The unit was constituted on August 29, 1917, as the 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas. It was organized at the same post on December 27, 1917, as an element of the 15th Cavalry Division. The 15th Cavalry Division disbanded May 12, 1918, and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade was demobilized July 9, 1919, at Fort Bliss.

August 20, 1921, the unit was reconstituted in the Regular Army and organized at Fort Bliss as an element of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The unit was redesignated and converted July 15, 1963, as 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and was activated on September 1, 1963, in Korea. In July 1965, the brigade became part of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

The brigade participated in the New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago (with arrowhead), Leyte (with arrowhead) and Luzon campaigns in World War II, and received the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, (October 17, 1944, to July 4, 1945). In Vietnam the brigade participated in the Defense; Counteroffensive; Counteroffensive, Phase II; Counteroffensive, Phase III; and the Tet Counteroffensive campaigns, and was decorated with the Presidential Unit Citation (Army), streamer embroidered with the 2nd Brigade, during Operation WHITE WING in the Bong Son area, cover their ears and duck out of the way as a mortar fire mission pounds a suspected enemy location. 

PLEIKU PROVINCE.

It was in Vietnam that the 2nd Brigade came to be known as the "Blackhorse Brigade," Colonel Marvin J. Berenzweig, brigade commander from March to October 1966, had a black horse on a yellow background painted on the floor near the entrance of the brigade tactical operations center. A 50-cent fine imposed on anyone who stepped on the horse helped the new brigade symbol make a strong impression, and the nickname stuck.
The 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), arrived in Qui Nhon, Republic of Vietnam in September of 1965 aboard the troop ship USNS Buckner.

The 2nd (Blackhorse) Brigade began its combat activities by providing base and road security in the area of Camp Radcliff, the 1st Air Cav Division’s basecamp.

In October and November of 1965 the division fought its first major Vietnam campaign in the vicinity of Pleiku and the Ia Drang Valley, a campaign that would win the entire division the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded in Vietnam.

Through the early part of the operation the 2nd Brigade was assigned the task of keeping Highway 19 open. Its success in this mission prevented the North Vietnamese Army from severing this single link between Pleiku and the sea.

On November 20, 1965, the 2nd Brigade relieved the 3rd Brigade in the Chu Pong Massif area. Working with an ARVN Airborne brigade, the 2nd Brigade swept through the area around Duc Co, making contact primarily with isolated remnants of NVA units reeling from earlier battles. In less than a week, it became clear that the NVA had abandoned plans for a major offensive. The enemy gathered what was left of his forces to return to Cambodia.

From Duc Co and the area near Pleiku, 2nd Brigade moved east and began to operate against the NVA on the Bong Son Plain. LZ Two Bits and LZ Brass served as headquarters for the brigade units as they participated in the Skytroopers first division-size operation of the war, the Bong Son Campaign. The operation began in late January 1966; the 2nd Brigade’s role began in early February.

The brigade moved into the area of
of operation to establish blocking positions east of the An Lao Valley and attack areas, while ARVN and U.S. Marine elements blocked other escape routes. Inclement weather, however, permitted the bulk of the enemy forces to evacuate the area. On February 19, 2nd Brigade units 12 miles south of Bong Son had a fierce firefight with what was estimated to be a regimental headquarters and supporting troops. With the help of artillery and B-52 strikes the brigade broke the back of the Communist units. Enemy resistance ceased, and the final enemy body count was 313. After 41 days of contact with the enemy the Bong Son Campaign ended March 6, 1966.

On October 31, 1966, the Blackhorse Brigade moved into the PAUL REVERE IV area of operations. Elements of the brigade carried on extensive search and destroy operations in the Chu Pong-Ia Drang area and along the Cambodian border. Contact was generally sporadic and light through the operation’s end on December 27, 1966.

In April of 1967 the Blackhorse Brigade replaced U.S. Marine units in the northern section of the Bong Son Plains, specifically in the Duc Pho area. Along with extensive search and destroy missions, the 2nd Brigade, with Marine units still in the area, participated in a variety of civic affairs projects. Refugees were aided, security was provided for the harvest of some 66 tons of rice (which, ironically, had been planted by the VC), classrooms and houses were built, and medical care for civilians provided. One publication said of the area around Phu My and Hoai An District, that after the brigade’s operations, “the area is widely recognized as having probably the most successful pacification program in Vietnam.”

In late 1967 the Blackhorse Brigade moved into the Que Son Valley, once a virtually unrestricted playground for the 2nd NVA Division. The brigade’s operations severely cut back the NVA freedom of movement, and entire hamlets of former Viet Cong sympathizers and supporters rallied to the government of South Vietnam.

In early 1968 the 2nd Brigade halted
the A Shau Valley, where huge caches of enemy equipment were found. Men of the 2nd Brigade assaulted along the ridges of the valley taking a large toll among the surprised NVA.

By now the headquarters of the brigade felt established in the newly built LZ Jane; the men were told this was home, but those wise in the concept of airmobility knew better. As Operation JEB STUART III began, the brigade headquarters shifted to LZ Nancy in May 1968. Meanwhile, the maneuver battalions of the brigade were fighting at Wunder Beach. In one three-day battle 233 NVA were killed and another 44 detained.

Moving further north, just south of Quang Tri City, the Blackhorse Brigade kicked off Operation COMANCHE FALLS, designed to root out the NVA troops from the steep rugged hills and dense jungle. As the brigade mopped up the COMANCHE FALLS Operation, it was faced with a new problem, simultaneously managing an area of operations some 350 miles to the south near the Cambodian border in III Corps.

In late October, the brigade headquarters moved temporarily to Phouc

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THIRD BRIGADE

COMMANDERS

COL Thomas W. Brown ........................... July 1965-December 1965
COL Harold G. Moore, Jr. ...................... December 1965-July 1966
COL Charles D. Daniel ......................... July 1966-December 1966
COL Jonathen R. Burton ...................... December 1966-June 1967
COL James O. McKenna ......................... June 1967-November 1967
COL Hubert S. Campbell ....................... November 1967-May 1968
COL Charles H. Curtis .......................... May 1968-November 1968
COL Karl R. Morton ............................. November 1968-July 1969
COL John P. Barker ............................. July 1969-December 1969
COL Robert C. Kingston ....................... December 1969-

The 3rd Brigade was constituted on August 29, 1917, as a cavalry brigade in the Regular Army, and was organized in December 1917 at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona, as an element of the 15th Cavalry Division. The 15th Cavalry Division disbanded on May 12, 1918, and the 3rd Brigade was demobilized on July 15, 1919, at Camp Jones. The unit was reconstituted in the Regular Army on August 20, 1921, as the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division.

On October 15, 1940, the unit was activated at Fort Riley, Kansas. The brigade was converted and redesignated 9th Armored Division Trains on July 15, 1942.

The brigade was relieved from assignment to the 9th Armored Division on July 15, 1963, and converted and redesignated 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. September 1, 1963, the brigade was activated in Korea. It was assigned to the new 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in July of 1965.

The 3rd Brigade has participation credit for the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe campaigns of World War II. The unit has been decorated with the Meritorious Unit Commendation, streamer embroidered EUROPE 1944, and the Meritorious Unit Commendation, streamer embroidered EUROPE 1945.

A fire started by Cav artillery rounds hitting an enemy ammunition cache continues burning as Skytroopers move into the Chu Pong Massif area in Pleiku Province. The mountains and foothills of the province were to see some of the fiercest fighting in the war.

The men of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division, debarked from the USNS Maurice Rose at Qui Nhơn, Republic of Vietnam, on the morning of September 17, 1965. They were flown by CH-47 Chinook helicopters to their new home, the division basecamp at An Khe in the central highlands.

The action of the 3rd Brigade units in the Chu Pong Massif area and the Ia Drang Valley showed how massive fire support and the combat skill of
American infantrymen could achieve victory over the combined Viet Cong-NVA enemy. The combat power brought to bear on the newly infiltrated 66th Regiment and the remnants of the 33rd Regiment resulted in near annihilation of both organizations.

The 3rd Brigade (the Garry Owen Brigade) saw heavier action than any other 1st Cav Division unit in the middle and later stages of the campaign. The battle for LZ X-Ray began on November 14. For three days elements of three 3rd Brigade battalions beat back attacks by units from two NVA regiments. By the end of the engagement the enemy had lost 834 by body count. A day later Garry Owen battalions killed some 400 NVA at LZ Albany.

Operation CLEAN HOUSE closed 1965 for the 3rd Brigade. The brigade controlled the operations in a valley north east of Binh Khe in Binh Dinh Province. Several hundred enemy were killed and much valuable intelligence information was gathered.

The Bong Son Campaign was the first major action for the 3rd Brigade in 1966. The area of operation included the entire eastern half of Binh Dinh Province, an area in excess of 1,600 square kilometers. Much of the fighting was concentrated in the An Lao Valley, which the Viet Cong had claimed would be theirs for all time.

The fighting began on January 29, 1966, when elements of the 3rd Brigade air assaulted into the middle of a Viet Cong battalion less than four miles north of Bong Son. Three days of hard fighting ended when the brigade overran the VC positions. The enemy attempted to flee to the north. Two days later, 10 miles north of the first fight, a combined 3rd Brigade—ARVN Airborne brigade force caught up with the retreating VC and decimated the enemy regiment. The three days of battle cost the enemy more than 500 dead.

The campaign continued through March, with the fighting shifting from one portion of the area to another as the enemy unsuccessfully tried to avoid the search and clear operations of the Skytroopers. By the end of the campaign more than 140,000 Vietnamese had been returned to government control. The Central Coastal Plain had been, at least temporarily, cleared of Viet Cong. More than 50 percent of the population (4,500 Vietnamese), availed themselves of the chance
to escape from VC control in the An Lao Valley.

The 3rd Brigade continued to be a highly effective force throughout 1966, participating in numerous other operations designed to drive the enemy from Vietnam’s II Corps region. Between the battle of Ia Drang and June of 1966 the 3rd Brigade was responsible for some 3,200 of the 4,500 enemy killed by the 1st Cavalry Division.

Colonel Harold G. Moore, the brigade commander during that period, twice delayed his departure for the United States in order to be with the Brigade until completion of Operation NATHAN HALE, in which an NVA battalion was rendered ineffective.

COL Moore and the 3rd Brigade developed the “hunter-killer” technique of having small units find and engage the enemy, and then piling on more forces to destroy him. The Chicago Daily News described the effectiveness of the brigade under COL Moore as “unmatched” in destroying the enemy.

The 3rd Brigade began 1967 providing road and base security for the division at An Khe. On February 11 the Garry Owen Brigade was committed to Operation PERSHING, aimed at clearing once again NVA regulars and VC main force units from the An Lao Basin and the Bong Son Plain.

PERSHING was the division’s longest operation of the war, running from February of 1967 to January of 1968. The brigade also participated in other operations in 1967, including Operation WHEELER-WALLOWA when the “Garry Owen” battalions were under operational control to the Americal Division.

In January of 1968 the NVA attacked LZ Ross and LZ Leslie, both occupied by 3rd Brigade units. The enemy failed to overrun the bases and lost 289 men in the attempts.

In February the enemy began its Tet Offensive and 3rd Brigade forces moved to the I Corps area, charged with the task of driving the enemy from their dug in positions around the old imperial capital of Hue. In fighting hampered by poor visibility and bad weather throughout the entire period, the Garry Owen troopers pushed the enemy from their fortified blocking positions along the approaches to Hue and paved the way for liberation forces. After fierce fighting the Cavalrymen sealed their cordon around the city on February 25. Resistance inside

Specialist Four Anthony Williams of the 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, hurls a grenade at the enemy. The Cav’s 3rd Brigade was then moving toward the imperial city of Hue.
the city collapsed the following day. Hue was the first of several major actions in 1968. In April the 1st Air Cavalry Division was assigned to lift the siege of the Marines at Khe Sanh. The 3rd Brigade's 2nd Bn, 7th Cav, spearheaded the drive.

As the Garry Owen troopers moved up Highway QL9 they encountered stiff resistance; however, the enemy crumpled after two companies of the 2nd Bn, 7th Cav, were air assaulted behind the Communist force and engaged it from the rear. Brigade elements led the way into the Marine base, then fought for two weeks eliminating the enemy from the surrounding hills, using LZ Stud as a base of operations.

Evidently, the Marines were happy to see the Skytroopers. Said Master Sergeant Jack E. Shroyer, 2nd Bn, 7th Cav, "The Marines seemed pretty happy to see us. They were standing on top of their bunkers, waving at us, taking our pictures and throwing us C-rations."

The brigade's next mission was the mist-shrouded A Shau Valley, long a major supply route and staging area for the enemy. Despite the problems of poor visibility, rain and heavy fog the men of Garry Owen soon sent the enemy reeling across the border into Laos, and captured tons of equipment, small arms and foodstuffs. Among enemy supplies taken were Russian-built two and a half ton trucks, 37 mm anti-aircraft guns and machinery for mass producing booby traps.

From May through October of 1968 the brigade engaged in a variety of operations aimed at denying the enemy sanctuaries, staging areas, supply areas and rest and training centers that he had once considered secure. These months were characterized by light contact and the capture or destruction of many tons of enemy supplies.

In fall of 1968 the division moved south into III Corps to block the enemy's infiltration routes to Saigon. Once again the 3rd Brigade spearheaded the operation, arriving at the rubber plantation base of Quan Loi on Halloween night. By November 1 three companies had made the Cav's first III Corps air assault into a marshy field five kilometers from the Cambodian border, and constructed the first Cav-built landing zone in III Corps, LZ Billy.

Contact began immediately. On November 2 brigade units fought an entrenched enemy less than a kilometer

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With the increase of frontier forces a new Army unit, the 5th Cavalry Regiment, was authorized on March 3, 1855. Marching to Texas, it hastened into battle with the Kickapoo, Lipan and Apache Indians, fighting some 40 skirmishes during the next few years.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found the regiment torn by sectional loyalty. One of the regiment's first commanding officers, Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, resigned to lead the armies of the South. Then at the end of the war troopers of the 5th Cavalry Regiment sat on their horses at Appomattox to watch their former commander surrender the Armies of the Confederacy.

Action in the west continued. During the next 10 years the regiment defeated the Apaches in 94 engagements, these in the days of Chief Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Joseph. Chief Crazy Horse's Cheyenne were trapped in 1876, marking the last great battle with organized Indian warriors.

The regiment sailed to Puerto Rico in 1898 for the Spanish-American War, earning the Maltese Cross for outstanding performances in skirmishes with the Spanish at Les Marias and Hormigueros.

In 1917 the regiment, which had been stationed in the Philippines, participated in actions against the Navajo in northern Arizona and southern Utah and took part in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. The 5th Cavalry Regiment saw action against Pancho Villa near Juarez, Mexico, in 1919.

The regiment became part of the 1st Cavalry Division, headquartered at Fort Bliss, Texas, on December 18, 1922.

Among the unit's decorations are the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC), streamer embroidered LOS NEGROS; the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for October 17, 1944, to July 4, 1945; the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, streamer embroidered WAEGWAN—TAEGU; the ROK PUC, streamer embroidered KOREA; and the Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), streamer embroidered KOREA.

In Vietnam both battalions own the Presidential Unit Citation for the Pleiku Campaign. In addition Companies A and C of the 1st Battalion were awarded the first Oak Leaf Cluster for the PUC for action on October 2 and 3, 1967. Company A of the 1st Battalion earned a third Oak Leaf Cluster on March 20, 1967.

The 2nd Battalion earned the Valorous Unit Award for all action all March 11, 1967.

The shield is gold with a sable moline cross. The crest has a background wreath of the colors gold and black with a bundle of five black arrows tied with a rattlesnake skin having five rattles.

The shield is yellow for the cavalry. The moline cross symbolizes the charge of the regiment on Longstreet's troops at Gaines Mill in 1862, a charge that saved the Union artillery. The moline cross itself represents the iron pieces of a millstone. The black chief of the shield with the maltese cross is for the Puerto Rican Expedition of 1898. The partition line is embattled to suggest the castle on the Spanish arms. The crest is for the Indian campaigns and the number of arrows corresponds to the numerical designation of the regiment.

Often muddy under the surface, Vietnam streams offer little cooling comfort in crossing them, as a man must work twice as hard to reach the other side. Skytroopers of Company A, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, begin "wading in" near An Khe in October 1965.
The “Black Knights” of the 1st Battalion 5th Cavalry, debarked the USNS William O. Darby at Qui Nhon harbor, Republic of Vietnam, on September 13, 1965. They were airlifted from the shore to the division base at An Khe. Their first mission was to defend the basecamp greenline and conduct patrols and ambushes outside the perimeter. In September Bravo Company made the Black Knights’ debut under fire in repulsing the Viet Cong’s first probe of the division perimeter. Through October the battalion gained experience as it conducted counter-insurgency operations in the Vinh Thanh “Happy Valley,” the jungled slash between mountains east of An Khe.

Then came the Pleiku Campaign.

The afternoon of November 17 found Alpha Company, attached to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, struggling with a regimental size element of NVA regulars. Captain Walter B. Tully’s Bravo Company moved up to provide reinforcement and linked up with Alpha. At 6:25 p.m. Bravo Company reported that Company A had 12 wounded personnel. The directive was given for the two companies to join in a tight perimeter for the night and prepare to sweep towards nearby friendly elements at the first break of light.

Machineguns and grenades flashed through the night. Enemy fire and lack of light made aerial evacuation of casualties extremely difficult. At nightfall 22 wounded personnel still remained within the element’s perimeter.

At first light on the 18th the remainder of the wounded and dead were evacuated by helicopter. Patrols sent out to search finally reached the third platoon of Alpha Company. At 2 p.m. the two companies were ordered back to LZ Columbus to rejoin the battalion. Marching overland under the sun, they arrived at 5 p.m. The battalion then established a perimeter around the LZ. Behind them lay blood-soaked ground and 350 enemy dead. The men were looking forward to a breather, a hard won break.

The breather did not last long. At 5:35 p.m. observation posts manned by men of Company B spotted and took under fire the lead elements of NVA forces moving in to attack their positions. A few men from the second platoon sector scrambled forward to assist the observation post as soon as the firing broke out. Within 10 minutes, heavy mortar and machinegun fire was raking the land.
ing zone across its width.

"It's strange, but I recall that I was not scared except during the mortar barrage that preceded the first assault," CPT Tully reminisced. "I could see the rounds creeping toward my hole."

The battle area was searched the next morning and 27 NVA bodies were counted around the perimeter. More than 20 enemy weapons were captured.

The battalion spent January 1966 performing security operations along Route 19 and at Camp Radcliff and then deployed to Bong Son to participate in Operation MASHER/WHITE WING.

In March the Black Knights resumed the mission of securing Route 19 and remained in this capacity throughout the spring, in addition to participating in Operations MOSBY II and DAVY CROCKETT.

After standing down at An Khe for less than 48 hours, the 1st Bn, 5th Cav, air landed at LZ Hereford, northeast of the Vinh Thanh Valley where elements of the 1st Brigade had been in heavy contact with a large VC force.

After landing at LZ Hereford, the rifle companies began search and destroy operations to the east. They repeatedly encountered harassing sniper fire. The snipers were attempting to delay the friendly forces in order to gain time for a large VC force to move out of the area. This type of harassing and delaying tactic persisted throughout the operation. Several grenade and small arms attacks also were launched by the VC against the battalion command post. They continued to search and clear to the northeast through heavily vegetated, mountainous terrain. The battalion airlifted back to An Khe on May 31.

On July 12, the battalion became the first in the division to convert the combat support company, Company D, into a rifle company. This was accomplished by using personnel and equipment within the battalion. The additional rifle company greatly enhanced the combat effectiveness of the battalion, and the other battalions in the division soon followed suit.

In August 1966 the battalion was involved in Operation PAUL REVERE II. Elements made contact on the 14th and 15th with an enemy unit estimated to have been of battalion or regimental strength.
In September the battalion conducted “show of force” operations in the Bong Son area to ensure that the VC did not disrupt the national elections.

In the fall of 1966 the 1st Bn, 5th Cav, gained distinction uncovering numerous caches. Alpha Company located major enemy stores of food, ordnance and medical supplies on a daily basis.

In the village of Tan An, Binh Dinh Province, on March 20, 1967, Company A was given the mission to air assault into a landing zone in the Soui Ca Valley and then to move north to set up a blocking position. Landing operations were completed, and the company was moving toward Tan An with the first and second Platoons leading, the command group and mortar platoon following, and the third platoon echeloned to the left rear. After moving approximately 400 meters over relatively open, sandy terrain, the entire company came under heavy enemy fire from a well-concealed, well-positioned force, estimated to be two companies of North Vietnamese. The first platoon was the most heavily engaged element, having entered an open graveyard area only meters from a tree line of palms and the village of Tan An where the enemy was positioned. Several of the men became wounded early in the fight, including the platoon leader and platoon sergeant. The weapons squad leader took charge with help from the platoon medic, Specialist Four Charles C. Hagemeister.

Hagemeister’s platoon suddenly came under heavy attack from three sides by an enemy force occupying well-concealed fortified positions, supported by machineguns and mortars. Seeing two of his comrades seriously wounded in the initial action, SP4 Hagemeister unhesitatingly rushed through the deadly hail of enemy fire to aid them. Learning that the platoon leader and several other soldiers had also been wounded, Hagemeister continued to brave the withering fire and crawled forward to render lifesaving treatment and to offer words of encouragement.

Attempting to evacuate the seriously wounded soldiers, he was taken under fire at close range by an enemy sniper. Realizing that the lives of his fellow soldiers depended on his actions, Hagemeister seized a rifle from a fallen comrade, killed the sniper and three other enemy soldiers who were attempting to encircle his position, and silenced an enemy machinegun that was pinning his element down. Unable to remove the

Only minutes after shooting this picture of his wounded Company C, 1st of the 5th, buddy being loaded on a helicopter for evacuation, Specialist Four Chuck Harris, a battalion stringer for the division’s information office, was himself hit by shrapnel. He, too, was Medevaced for treatment.
wounded to a less-exposed location and aware of the enemy's efforts to isolate his unit, he dashed through the fusillade of fire to secure help from a nearby platoon. Returning with more men, he placed them in positions to cover his advance as he moved to evacuate the wounded forward of his location. These efforts successfully completed, he then moved to the other flank and evacuated additional wounded men despite the fact that his every move drew fire from the enemy.

As the platoon fought to stop a flanking movement by the enemy, the company commander called in supporting artillery fire. Although the command post was pinned down in an open area, the company commander maintained his position and began maneuvering his platoons.

Meanwhile, the enemy force, realizing that reinforcements were moving in, intensified their efforts on the first platoon's left flank in a last-ditch attempt to encircle the element. The third platoon successfully linked up with the first platoon, and with the added fire support and strength, the first platoon extracted its wounded and shifted its positions to the east to establish a defensive posture with the remainder of the company. Although mortared during the night and harassed by sporadic sniper fire, the company did not regain contact and maintained its tight defensive perimeter until the following morning. A thorough search of the area revealed 50 well-built bunkers with overhead cover, of which 15 had cement castings.

Equipment, supplies, and the size of the area gave evidence that a large enemy force had been opposing Company A. The manner in which Company A reacted and the unit's ability to gain fire superiority and outmaneuver a numerically superior enemy force clearly indicated that Company A had soundly defeated the enemy and turned what might have been disastrous defeat into decisive victory.

For this action the company was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation and SP4 Hagemeister was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Bravo Company was operating in Binh Dinh Province when a helicopter crashed near its position on June 21, 1967. One platoon rushing to the aid of the downed crewmen was taken under fire by a large enemy force just as it arrived at the crash scene. The fire team led by Specialist Four Carmel B. Harvey, Jr., was directly in the path of the enemy onslaught. Two of Harvey's companions were wounded in the initial burst of fire.

The platoon medic, Specialist Five Edgar L. McWethy, was making his way across the fireswept area to help the platoon leader and his RTO. After being patched up the platoon leader was able to continue his command. "Doc" McWethy then headed across the open area in response to a call from SP4 Harvey's squad. On the way he was wounded in the head and knocked to the ground. He regained his feet and continued on but was hit again, this time in the leg. He dragged himself to the side of his comrades and treated their injuries. Another wounded Skytrooper lay in the

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