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## Colonel joe jackson death

U.S. military officer and recipient of medal of honor This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: Joe M. Jackson - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2019) (Learn and when to remove this template message) For others named Joe Jackson, see Joe Jackson (disambiguation). Joe Madison JacksonJackson in 2010Born (1923-03-14)March 14, 1923Newnan, Georgia, U.S.D. January 12, 2019 (2019-01-12) (95 years)Washington, U.S.Burial PlaceArlington National Cemetery Section 34AllegianceUnited State of AmericaService/branch United States Air ForceUnited Army Air CorpsYears of service1941–1973Rank ColonelCommands held311th Air Commando SquadronBattles/warsWorld War IIKorean WarVietnam's WarAward Medal of Honor Deserved From the Flying CrossAir Medal (4) Joe Madison Jackson (March 14, 1923 – January 12, 2019) served as a career officer in the United States Air Force and received the Medal of Honor for heroism, beyond the call to duty during the Vietnam War. On 12 May 1968, he volunteered for a dangerous improvised rescue of the three members of the Air Force who were trapped in an Army Special Forces camp. While the camp was still under fire from the powerful enemy of the North Vietnamese troops and Viet Cong, he skillfully piloted his C-123 cargo plane and rescued the three men. Jackson's military career, born on March 14, 1923, in Newnan, Georgia, was an aircraft lover model in his youth. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps in March 1941,[1] days after his 18th birthday, hoping to be an aircraft mechanic. [2] World War II After the United States entered World War II, Jackson was assigned to serve as crew chief aboard a B-25 Mitchell bomber. As proof of his early flying skills, he replaced a flight engineer who was ill for a flight training. During the flight, the plane's right-hand engine caught fire. The pilot of the aircraft, unaware of putting out the fire, asked for Jackson's help, which led to Jackson's rescue of the plane and crew. [2] Jackson later decided to be a pilot. He successfully completed the training of the aviation certificate and became an officer. He became an art instructor, flying the P-40 Warhawks and P-63 Kingcobras throughout the war, and ended the war at the controls of a B-24 Liberator bomber. The Korean War and the beginning of the Cold War In the late 1940s, Jackson returned to flying fighter jets. During the Korean War, he was promoted to major and was 524 Squadron. As an operations officer and squadron executive officer, he conducted 107 combat missions in the F-84 Thunderjet as a fighter-fighter pilot. His achievements in the service include: Discovering a method of navigation of an airplane back to base in bad weather Development of Standard Jet penetration, a popular method of landing a jet with low ceilings and low visibility Developing mass transoceanic ferry flights Creating a method of dropping bombs allowing nuclear weapons to be delivered by fighter jets planning and targeting air reconnaissance over Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 Becoming one of the first pilots of the Air Force to fly U-2 Dragonlady aircraft reconnaissance Vietnam War only ever photo to capture actions leading to a Medal of Honor; Lieutenant-Colonel Joe M. Jackson's C-123 (top of the photo) prepares to evacuate the last three men (on the track, right) from Khâm Đức on 12 May 1968. [3] President Johnson (in front of Lt. Col. Jackson) congratulates four recipients of the Medal of Honor at the White House on January 16, 1969 After completing a personnel tournament in Europe, Jackson volunteered to go to Vietnam. He was assigned to 311th Air Commando Squadron as commander who piloted C-123 Provider over South Vietnam during the Vietnam War. The unit flew signaling, communications cover, air evacuation and search and rescue missions for downed aircraft. While he flew 298 combat missions during this period, it was his daring mission to rescue C-123 on May 12, 1968 during the Battle of Kham Duc near Laos, which earned him the nation's greatest personal award for military courage and the only known photograph that captured such actions that led to a Medal of Honor. [4] The other four crew members of Jackson's plane were also awarded decorations. On January 16, 1969, President Lyndon B. Johnson presented Jackson with the Medal of Honor at a ceremony at the White House. Also receiving the Medal of Honor that day was fellow Newnan native Stephen W. Pless, a Marine Corps aviator who, like Jackson, won the decoration for an airborne rescue operation. Legend has it that after realizing that both Pless and Jackson were from the same small town in Georgia, President Johnson said there must be something in the water in Newnan. After Vietnam, Jackson served at the Pentagon before his last mission as Head of Strategic Force Studies in the Department of Military Strategy at the Air War College from May 1971 until his retirement from the Air Force on December 31, 1973 with the rank of Colonel. Jackson's military awards decorations and awards include: U.S. Air Force Command Pilot Medal of Honor Badge Legion of Distinguished Merit Flying Cross Air Medal with three oak bronze leaf cluster Air Force Commanddation Medal with a leaf stejar de bronz cluster Air Force Prezidențial Unit Citation Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Army Good Conduct Medal American Defense Service Medal American Campaign Medal World War II Victory Medal Of Occupation Medal National Defense Service Medal Cu o stea de bronz 3/16 Korean War Service Medal Vietnam Service Service with a bronze star Air Force Longevity Service Award with a silver and two groups of bronze oak leaves Armed Forces Reserve Medal of Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon Republic of Korea Unit Presidential Citation Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with United Palm Nations Service Medal Republic Of Vietnam Campaign Medal Medal With 1960- Korean War Service Medal of Honor citation Jackson's official Medal of Honor citation for his actions at the Battle of Kham Duc : For obvious gallantry and intrepidity in action with the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Lt. Col. Jackson stood out as a pilot of a C-123. Lt. Col. Jackson volunteered to try to rescue a three-man USAF combat control team from the Kham Duc Special Forces camp. Hostile forces overtook the front outpost and established weapons positions on the runway. They were raking the camp with small arms, mortars, automatic light and heavy weapons, and rifle fire without recusing. The camp was engulfed in flames, and the ammunition pits exploded continuously and dumped debris on the runway. In addition, eight aircraft were destroyed by the enemy's intense fire, and one aircraft remained on the runway reducing its usable length to just 2,200 feet. To further complicate the landing, the weather deteriorated rapidly, allowing only one air strike before it landed. Although fully aware of the extreme danger and likely failure of such a attempt. Lt. Col. Jackson chose to land his aircraft and try to save. Displaying superb aviatory and extraordinary heroism, he landed his aircraft near the point where it was reported that the combat control team was hiding. While on the ground, his aircraft was the target of an intensely hostile fire. A missile landed in front of the aircraft's nose, but failed to explode. Once the combat control team was on board, Lt. Col. Jackson managed to fly despite the hostile fire directed at the runway in front of his aircraft. Lt. Col.'s deep concern Jackson for his fellowmen, at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of debt are in accordance with the highest traditions of the U.S. Air Force and reflect a great deal of credit to him, and the armed forces of his country. Later, Life Stone marker honoring Col. Jackson outside the Coweta County Courthouse, Newnan, Georgia. The plaque honoring Jackson at the Georgia Aviation Hall of Fame Jackson continued to serve actively in the Air Force for several years, both at the Pentagon and on the faculty of Air War College. He eventually retired after 33 years of active service. He lived in Washington state. On May 14, 2010, NBC News highlighted its weekly contributions over 18 years to the local church offering meals for the hungry. [5] In 1997, Col. Jackson was in Airlift / Tanker Hall of Fame. [6] In 1998, Jackson was inducted into the Georgia Aviation Hall of Fame. [7] A section of Route 34 of Georgia in County Coweta, Georgia is named after him. Jackson died on January 12, 2019, at his home in Washington state, at the age of 95. [9] [10] See also Rescue at Kham Duc Biography portal World War II portal Wikimedia Commons has media related to Joe M. Jackson. List of Medal of Honor recipients for Vietnam War References ^ NARA - AAD - Display Full Records - Electronic Army Serial Number Configured File, approx. 1938 - 1946 (Enrolment Records). aad.archives.gov 16 July 2018. ^ a b Joe M. Jackson - www.medallofhonorspeakout.org. medalofhonorspeakout.org. Archived from the original on July 17, 2018. July 16, 2018. ^ Mort's Rescue at Khâm Đức, Flying in Crosswinds ^ Mort's Rescue at Khâm Đức, Flying in Crosswinds ^ An Act of Service, Born of Routine. NBC News. 2010-05-14. Taken 2010-05-14. ^ Airlift/Tanker Association Hall of Fame 1997. Airlift / Tanker Association. ^ Colonel Joe.M. Jackson. Georgia Aviation Hall of Fame. October 9, 2018. ^ Pilot Jackson was exploited by the Aviation Hall of Fame. Constitution of Atlanta. June 4, 1998. p. J1. October 8, 2018 – by newspapers.com. ^ Medal of Honor winner Joe M. Jackson dies at 95 ^ Col. Joe Jackson, hero of the Medal of Honor, dies in Washington state Colonel Joe M. Jackson. Air Force liaison. 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