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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dustoff crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KILMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**A BILL**

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dustoff crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Dustoff Crews of the  
5       Vietnam War Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       The Congress finds that—

1 (1) a United States Army Dustoff crewman, in-  
2 cluding a pilot, crew chief, and medic, is a helicopter  
3 crew member who served honorably during the Viet-  
4 nam War aboard helicopter air ambulances, which  
5 were both nondivision and division assets under the  
6 radio call signs “Dustoff” and “Medevac”;

7 (2) Dustoff crews performed aeromedical evacu-  
8 ation for United States, Vietnamese, and allied  
9 forces in Southeast Asia from May 1962 through  
10 March 1973;

11 (3) nearing the end of World War II, the  
12 United States Army began using helicopters for  
13 medical evacuation and years later, during the Ko-  
14 rean War, these helicopter air ambulances were re-  
15 sponsible for transporting 17,700 United States cas-  
16 ualties;

17 (4) during the Vietnam War, with the use of  
18 helicopter air ambulances, United States Army  
19 Dustoff crews pioneered the concept of dedicated  
20 and rapid medical evacuation and transported al-  
21 most 900,000 United States, South Vietnamese, and  
22 other allied sick and wounded, as well as wounded  
23 enemy forces;

24 (5) helicopters proved to be a revolutionary tool  
25 to assist those injured on the battlefield;

1           (6) highly skilled and intrepid, Dustoff crews  
2           were able to operate the helicopters and land them  
3           on almost any terrain in nearly any weather to pick  
4           up wounded, after which the Dustoff crews could  
5           provide care to these patients while transporting  
6           them to ready medical facilities;

7           (7) the vital work of the Dustoff crews required  
8           consistent combat exposure and often proved to be  
9           the difference between life and death for wounded  
10          personnel;

11          (8) the revolutionary concept of a dedicated  
12          combat life-saving system was cultivated and refined  
13          by United States Army Dustoff crews during 11  
14          years of intense conflict in and above the jungles of  
15          Southeast Asia;

16          (9) innovative and resourceful Dustoff crews in  
17          Vietnam were responsible for taking the new concept  
18          of helicopter medical evacuation, born just a few  
19          years earlier, and revolutionizing it to meet and sur-  
20          pass the previously unattainable goal of delivering a  
21          battlefield casualty to an operating table within the  
22          vaunted “golden hour”;

23          (10) some Dustoff units in Vietnam operated so  
24          efficiently that they were able to deliver a patient to  
25          a waiting medical facility on an average of 50 min-

1       utes from the receipt of the mission, which saved the  
2       lives of countless personnel in Vietnam, and this leg-  
3       acy continues for modern-day Dustoff crews;

4           (11) the inherent danger of being a member of  
5       a Dustoff crew in Vietnam meant that there was a  
6       1 in 3 chance of being wounded or killed;

7           (12) many battles during the Vietnam War  
8       raged at night, and members of the Dustoff crews  
9       often found themselves searching for a landing zone  
10      in complete darkness, in bad weather, over moun-  
11      tainous terrain, and all while being the target of in-  
12      tense enemy fire as they attempted to rescue the  
13      wounded, which caused Dustoff crews to suffer a  
14      rate of aircraft loss that was more than 3 times that  
15      of all other types of combat helicopter missions in  
16      Vietnam;

17          (13) the 54th Medical Detachment typified the  
18      constant heroism displayed by Dustoff crews in Viet-  
19      nam, over the span of a 10-month tour, with only  
20      3 flyable helicopters and 40 soldiers in the unit,  
21      evacuating 21,435 patients in 8,644 missions while  
22      being airborne for 4,832 hours;

23          (14) collectively, the members of the 54th Med-  
24      ical Detachment earned 78 awards for valor, includ-  
25      ing 1 Medal of Honor, 1 Distinguished Service

1 Cross, 14 Silver Star Medals, 26 Distinguished Fly-  
2 ing Crosses, 2 Bronze Star Medals for valor, 4 Air  
3 Medals for valor, 4 Soldier's Medals, and 26 Purple  
4 Heart Medals;

5 (15) the 54th Medical Detachment displayed  
6 heroism on a daily basis and set the standard for all  
7 Dustoff crews in Vietnam;

8 (16) 6 members of the 54th Medical Detach-  
9 ment are in the Dustoff Hall of Fame, 3 are in the  
10 Army Aviation Hall of Fame, and 1 is the only  
11 United States Army aviator in the National Aviation  
12 Hall of Fame;

13 (17) Dustoff crew members are among the most  
14 highly decorated soldiers in United States military  
15 history;

16 (18) in early 1964, Major Charles L. Kelly was  
17 the Commanding Officer of the 57th Medical De-  
18 tachment (Helicopter Ambulance), Provisional, in  
19 Soc Trang, South Vietnam;

20 (19) Major Kelly helped to forge the Dustoff  
21 call sign into history as one of the most welcomed  
22 phrases to be heard over the radio by wounded sol-  
23 diers in perilous and dire situations;

24 (20) in 1964, Major Kelly was killed in action  
25 as he gallantly maneuvered his aircraft to save a

1 wounded United States soldier and several Viet-  
2 nameese soldiers and boldly replied, after being  
3 warned to stay away from the landing zone due to  
4 the ferocity of enemy fire, “When I have your  
5 wounded.”;

6 (21) General William Westmoreland, Com-  
7 mander of the Military Assistance Command, Viet-  
8 nam from 1964 to 1968, singled out Major Kelly as  
9 an example of “the greatness of the human spirit”  
10 and highlighted his famous reply as an inspiration to  
11 all in combat;

12 (22) General Creighton Abrams, successor to  
13 General Westmoreland from 1968 to 1972, and  
14 former Chief of Staff of the United States Army,  
15 highlighted the heroism of Dustoff crews, “A special  
16 word about the Dustoffs . . . . Courage above and  
17 beyond the call of duty was sort of routine to them.  
18 It was a daily thing, part of the way they lived.  
19 That’s the great part, and it meant so much to every  
20 last man who served there. Whether he ever got hurt  
21 or not, he knew Dustoff was there.”;

22 (23) Dustoff crews possessed unique skills and  
23 traits that made them highly successful in  
24 aeromedical evacuation in Vietnam, including indom-  
25 itable courage, extraordinary aviation skill and

1 sound judgment under fire, high-level medical exper-  
2 tise, and an unequaled dedication to the preservation  
3 of human life;

4 (24) members of the United States Armed  
5 Forces on the ground in Vietnam had their con-  
6 fidence and battlefield prowess reinforced knowing  
7 that there were heroic Dustoff crews just a few min-  
8 utes from the fight, which was instrumental to their  
9 well-being, willingness to fight, and morale;

10 (25) military families in the United States knew  
11 that their loved ones would receive the quickest and  
12 best possible care in the event of a war-time injury,  
13 thanks to the Dustoff crews;

14 (26) the willingness of Dustoff crews to also  
15 risk their lives to save helpless civilians left an im-  
16 measurably positive impression on the people of  
17 Vietnam and exemplified the finest United States  
18 ideals of compassion and humanity; and

19 (27) Dustoff crews from the Vietnam War  
20 hailed from every State in the United States and  
21 represented numerous ethnic, religious, and cultural  
22 backgrounds.

23 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

24 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of  
25 the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-

1 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements  
2 for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a single  
3 gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the Dustoff  
4 crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of  
5 their heroic military service, which saved countless lives  
6 and contributed directly to the defense of the United  
7 States.

8 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the  
9 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary  
10 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Sec-  
11 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,  
12 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-  
13 retary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense.

14 (c) U.S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT MUSEUM.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the  
16 gold medal in honor of the Dustoff Crews of the  
17 Vietnam War, the gold medal shall be given to the  
18 U.S. Army Medical Department Museum, where it  
19 will be available for display as appropriate and avail-  
20 able for research.

21 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
22 Congress that the U.S. Army Medical Department  
23 Museum should make the gold medal awarded pur-  
24 suant to this Act available for display elsewhere,  
25 particularly at appropriate locations associated with



1 the Vietnam War, and that preference should be  
2 given to locations affiliated with the U.S. Army  
3 Medical Department Museum.

4 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

5 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in  
6 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price  
7 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,  
8 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

9 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

10 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—Medals struck pursuant to  
11 this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51  
12 of title 31, United States Code.

13 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section  
14 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck  
15 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

16 **SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**  
17 **SALE.**

18 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is  
19 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint  
20 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-  
21 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under  
22 this Act.

23 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the  
24 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section

- 1 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public
- 2 Enterprise Fund.