. Sergeant *Brown's* squad again received small arms fire. As he rallied his men and continued to progress toward the objective, he received a severe wound nearly severing his right hand in addition to receiving shrapnel in his shoulder. Realizing that his squad had received 100 percent casualties, Sergeant *Brown* regrouped his men into a defensive position. Although seriously wounded, and refusing medical attention, he remained with his men; and only after receiving a direct order from the Executive Officer did he move to the rear. Simultaneously, the enemy counterattacked. Rapidly assessing the situation and disregarding his own personal safety, he escorted wounded personnel to the rear, subjecting himself to the intense volume of fire. Sergeant *Brown* was evacuated only after insuring the security of the landing zone and assisting his men aboard the medical evacuation helicopters. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Brown* 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 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Specialist Five *John B. Fisher*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 February 1969 and during the ensuing period of captivity that ended on 12 March 1969. On 12 February 1969, while serving on a classified airborne mission over the Republic of Vietnam, the plane in which Specialist *Fisher* was a crew member came under hostile fire and was forced to land in hostile territory. Specialist *Fisher*, knowing the potential loss to the United States effort in Vietnam if the enemy came into possession of the aircraft, took up a defensive position near the aircraft. In the ensuing intense fire fight, Specialist *Fisher* took a determined stand. He and his fellow crew members fought valiantly until they were sure that the sensitive aircraft had been destroyed. After the aircraft's destruction, they continued to fire at the enemy in hope that the numerically superior force could be held at bay until rescue attempts could be undertaken. Finally, out of ammunition, Specialist *Fisher* and his fellow crew members were captured. Specialist *Fisher*, after capture,

resisted all interrogation concerning his mission or activities aboard the aircraft. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Fisher* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device awarded to Specialist *Fisher* for gallantry in action on 12 February 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 40, Department of the Army, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia 22212, dated 6 June 1969.)

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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Querin E. Herlik* (then Major), , Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 February 1969 and during the ensuing period of captivity that ended on 12 March 1969. On 12 February 1969, while serving on a classified airborne mission over the Republic of Vietnam, the plane in which Colonel *Herlik* was pilot came under hostile fire and was forced to land in hostile territory. Colonel *Herlik*, knowing the potential loss to the United States effort in Vietnam if the enemy came into possession of the aircraft, took up a defensive position near the aircraft. In the ensuing intense fire fight, Colonel *Herlik* took a determined stand with a small caliber weapon. He and his fellow crew members fought valiantly until they were sure that the sensitive aircraft had been destroyed. After the aircraft's destruction, they continued to fire at the enemy in the hope that the numerically superior force could be held at bay until rescue attempts could be undertaken. Finally, out of ammunition, Colonel *Herlik* and his fellow crew members were captured. Colonel *Herlik*, after capture, resisted all interrogation concerning his mission or activities aboard the aircraft. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Colonel *Herlik* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device awarded to Colonel *Herlik* for gallantry in action on 12 February 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 40, Department of the Army, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia 22212, dated 6 June 1969.)

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:

Chief Warrant Officer *Laird P. Osburn*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 February 1969 and during the ensuing period of captivity that ended on 12 March 1969. On 12 February 1969, while serving on a classified airborne mission over the Republic of Vietnam, the plane, which Warrant Officer *Osburn* was piloting, came under hostile fire and was forced to land in hostile territory. Warrant Officer *Osburn*, knowing the potential loss to the United States effort in Vietnam if the enemy came into possession of the aircraft, took up a defensive position near the aircraft. In the ensuing intense fire fight, Warrant Officer *Osburn* took up a determined stand with a small caliber weapon. He and his fellow crew members fought valiantly until they were sure that the sensitive aircraft had been destroyed. After the aircraft's destruction, they continued to fire at the enemy in the hope that the numerically

superior force could be held at bay until rescue attempts could be undertaken. Finally, out of ammunition, Warrant Officer *Osburn* and his fellow crew members were captured. Warrant Officer *Osburn*, after capture, resisted all interrogation concerning his mission or activities aboard the aircraft. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Warrant Officer *Osburn* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device awarded to Warrant Officer *Osburn* for gallantry in action on 12 February 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 40, Department of the Army, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia 22212, dated 6 June 1969.)

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:

Specialist Five *Robert J. Pryor*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 February 1969 and during the ensuing period of captivity that ended on 12 March 1969. On 12 February 1969, while serving on a classified airborne mission over the Republic of Vietnam, the plane in which Specialist *Pryor* was a crew member came under hostile fire and was forced to land in hostile territory. Specialist *Pryor*, knowing the potential loss to the United States effort in Vietnam if the enemy came into possession of the aircraft, took up a defensive position near the aircraft. In the ensuing intense fire fight, Specialist *Pryor* took a determined stand with a small caliber weapon. He and his fellow crew members fought valiantly until they were sure that the sensitive aircraft had been destroyed. After the aircraft's destruction, they continued to fire at the enemy in the hope that the numerically superior force could be held at bay until rescue attempts could be undertaken. Finally, out of ammunition, Specialist *Pryor* and his fellow crew members were captured. Specialist *Pryor*, after capture resisted all interrogation concerning his mission or activities aboard the aircraft. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Pryor* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device awarded to Specialist *Pryor* for gallantry in action on 12 February 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 40, Department of the Army, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia 22212, dated 6 June 1969.)

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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Wallace S. Tyson* (then Major) , Infantry, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 28 and 29 May 1966. On the morning of 28 May 1966, Company B, 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry was lifted by helicopter into a landing zone 35 miles southwest of Pleiku, Vietnam, from which it was to conduct an operation. On landing, enemy contact was immediate, and during the next several hours enemy pressure against the Company B perimeter continued to increase. It was clear not only that the remainder of Company B would have to be inserted into the landing zone, but also that additional reinforcements would be required. A decision was made to reinforce with Company A, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, but enemy action prevented insertion of any of these

reinforcing elements until well into the afternoon. Colonel *Tyson* was directed to move into the landing zone and assume command of the two company task forces. He arrived with the lead elements of Company A, and, despite deadly enemy sniper fire and frequent firefights of violent intensity, immediately set about to secure the landing zone and prepare a defense capable of holding out against the large enemy force that by this time had completely ringed the landing zone. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Colonel *Tyson* quickly reconnoitered the landing zone, formed his defensive plan, and then executed that plan with vigor and dispatch. Fully exposed to hostile fire, he moved around the perimeter making necessary adjustments to solidify and strengthen the defense. On one occasion, a sniper bullet shattered his wrist watch and knocked it completely off his wrist. But even this near miss failed to deter Colonel *Tyson* from preparing his defense or to alter in any way his magnificent example of courage and resolution. By his own actions, he imparted a sense of urgency, purpose, and determination to the men on the line that subsequently played a key role in the success with which his force defended against overwhelming numerical superiority. During this period evacuation of the wounded became a critical matter. Faced with the choice of keeping seriously wounded personnel on the ground or attempting to effect evacuation by helicopter, Colonel *Tyson* chose the latter and, by appropriate tactical action on the ground, was able to bring in medical evacuation aircraft without loss. At 0130 hours on the 29th, the North Vietnamese Army force launched a heavy and continuing attack on the landing zone perimeter. An enemy regiment, reinforced, was involved. Demonstrating outstanding leadership, resolute courage, and remarkable tactical skill, Colonel *Tyson* conducted a singularly successful defense against enemy attacks that continued throughout the night. His positions were never penetrated. When light conditions permitted, he personally "talked" armed helicopter crews into strafing and rocket runs that brought their fires to within 25 meters of the perimeter. On the morning of 29 May, a misdirected aircraft inadvertently dropped two napalm tanks on the task force command post. In spite of his own burns Colonel *Tyson* raced to the radio, located beyond a covered position, contacted the forward air controller, and thus was able to divert a second aircraft already on approach. He then directed it through two dry runs, assured himself that the aircraft were back on target, and then brought it in again against the enemy. All enemy attacks were repulsed. Throughout the entire ordeal, the morale of the task force remained consistently high. Colonel *Tyson's* personal gallantry, outstanding leadership, and exemplary courage, in the face of overwhelmingly superior enemy forces, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device for heroism on 28 and 29 May 1966 awarded to Colonel *Tyson* (then Major) as announced in General Orders Number 50, Headquarters, 3d Brigade Task Force 25th Infantry Division, APO SF 96355, dated 8 August 1966.)

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 to:

Major General *Nguyen Viet Thanh*, Army of the Republic of Vietnam who distinguished himself by exceptional gallantry in action on 24 February 1969, near Tan-Chau, while serving as Commanding General, Fourth Corps Tactical

Zone, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On that date "A" Troop, 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry and the 226th Regional Force Company were in heavy contact with the Muoi Tri Battalion. The Viet Cong had just initiated a strong and vicious assault supported by rocket, mortar and automatic small arms fire against the right flank of the armored cavalry troop. General *Thanh* reacted immediately by setting up a base of fire and then directing the left flank to attack and restore the front line position. The enemy renewed his assault and again drove the friendly forces back. With complete disregard for his own safety, General *Thanh* moved through the area rallying and inspiring the friendly forces, then using one armored personnel carrier he proceeded to the 226th Regional Force Company where he rallied the soldiers to resume the attack. General *Thanh* from atop the command vehicle personally directed a vigorous assault against the enemy. The enemy suffered numerous casualties, was driven back and the lost terrain was regained. His presence on the battlefield, at the most decisive point of contact, was directly responsible for completely restoring the aggressiveness of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam forces. General *Thanh's* conspicuous gallantry in action reflects great credit upon himself and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

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

General *Juergen Bennecke*, Army of the Republic of Germany. April 1968 to June 1970.

Major General *Francisco Coloma Gallegos*, Spanish Army. June 1967 to August 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 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Brigadier General *Ceferino S. Carreon*, Philippine Army. July 1968 to December 1969.

Major General *Yu Chang-hun*, Republic of Korea Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Special Colonel *Pin Dhamstri*, Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Brigadier General *Kim Sae Don*, Republic of Korea Army. January 1968 to March 1969.

Rear Admiral *Supa Gajaseni*, Royal Thai Navy. October 1968 to July 1969.

Major General *Kim Yong Hyu*, Republic of Korea Army. August 1966 to June 1969.

Major General *Im Ji-soon*, Republic of Korea Army. June 1968 to September 1969.

Brigadier General *Paek Haeng Kol*, Republic of Korea Army. January 1968 to May 1969.

Special Colonel *Dheb Kranlert*, Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Lieutenant General *Nguyen Van La*, Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. March 1968 to March 1969.

Major General *Nguyen Van Manh*, , Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. March 1968 to April 1969.

Special Colonel *Sumpas Pasnayong-Pinyo*, Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

Brigadier General *Pham Van Phu*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. July 1968 to July 1969.

Major General *Kim Pil-sang*, Republic of Korea Army. September 1966 to October 1969.

Brigadier General *Kim Ryo-lim*, , Republic of Korea Army. March 1968 to March 1969.

Brigadier General *Hwang Yong Si*, , Republic of Korea Army. April 1968 to March 1969.

Brigadier General *Han Min Suk*, , Republic of Korea Army. September 1967 to February 1969.

Special Colonel *Siri Thesaphu*, , Royal Thai Army. July 1968 to July 1969.

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

Colonel *Eduardo Maia Cauby*, , Brazilian Army. June 1967 to March 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Samuel de Tarso Teixeira Primo*, , Brazilian Army. March 1967 to April 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 *James A. Williamson*, , Medical Service Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 10 March 1967. On that date a unit had been hit by heavy mortar fire resulting in heavy casualties. Captain *Williamson* immediately responded to the unit's request for medical assistance and directed his helicopter to the evacuation site. He continued on the mission even when several attempts to receive artillery clearance proved futile. Throughout his approach into the pick-up zone, which was executed without the aid of aircraft lights due to the close proximity of the enemy force, Captain *Williamson's* aircraft was skillfully guided through heavy ground fire. At the termination of his first approach, a mortar exploded a short distance in front of his aircraft. However, Captain *Williamson* remained in the pick-up zone until all wounded men were aboard his aircraft. After delivering his patients to the nearest medical facility, Captain *Williamson* returned to the location and evacuated eight more patients. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Williamson* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

IX. SOLDIER'S MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *Richard Bachert*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Tilden, New York on 20 June 1969. On that date, Specialist *Bachert* noticed a small craft had capsized about 100 yards from the Nike Radar he had been pulling daily checks and adjustments on. Instantly, Specialist *Bachert* undressed and dashed into the ocean attempting to reach the drowning man. Several times it appeared that the crashing waves were forcing Specialist *Bachert* to shore but he continued his efforts with undaunted determination. Seeing a Coast Guard helicopter closing in towards the boat, Specialist *Bachert* waited until the rescue was made before he returned to shore. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Bachert* 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:

Private First Class *Robert G. Baker*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 3 November 1969. On that date, while performing as a student for Pathfinder Class 4-70, Private *Baker* observed a helicopter crash and burst into flames approximately 200 meters from his location. Ignoring the very obvious danger to himself, he ran to the downed aircraft and aided in extracting the co-pilot from the intense heat and flames. After moving the injured aviator to a safe place, Private *Baker* administered first aid and continued to do so until a medical evacuation helicopter arrived. Private *Baker's* exceptional alertness, incredibly swift reflexes, almost instantaneous decisiveness and total disregard for his own safety prevented the aviator from being burned to death in the crash. Private *Baker's* actions represent heroism in its truest form. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Baker* 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:

Staff Sergeant Major *Ralph H. Blessing* (then Master Sergeant), , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Gelnhausen, Germany on 22 August 1968. On that date Sergeant Major *Blessing* averted a possible disaster due to fire and explosion of ammunition on a loaded armored personnel carrier. Sergeant Major *Blessing* used a portable fire extinguisher to extinguish the flames coming from the troop compartment of the vehicle, enough that he could safely off-load the smoldering canvas and ammunition containers. He then proceeded to off-load this dangerous cargo and extinguish a subsequent blaze while inside the vehicle. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant Major *Blessing* 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:

Staff Sergeant *Horace Bullard*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Frankfurt, Germany on 20 October 1969. On that date, while aiding in the recovery of a disabled tractor/trailer containing 5000 gallons of highly flammable gasoline, Sergeant *Bullard* prevented a potentially disastrous explosion and fire with intrepid spontaneous action. As the tractor/trailer was being lifted from the ditch, sparks were seen emanating from beneath the tractor. After alerting the American and German persons in the area Sergeant *Bullard* immediately proceeded to extinguish the flames and disconnect the batteries. He placed the safety of others above his own and in so doing prevented a major fire and possible injury and loss of lives. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Bullard* 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:

Master Sergeant *William D. Carrier*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life near Fayetteville, North Carolina on 17 December 1969, when he, without regard for his personal safety, extracted a woman who was trapped in a burning automobile, thereby saving her life. On that date, while driving near Fort Bragg, Sergeant *Carrier* observed a vehicle, stopped for a traffic light at an intersection, as it was struck from behind by another automobile. The impact caused the vehicle to thrust to the shoulder of the road and burst into flames. Sergeant *Carrier* ran to the vehicle and found both doors sprung and unable to be opened. He shouted to the driver to come to the left side window and, after experiencing much difficulty, was able to extricate the woman with the aid of another man. This timely action resulted in the driver being hospitalized with only minor cuts and bruises rather than severe burns or loss of life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Carrier* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Private *Stephen D. Harper*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 3 November 1969. On that date, while performing as a student for Pathfinder Class 4-70, Private *Harper* observed a helicopter crash and burst into flames approximately 200 meters from his location. Ignoring the very obvious danger to himself, he ran to the downed aircraft and aided in extracting the co-pilot from the intense heat and flames. After moving the injured aviator to a safe place, Private *Harper* administered first aid and continued to do so until a medical evacuation helicopter arrived. Private *Harper's* exceptional alertness, incredibly swift reflexes, almost instantaneous decisiveness and total

disregard for his own safety prevented the aviator from being burned to death in the crash. Private *Harper's* actions represent heroism in its truest form. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Harper* 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 :

Staff Sergeant *Charles J. Hatten*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 3 September 1969. On that date Sergeant *Hatten* exited from the aircraft just prior to the other jumper. During descent, at approximately 700 feet from the ground, the other parachutist collided with Sergeant *Hatten* by landing on top of his parachute. This caused the other man's parachute to collapse and he began to descend rapidly. Displaying a complete disregard for his own safety and exceptionally quick reactions, Sergeant *Hatten* grasped this man's parachute canopy and held it firmly until both men were approximately ten feet from the ground. Upon release the other man was able to make a safe parachute landing fall. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Hatten* 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 :

Specialist Five *Ralph E. Hayden*, (then Specialist Four), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Tilden, New York on 20 June 1969. On that date, Specialist *Hayden* noticed a small craft had capsized about 100 yards from the Nike Radar he had been pulling daily checks and adjustments on. Instantly, Specialist *Hayden* undressed and dashed into the ocean attempting to reach the drowning man. Several times it appeared that the crashing waves were forcing Specialist *Hayden* to shore but he continued his efforts with undaunted determination. Seeing a Coast Guard helicopter closing in towards the boat, Specialist *Hayden* waited until the rescue was made before he returned to shore. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Hayden* 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 (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to :

Staff Sergeant *Sylvester Jones*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 4 February 1970. On that date Sergeant *Jones*, through his quick thinking and swift and courageous action, moved to save the life of a basic combat soldier. At approximately 1605 hours, a basic trainee, while in the process of throwing an M67 fragmentation hand grenade, accidentally dropped the grenade. The trainee then panicked and ran. Sergeant *Jones* realized immediately that he could not reach the grenade in time to throw it over the bay wall. Instinctively, he ran after the trainee, threw him to the ground and covered

the trainee with his own body less than 15 meters from the grenade explosion. 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. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Staff Sergeant *Sylvester Jones* for meritorious service on 4 February 1970, as announced in General Orders Number 23, Headquarters United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Jackson, Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207.)

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:

First Lieutenant *Edgar T. Lampkin, Jr.*, Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Geroda, Germany on 18 June 1969. On that date Lieutenant *Lampkin*, at great risk to his own life, helped remove passengers pinned under the wreckage of their aircraft. Lieutenant *Lampkin* took charge of the rescue operation, keeping unneeded personnel away from the highly dangerous helicopter wreckage. He crawled into areas of the craft where rubble would have fallen on him at any time. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Lieutenant *Lampkin* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Specialist Five *Edward A. Moravick*, (then Specialist Four), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Tilden, New York on 20 June 1969. On that date, Specialist *Moravick* noticed a small craft had capsized about 100 yards from the Nike Radar he had been pulling daily checks and adjustments on. Instantly Specialist *Moravick* undressed and dashed into the ocean attempting to reach the drowning man. Several times it appeared that the crashing waves were forcing Specialist *Moravick* to shore but he continued his efforts with undaunted determination. Seeing a Coast Guard helicopter closing in towards the boat Specialist *Moravick* waited until the rescue was made before he returned to shore. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Moravick* 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 Five *Alden S. Palmer Jr.*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Charlottesville, Virginia on 20 August 1969. On that date Specialist *Palmer*, a member of Headquarters Company, Davison United States Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, rescued and saved the lives of two civilians in the vicinity of Charlottesville, Virginia, who were the victims of flooding in the James River area. Specialist *Palmer* was in the vanguard of personnel sent as relief element to assist civilian authorities with the disaster caused by Hurricane Camille. Upon reaching a group of houses in the flooded James River, Specialist

Palmer volunteered to be lowered by hoist from a helicopter with complete disregard for his own personal safety to search the houses for survivors. After being lowered by hoist in a buffeting wind to the roof of a house being inundated by rising water from the James River, he placed himself in danger and entered the home by an upstairs window where he found two elderly persons in shock and bewilderment. While the water was undermining the house at a level now approaching the porch roof, he courageously persuaded the two persons to leave the house and was successful in having them hoisted aboard the helicopter. Specialist *Palmer* placed himself in additional danger by remaining behind while the survivors were being flown to a safe location, since there was no remaining space for him to board the aircraft. The helicopter returned to pick up Specialist *Palmer* and he continued to search houses for survivors until all remaining dwellings had been searched. Specialist *Palmer* received superficial wounds from flying glass when the window of a house broke because of the stress from flood waters. He continued the search in complete disregard for his own safety and welfare until the search had been completed. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Palmer* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Specialist Five *James T. Pro*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Chitose City, Hokkaido, Japan on 10 October 1969. On that date between fifteen and twenty soldiers were crowding the Bar Aki, at approximately 2045 hours, when someone accidentally overturned the kerosene heater. The bar was promptly evacuated except for one soldier and a girl. By this time the fire had enveloped the only exit. The remaining soldier received extensive second degree burns, while exiting, and once outside announced that a girl remained inside. Specialist *Pro* quickly wet a blanket, placed it over his face and proceeded through the flaming doorway. He located the terrified girl and assisted her to safety. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Pro* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist *Pro* for meritorious achievement on 10 October 1969, as announced in General Orders Number 8, Headquarters, United States Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia, dated 9 February 1970.)

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

Sergeant First Class *James C. Ryan*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey on 10 December 1969. On that date a comrade had fallen through the ice into Denmark Lake. Sergeant *Ryan*, who was observing from the shore, immediately recognized that the man was unable to pull himself from the icy water. Sergeant *Ryan* obtained a tree limb, crawled across 50 feet of thin ice, and, after two attempts, successfully aided him out of the water. Totally ignoring the possibility that their combined physical weight might

cause the ice beneath them to break. Sergeant *Ryan* pulled the individual across the ice to the safety of the shore. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Ryan* 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:

Specialist Four *William H. Sherrer*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Geroda, Germany on 18 June 1969. On that date Specialist *Sherrer*, at great risk to his own life, helped remove passengers pinned under the wreckage of their aircraft. Specialist *Sherrer* moved into areas of the helicopter which could have easily fallen on him or burst into flames. His quick thinking and courageous action ensured that the injured personnel were quickly treated and evacuated from the scene of the accident. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of this service to his country, Specialist *Sherrer* 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:

Sergeant *Eric O. Smith*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Enterprise, Alabama on 26 October 1969. On that date Sergeant *Smith* was awakened at approximately 0200 hours by cries of "fire." He ran outdoors and saw that the adjacent apartment was burning fiercely. Upon learning that a small baby was still in the apartment, Sergeant *Smith*, with complete disregard for his own safety and ignoring the possible consequences of his act, raced into the blazing building. He found the baby in its burning crib and, in spite of the flames, picked up the crib and carried it and the baby out of the building, sustaining burns on his right hand. Then, with the same deliberate calmness, Sergeant *Smith* smothered the fire on the crib with a blanket and administered what first aid he could to the baby until medical help arrived. 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.

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:

Specialist Five *Edward C. Snook*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Camp Drum, New York on 27 September 1969. On that date Specialist *Snook* drove a burning gasoline tanker out of the immediate area of assembled tank crews. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, and even though badly burned about the face and hands and with his clothing afire, he displayed extraordinary fortitude and exemplary courage by accepting exposure to danger of the burning gasoline tanker. Having removed the burning tanker he unhesitatingly returned to assist in extinguishing other burning vehicles. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of

his service to his country, Specialist *Snook* 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:

Private First Class *Deborah R. Sperry*, , Women's Army Corps, United States Army, who distinguished herself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in Washington, D.C., on 16 November 1969. On that date Private *Sperry*, with complete disregard for her own safety, rescued a five year old boy from drowning in the Tidal Basin area, Washington, D.C. In accomplishing the rescue, Private *Sperry* swam approximately twenty yards in the freezing Potomac River, located the submerged boy, carried him to the river bank, and insured that procedures were taken to reduce the possibility of shock or further injuries. The ability to recognize and react in the correct manner at a time of severe stress clearly distinguishes Private *Sperry* from her contemporaries. By her courageous action and humanitarian regard for her fellowman, in the dedication of her service to her country, Private *Sperry* has reflected great credit upon herself and the United States Army.

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

Specialist Four *Daniel F. Taylor*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Gaithersburg, Maryland on 12 November 1969. Specialist *Taylor*, with no regard for his personal safety, entered a burning building and carried to safety an elderly woman who was trapped inside by the flames. He then reentered the building to search for other occupants. Still ignoring the hazard to his own life, Specialist *Taylor* fought the fire as best he could with water from the house taps, to no avail. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Taylor* 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:

Private First Class *Gary L. Turner*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Benning, Georgia on 3 November 1969. On that date, while performing as a student for Pathfinder Class 4-70, Private *Turner* observed a helicopter crash and burst into flames approximately 200 meters from his location. Ignoring the very obvious danger to himself, he ran to the downed aircraft and aided in extracting the co-pilot from the intense heat and flames. After moving the injured aviator to a safe place, Private *Turner* administered first aid and continued to do so until a medical evacuation helicopter arrived. Private *Turner's* exceptional alertness, incredibly swift reflexes, almost instantaneous decisiveness and total disregard for his own safety prevented the aviator from being burned to death in the crash. Private *Turner's* actions represent heroism in its truest form. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Private *Turner* 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:

Staff Sergeant *Noble L. Wallace*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at United States Army Training Center (Air Defense), United States Army Air Defense Center and Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Texas on 21 November 1969. On that date during the training of "A" Company, 3d Training Battalion, 3d Basic Combat Training Brigade, a trainee entering Live Bay 4 of the Hand Grenade Course to throw his M-67 fragmentation grenade showed signs of great nervousness. At the command to pull pin and throw the grenade, he pulled the pin but dropped the armed grenade. Panicking, the trainee instead of jumping in the safety trench jumped over the front wall of the bay into the impact area. Sergeant *Wallace*, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, picked the grenade up and threw it in the safety trench thus averting any casualty or loss of life to the other trainees and the other Safety noncommissioned officer. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Wallace* 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 *Roy D. Wareham*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Geroda, Germany on 18 June 1969. On that date Sergeant *Wareham*, at great risk to his own life, helped remove passengers pinned under the wreckage of their aircraft. Sergeant *Wareham* moved into areas of the helicopter which could have easily fallen on him or burst into flames. His quick thinking and courageous action enabled the injured personnel to be quickly treated and then evacuated. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Wareham* 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:

Specialist Four *Alan J. Wright*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Colorado Springs, Colorado on 20 July 1969. On that date Specialist Four *Wright*, while assigned to 5th Medical Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado, happened to join a crowd of bystanders who were observing the torrential waters of a washed out roadbed, created by flash floods. During this period a man entered the water with an innertube attempting to wade and drift in the swollen waters. As the man drifted with the current, the rushing waters caused him to lose control, trapped him under the ledge of the road pavement, and then continuously battered him into the banking, which was threatening collapse. At this point the would-be victim, realizing his precarious state, began frantically to cry out for help. Specialist *Wright*, hearing the plea for assistance, responded unhesitatingly and without regard for his own personal safety. By laying prostrate over the treacherous, crumbling, and undercut

pavement and by lowering his head and shoulders into the trench, he was able to reach down and extract the man from the turbulent waters. Specialist *Wright*, through his foresight, initiative, timely judgment, and personal concern for his fellow men thereby extricated the victim from the dangerous waters and saved his life. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Wright* 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 *Randall L. Zeman*, , United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Gaithersburg, Maryland on 12 November 1969. On that date Specialist *Zeman*, with no regard for his personal safety, entered a burning building and carried to safety an elderly woman who was trapped inside by the flames. He then reentered the building to search for other occupants. Still ignoring the hazard to his own life, Specialist *Zeman* fought the fire with water from the house taps, to no avail. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Specialist *Zeman* 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 to:

Sergeant *Huynh Van Quan*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 15 March 1969. On that date Sergeant *Quan* was serving as Recon Squad Leader, Kien Binh Recon Squad, Kien Binh District, Kien Giang Province, Republic of Vietnam in conjunction with the 168 and 338 RF Companies on a mission of clearing the Thot Not Canal in Kien Binh District. The unit was making a tactical canal crossing there. While crossing the treacherous canal an American advisor lost his footing and was swept downstream. The strong current carried him to the deepest part of the canal where, encumbered by his combat gear, he began to sink. Sergeant *Quan*, without pausing to shed his heavy equipment, plunged into the canal. With no thought for his personal safety, Sergeant *Quan* swam to the drowning man's side. Fighting the strong currents and the struggling American, Sergeant *Quan* managed to keep the man's head above the water and tow him to the safety of the canal bank. Because of Sergeant *Quan*'s courageous act at the risk of his life, an American officer was saved from certain drowning. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Quan* has reflected great credit upon himself and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

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

Captain *David R. Devers Sr.*, (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 31 July 1966. On that date Captain

Devers was serving as Assistant Battalion Advisor, 4th Battalion, 3d Regiment, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. When the Command Group of the 3d Battalion, 3d Regiment was isolated and attacked by a superior Viet Cong force, Captain *Devers* and the other members of 4th Battalion Advisory Team moved with their unit mounted on army personnel carriers of 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry to link up with the isolated unit. About 200 meters from the objective, the infantry dismounted but did not move forward. Captain *Devers* moved to the front under enemy small arms fire and by his personal example and the use of arm and hand signals led the infantry forward to clear the hedge row to the front insuring the continued advance of the relief force. The arrival of the infantry and armored cavalry units dispersed the Viet Cong and secured the area, enabling prompt helicopter evacuation of the wounded. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Devers* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

XII. 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:

Sergeant First Class *Ronald L. Bain*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 6 April 1968. On that date Sergeant *Bain* was advisor to a Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) company conducting a reconnaissance-in-force operation deep in War Zone "C", Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0900 hours the company Sergeant *Bain* was advising was ambushed by an estimated reinforced North Vietnamese Army/Viet Cong company which was delivering a deadly rain of machinegun and rocket fire. Sergeant *Bain*, with complete disregard for his own safety, moved forward through the bullet-swept area to bring the lead element on line. Sergeant *Bain* quickly recognized that accurate and devastating artillery was his only chance against the superior force and moved to a vantage point so he could adjust the artillery for maximum effect against the enemy position. The movement of the lead element and the attempted deployment of the other elements resulted in numerous CIDG casualties. Once again, with total disregard for his own safety, he exposed himself under intense enemy fire to administer medical aid to the wounded soldiers and move them to a more secure area. Sergeant *Bain's* deep concern for his men and heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the Special Forces and the United States Army.

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

Master Sergeant *John J. O'Neill, Jr.*, (then Sergeant First Class), United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 31 July 1966. On that date he was serving as Heavy Weapons Advisor, 4th Battalion, 3d Regiment, 1st Army of the Republic of Vietnam Division. When the Command Group of the 3d Battalion, 3d Regiment was isolated and attacked by a superior Viet Cong force, Sergeant *O'Neill* and other members of the 4th Battalion Advisory Team moved with their unit mounted on army personnel carriers of 2d Squadron, 7th

Cavalry, to link up with the isolated unit. About 200 meters from the objective, the infantry dismounted but did not move forward. Sergeant *O'Neill* moved to the front under enemy small arms fire and by his personal example and the use of arm and hand signals led the infantry forward to clear the hedge row to the front insuring the continued advance of the relief force. The arrival of the infantry and armored cavalry units dispersed the Viet Cong and secured the area, enabling prompt helicopter evacuation of the wounded. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *O'Neill* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

3. 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 Five *Billy M. Smith*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic achievement in connection with military operations in Vietnam on 8 November 1963. On that date, while a member of Company B, 1st Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, and performing duties with a reconnaissance patrol with the 319th Border Surveillance Company, Specialist *Smith* displayed outstanding military competence and valor in the pursuit of three Viet Cong discovered working in a dry rice field. The pursuit of the Viet Cong led the patrol to a Viet Cong jungle camp where the patrol came under enemy fire. During the fire fight Specialist *Smith* was seriously wounded. Specialist *Smith* contributed in great measure to the successful efforts of the patrol in returning the enemy fire. Specialist *Smith's* outstanding courage, valorous actions and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and his unit.

4. 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:

Captain *Alexander B. Trent*, , Field Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 23 November 1967. On that date Captain *Trent*, while serving as company commander of a Vietnamese Civilian Irregular Defense Group Company, conducted a reconnaissance-in-force operation near Hoa Khanh Hamlet. As the company approached a canal across their direction of advance, they made contact with an estimated squad of Viet Cong. Captain *Trent*, seeing that the company was reluctant to move forward, rallied them by verbal command and example and led them forward by fire and maneuver. When the Viet Cong squad broke contact and withdrew, he continued to lead his men across the canal to pursue the fleeing enemy. On the opposite side of the canal the company received a heavy volume of fire from concealed positions, was pinned down and unable to move, and was in grave danger of annihilation. Captain *Trent* immediately moved across the log bridge to the CIDG position under a hail of enemy fire. Still exposed to the intense fire, Captain *Trent* took charge and directed the CIDG to move back to the canal bank and link up with the rest of the company. At this time, approximately two enemy platoons moved around both flanks of the beleaguered company and set up a murderous cross fire into their positions. Captain *Trent* then called for and adjusted artillery

fire on these two areas, thus effectively eliminating the danger posed by these enemy positions. During the heavy fire fight, Captain *Trent* personally shot down two of the attackers. It rapidly became apparent that the enemy would overrun the CIDG company. Captain *Trent* then called for an airstrike 100 meters in front of his position. Captain *Trent* deliberately placed himself in a position of grave danger due to the close proximity of this airstrike to prevent the unit from being overrun by a superior force. Captain *Trent's* quick action and personal courage saved the CIDG unit from annihilation. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Captain *Trent* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Major *John F. Boylan*, Military Police Corps, SSAN, United States Army who distinguished himself by his heroic actions on 1 & 2 February 1968, while serving as Revolutionary Development Cadre Officer, Binh Thuan Province and Senior Officer Advisor to the Provincial Reconnaissance Unit, Binh Thuan Province. On the evening of 31 January 1968 North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong troops entered the city of Phan Thiet and took control of several strategic areas including the Provincial Hospital and the Provincial Interrogation Center. On 1 February 1968, Major *Boylan* was instrumental in clearing the avenues of approach into the city of Phan Thiet and in establishing friendly control over the Provincial Hospital. He repeatedly exposed himself to intense enemy fire in order to observe the enemy and coordinate the movement of the Provincial Reconnaissance Unit in order to direct accurate fire on the enemy. When one squad of his unit was apparently cut off and threatened, Major *Boylan*, without regard for his own personal safety, exposed himself to intense enemy fire to repel the enemy. Following his example, the Provincial Reconnaissance Unit forced the enemy to withdraw, inflicting casualties of nine confirmed dead and an unknown number of wounded. During the morning of 2 February 1968 upon instructions of the Senior Provincial Advisor, Major *Boylan* coordinated the evacuation of all civilians located in Phan Thiet, plus the evacuation of all classified material. Major *Boylan's* courageous action reflects great credit upon himself, the Military Police Corps 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 *Tran Van Minh*, Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

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

Sergeant First Class *Everett G. Adair*, United States Army,

who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 23 November 1967. On that date Sergeant *Adair*, as an advisor to a Vietnamese Civilian Irregular Defense Group Company, conducted a reconnaissance-in-force operation near Hoa Khanh Hamlet. As the company approached a canal across their direction of advance their lead element received small arms fire from an estimated squad of Viet Cong. Sergeant *Adair* immediately deployed his men on line and directed a counterattack on the enemy positions. When the enemy broke contact and retreated, Sergeant *Adair's* unit swept the area and continued their advance and crossed the canal in search of the fleeing enemy. On the other side of the canal they again came under a heavy volume of fire from concealed positions. At this time approximately two enemy platoons flanked the company and set up a cross fire into Sergeant *Adair's* position. Sergeant *Adair* moved from position to position under intense fire restoring confidence in his personnel. As the company established a landing zone for evacuation, they again received small arms sniper fire from the enemy. Sergeant *Adair*, without regard for his own personal safety, continually exposed himself to the enemy's sniper fire while personally directing the landing of the helicopters. By his personal valor in the face of enemy fire, not one helicopter was lost to enemy fire. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Adair* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Staff Sergeant *Donald F. McCord*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 23 November 1967. On that date Sergeant *McCord*, as an advisor to a Vietnamese Civilian Irregular Defense Group Company, conducted a reconnaissance-in-force operation near Hoa Khanh Hamlet. As the company approached a canal across their direction of advance their lead element received small arms fire from an estimated squad of Viet Cong. Sergeant *McCord* immediately deployed his men on line and directed a counter-attack on the enemy positions. When the enemy broke contact and retreated. Sergeant *McCord's* unit swept the area and continued their advance and crossed the canal in search of the fleeing enemy. On the other side of the canal they again came under a heavy volume of fire from concealed positions. At this time approximately two enemy platoons flanked the company and set up a cross fire into Sergeant *McCord's* position. Sergeant *McCord* moved from position to position under intense fire restoring confidence in his personnel. As the company established a landing zone for evacuation, they again received small arms sniper fire from the enemy. Sergeant *McCord*, without regard for his own personal safety, continually exposed himself to the enemy's sniper fire while personally directing the landing of the helicopters. By his personal valor in the face of enemy fire, not one helicopter was lost to enemy fire. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *McCord* has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

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

Sergeant First Class *John E. Reinburg III*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Republic of Vietnam on 15 June 1965. On that date Sergeant *Reinburg* initiated an ambush along a trail leading to two villages in the vicinity of Bong Son, Republic of Vietnam. The ambush was sprung when Sergeant *Reinburg* detonated a Claymore mine. The firepower was so intense that the Viet Cong patrol began to withdraw. The avenues of escape were mined and booby-trapped through Sergeant *Reinburg's* initiative. The ambush caused greater than 50 percent casualties to the enemy patrol. One Viet Cong attempted to escape, but Sergeant *Reinburg* chased him down and engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle until the prisoner was subdued. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, in the dedication of his service to his country, Sergeant *Reinburg* has reflected great credit upon himself 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 service is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Francesco G. Demonte*, Italian Army. January 1966 to October 1969.

Major *Bryan M. Hughes*, , Australian Regular Army. July 1968 to October 1969.

Colonel *Domenico M. Manfredini*, , Italian Army, September 1965 to June 1969.

Major *Salvador Alvarez Nahara*, , Mexican Army. August 1967 to August 1969.

Second Lieutenant *Jacques Popiel*, Belgian Army. September 1967 to September 1969.

Major *Nguyen Duc Tieu*, Republic of Vietnam. March 1968 to July 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel *Gianfranco Toscano*, Italian Army. October 1963 to August 1969.

Major *Dao Trong Tran*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. December 1968 to August 1969.

Major *Goetz Buchner*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. October 1967 to March 1970.

Major *Hector N. Iglesias*, , Armed Forces of the Republic of Argentina. December 1967 to November 1968.

Captain *Monikout Kongkeo*, , Royal Laotian Army. May 1968 to June 1969.

Major *Horst O. Wiss*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. April 1966 to May 1969.

XVII. MEDAL OF HONOR. 1. So much of Department of the Army General Orders Number 25, dated 23 April 1970, pertaining to the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to Sergeant *Anund C. Roark*, , United States Army, as reads "1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Division", is amended to read "1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division".

2. So much of Department of Army General Orders Numbered 27, dated 23 April 1970, pertaining to the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant *Marvin P. Young*, United States Army, as reads “Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry Division”, is amended to read “Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division”.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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

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

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