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May 30, 2003

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Marlene H. Dortch
Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

**Re: *Ex Parte* Letter
MB Docket No. 02-277, MM Docket No. 01-235,
MM Docket No. 01-317, MM Docket No. 00-244**

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On May 30, 2003, Commissioner Adelstein requested from Sinclair Broadcast Group, Inc. ("Sinclair") certain information relevant to the above-referenced proceedings. Pursuant to the Commission's *ex parte* rules, please find attached a copy of Sinclair's response to Commissioner Adelstein.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Tony Lin
Counsel for Sinclair Broadcast Group, Inc.

Enclosure

SINCLAIR BROADCAST GROUP

BARRY M. FABER
Vice President/General Counsel
Direct Dial (410) 568-1524
BFaber@sbgnet.com

May 30, 2003

By Telecopy

The Honorable Jonathan Adelstein
Federal Communication Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20504

**Re: Ex Parte Response to May 28, 2003 Letter from
C. Richard D'Amato
MB Docket No. 02-277, MM Docket No. 01-235,
MM Docket No. 01-317, MM Docket No. 00-244**

Dear Commissioner Adelstein:

Thank you for taking the time to call me today regarding my earlier letter, dated today. Having been unable to reach you by return call, I spoke at the request of your assistant with Ms. Johanna Mikes of your office. During this call I explained to Ms. Mikes some of the background which led to the news story referenced in my prior letter.

Per your request in the voice mail you left me, I have attached some of the documentation in our files supporting our prior news story regarding Richard D'Amato. As I explained to Ms. Mikes, it may take someone with military experience to understand

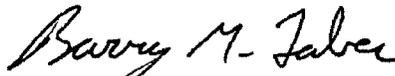
SINCLAIR BROADCAST GROUP, INC.
10706 BEAVER DAM ROAD
COCKEYSVILLE, MARYLAND 21030
TEL: 410-568-1500 • FAX: 410-568-1537

Commissioner Adelstein
May 30, 2003
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why the attached information supports the allegations we made. If you would like, I would be happy to make someone with that experience available to you. I continue to believe, however, that the veracity of this single news story is wholly irrelevant to the ownership rules which the Commission is currently considering.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Barry M. Faber
Vice President/General Counsel

BMF:emw

 All About Dick
 Join Dick
 Dick's Agenda
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Dick D'Amato

D'Amato
District 30 • Anne Arundel County



Although what follows is pretty interesting reading, if you're in a hurry, some great bio stuff about Dick can be read in a [National Journal](#) article & the [Capital](#)

Dick D'Amato has been an active resident of Annapolis for some 30 years, 24 of which has included service as a Legislative Counsel in the U.S. Congress, and as a Navy Reserve Officer. He grew up in New Jersey, the son of a town doctor, went to public schools, and graduated with honors from Cornell University in 1964. He then went to Boston for graduate school, receiving a Masters degree from the Fletcher School of Law and diplomacy. He attended Harvard Law School, but interrupted his studies during the Vietnam conflict to go to Navy Officers Candidate School in Newport, where he was commissioned as an Ensign. He later completed his law school education at Georgetown Law School, and became a member of the Maryland and D.C. bars. He is married to Dorothy Walsh.

Dick first came to Annapolis in 1967 as a Navy Ensign assigned to teach government at the U.S. Naval Academy. During a three-year tour at the Academy he taught a wide range of courses in Government and Economics, and served as Assistant Varsity basketball coach under Dave Smalley for two years. He also served as a Sailing Coach and recruited for Navy Athletic Teams. He received a special letter of commendation from Admiral James Calvert at the conclusion of his tour of duty at the Academy.

Dick left the Academy in 1971 for two years of duty in Vietnam. He was assigned to the USS KING, (DLG-10), a frigate operating out of San Diego and did two full deployments to the Western Pacific and Gulf of Tonkin. He is a decorated Vietnam veteran, having received three bronze stars, a combat action award, Navy Unit commendation, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Vietnam campaign Medal.

After nearly 6 years of active duty, he remained in the Navy reserves, and rose to the rank of Captain. As a current member in the Reserves, he served on the aircraft carrier USS Eisenhower during the early weeks of Operation Desert Shield in the Red Sea, and served twice on Admiral Boorda's planning staff with Operation Provide Promise, directing the air drops of humanitarian aid to the people of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. In 1997, he served on the military attache staff of our embassy in Beijing, China. He also teaches government on duty at the Naval Academy. He has received the Southwest Asia Service Medal for Operation Desert Shield and the Joint Meritorious Unit Award for his service in Joint Task Force Provide Promise in Bosnia.

Since his return to Annapolis from active duty in 1974, he has participated in community affairs. For several years he served as a radio color commentator for Navy basketball, and recently has been appointed as an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Political Science department at the Naval Academy, teaching courses on American government and foreign policy.

Next



Dick D'Amato

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[Official Naval Awards List](#) | [Naval Academy Superintendent Letter of Commendation](#)

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Navy Service

Dick served in the Navy as an officer during the Vietnam war, first in the Atlantic on the Destroyer US NORRIS (DD 859), then on the faculty of the US Naval Academy where he taught government and economics, and coached intercollegiate basketball and sailing, and finally onboard the frigate. USS KING (DLG-10), homeported in San Diego. Onboard the KING, he made two full deployments to the Western Pacific, including extensive duty in the Gulf of Tonkin, where he saw action during the war. He received the Combat Action

Ribbon, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Navy Unit Commendation, and the Southeast Asia Service medal, among other awards. After doing some 6 years of active duty in 1974, he remained in the reserves, rising to the rank of Captain. He retired in 1998 after 30 years of service. His Decorations are listed on an official navy document included on this site. In addition, a letter of Commendation from Academy Superintendent Jim Calvert in 1971, citing his various activities on the staff of the Naval Academy is included on this site.

ALL REFERENCES
TO HAVING REC'D
BRONZE STARS
ARE REMOVED.

While in the Reserves, he served twice on the staff of the Chief US. European Command, with duty in the Turkey-Iraq theatre; on board the aircraft carrier USS EISENHOWER on the staff of the Battlegroup Commander, during the DESERT SHIELD operation in the Red Sea after the invasion of Kuwait several times on the staff of the Commander, US Southern Command (NATO) in Naples, directing U.S. Operations in Bosnia with the US Defense Attache Group in Beijing China. For several years his individual reserve unit supported the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs at the Pentagon. and he returned to give guest classes at the Academy on numerous periods of reserve duty.

After retirement, he continued to be active in his support of the Naval Academy, serving as an adjunct faculty member of the Government Department in the fall of 2001, teaching plebe U.S. government, and establishing the first Midshipman Legislative Fellows Research Program at the General Assembly which awards a credit course to 2-3 Midshipman who are selected by the Government Department to do a special research project at the General Assembly, coordinated by Delegate D' Amato and Senator John Astle.

Next

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continent will count as 2 days when determining award eligibility. Flight crews of aircraft providing logistics support from outside the Antarctic Area will receive no more than 1 day's credit for flights in and out during any 24-hour period. Days do not have to be consecutive. Flight personnel may earn the medal based on 15 flights into the area. The award may be made posthumously. No person is authorized to receive more than one award of the medal. The list of eligible ships/units is maintained by CNO.

c. Devices

(1) Clasps. Personnel who stay or have stayed on the Antarctic Continent during the winter months shall be eligible to wear a bronze clasp with the words "Wintered Over" on the suspension ribbon of the large medal only. A gold clasp is authorized for the second wintering over period, and a silver clasp is worn to denote the third or subsequent wintering over period. Not more than one clasp shall be worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal. The winter period is from mid-March to early October. The summer period is from early October to mid-March.

(2) Disks. The first wintering over eligibility will be denoted by a 5/16-inch bronze disk diameter with an outline of the Antarctic Continent inscribed thereon fastened on the miniature medal suspension ribbon or ribbon bar representing the medal. (Disk is worn with peninsula pointing up.) A gold disk will represent the second wintering over period. A silver disk will represent the third or subsequent wintering over period. Not more than one disk shall be worn on the ribbon bar.

d. Awarding Authority. CNO (N09B13).

11. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM)

a. Authorization. E.O. 10977 of 4 December 1961.

b. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Personnel Eligibility. Awarded to personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States who after 1 July 1958:

(a) Participate, or have participated, as members of U.S. military units in a U.S. military operation in which, in

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the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, personnel of any military department participate in significant numbers.

(b) Encounter, during such participation, foreign armed opposition, or are otherwise placed, or have been placed, in such position that, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hostile action by foreign armed forces was imminent even though such hostile action did not materialize.

(2) Categories of Operations. The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal may be authorized for three categories of operations:

(a) U.S. military operations.

(b) U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations.

(c) U.S. operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations.

(3) Definitions

(a) The "Area of Operations" is defined as:

1. The foreign territory upon which U.S. Armed Forces have actually landed or are present and specifically deployed for the direct support of the designated military operation.

2. Adjacent water areas in which U.S. ships are operating, patrolling or providing direct support of operations.

3. The airspace above and adjacent to the area in which operations are being conducted. Ships and units which are present in an area merely for training purposes are not eligible for the award.

(b) "Direct Support" is defined as the supply by ground units, ships and aircraft, of services and/or supplies and equipment to combat forces in the area of operations, provided such support involves actually entering the designated area and furnishing fire, patrol, guard, reconnaissance or other military support.

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(4) Degree of Participation. Personnel must be bonafide members of a unit engaged in the operation (see note below) or meet one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Serve not less than 30 consecutive days in the area of operations.

(b) Engage in direct support of the operation for 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days, provided such support involves entering the area of operations.

(c) Serve for the full period when an operation is less than 30 days.

(d) Engage in actual combat or duty which is equally as hazardous as combat duty, during an operation against armed opposition, regardless of time in the area.

(e) Participate as a regularly assigned crew member of an aircraft flying into, out of, within or over the area in support of the military operation.

(f) Be recommended or attached to a unit recommended for the award by CNO or the commander of a unified or specified command for award of the medal, although the criteria above may not have been fulfilled.

(g) Personnel are entitled to the award if they were attached to or serving on board a ship/unit for 1 day or more during the period(s) for which that ship/unit is listed as eligible. This includes personnel attached to a squadron or unit embarked in a ship during the period(s) for which that ship is listed as eligible. Members of rear echelons, transients, observers and personnel assigned for short periods of TAD and training duty are normally not eligible for the award; however, consideration will be given in those instances where the cognizant commander certifies a particular and significant contribution by an individual. Such certification should be submitted to CNO/CMC via the fleet commander who exercised operational control in the area involved.

(5) Operations. The following operations have been designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as qualifying for award of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal:

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(a) U.S. Military Operations

1. Berlin.....14Aug61 to 01Jun63.
Including the City of West Berlin.
2. Cuba.....24Oct62 to 01Jun63.

NOTE. Although terminal date of Cuban operations was established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as 01Jun63, no Navy/Marine Corps units are considered to be eligible after 31Dec62. Water area between 12N and 28N latitudes and 66W and 84W longitudes.

3. Dominican Republic...28Apr65 to 21Sep66.
The area is composed of the contiguous water and airspace within the following boundaries: from the point 17N, 75W; eastward to 17N, 67-45W; thence northward to 20-25N, 73-35W; thence southwestward to 18-40N, 75W; thence south to the initial point at 17N, 75W.

4. Lebanon.....01Jul58 to 01Nov58.
The area is geographically composed of the adjacent water area defined as that portion of the Mediterranean Sea east of 31E longitude.

5. Quemoy and Matsu Islands...23Aug58 to 01Jun63. The area is composed of the water area 21N to 26N and 116E to 121E.

6. Taiwan Straits.....23Aug58 to 01Jan59.
The area is composed of the water area from 19N to 28N between 117E and 123E.

7. Congo.....23Nov64 - 27Nov64. The area is composed of the land and water area of the Congo.

8. Korea.....01Oct66 to 30Jun74. This includes the entire land mass of the Republic of Korea and the waters and air space enclosed by the following boundaries: From a point located at 32N on the Coast of China, east to 32N by 129-20E; thence northeastward to 36N by 134E; thence north to

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the Coast of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); thence along the coastline of the USSR, Korea and China to the initial point.

9. Cambodia Evacuation
(Operation EAGLE PULL).....11-13Apr75.
10. Vietnam Evacuation
(Operation FREQUENT WIND)...29-30Apr75.
11. Mayaguez Operation.....15May75.
12. Grenada Operation.....23Oct83 -
21Nov83.

NOTE. The island nation of Grenada, including Grenada, Carriacou, Green, Hog, Calivigny, other outlying islands and the territorial seas of Grenada; waters adjacent to Grenada in which Atlantic Fleet ships operated in direct support of operations in Grenada; the airspace above Grenada and the adjacent sea areas where the operations were conducted; and the Grantley Adams International Airport, Barbados.

13. Libya (Operation ELDORADO CANYON)...12-17Apr86.
The area of operations where U.S. forces were employed is bounded by the following coordinates:

37N, 11E to 37N, 21E to 34N 25E to
23N, 25E to 23N, 11E to 37N, 11E.

14. Panama (Operation JUST CAUSE) 20Dec89 -
31Jan90. The total land area of Panama, including internal waters, territorial seas, and airspace thereover.

15. Haiti (Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY) 16Sep94 -
31Mar95. The area of operations consists of the total land area, sea and air space defined by the following coordinates:
16-30N, 71-40W; 18-00N, 71-45W; along the Haitian-Dominican Republic Border to 20-00N, 71-44W; 21-00N, 71-40W; 21-25N/73-00W; 21-25N, 74-00W; 20-00N, 74-00W; 19-45N, 75-00W; 19-00N, 76-00W; 16-30N, 76-00W; to 16-30N, 71-40W.

(b) U.S. Operations in Direct Support of the United Nations.

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1. Congo.....14 Jul 60 to 1 Sep 62. Water area from 3S to 9S between 9E and the mainland of Africa.

2. Somalia (Operation RESTORE HOPE and UNITED SHIELD) 05Dec92 to 31Mar95. The area operation is from 20N northward to 30-30E and from 46-36E eastward to 63E.

(c) U.S. Operations Assisting Friendly Foreign Nations.

1. Laos.....19Apr61 to 07Oct62.

2. Vietnam.....01Jul58 to 03Jul65. Water areas from a point on the east coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with China southeastward to 21N, 108-15E; thence southward to 18N, 108-15E; thence southeastward to 17-30N, 111E; thence southward to 11N, 111E; thence southwestward to 7N, 105E; thence westward to 7N, 103E; thence northward to 9-30N, 103E; thence northeastward to 10-15N, 104-27E; thence northward to a point on the west coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with Cambodia. In addition, the area has been extended to include the land mass encompassing Thailand.

3. Cambodia (land only) 29Mar73 to 15Aug73.

4. Thailand.....29Mar73 to 15Aug73. (Only those in direct support of Cambodia operations).

5. Lebanon.....01Jun83 to 01Dec87.

NOTE. The terminal date of Lebanon operations was established by Joint Chiefs of Staff as 01Dec87; no Navy ships/units are considered to be eligible after 01Aug84. Marine Security Guard personnel or other personnel serving "in country" Lebanon may be awarded medal for the entire period.

6. Persian Gulf....24Jul87 to 01Aug90 (Operation ERNEST WILL).

7. Persian Gulf/Iraq...(Operation SOUTHERN WATCH) 01Dec95 to TBD. The area consists of the land area and airspace of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq and the waters of and airspace above the Arabian Gulf west of 056E longitude. Individuals serving aboard vessels in the Red Sea in direct support of Operation

proven Problem Solver: Dick Damato Delegate for District 30

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Dick D'Amato

Delegate
District 30 • Anne Arundel County



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(4) If approved by SECDEF, U.S. service members who meet the criteria may accept and wear the first U.N. medal with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they are eligible. To recognize subsequent awards (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) for service in a different U.N. mission or action, the service member will affix a bronze service star to the first U.N. suspension and service ribbon awarded.

(5) A U.N. medal will normally be awarded by the Chief of the U.N. Mission to qualifying U.S. service members prior to their departures from service with the U.N. Questions regarding eligibility must be addressed directly to the U.N. Mission (212) 415-4264.

c. Multinational Force and Observers Medal

(1) Authorization. Established by Director General, Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Awarded by the Director General, MFO, to personnel of the armed forces who served with the MFO for 90-days in the Sinai. Subsequent awards will be denoted by an appropriate metallic numeral. Effective date of the award is 3 August 1981.

d. Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Medal

(1) Authorized by Inter-American Defense Board.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Awarded to Chairman of the Board, Delegates, Advisors, Officers of the Staff, Officers of the Secretariat and Officers of the IAD Committee who constitute the Directorate, the Department of Studies and the Department of Administration.

(3) Subsequent Awards. For each 5 years of service to the IADB a gold star will be awarded. (Star is to be worn 2-points down.)

4. Foreign Service Awards. As a general policy, the DON does not permit naval personnel to accept service medals from foreign governments.

a. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. Established by Republic of Vietnam (RVN) Armed Forces Order No. 48 of 24 March

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1966. The provisions of Pub.L. No. 88-257 permit acceptance of this medal to recognize service performed in Vietnam during the period 1 March 1961 to 28 March 1973, inclusive. Eligibility for the award for service prior to 1 March 1961 or subsequent to 28 March 1973 is governed by article 731.

(1) Eligibility Requirements. U.S. Armed Forces personnel qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal under one or more of the following conditions:

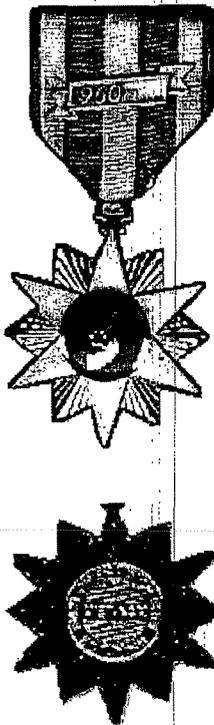
- (a) Wounded or injured in hostile action.
- (b) Captured by the opposing force during actions or in the line of duty, but later rescued or released.
- (c) Killed in action or in line of duty.
- (d) Served 6 months in South Vietnam or 6 months outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam, but contributing direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces during such period. The 6 months required need not be consecutive. For personnel serving outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam, the 6-month requirement will be considered fulfilled if such personnel earn the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal/Vietnam Service Medal, and served in the eligibility area for these two awards during each of the 6 months.
- (e) Assigned in Vietnam on 28 January 1973 and either served a minimum of 60 days in Vietnam as of that date, or completed a minimum of 60 days service in Vietnam during the period from 29 January 1973 to 28 March 1973, inclusive.

(2) Determination of Eligibility and Record Entries. If eligibility cannot be determined from available records, commanding officers are authorized to accept the individual's affidavit, similar to the following:

Affidavit

I certify that I served on board the (name of ship or unit) from (date) to (date). This affidavit is made to confirm my eligibility for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal for service in the Vietnam area.

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM CAMPAIGN MEDAL



A gold six-pointed star with rays, superimposed by a white enameled star overall, in center a Green disc with the outline of the Vietnamese Country, with a Red flame of three rays between North and South Vietnam. On the reverse of the medal is a circle with a designation band containing the word "CHIEN-DICH" (Campaign) at the top and "BO-TINH" (Medal) at the bottom. Across the center of the circle is the word "VIET-NAM".

The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal is awarded to personnel who meet one of the following requirements:

a. Served in the Republic of Vietnam for six months during the period of 1 March 1961 and 28 March 1973.

b. Served outside the geographical limits of the Republic of Vietnam and contributed direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam and Armed Forces for six months. Such individuals must meet the criteria established for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (for Vietnam) or the Vietnam Service Medal, to qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

c. Six months service is not required for individuals who were wounded by hostile forces; killed in action or otherwise in line of duty; or captured by hostile forces.

The Secretary of Defense approved a request for approval of foreign awards to US Military personnel on 7 February 1966. As a result of this approval, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device bar (1960) was awarded to US Armed Forces personnel by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam per Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Order No. 48, dated 24 March 1966.

The Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Memorandum 2655 prescribed there were two devices to be worn on the ribbon. The first device was for the period 8 March 1949 - 20 July 1954 and is not authorized for wear by American Military Personnel. The second period was from 1 January 1960, with the last period to be decided after the war was over. The ending period remains blank, since the Republic of Vietnam Government ceased to exist before the ending period was established.

Since the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal is a foreign award, it is not issued by the United States Government. The medal may be purchased from commercial sources.

Quoted from the Institute of Heraldry.

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(b) Eligible Ships and Units. Ships and units present in the area merely for training purposes are not eligible for the award. Squadrons or units embarked in a ship during the period for which that ship is listed as eligible are automatically eligible for the medal.

(c) Limitation of Medals. The medal shall be awarded only for operations for which no other U.S. campaign medal is approved. No person may be issued both the Vietnam Service Medal and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in Vietnam (see Art. 431.16b(8) concerning election), and no person shall be entitled to more than one award of the Vietnam Service Medal.

(d) Stars. A bronze star 3/16-inch in diameter is authorized to be worn on the suspension ribbon and ribbon bar of the Vietnam Service Medal for each of the following campaigns:

- I. Vietnam Advisory Campaign.....15Mar62 to 07Mar65.
- II. Vietnam Defense Campaign.....08Mar65 to 24Dec65.
- III. Vietnam Counter-offensive.....25Dec65 to 30Jun66.
- IV. Vietnam Counter-offensive II.... 01Jul66 to 31May67.
- V. Vietnam Counter-offensive III....01Jun67 to 29Jan68.
- VI. Tet Counter-offensive.....30Jan68 to 01Apr68.
- VII. Vietnam Counter-offensive IV....02Apr68 to 30Jun68.
- VIII. Vietnam Counter-offensive V....01Jul68 to 01Nov68.
- IX. Vietnam Counter-offensive VI....02Nov68 to 22Feb69.
- X. Tet 69 Counter-offensive.....23Feb69 to 08Jun69.
- XI. Vietnam, Summer-Fall 1969.....09Jun69 to 31Oct69.
- XII. Vietnam, Winter-Spring 1970.....01Nov69 to 30Apr70.
- XIII. Sanctuary Counter-offensive....01May70 to 30Jun70.
- XIV. Vietnam Counter-offensive VII...01Jul70 to 30Jun71.
- XV. Consolidation I.....01Jul71 to 30Nov71.
- XVI. Consolidation II.....01Dec71 to 29Mar72.
- XVII. Vietnam Ceasefire Campaign.....30Mar72 to 28Jan73.

13. Southwest Asia Service Medal (SWASM)

- a. Authorization. E.O. 12754 of 12 March 1991.
- b. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in or directly supported military opera-

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tions in Southwest Asia or in surrounding areas between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995 (Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM).

(2) Individuals authorized this award must have served in one or more of the following areas between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995: The Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea that lines north of 10° N. latitude and west of 68° E. longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates.

(3) Individuals serving in Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Syria and Jordan (including the airspace and territorial waters), between 17 January 1991 and 28 February 1991 shall also be eligible for award of this medal. They must have directly supported combat operations. For instance, Embassy guards would not be eligible.

c. Specific eligibility criteria for award of the Southwest Asia Service Medal require that a service member must be:

(1) Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground/shore (military) operations.

(2) Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.

d. Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days. These time limitations may be waived by commanding officers for people participating in actual combat operations.

e. Awarding Authority. Commanding officers are authorized to award the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

f. Stars. A bronze service star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Southwest Asia Service Medal for participation in each campaign period.

4-35

NAVAL RESERVISTS FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY. THE USS DWIGHT D EISENHOWER DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN COMBAT OPERATIONS.

SECNAVINST 1650.1G

I. Defense of Saudi Arabia02 August 1990 through 16 January 1991.

II. Liberation and Defense of Kuwait17 January 1991 through 11 April 1991.

III. Southwest Asia Ceasefire Campaign....12 April 1991 through 30 November 1995. Three bronze service stars is the maximum authorized for the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

14. Armed Forces Service Medal (AFSM)

a. Authorization. E.O. 12985 of 11 January 1996.

b. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Participate, or have participated, as members of United States military units, in a United States military operation that is deemed to be significant activity; and

(2) Encounter no foreign armed opposition or imminent threat of hostile action.

c. Specific. Service members must be members of a unit participating for the delineated time period in the operation within the designated area of eligibility, or meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in direct support for 30 consecutive days in the area of eligibility (or for the full period when an operation is of less than 30 days duration) or for 60 non-consecutive days provided this support involves entering the area of eligibility.

(2) Participate as a regularly assigned crew member of an aircraft flying into, out of, within, or over the area of eligibility in support of the operation.

d. Qualifying Operations

(1) The AFSM may be authorized for significant United States military activities for which no other United States campaign or service medal is appropriate, such as:

(a) Peacekeeping operations.

Subject: RE: Navy Awards Office Determination**Date:** Mon, 8 Jul 2002 08:42:26 -0400**From:** "Robinson, Christine E" <Robinson.Christine@HQ.NAVY.MIL>**To:** "Mark Hyman" <mhyman@sbgnct.com>

The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal cannot be awarded to a member who was ship's company.
An active duty personnel cannot qualify for both the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the Vietnam Service Medal. A member can receive the VN in lieu of but, cannot wear both for the time frame of 1 July 1958 to 28 Mar 1973. A drilling reservist needs 30 days consecutive or 60 nonconsecutive days to qualify for the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

-----Original Message-----

From: Mark Hyman [mailto:mhyman@sbgnct.com]

Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2002 3:37 PM

To: Christine Robinson

Subject: Navy Awards Office Determination

Navy Awards office

Ms Robinson,

I have three general questions regarding unit and personal awards that I would like to get answered.

1. Could an active duty naval officer have qualified for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal while a member of ship's company on a ship deployed off the coast of Vietnam between 1971 and 1973?
2. Could an active duty naval officer have qualified for BOTH the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the Vietnam Service Medal for qualifying service during the period of 1971 to 1973 while assigned as a member of ship's company?
3. The USS Dwight D Eisenhower (CVN-69) was in the Red Sea from August 8, 1990 to August 22, 1990. Would a drilling reservist temporarily assigned to the embarked staff (Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group Twelve) while performing his annual active duty for training during this time period have had sufficient time to have qualified to wear the Southwest Asia Service Medal?

Thank you in advance,

--

Mark E. Hyman
Vice President for Corporate Relations
Sinclair Broadcast Group, Inc.
10706 Beaver Dam Road
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030
410.568.1565 - Direct
410.568.1555 - Facsimile

NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) DAMATO C			
GRADE	STATION	DUTY	DATE OF REPORT
5	USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1088
5	OFFICE OF THE CNO	ACDUTR	1288
5	OFFICE OF THE CNO	ACDUTR	0189
5	USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	0889
5	157TH IMA (USAR): W	MEMB-M	0989
5	NR, GVTU 0614, NEM	UNIT M	1089
5	COMCRUDES GRU TWELVE	ADT/OJ	0890
5	NR GVTU-0614 WASH	SUR-AS	1090
5	USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1090
5	COMNAVSPEWARCOM	ADT/OJ	0891
5	USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1091
5	CINCPACFLT PEARL H	ADT/OJ	0892
5	USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1092

← DIAMATO'S RECORD OF DUTY.

"00" INDICATES SERVICE OF LESS THAN ONE MONTH

PERIOD OF SERVICE: AUGUST 1990

DIAMATO WAS ASSIGNED TO COMMANDER, CRUISER DESTROYER GROUP TWELVE ONBOARD USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER IN AUGUST 1990 FOR LESS THAN 30 DAYS.

NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) DAMATO CI			
STATION	DUTY	DATE OF REPORT	NO OF MO
USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1088	01
OFFICE OF THE CNO	ACDUTR	1288	00
OFFICE OF THE CNO	ACDUTR	0189	00
USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	0889	01
157TH IMA (USAR): W	MEMB-M	0989	12
NR, GVTU 0614, N&M	UNIT M	1089	12
COMCRUDES GRU TWELV	ADT/OJ	0890	00
NR GVTU. 0614 WASH	SUB-AS	1090	12
USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	(1090)	01
COMNAVSPCWARCOM	ADT/OJ	(0891)	00
USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1091	01
CINCPACFLT PEARL H	ADT/OJ	0892	00
USNA, ANNAPOLIS	ACINST	1092	01

DAMATO PERFORMED ONE MONTH OF ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING AT U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY ENDING IN OCTOBER 1990

HIS NEXT PERIOD OF SERVICE IS AUGUST 1991.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY
IN "DESERT SHIELD" I "DESERT STORM"

II. THE GATHERING STORM

THE BUILD-UP OF U.S. FORCES

"If you look at the naval assets that have been deployed into the region, aircraft carrier battle-groups - four of them have been active, at one time or another - as well as all other naval assets, I would agree there obviously isn't any other nation in the world that could do that today. We have in the first three weeks of the exercise deployed more capability than we had deployed in the first three months in 1950 when we were asked to go to Korea."

-- Defense Secretary Dick Cheney
6 September 1990

"We are doing this for the people of Kuwait, for our other friends in the region, for our own economic interest, for the safety of Americans who are in danger, and for the promise of a safer new world where disputes will not be solved by war.

-- General Colin Powell, USA
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
11 November 1990

INTRODUCTION. We may never learn the extent to which on-scene naval forces influenced Saddam Hussein to stop short of invading Saudi Arabia. We do know that the sustainable combat capability and control of the sea provided by naval forces afforded protection for the introduction of ground and air forces arriving in theater in response to the deployment order. The joint teamwork of naval, air, and ground forces - together with our coalition partners - generated tremendous combat capability in a remarkably short period of time.

THE BUILDUP OF U.S. NAVYFORCES. The initial buildup of Navy forces for DESERT SHIELD/STORM drew upon the normal for-

ward-deployed posture of the fleet. On 2 August, the ships of J9int Task Force Middle East were on station in the Persian Gulf, the EISENHOWER battle group was in the central Mediterranean in the last month of a scheduled six-month deployment, and the INDEPENDENCE battle group was in the Indian Ocean near Diego Garcia in the early stages of a scheduled Indian Ocean deployment. Mter the invasion, both battle groups moved toward the crisis area and by 8 August were on station and ready to conduct air strikes - EISENHOWER in the Red Sea and INDEPENDENCE in the Gulf of Oman. INDEPENDENCE could have launched long-range strikes as early as 5 August if required.

007

SBG-HR

05/30/2003 18:01 FAX 410 568 1597

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES



C. RICHARD D'AMATO, Democrat, District 30, Anne Arundel County.

Lowe House Office Building, Room 212B
84 College Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401 - 1991
(410) 841-3211, (301) 858-3211
1-800-492-7122, ext. 3211 (toll free)
e-mail: richard_damato@house.state.md.us
fax: (410) 841-3386

Member of House of Delegates since 1999. Member, Appropriations Committee, 1999- (education & economic development subcommittee, 1999-; oversight committee on pensions, 1999-; oversight committee on personnel, 1999-).

Member, Chesapeake Bay Trust, 2001-; Task Force to Study Lighting Efficiency and Light Pollution in Maryland, 2001-. *Born in Hackensack, New Jersey, September 28, 1942. Cornell University, B.A., cum laude (government), 1964; Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Harvard University and Tufts University, M.A., M.A.L.D. (law & diplomacy), 1967. Captain, U.S. Navy Reserve (served in Vietnam & Operation Desert Storm). Assistant Professor of Government, U.S. Naval Academy, 1968-71. Serving Officer, U.S.S. King, 1971-73. Legislative Director, U.S. Representative James Jeffords of Vermont, 1975-78. Legislative Assistant and Chief of Staff, U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, 1978-80. Georgetown University Law Center, J.D. 1980. Member, Maryland State, District of Columbia and Colorado Bar Associations. Staff Director and Counsel to U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, 1980-87. Chief Democratic Counsel, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, 1988-98. Adjunct Assistant Professor of Political Science, U.S. Naval Academy, 1998-. Chair, Taste of the Nation, Annapolis Share Our Strength, 1996-. Member, Eastport Civic Association; Severn River Association; Chesapeake Bay Foundation; South County Democratic Club. Married.*

Senate

House of Delegates

General Assembly

Legislative Committees

Legislative Process

Maryland Government

Maryland Universities & Colleges

Maryland Counties

Maryland Municipalities

Maryland at a Glance

Thus, on C-day, 7 August - the day that President Bush committed U.S. forces to the protection of Saudi Arabia - naval presence in the crisis area consisted of two carrier battle groups with more than 100 fighter and attack aircraft plus a surface action group and command ship in the Persian Gulf. Those forces were later reinforced by four additional carrier battle groups and two battleships. The Navy also deployed the command ship USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC 19), a 31 ship amphibious task force, plus various support ships, combatants, mine warfare ships, and submarines.

The Navy forces requested by CINCCENT were geared toward defense of Saudi Arabia. Key elements of those forces came from both Atlantic and Pacific fleets and from units stationed ashore in CONUS. This reinforcement was implemented quickly and effectively because:

The Navy started from a forward deployed posture.

The Navy is structured to deploy quickly and to be self-sustaining while deployed.

- C) The all-volunteer force was trained and ready to support the deployments.

"Forward presence meant Red Sea MW operations could begin almost immediately [following enactment of U.N. sanctions]. We were also ready to conduct interception operations in the Med, with particular emphasis on the Northern approaches to the canal..."

- Admiral J. T. Howe, USN, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Naval Forces Europe, Quick Look - First Impressions Report, 20 March 1991

THE BUILDUP OF AIRPOWER. The buildup of air power began immediately on 7 August.

Fixed wing Navy and USAF combat aircraft were on scene the first day, and their number grew steadily, reaching a level of about 700 fighter and attack aircraft by the end of the first month. In addition to fixed wing aircraft, Marine and Army attack helicopters made a major contribution to U.S. airpower in theater, particularly with regard to close air support and anti-armor missions.

The first combat aircraft on scene were the air wings of IND-EPENDENCE and EISENHOWER, followed closely by two Air Force F-15C squadrons flight-ferried from the U.S. directly to Saudi Arabia with the support of USAF tankers. The aircraft carriers provided more than 100 fighter and attack aircraft plus airborne early-warning, electronic warfare, and surveillance aircraft. The carrier aircraft were ready for sustained combat operations on arrival. Each battle group carried a full combat loadout of fuel and ordnance for its aircraft, plus a complete aircraft intermediate maintenance facility with its associated spare parts, test equipment, and maintenance personnel. The SARATOGA battle group arrived on 22 August to relieve EISENHOWER. The KENNEDY battle group reported on station 7 September.

Additional land-based fixed wing aircraft began arriving by 9 August. In theory, virtually all fixed-wing aircraft deployed to the Gulf within the first month were capable of deploying within the first few days. Actual

deployment times were driven by the availability of aerial refueling (and airlift) and the practical realities of establishing a support infrastructure for sustained combat operations - including ground support equipment and personnel, maintenance equipment and personnel, spare parts, ordnance, ordnance stor-

age and handling equipment, and general base operating support.