

MACV Heads Joint Service Team

PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES

AN AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF THE
U.S. ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

MACV Orientation Edition

Summer-Fall 1968

Why We Serve In Vietnam

You have come to fight in Vietnam because this is the place the communists have chosen as the battlefield in their new type of war of aggression.

Our purpose here has been simply stated by our President and Commander-in-Chief, who said, "Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves—only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way."

The conflict in this small nation bears much wider significance. It involves the security of the United States and the Free World because the North Vietnamese and the Chinese communists are using it as a test case for their so-called "wars of liberation."

Second Reason

There is a second reason. As the President said, "Around the globe . . . are people whose well-being rests in part on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked."

"To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all those people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word," he said.

The assault on the Republic of Vietnam is clearly an aggression. In pointing this out, Secretary of State Dean Rusk added
(Continued on Page 16)



Tankers watch as an Air Force jet softens the enemy's position in a joint services operation.

The United States Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) is a unified command subordinated to the Pacific Command. With Headquarters in Saigon MACV controls all of the United States armed forces in Vietnam and draws its components from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. With these forces MACV conducts its assistance mission to the Republic of Vietnam. This involves two kinds of war. MACV forces must engage the enemy in combat on the ground and territorial waters of Vietnam, but it is also essential to MACV's mission to provide assistance to the constitutional government of Vietnam in building and maintaining a free society capable of defending itself against its Communist aggressors.

All United States military forces have a dual responsibility to plan and execute combat operations and to conduct and support civil operations and revolutionary development programs.

Army Force Largest

MACV presently has under its control more than 500,000 United States servicemen to accomplish these tasks. The United States Army, Vietnam (USARV) is the largest single element of MACV's joint forces with greater than 325,000 men. It is organized to conduct the land operations which augment those of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. USARV operating forces conduct operations throughout the nation and work closely with the Vietnamese Army.

Navy Has Many Jobs

Naval forces engaged in Vietnam belong to either the U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam (NAVFORV) directly under the control of MACV or the U.S. Seventh Fleet. NAVFORV has the responsibility for the advisory effort with the RVN Naval Forces, coastal and inland waterway patrolling operations, and the U.S. Naval Support Activity while the U.S. Seventh Fleet supports land combat operations with air strikes and naval gunfire. Coast Guard elements are attached to NAVFORV to assist in coastal operations.

Air Force Support

The Seventh Air Force operates from bases throughout

(Continued on Page 16)

Enemy Discover Free World Tough Adversary In Vietnam

Eight flags fly alongside the colors of the Republic of Vietnam at the Headquarters of the Free World Military Assistance Forces in Saigon. Each represents a nation which has sent military units to assist the Republic in its fight against aggression from the north.

Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Spain and the Republic of China have joined with the United States in this effort.

Some thirty-one other nations are assisting in the struggle, sending cement, textbooks, tools, medical supplies, school equipment, and industrial and construction material and equipment.

Several hundred Free World civilians work in Vietnam as

doctors, teachers and technical specialists. About 4,000 scholarships have enabled young Vietnamese to study in Free World countries other than the U.S.

Korea has the second largest non-Vietnamese military force in action here. The Capital Infantry (Tiger) Division, the 9th (White Horse) Division and the 2d Marine (Blue Dragon) Brigade form her combat force. They are supported by the 100th Logistical Command, Construction Support Group, a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital and naval and air force transport groups. More than 48,000 ROK troops are in the country.

The Australians who were the first country after the United States to come to the aid of the Vietnamese now have approximately 8,000 fighting men from

all three services engaged in Vietnam. In addition Australia is committed to several economic and social assistance projects in health, education, agriculture and public works.

New Zealand increased her commitment this year with an additional rifle company. An artillery battery, two rifle companies and a tri-service medical team operate alongside the other forces.

Thailand, by the end of this year, will increase the size of her force five-fold with the deployment of an infantry division. The division will replace the present Thai regiment. Present Thai naval and air force units will continue to operate, and the substantial commitment of this nation will number over 12,000 men.
(Continued on Page 16)

Commander's Message

As you begin your service in Vietnam, you are joining with military personnel and civilian technicians from nations in a Free World team dedicated to assisting the people of South Vietnam to resist aggression.

The enemies of the Republic of Vietnam are the Hanoi-controlled forces which are invading its borders and attempting to undermine its authority. These enemy forces are sworn to destroy the South Vietnamese military and government, to discredit them in the eyes of the world, and to impose on the Vietnamese people an authoritarian government not of their own choosing. Your reason for being here is to defeat those forces.

Your task is both varied and difficult, for you must not only be prepared to defeat the enemy by force of arms, but you must also participate to the greatest degree possible in helping the Vietnamese build a strong nation, capable of taking its rightful place in the community of free nations.

Your tour in Vietnam will be a challenge, but, as in the case of all genuine challenges, its accomplishment will give you the real satisfaction of a job well done. I take this opportunity to ask you to work hard to assist in accomplishing our goals and to tell you that your nation will honor your efforts.

CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS





Choppers aid in bringing U.S. troops closer to the enemies' assembly areas as these Army helicopters hover while troops unload in a grassy landing zone.

USARV Units Fight Ground War

Seven U.S. divisions carry the fight to the enemy. The 1st Infantry Division, 1st Cavalry Division, 4th Infantry, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry, the Americal Division and the 101st Airborne Division are the U.S. Army's major combat elements. They operate throughout the length and breadth of the Republic of Vietnam, working together with Free World Military Assistance Forces to defeat the communist foe.

The United States Army — first of the services to arrive in the Republic of Vietnam more than a decade ago — is now the largest single component service in country and has more than 330,000 officers and men. Organized in the summer of 1965, the United States Army, Vietnam (USARV) is a balanced force of combat, combat support and combat service elements which make it the largest Army command overseas.

USARV's ranks also include the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, 173d Airborne Brigade, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and the 3d Brigade of the 82d Airborne Division in its ground combat forces.

USARV's Vietnamese counterpart is the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, or ARVN, which is organized into four Corps located with geographic boundaries from the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the North to the Delta of the Mekong River in the South. USARV operates within these four Corps Tactical Zones (CTZs) and directs the battle through the Field Forces it has established.

Field Force

Operational control of all Army combat organizations is exercised by three corps-type units: I Field Force, II Field Force and Provisional Corps Vietnam.

Artillery

The 108th Artillery Group has control of all the artillery units in the northern part of the country. Scattered elsewhere throughout Vietnam are the 23d, 52d, 54th and 97th Artillery Groups. The 97th Group is the Army's first air defense missile outfit to be deployed in a combat zone, and it is equipped with the HAWK missile system.

Aviation Supports Battle
There are 3,800 Army air-



craft in-country, and the 1st Aviation Brigade operates more than 2,000 fixed and rotary wing aircraft. Brigade units fly a variety of missions, ranging from tactical combat assault, direct fire support, aerial reconnaissance and surveillance, med-evacs and troop lifts to cargo hauls. The result has been more than five million troops transported, 10,556 Viet Cong killed and a staggering 564,929 tons of cargo moved. During the past year the firepower of the Huey-Cobra (AH1G), the scouting ability of the Cayuse (OH6), the heavy lift capability of the Skycrane (CH54) and the Ute (U21) command aircraft have all been added to the 1st Aviation Brigade.

Logistics Command

The largest single in-country unit is the 1st Logistical Command with 50,000 men. The command provides the necessary support required for combat operations of more than 500,000 U.S. and allied soldiers.

Some 80,000 tons of ammunition, 90 million gallons of petroleum products and 14 million rations are part of the monthly

supply to friendly forces. The command's force of 6,000 repairmen maintains more than 36,000 vehicles, 900 artillery pieces and 38,000 radios.

Communications Support

More than 16,000 men of the 1st Signal Brigade work at 220 sites in South Vietnam to provide communications for U.S. and other Free World Military Assistance Forces. From Dong Ha near the Demilitarized Zone to Ca Mau in the Mekong Delta, the brigade operates networks which carry more than 2,600 voice, teletype and data circuits.

Special Forces Serve

Since 1962 teams of the 5th Special Forces Group have served throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The "Green Berets" serve from remote camps providing support for military operations, intelligence, civic action and psychological operations. Their skills have raised the proficiency of Vietnamese regulars and Civilian Irregular

Defense Groups, and the many medals awarded to these men attest to the fighting ability and bravery symbolized by the "Green Beret."

MP's Have Many Jobs

The 18th Military Police Brigade is the largest combat-tested MP unit in the Military Police Corps history. Highly decorated because of their actions during the Tet attacks of 1968, the brigade continues to perform its many missions of direct support of combat operations, escort of VC suspects, physical security, discipline, law and order and traffic control. The brigade also has an active civic affairs program.

Engineers Are Builders

Army engineers in Vietnam — about 35,000 strong — have literally been the "builders of Vietnam." Supporting more than a score of infantry operations, they have proven their ability to fight as well as construct. For the Army the engineers build base camps, hos-

pitals, port facilities, roads, bridges, airfields, pipelines and storage areas for everything from "C" rations to aviation fuel.

Combat Medical Service

If a soldier becomes a casualty, it is likely he will be airlifted to a hospital by one of the 50 air ambulance "Dustoff" choppers operated by the 44th Medical Brigade. Professional help is no more than 25 minutes away, by air, at one of the 17 hospitals operated by the 44th. Men who receive hospital care have a 99 per cent chance of surviving, the highest level achieved in American military history.

Headquarters Area Command is responsible for the security and administration of all Free World Forces installations in Saigon.

Other units assigned to USARV are the 525th Military Intelligence Group, the 509th Radio Research Group and the 507th Transportation Group.



Tanks and mechanized infantry move out to trap Viet Cong and NVA troops.

I FFV Operates In II Corps Zone

I Field Force, Vietnam, has a record of impressive accomplishments since its activation in Vietnam in August 1965. Initially established as Task Force Alfa, its original mission was to exercise operational control over U.S. Army and Free World Forces in Vietnam. This was soon altered, and it now exercises operational control over U.S. and Free World Forces in II Corps.

Since August 1965, U.S., ROK and ARVN troops in II Corps Tactical Zone have made significant progress in taking the initiative from the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, conducting operations in areas long under the domination of enemy forces.

Facing, for the most part, North Vietnamese Army units, and operating in the largest corps area in South Vietnam (II Corps comprises 48 per cent of the country's land mass) I FFV's fighting elements have met and rapidly defeated the best of the enemy's forces.

Vital Highway 19 for months has been traveled from Qui Nhon to An Khe and Pleiku with little difficulty. And along the coast, vehicles travel daily over Highway 1 between Phan Rang and Bong Son without the need for special precautions. In addition to achieving increased freedom of movement for both the South Vietnamese and Free World Forces, I FFV units more importantly have succeeded in freeing critical geographical areas from terroristic Viet Cong control.

The major tactical units, presently operating under the opera-

tional control of I FFV Headquarters, which, with their supporting units have successfully implemented this strategy, are the 4th Infantry Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and the 3rd Battalion, 506th Infantry which is a battalion task force from the 101st Airborne Division.

Proud of its own fighting units, I FFV remains but a part of the three-pronged overall effort in II Corps Tactical Zone.

Republic of Korea (ROK) Field Force units — the Capital (Tiger) Infantry Division and the 9th (White Horse) Infantry Division — have served with distinction in Vietnam. They have demonstrated their prowess not only on the battlefield but also in the hamlets and villages, where they have been able to help their fellow Asians in unnumbered tasks.

ARVN II Corps troops themselves have shown the enemy that he has no chance of finding a soft adversary in this war.

Troops of the U.S. Army's 4th Infantry Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and the 1st Cavalry Division, along with ARVN forces, in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war punished the foe heavily in the fortified hills ringing Dak To. More than 1,400 enemy troops died in three weeks of vicious combat.

Regional Forces (RF) and Popular Forces (PF) of II Corps Tactical Zone also have demonstrated their fighting ability. In the Tet offensive the majority of the enemy killed in the coastal province of Khanh Hoa were eliminated by RF/PF forces.



Infantrymen whirl into action as enemy sniper fire shatters the air in Kontum during Tet.

Enemy Pressed Hard

II FFV Fights In The South

II Field Force, Vietnam was organized early in 1966. The forces it controls have hit the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese regulars where it hurts, and they have depleted enemy forces through combat and by the Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) Program.

The U.S. Army combat units in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones, fighting under the operational control of II Field Force,

Provisional Corps Area

The newest command in Vietnam is Headquarters, Provisional Corps, Vietnam. Located in the I Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) in the northern provinces, this command exercises operational control over the 101st Airborne Division, the 1st Cavalry Division, the 196th Light Infantry Brigade and the firepower of the 108th Artillery Group. The Americal Division also operates in the I Corps CTZ, but the major part of that division is under the control of the III Marine Amphibious Force.

Because of their nearness to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), the men of these units have seen considerable action since the first of the year — especially during and following the Tet attacks and the occupation of the Imperial City of Hue. Units of the Provisional Corps Vietnam were instrumental in relieving the siege of Khe Sanh during Operation Pegasus, and have since cleared the A Shau Valley which the VC were using as a major supply and infiltration route.

The pacification program has been successful in assisting the Government of Vietnam in doubling the amount of territory under its control in the I Corps CTZ. This progress has been the result of initiative and a joint effort by Vietnamese and American armed forces.

Vietnam, include three divisions, an armored cavalry regiment and a light infantry brigade.

Elements of the 9th Infantry Division have teamed up with the U.S. Navy in the rice-rich Mekong Delta to form the unique Mobile Riverine Force (MRF). The troops live aboard barracks ships and their artillery is mounted on barges. The MRF moves easily in the canal-laced Delta stalking and striking the VC in places he has considered safe for years.

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment is one-of-a-kind in Vietnam and has proven that armor has a significant role throughout Vietnam. Working closely with ARVN units, the famed Black Horse Regiment provides a quick, maneuverable fighting force in the III Corps Tactical Zone.

The 25th Infantry Division often works closely with the 1st

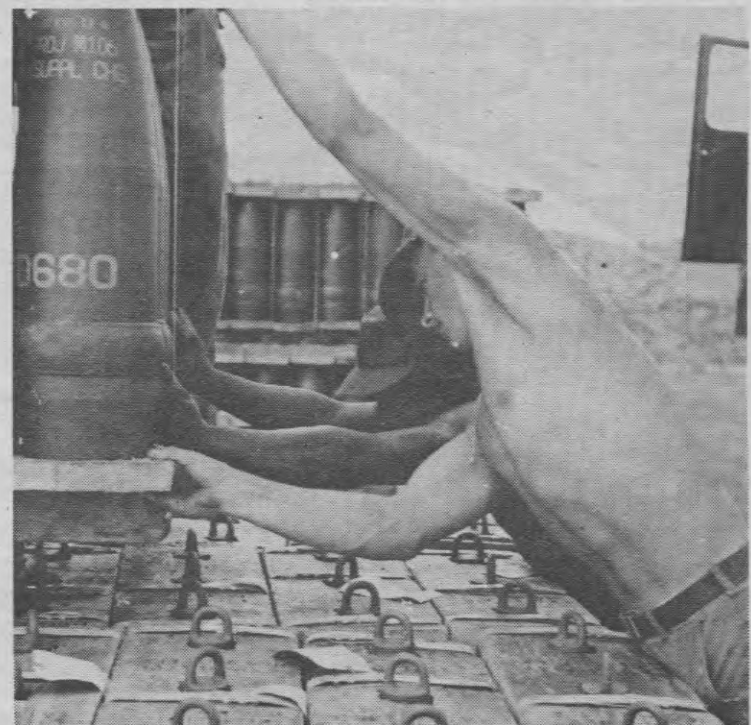
Infantry Division, nicknamed the "Big Red One," and the ARVN forces in the area. In operations completed since the first of the year, more than 6,200 VC have fallen before the men of the 25th. Operation Saratoga, which included action during Tet, counted for more than 3,800 enemy killed.

The 23d and 54th Artillery Groups, the 12th Aviation Group, the 2/34 Armor and the 20th Engineer Brigade provide key support to combat elements of II Field Force. Also lending a helping hand is the 1st Australian Task Force which is under the operational control of II Field Force.

An area of 10,000 square miles, the III CTZ has always been extremely important to the Viet Cong. Since allied forces have taken the initiative from the VC, the enemy has been denied the victories he has sought.



Big guns like this support troops as far as 32,000 meters away.



1st "Log" troopers keep vital supplies moving.

'Gratis'

All Letters Fly First Priority

All letter mail is air lifted from the West Coast to RVN. In Vietnam, only "Combat Essentials" receive a higher priority of movement than personal letters, post cards, and sound-recorded communications (tapes). Whenever possible, such mail is moved with combat essentials.

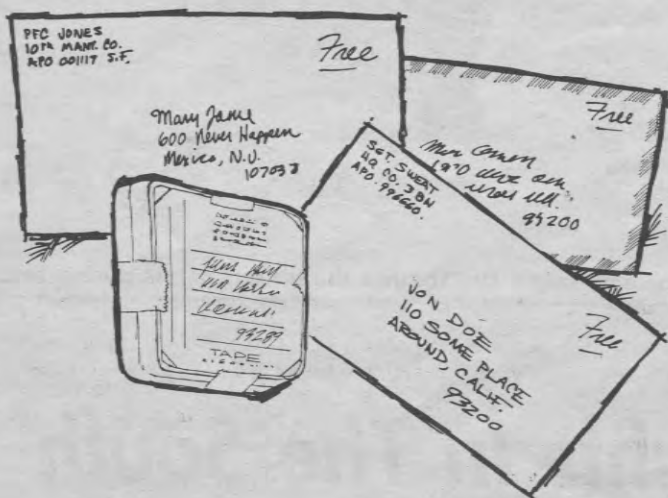
Free Mail Authorized

Members of the U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam, or contiguous waters, are entitled to free mail service for personal letters, post cards, and sound-recorded communications

organization and APO/FPO. In addition to the aforementioned, the word "free" must appear on the portion of the envelope, post card, or tape, that is usually reserved for stamps.

Parcels Airlifted

Effective Jan. 7, 1968, a new category of parcels was authorized by Public Law. This type of parcel identified as "PAL" (Parcel Airlift), will not exceed 30 pounds in weight or 60 inches in combined length and girth, mailed at or addressed to an



(tapes). Letter mail from Vietnam is given airlift service to and within the United States. To take advantage of this free mail privilege, the addressor (sender) portion of the envelope must reflect the member's name, rank, service number,

armed forces post office, pre-paid at the domestic surface parcel post rates plus a \$1 surcharge are also entitled to air transportation, on a space-available basis, from office of origin to proper APO/FPO port of embarkation for onward dispatch to APO/FPO unit.

Be Prepared No Space-'A'

U.S. servicemen returning to Vietnam from compassionate leave in the States should be prepared to buy an airplane ticket.

Both Travis Air Force Base, Calif., and McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., in the past have reported that space available travel has been difficult to obtain.

Although many flights leave both bases for overseas destinations, the seats are filled with either replacements or others traveling in a duty status.

Transportation coordinators at the ports will not permit a serviceman to stand by for space available passage after his leave terminates.

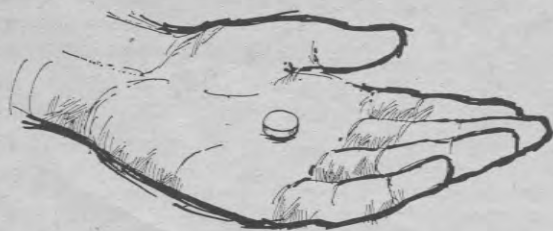
A man with insufficient funds for a ticket to Vietnam must report to the nearest transportation officer. An airplane ticket may be supplied, but the cost subsequently will be deducted from his pay.

Customs Exemptions

Members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. and other authorized users of the Military Postal Service are authorized customs exemptions. A customs exemption is allowed on bona fide gifts, purchased on the economy, the value of which does not exceed \$10.

A much larger customs duty exemption is authorized only to members of the U.S. Armed Forces assigned to Vietnam, or contiguous waters. This same exemption applies when on R&R in other countries, as patients in hospitals, on TDY, or while in transit to or from Vietnam assignment. This exemption (\$50) is applicable only on items of merchandise purchased in or through agencies of the Armed Forces of the United States. Unlike the \$10 exemption, this exemption is applicable to the first \$50 of aggregate retail value, in the country of mailing, regardless of the total retail value of the article mailed. For example, an article with a retail value of \$200 is subject to duty on \$150 only.

REMEMBER YOUR MALARIA PILL



Voice Bridge To States A Link With Hometown

Project "Call Home," a commercial telephone service between Republic of Vietnam and the Western Hemisphere serves as an electronic bridge which spans the Pacific for the U.S. serviceman so that he is in touch with home often in less than an hour's time.

The approach to the bridge begins at various USO clubs, posts, and hospitals throughout the Republic of Vietnam, then to the Saigon USO, 119 Nguyen Hue (pronounced Wen Way) and terminates in the USA, Canada, Mexico, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

The switchboard is open on a 24 hour basis and is staffed by American-supervised, English-speaking Vietnamese operators.

The calls are limited to a minimum of three minutes and a maximum of five minutes and may be placed either pre-paid or collect. The rates are \$13.20, tax included, collect (or 1,427 piasters pre-paid) for three minutes, to \$22 collect (or 2,378 piasters pre-paid) for five minutes. Calls to the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico may be either pre-paid or collect, but, calls to Mexico and Alaska must be pre-paid in piasters.

The rates are higher for these areas, ranging from 1,773 piasters for three minutes to 2,956 piasters for five minutes.

With the exception of priority-handled emergency calls, all requests are put through on a "first come-first serve" basis. Pre-paid calls are payable only in piasters. Callers should bear in mind that the Eastern Standard Time Zone is 13 hours behind Saigon. A call placed here Monday morning is being received in New York the previous Sunday evening.

During the Eastern Daylight Saving Time period, April 30 through the last Sunday in October, the time lapse is cut to 12 hours. The time lapse between Saigon and other U.S. time zones may be calculated by subtracting the difference in hours between them and the Eastern Zone.

The serviceman may also contact home by using the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS). There are 65 of these stations operating in the command.

The cost of calls placed through a MARS station depends on the distance of the MARS station in the U.S. receiving the call to the place the serviceman is calling. For example, a man calling Los Angeles whose call is received by a MARS station in that city can expect the person accepting his call to pay only the local telephone zone charge. However, when a call is made to a rural area having no nearby MARS station, the telephone charge will be the actual telephone company rate from the receiving MARS station to the recipient. Calls placed over the MARS network are payable only on the receiving end.

The Pacific Stars & Stripes MACV Orientation Edition is an authorized publication of the Office of Information, Hq., U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96222. It is published semi-annually for the information and orientation of newly arrived members of the command. Editorial content is produced by the Command Information Division and the paper is published by the Stars & Stripes in Tokyo.

Commander GEN C.W. Abrams, USA
Chief of Information BG Winant Sidle, USA
Officer-in-Charge MAJ D.C. Smith, USA
Editor TSGT G.C. Sterling, USAF





Leathernecks cautiously patrol keeping alert for any movement.



Marine runs to take enemy position under fire.

III MAF Story Cites Progress

From the defense of the demilitarized zone to the conduct of aggressive operations against Viet Cong in central and southern villages, the story in South Vietnam's northern five provinces, known as I Corps, has been one of progress.

The U.S. Marine air-ground team, designated III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF), together with its supporting elements, other U.S. forces, cooperating allies and Vietnamese forces, has blunted every enemy threat while expanding its influence into the hinterland.

The Marines were limited to advisory duties with the Vietnamese Marine Corps from 1954-1962. This role changed in April, 1962, when a helicopter squadron was sent to Soc Trang to help train and support the Vietnamese Air Force.

Brigade Arrives

Nearly three years later, the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade landed at Da Nang on March 8, 1965. It was one of the first of the combat forces to come to Vietnam during the U.S. build-up. The following month, it was augmented by the 3rd Marine Div. Headquarters and one battalion. In May, another battalion arrived at Chu Lai, preceding air units. By mid-fall, air, ground and supporting units of all types had swelled III MAF to 64,000 men positioned mostly in Da Nang, Chu Lai (55 miles south), Phu Bai (45 miles north of the Da Nang headquarters) and a number of scattered but important outlying posts.

At that time, the Marines controlled 249 square miles containing 22 villages and 77,000 Vietnamese. As of December, 1967, more than 2,000 square miles were within the Marine area and 219 villages were pacified. The free population numbered almost 1,300,000, while another 500,000 people were in areas considered 80 per cent pacified.

III MAF Mission

The mission of the III Marine Amphibious Force is to assist the South Vietnamese in defeating the enemy and to help build the nation. This is accomplished by defending the main base areas, destroying the NVA and main force VC, uprooting the communist infrastructure and conducting vigorous civil operations and revolutionary development support programs.

At the turn of the year, III MAF strength stood at about 76,000. Since 1965, moves were made from Da Nang, Chu Lai and Phu Bai into Duc Pho,

Quang Tri, Khe Sanh and the famed Leatherneck Square — Con Thien, Cam Lo, Gio Linh and Dong Ha.

Combat actions in I Corps number 180 battalion or larger size operations, close to 310,000 smaller unit patrols and 115,000 ambushes. Total losses to the enemy include almost 30,000 confirmed killed, 2,500 detained and 4,000 weapons taken. Marine aircraft have been credited with more than 130,000 fixed-wing sorties and about 1 million helicopter missions.

Division Area

The 3rd Marine Div., headquartered at Dong Ha, operates in the northernmost provinces. It was recently beefed up by elements of the 1st Marine Div., which had campaigned west and south of Da Nang. The 1st Marine Aircraft Wing jet fighter, transport and helicopter units fly from Da Nang, Dong Ha, Quang Tri, Phu Bai, Chu Lai and Marble Mountain — anywhere an airstrip can be cut or a helicopter pad sited. Force Logistic Command, northwest of Da Nang, procures and delivers supplies and equipment throughout I Corps.

In partnership with the Marines are 30,000 regular Vietnamese Army troops, 20,000 of the Regional Forces and 25,000 of the Popular Forces. Other organizations in the area include the 18,000 men of the Naval Support Activity Da Nang, the 30th Construction Regiment (Seabees), 7,000 members of the Air Force 366th Tactical Fighter Wing, a number of Army Special Forces advisers and, in the southern provinces, the Army's Americal Division and the 2nd Korean Marine Brigade.

Helping To Rebuild

Once villages and hamlets are cleared of guerrillas and secured, civil operations and revolutionary development support programs are started. These help rebuild the economic, social and political life of the people. The nation-wide civil and military program is supported by military civic action efforts.

Marines realize that to ensure success in the war they must not only free the people but also win their hearts and trust. Untold thousands of individual acts of kindness have been recorded as have well organized, practical unit civic action programs which reach into every village and hamlet.

By the fall of 1967, almost 4.5 million pounds of food and 150 tons of clothing had been dis-

tributed and more than 2.5 million persons had received medical or dental treatment from Navy doctors and teams of corpsmen.

Much of the financial backing and materials for civic action comes from individuals in America or from clubs and organizations. The Marine Corps Reserve Civic Action Fund working through CARE facilities furnishes much needed materials.

Largest Projects

The largest projects are those undertaken by Marine Engineers and Seabees. They have built or rebuilt more than 100 schools, 229 classrooms and 100 other buildings such as dispensaries and churches.

The Seabees and Engineers have completed more than 50 bridges, 130 wells and more than 1,000 dwellings. In addition, dams, playgrounds and brick-yards have been constructed.

Less spectacular but equally important programs distribute and promote the use of such things as kits for school children, agricultural implements, midwife kits and self-help kits for blacksmiths, carpenters and masons. Farmers are being given additional help in rice culture and crop diversification. Others are being trained in new arts and crafts.

One recent innovation is the Gen. Walt Scholarship Fund

which will aid more than 500 worthy but needy scholars. To counteract a continuing local "dropout" problem — a result of schooling costs and family needs for additional earning power — money was allocated from the USMCR-CARE fund for scholarships.

Individually, it is not much — limited to 500 or 1,000 piasters a month — but it pays for lunches, bus fares, books or tuition for many who would otherwise be working in rice paddies or tending water buffalo.

Bright Spot Cited

One bright spot in the III MAF operations is the success of the Combined Action Program. This is a rice-roots plan wherein Marines team with militia-like Popular Forces to live, work and fight in the strategic rural areas.

In two years, the program has grown from one Combined Action Platoon (CAP) to 114. This past summer, 1,200 Marines were involved and now more than 2,000 are in CAPs. The CAP mission parallels that of III MAF but on a local level.

Normally, 14 Marines and a Navy hospitalman join with 30

Popular Force soldiers to form a CAP. Compounds and fortifications, formerly on hamlet outskirts, have been moved into the populated areas. This enables the CAP to give the people more aid and, in turn, gain more of their trust and cooperation.

New CAPs Established

New CAPs recently have been established on the frontiers — west of Khe Sanh, southwest of Duc Pho, at the west end of "Happy Valley," and south from Quang Tri, along the old "Street Without Joy."

Concurrently, Marines are being withdrawn from several CAPs near Da Nang and Chu Lai where the PFs are sufficiently trained to protect and continue pacification on their own.

The progress of I Corps and III MAF can be seen also in the increasing number of VC who have joined the Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program.

Over 100 who rallied to the South Vietnamese government have become "Kit Carson" scouts and are invaluable in rooting out hiding places, supply points and likely ambush sites of their old comrades.

Within the III MAF area, more than 500,000 refugees have fled VC domination. Many have settled in long-secure areas but almost 300,000 have moved into 227 new camps and villages.

**USMC
PHOTOS**



Machine gunner lays down base of fire while preparing to clear village of enemy resistance.

Foe Pays Toll To RVN Warriors

Boasting more than 815,000 men under arms, including Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) and the National Police, the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) have exacted a greater toll of the enemy than have other Free World Forces—and they have paid a greater price.

In the last five years the RVNAF have suffered well over 60,000 combat dead. South Vietnamese troops in the first months of 1967, killed almost 41,000 enemy and lost a little over 8,000 combat dead. This record testifies to the greatly increased skill and the courage of the Vietnamese fighting man.

Small Unit Action

Most of the RVNAF toll of the enemy is not the result of large unit actions. The Regional Forces (RF) and Popular Forces (PF) units stationed in the lonely outposts have accounted for well over half of the total enemy killed by the RVNAF.

These unsung heroes of the Vietnam War protect the small hamlets against VC terrorists.

Most of the RVNAF victories have gone unheralded but there have been many spectacular successes during 1967. Following are listed just a few:

Lien Ket 81

In February, during Operation Lien Ket 81 conducted in Quang Ngai Province, ARVN Airborne and 2nd Division Infantrymen supported by U.S. air power killed 900 enemy. COMUSMACV cited the units for one of the greatest victories of the war. ARVN losses were 54 killed.

In May 1967 elements of the 1st ARVN Division, airborne and armored cavalry units killed 392 and 352 respectively in Operations Lam Son 54 and Lam Son 59. Lam Son 54, conducted with the U.S. Operations Hickory and Beau Charger as the first Allied probe into the

DMZ, accounted for almost all of the enemy losses in that combined action. Total ARVN losses for both operations were 82 killed.

In June 1967 ARVN Rangers, RF, PF, armored cavalry and units of the 21st Inf. Div. caught an enemy force in Phong Dinh Province in the Delta and killed 210 VC in Operation Dan Chi 289/A, losing only five in the fight.

Fewer In Division

The average ARVN division has 3-4,000 fewer men than a U.S. division. In the past, RVNAF has been armed with older models of weapons—especially the 303,000 RF and PF forces—and often counted on a lesser amount of artillery and air support for ground actions.

The RVNAF organizations have less sophisticated communications systems and a much smaller amount of organic transportation.

However, plans have been made to begin modernization of the ARVN in 1968.

Regulars Total 340,000

The designation RVNAF includes the Popular Forces and Regional Forces and the Regular Forces. The Regular Forces number about 340,000 the PF and RF slightly less than that figure. Regular Forces include the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN), the Vietnamese Navy (VNavy), the Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF), the Marine Brigade and the Women's Armed Forces Corps (WAFC).

The National Police, CIDG, and the Armed Combat Youth make up the balance of those under arms. The armed forces are headed by the Joint General Staff (JGS).

Regular Units

The ARVN—or regular units—consists of 10 infantry divisions and separate infantry, airborne, ranger and armored



Four locally recruited Popular Forces soldiers prepare to meet an enemy assault.

units. The ARVN usually is employed in search-and-clear operations against VC and NVA main force units. Many of the ARVN battalions are engaged in or are training for Revolutionary Development missions. The ARVN also provides security for key areas and installations.

Similar To U.S. Army

The army's training, equipment and operations are patterned after those of the U.S. Army. The types of units are identified by the color of their berets—for example, maroon for the rangers and scarlet for airborne.

The school system includes the National Military Academy at Dalat which trains regular officers for all services; the Command and General Staff College, also at Dalat; the Reserve Officer's School at Thu Duc; and a number of branch and trade schools.

Training centers include the largest, at Quang Trung, for individual training, four national unit training centers and two ranger centers.

U.S. MACV advisers work with all ARVN forces down to battalion level and, in some cases, all the way to company level.

The RF/PF are volunteer organizations, forbidden to recruit draft-age men. They operate their own training centers and have quotas to fill for ARVN schools and centers.

Logistical support is provided by an ARVN-supported administrative and direct support logistical company assigned to each sector.

Low Pay Scale

The PF has the lowest pay scale in the Vietnamese armed forces. A PF private, with a wife and two children, is paid at a flat rate of 2,400 piasters per month regardless of area of assignment. An ARVN private, with the same number of dependents, is given 3,690 piasters in pay and allowances for fighting in the Delta.

Families live with PF, sharing their fortified positions by building their homes alongside them. During attacks, the women pass ammunition, man the radios and even, on occasion, take up arms with the men.

The RF light infantry company has 123 men, its heaviest weapon is the 60mm mortar. In addition, 24 river boat companies in III and IV Corps are used for movement of troops and supplies and for medical evacuation missions.

American advisers to the RF/PF are assigned at national, corps, division and province levels.

Vietnamese Navy

The Vietnamese Navy consists of the Fleet Command, the Coastal Groups and the River Assault Groups. The Navy is also responsible for the Rung Sat Special Zone, between Saigon and the sea.

Since its inception, the Navy has grown to a force of more than 16,000.

The Fleet Command in Saigon carries out the patrolling, logistic and minesweeping operations. Craft assigned to the command include patrol boats, gunboats, landing ships and minesweepers.

Coast Patrolled

A total of 28 coastal groups are under control of four coastal zone and two river zone commanders. These groups are from the former paramilitary "junk fleet" now incorporated in the Navy and assigned the mission of preventing enemy infiltration by sea.

River Assault Groups

The task of the 12 River Assault Group (RAG) units is to provide naval forces for inland waterway operations, including combat lift, patrol escort and logistical and gunfire support.

Advisers from MACV serve with all Vietnamese Navy units.

The Vietnamese Marine Brigade, an 8,000-man organization under the control of the Joint General Staff, includes infantry and combat support units and usually serves as the element in general reserve.

The Vietnamese Air Force is playing an increasingly larger role in the war. The VNAF flies about one-fifth of the incountry missions and participates in strikes over North Vietnam. The VNAF is composed of five tactical wings, an air logistics wing and an air training center.

Freedom Fighters

A striking addition to the VNAF was made June 1, 1967, when the Republic received a squadron of F-5 Freedom Fighters from the U.S. The jets, capable of speeds up to 1,000 mph, are bolstering considerably the VNAF's air strike capability.

The force also is equipped with A-1H, C-47, O-1, CH-34 and U-17 aircraft. It has a bombing, close support, reconnaissance, transport and psy-war capability.

Air Force Advisers

U.S. Air Force adviser teams from MACV work at all echelons of the VNAF and often accompany flights during operational missions.

RF/PF Fight VC

Regional Forces and Popular Forces, or "Ruff 'Puff" as they are often called, fight a major share of the war in Vietnam at the rice-roots level. The commander, USMACV, has referred to them as "the younger brothers of the Vietnamese Army."

Comprising almost 50 per cent of the RVNAF, Popular Forces are in all of the country's 237 districts. Regional Forces are in all but five.

More than 4,000 PF platoons defend villages and hamlets, guard key installations and provide security for officials. Better than 900 Regional Force companies perform the same type of duties at the district level.

The effectiveness of these soldiers has been solidly established and the bravery of many RF/PF units has become legendary. Isolated units of the RF/PF, with an automatic rifle as their heaviest weapon, have repelled many of the VC assaults at their positions.

Recruited Locally

The Regional Forces are recruited locally and operate under the province (sector) chief—or, more often, under the district (subsector) chief.

The Popular Forces are recruited at village level, operate under NCOs responsible to the village chief and are normally employed only in the local area.



Senior enlisted advisor to the ARVN 21st Division's Ranger Battalion fords stream with men.

The Vietnamese Practice Ancient Customs

The customs and traditions practiced by the people of the Republic of Vietnam, where you are a guest during your tour with the Free World Forces, may be traced back through many centuries.

The Vietnamese people are courteous, patient, sensitive and quiet. To get along with them well and to mix with them easily and courteously, it is important to gain an understanding of their way of life.

It is absolutely crucial that American servicemen begin quickly to cultivate an awareness of the Vietnamese culture and an appreciation for the aspirations of the people. The time to begin is now!

Briefly, here are some of the basic "dos" and "don'ts" when dealing with the people.

Vietnamese Home

First, the Vietnamese regards his home differently than does the inhabitant of the Western world. He gives to his home all the loyalty, concern, interest and respect that many U.S. citizens feel for their community, their nation and, indeed, the entire earth.

His home is the focal point of his life. All other considerations are secondary to the family and home. Yet, he considers himself to be no more than a furnishing in his home, temporary and unimportant in the long run of time.

He has a code of behavior which fosters courtesy, patience and kindness. To violate it not only mocks the code but negates the objectives of the Free World military and social assistance we are giving to his nation.

Taboos Familiar

Some of his taboos are familiar to readers of Emily Post or Dear Abby. They include:

Do not put your feet on any part of the furniture; do not be loud or overly emotional in public (Vietnamese of opposite sexes will seldom even hold hands in public); do not ask about the price of personal possessions; do not shove your opinions or advice upon others

unless it is asked for; respect those older than yourself.

The Vietnamese practice these rules of etiquette much more stringently than Americans and violations of them are regarded seriously.

Examples Cited

There are some taboos the Vietnamese feels not only offend him but also his family and, perhaps, even his ancestors.

Never pat anybody on the head and never cross your legs so that your feet point towards anyone or to a shrine. These two are based on the philosophy of humiliation and veneration.

It is a good rule to avoid gregarious "convention" manners in Vietnam. One should not offer to shake hands unless the Vietnamese does so first. Do not be a back-slapper.

Vietnamese do not permit use of first names lightly. Call each by his title, rank or the proper form of polite address. Incidentally, when writing a Vietnamese name, spell it out in full.

Beware Of Gestures

Gestures are a "booby-trap" for Americans in Vietnam. Each gesture has so many variations between our intent and a local citizen's interpretation that trouble may arise unwittingly. The best rule is to save "hand and arm signals" for strictly all-American use.

Rules at the dining table are fairly familiar. For example, do not eat until the eldest present has started. Do not clean the serving platter but do clean your plate. When repaying the hospitality of a Vietnamese, do not take him to a "hamburger joint" even if the food is better than the "elite eatery" down the street. In this instance, status is important.

A chance meeting with a Vietnamese downtown, followed by a dinner together, does not mean a "dutch treat" over here. The senior in age picks up the tab.

If you send gifts to a Vietnamese, send them to the children if possible. Another taboo

is never send an odd number of gifts. For example, two candy bars are more acceptable than one box of candy.

Differences Endless

The labyrinth of differences between East and West winds on endlessly. The basic variation is one of degree. They are much more formal and traditional — exaggerated, if you will—in ob-

serving the amenities of life because they believe everything is interrelated since the beginning of time.

To break or mock these culture codes is to invite disgrace and disaster by offending God, ancestors and Nature.

If the American serviceman thinks before he speaks or acts, he will save unnecessary grief.

Common sense, courtesy and application of the Golden Rule will help him steer clear of difficulties.

Those who conduct themselves with dignity, compassion, humility and integrity—basic components of the American character and creed since the birth of our nation—will always be welcome as guests in the house of the Vietnamese.

Who is the Viet Cong?

Foe Mingles In Populace

Who is the Viet Cong?

He is a farmer in a rice paddy, an old woman in the market place, a teenager on a bicycle, a fisherman in a sampan. He is Vietnamese, indistinguishable from loyal Vietnamese except by his actions.

He is also a tough fighter wherever he elects to fight.

The VC includes hard core political cadre, main force regular troops from the south, local troops, part-time guerrillas and men, women and children terrorized or deluded into helping.

Whether he is a South Vietnamese trained in the North and then sent South, or someone recruited locally, the VC is told that he is fighting to liberate Vietnam from Vietnamese traitors, from American "aggressors" and "imperialists" and from colonialism.

VC Accepts Privation

The average VC is a peasant, accustomed to privation and a bare existence. He is subjected to continuous communist indoctrination and surveillance by political cadre and fellow cell members.

Behind the VC is an organization controlled and supported from Hanoi with the objective of subjugating all of Vietnam to the tyranny of communism.

All direction ultimately comes from the Central Committee of North Vietnam's Lao Dong (communist) Party. From its headquarters in Hanoi, the lines of control run to committees and cells in South Vietnam's districts, villages and hamlets.

The Central Office, South Vietnam (COSVN), operating under Hanoi, is the highest VC headquarters in the South. Under COSVN are six VC military regions directing political and military actions.

Basic Elements

Viet Cong forces, as separate from the North Vietnamese Army, consist of the two basic elements of paramilitary and full military.

The paramilitary VC generally is a local civilian, a part-time soldier whose duties do not take him far from home.

He may be used in village defense or to support regular forces in local operations. He has little training, is armed with few and sometimes old model weapons and usually wears the peasant's black pajamas.

These are forces which are generally identified as guerrillas. Like classic guerrillas, they may



North Vietnamese Regular

live near their homes, appearing to be peasants by day but taking up arms at night.

Regional Forces

Viet Cong regional forces are full-time soldiers but not always uniformed. They rely mainly on guerrilla tactics and depend on the local area for logistical support.

The elite troops are the VC main force battalions. They may wear uniforms such as khaki shorts and shirts. The black pajamas are their fatigue uniforms.

Main force units are logistically supported from higher echelons, have better weapons and conduct operations over a larger area.

NVA Regulars

North Vietnamese Army units are regular forces, distinctively uniformed. However, much of the distinction between VC and NVA units is disappearing as VC units are reequipped and the NVA replaces its losses with VC fillers and increases its cadre strength in the VC main force units.

The Viet Cong use terror as a calculated weapon. Bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, sabotage, harassing actions—all are planned and executed with the goal of destroying government control and coercing people into cooperation with the VC.

The number of terrorists incidents remains at high levels as government military pressure is put on the VC. Workers with the government's Revolutionary Development program and those who have defected from the VC ranks are singled out for special attacks.

Vital Distinction

It is vitally important to the U.S. serviceman to make the distinction between the VC and the loyal Vietnamese who make up the overwhelming majority of the people.

Careless acts that hurt the people who are innocent civilians endanger the support and loyalty of this group to the legal government and to our military effort.

Present estimates place the in-country enemy strength at 297,000, in all categories. Enemy infiltration from North Vietnam has been estimated to be 5,000-7,000 monthly.



Viet Cong Guerrilla

Positive Attitude Built Through Civic Action

U.S. military civic action programs in the Republic of Vietnam demonstrate the veracity of a statement once made by UN Secretary General U Thant who said, "Peace and order in the world are not the exclusive business of statesmen, diplomats and international officials."

As an element of the long-range nation building concept, military civic action program projects help develop positive attitudes among the Vietnamese people in their identification with the legal government of their nation.

Hundreds of communities, for years under Viet Cong domination, unequivocally have switched their allegiance to the South Vietnam forces and their U.S. and Free World allies because of kindness and self-help opportunities provided them by civic action projects.

Construction

Homes, schools, orphanages, hospitals, wells, temples and pagodas are built for villagers or by villagers with the help of the Republic of Vietnam's Armed Forces, U.S. and Free World troops. Tons of food, clothing and medical supplies are distributed to needy communities.

Individual members of U.S. forces voluntarily contribute thousands of dollars monthly towards the needs of the Vietnamese.

The commander of U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam said, "Each (serviceman) is . . . individually a participant in the effort to build a nation. An individual American who shares his C-rations with a Vietnamese counterpart . . . or who shows even the most rudimentary American courtesies . . . is doing something towards building the mutual respect so necessary to our American role."

Civic action is an extension of every serviceman's role as a diplomat, for the Vietnamese will judge the U.S. by what they see in the conduct of her servicemen.

Vietnamese Need Help
Engaged in a life or death struggle to resist communist domination, the South Vietnamese need the help of all of the Free World nations.

Conversely, the U.S. and other Free World nations need the friendship and trust of the Vietnamese.

Nothing is gained and much may be lost through exhibitions of crude and unruly behavior. It is part of the U.S. serviceman's responsibility as a member of the civic action team to behave with dignity and decency at all times.

Each must play a dual role—that of serviceman and that of diplomat representing the United States of America. It is part of our mission,

CORDS Acts On Biggest Self-Help Plan

One of the biggest self-help programs in history is now going on in South Vietnam. It is designed to ensure that while the people of the Republic of Vietnam are fighting to liberate their country they will also be able to establish a stable democratic government with an economy under which all citizens will be able to live better than before.

To assist the Vietnamese people to accomplish these aims, top U.S. military and civilian echelons have established a new organization under the command, U.S. Military Assistance Command.

This is CORDS, Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support of the government of Vietnam. Heading this new organization as deputy to COMUSMACV is Ambassador Robert W. Komer, formerly a special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

As Ambassador Komer recently stated, this self-help or nation-building program has been variously called pacification or winning the hearts and minds of the people of South Vietnam.

He added that both descriptions fit and encompass provision of security the people so that they can develop their democratic institutions and their economy.

CORDS Assists, Advises

CORDS assists in planning and advising the government of Vietnam on all operations necessary to the building of the stable government and viable economy at the rice-roots, hamlet level. But CORDS does not "run" the programs for the Vietnamese. CORDS advises, CORDS assists, CORDS ties in all the American economic aid programs and know-how to help the Vietnamese people accomplish the goals they have set for themselves.

Although organized only last May, CORDS has know-how, for it has integrated all other agencies that were formerly engaged in U.S. government military and civilian support activities in South Vietnam. This includes everything from military civic action to the U.S. Agency for International Development and encompasses people, money and material.

Before there can be either a stable government or stable economy in Vietnam there must, of course, be security for the people. This is most definitely not, and cannot be, an exclusively American and Free World Force responsibility.

Self-Protection Force

The Vietnamese government has recognized this and a "self-protection" program is underway with 54 battalions of the Vietnamese Regular Army and thousands of Popular and Regional Force members involved.

As with much of the Revolutionary Development program of the GVN, its rice roots are in the more than 12,000 hamlets in this extensively agricultural country where 85 per cent of the people live in small rural communities. These are the communities that until now have been especially vulnerable to attacks by the Viet Cong.

Now there is an ever-stronger network of security surrounding these hamlets, and it is essentially Vietnamese security. Increasing numbers of the hamlets have within them a 59-man Revolutionary Development team, part of whose members are the nucleus of the hamlet's security forces.

Local Militia

The RD group members are all armed and are trained to ferret out Viet Cong. But protection of the hamlets is essentially a full-time job for the villagers themselves. To that end the Vietnamese have organized Popular Forces, similar to local militia, who are armed with light weapons and have the responsibility of protecting the villages.

These militiamen, some 150,000 strong, live with their families in their outposts and also provide protection for the RD teams, local officials — always a target for VC — and key installations.

The same type of duty is performed at the district level by the more than 100,000 members of the better-armed Regional Forces stationed throughout almost all South Vietnam. The RF are employed also in local military operations and serve as the district reserve.

To aid CORDS-assisted workers in doing their jobs, 54 battal-



A Regional Forces medical specialist helps hamlet dwellers.

ions, about half of the Vietnamese Regular Army, have been detailed to furnish more security for the country's rural population.

American-armed and mobile, they conduct organized operations and back up the Popular and Regional Forces in this all-Vietnamese effort of self-protection and destruction of the enemy.

Free World Actions

United States and other Free World troops conduct their own military operations keyed to the destruction of the major VC and NVA forces. Many of these operations are planned to prevent the VC and NVA from even getting close to the hamlets and their valuable rice fields and to deny the enemy any form of impressed assistance from manpower to medicines.

Concurrent with the operations of the Vietnamese security forces is the necessity to destroy the Viet Cong secret government throughout the Republic. This is a mission of intelligence agencies, the Special Police and the Police Field Force. Assistance in training the police is part of the CORDS public safety program.

As it is proved to the people that their para-military forces are there to stay in the hamlets and are able to protect them, they lose their fear that the VC will return and carry out reprisals against them for furnishing information and assistance to the government of Vietnam. Thus, the tips flow to the intelligence and police agencies and the secret Viet Cong infrastructure in the hamlets is further weakened.

RD Forges Ahead

With growing security and lessening fear of VC terrorism, Revolutionary Development is forging ahead.

The RD program directly affects the people of South Vietnam. It gives cause for the tremendous military, economic and other aid programs through which the U.S. is helping the Vietnamese people.

The government of Vietnam—and the people themselves—have recognized, accepted and worked with American military and civilian advisors. This can be seen by the programming scope of the six "operational"

divisions of CORDS activities.

These are the Chieu Hoi, New Life Development, Revolutionary Development Workers, Refugee, Public Safety and Psychological Operations Divisions of CORDS.

Successful Program

Chieu Hoi is essentially a program to induce the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army members to enter the Republic of Vietnam fold. It has been increasingly successful and the Hoi Chanh, the returnee, is welcomed as a citizen of the Republic.

Anyone who gave active support to the VC or NVA, voluntary or not, is welcomed back under the Chieu Hoi program as long as he returns voluntarily. He may have been a hard-core VC for years, or he may have been a farmer impressed as an ammunition bearer by the NVA, but if he comes back on his own—and more than 65,000 have done so since 1963—he is a Hoi Chanh, a voluntary returnee, eligible for amnesty and a return to normal life with his family.

Chieu Hoi does far more than return a man—and often his family—to citizenship. It deprives the enemy of a soldier or worker. And the Hoi Chanh have furnished intelligence about the VC and NVA. Many of them, in fact, have enlisted in the armed forces of the South Vietnamese.

Undermines VC Morale

Another benefit of the Chieu Hoi program has been to undermine morale among the VC and NVA. When the word gets back to a VC that the Hoi Chanh is well-treated, the enemy wonders if the unkept word of Ho Chi Minh is worth fighting, suffering privation, or dying for when his erstwhile comrades are being treated with decency and dignity.

Hoi Chanh are not dumped into rough camps and left to languish. They are given job training and are resettled in hamlets where jobs are available. They are given necessary welfare services and are protected from the Viet Cong.

There are many reasons why the VC rally to the GVN. Chief among them are fear, worry about families they left behind, loss of faith in victory of the VC, disillusionment over unkept

promises and loss of faith in the communist movement.

It is not only the low-ranking VC who comes home through Chieu Hoi. Officers and non-commissioned officers have also "come home," up to and including lieutenant colonels. In all cases, employment commensurate with their rank and experience is sought, and found, for all Hoi Chanh.

Refugees Resettled

There are more than 17 million people living in South Vietnam. In the past three years, the government has resettled 1,300,000 refugees. These either fled or were removed from an immediate combat area, or had fled from the VC.

Still remaining to be resettled are about 700,000 other Vietnamese refugees living in camps where they are cared for by their government with support furnished by CORDS through the Agency for International Development. What has been considered remarkable is that the already crowded secure areas have been able to absorb the displaced people.

Heart of much of CORDS' interest, and foundation of the Revolutionary Development concept, is the RD team of 59 Vietnamese. These are young people who have volunteered to work in the provinces after training to help their people build a better society from the hamlet level up.

Trained First

Eager to work, and at the risk of their lives because they are prime targets for the Viet Cong, they first attend the RD training school at Vung Tau. They then go to a hamlet in their own province where they pass on their newly-acquired or improved skills to their friends and neighbors.

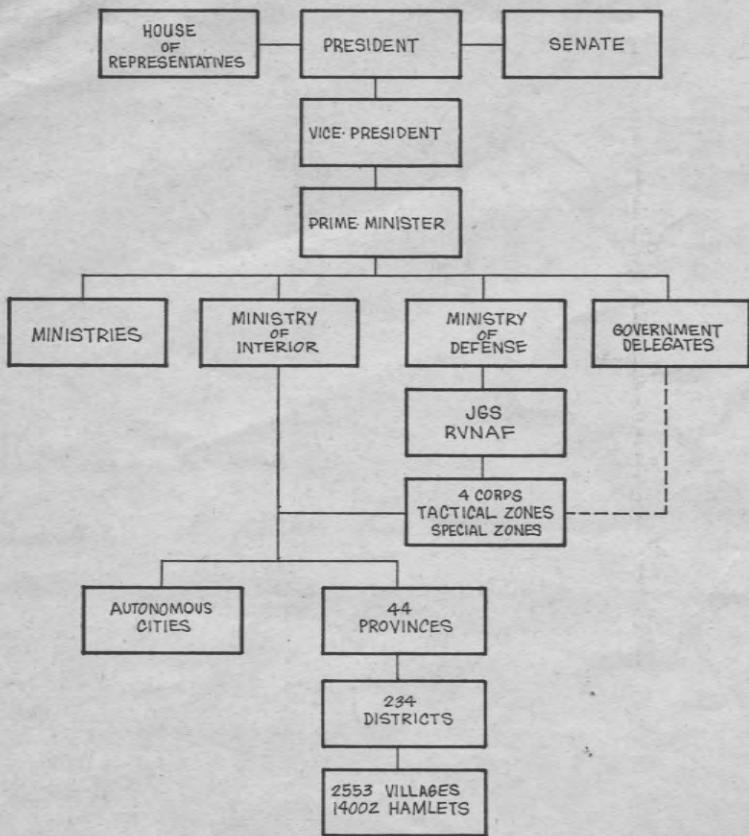
Some are agronomists, able to teach a better way to grow more rice or raise hogs. Others have learned public health techniques. All have skills that are needed to lift the economic and social standards of their villages.

One key group within the team listens to the grievances of the villagers and, if they cannot solve the problems themselves, pass them on to higher authorities who can. They then ensure that follow-up takes place.



A Hoi Chanh works on a new well for his camp.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
FIELD ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



LIST OF PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION

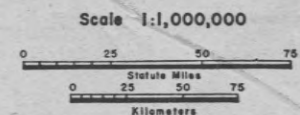
I CORPS (TOTAL POPULATION 2,902,334)			III CORPS (TOTAL POPULATION 4,692,623)		
PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	PROVINCE POPULATION	PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	PROVINCE POPULATION
Quang Nam	Hoi An	915,123	Bien Hoa	Bien Hoa	449,468
Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai	678,806	Binh Duong	Phu Cuang	235,404
Quang Tin	Tam Ky	306,518	Binh Lang	An Loc	70,394
Quang Tri	Quang Tri	279,088	Binh Tuy	Ham Tan	59,082
Thua Thien	Hue*	633,799	Hau Nghia	Khiem Cuong	224,118
	Da Nang*		Long An	Xuan Loc	334,565
			Long Khanh	Phuoc La	104,213
			Phuoc Long	Tay Ninh	235,404
			Tay Ninh	Vung Tau*	

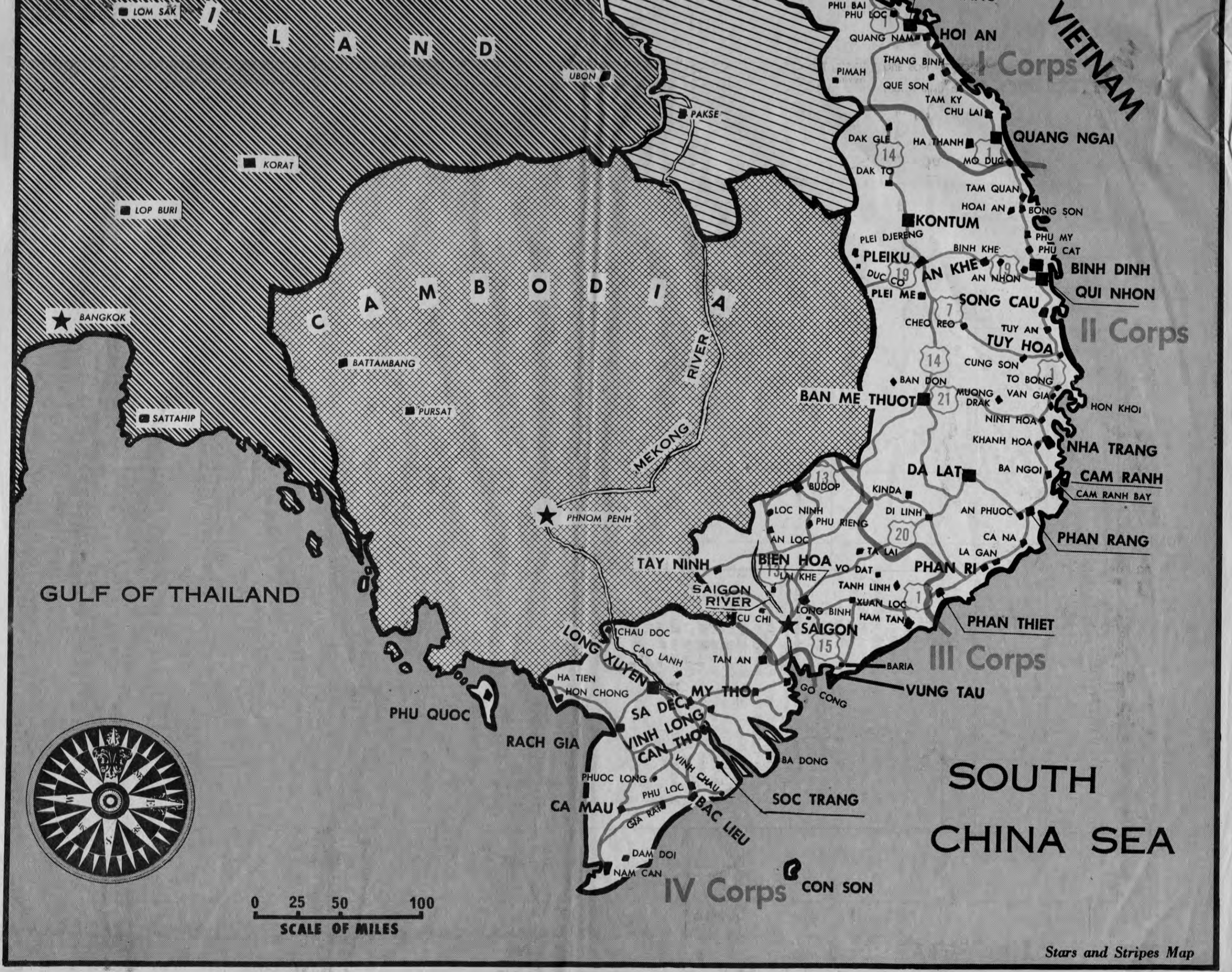
II CORPS (TOTAL POPULATION 2,888,589)			IV CORPS (TOTAL POPULATION 5,714,661)		
PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	PROVINCE POPULATION	PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	PROVINCE POPULATION
Binh Dinh	Qui Nhon	902,085	An Giang	Long Xuyen	491,710
Binh Thuan	Phan Thiet	267,306	An Xuyen	Quan Long	235,398
Darlac	Ban Me Thuot	293,194	Ba Xuyen	Khanh Hung	352,971
Khanh Hoa	Nha Trang	403,988	Bac Lieu	Vinh Loi	259,891
Kontum	Kontum	104,241	Chau Doc	Chau Phu	575,916
Lam Dong	Bao Loc	65,561	Chuong Thien	Vi Thanh	248,713
Ninh Thuan	Phan Rang	156,194	Dinh Tuong	My Tho	547,899
Phu Ban	Hau Ban	51,313	Go Cong	Go Cong	173,748
Phu Yen	Tuy Hoa	329,464	Kien Giang	Rach Gia	387,634
Pleiku	Pleiku	192,682	Kien Hoa	Truc Giang	582,099
Quang Duc	Gia Nghia	28,863	Kien Phong	Cao Lanh	320,478
Tuyen Duc	Dalat*	93,646	Kien Tuong	Moc Hoa	42,597
	Cam Ranh*		Phong Dinh	Can Tho	426,090
			Se Duc	Se Duc	264,511
			Vinh Binh	Phu Vinh	404,118
			Vinh Long	Vinh Long	500,870

CAPITAL MILITARY DISTRICT		
PROVINCE	CHIEF TOWN	PROVINCE POPULATION
Gia Dinh	Gia Dinh	1,089,773
Saigon	Saigon	1,622,673

LEGEND

- +---+--- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCE BOUNDARIES
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- ⊗ NATIONAL CAPITAL
- ⊙ AUTONOMOUS CITIES
- PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OR CHIEF TOWN
- OTHER IMPORTANT COMMUNITIES
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS





LOM SAK

KORAT

LOP BURI

BANGKOK

C A M B O D I A

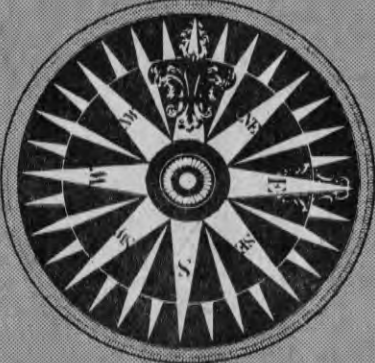
BATTAMBANG

PURSAT

SATTAHIP

PHNOM PENH

GULF OF THAILAND



0 25 50 100
SCALE OF MILES

PHU BAI
PHU LOC

HOI AN

QUANG NAM

PIMAH

THANG BINH

QUE SON

TAM KY
CHU LAI

QUANG NGAI

DAK GLE

HA THANH

DAK TO

MO DUC

TAM QUAN

HOAI AN

BONG SON

KONTUM

PLEI DJERENG

PHU MY

PHU CAT

BINH KHE

AN NHON

BINH DINH

QUI NHON

PLEIKU

DUK CO

SONG CAU

CHEO REO

TUY AN

TUY HOA

CUNG SON

TO BONG

MUONG DRAK

VAN GIA

NINH HOA

KHANH HOA

BA NGOI

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON

LONG BINH

HAM TAN

TANH LINH

XUAN LOC

VO DAT

TA LAI

DI LINH

AN PHUOC

CA NA

LA GAN

PHAN RI

PHAN THIET

VUNG TAU

BARIA

GO CONG

SAIGON</

People Prevail Over Conflict: Are Rebuilding



A young Vietnamese teacher applies the finishing touch to a classroom teaching aid.

In South Vietnam, war is almost a way of life and for many a way of death. But the people of this war-struck land, through an adamant determination to remain free, have resisted and prevailed in the shadow of war's haunting spectre.

A nation draws its strength from the will of its people. The Vietnamese have suffered long for the cause of freedom from communist tyranny. No other nation has paid such a price in blood to dam up the flood of aggression.

Despite the terrorism mounted by the enemy from within and without, the people of South Vietnam are struggling to rebuild their nation. Such determination has excited the admiration of free men everywhere.

Presently, there are 42 nations from the Free World providing aid, including eight which have sent military forces.

The development program has left few stones untouched.

Always held in high esteem, the Vietnamese education system is being vastly expanded. Although the system is still organized along French lines, the increasing American role here is instigating many in-

novations. Teachers are securing the nation's democratic future by preparing its youth for a fruitful life in the modern world.

The young nation is making swift strides toward a democratic future. During the last year, they have elected village and hamlet officials, adopted a constitution, elected a national assembly and inaugurated a president.

Equal strides are being made on the farms and in the countryside. Vietnamese farmers are being taught new technology. While they learn, food is brought into the country to feed their families, since most of the nation's rice and meat must go to its fighting men.

Dams, fishponds, wells and canals are being constructed in the villages. And in the rural areas, the Vietnamese, at a remarkable pace, are building schools, pagodas, market places and houses for their families.

Nation-building in a time of war takes time, patience and determination.

These the Vietnamese have.

With assistance from the Free World, South Vietnam has been able to wage successfully the "other war."



Young girls dance at a school's dedication.



Koreans assist with a dam construction project in Binh Dinh.



Youngsters also do their part in nation-building.



Air Force C-123 Provider airlifts cargo to A Loui airstrip in A Shau Valley in classic demonstration of its ability to operate in remote areas.

7th Air Force Carries Fight To Foe

Thundering from the skies to destroy the enemy on the ground or in the air, the highly skilled pilots and air crews of the 7th U.S. Air Force daily fly into battle on combat air strikes, close air support and air defense missions. Headquartered at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, 7th Air Force has a sixfold mission:

... To conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations according to tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Force (CINCPACAF).

... To maintain assigned forces at a level of readiness to insure successful completion of directed military operations.

... To support and advance the national policies and interest of the U.S.

... To represent CINCPACAF in the inter-departmental and inter-service activities in the 7th Air Force area of responsibility.

... To perform the tasks assigned to the Air Force component command within the structure of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV).

... To advise and assist the

Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF) in achieving a state of combat readiness through applications of techniques of logistics, engineering, maintenance, communications, planning operations, tactics, training and personnel functions.

To do these tasks, there are approximately 48,000 personnel assigned to 7th Air Force.

F-105 Thunderchief pilots and F-4 Phantom crews carried out the brunt of the Air Force bombing assignments in North Vietnam. These versatile aircraft hit targets to reduce the build-up and flow of war materials reaching enemy forces conducting aggression in South Vietnam. On March 25, the new swing wing F-111 tactical fighter-bomber was added to the 7th Air Force inventory to carry out strikes against targets in North Vietnam.

Air Force aircraft struck power plants, steel fabrication mills and airfields in an effort to cripple the enemy's war production. Air Force pilots were averaging more than 1,500 missions per month over North Vietnam. As of 31 March, they had downed 86 enemy MIGs in air-to-air combat.

On March 31, 1968, air strikes in North Vietnam were restricted to the southern Panhandle of the country. Targets consist primarily of lines of communication and storage areas of materials being infiltrated into the Republic of Vietnam.

In South Vietnam, the mobility, speed and power of 7th Air Force operations in support of Allied ground operations have blunted the enemy threat and have added to the success of combat operations.

Pilots of the Air Force tactical units averaged over 10,800 strike sorties a month for the first four months of 1968. These are both pre-planned strikes and attacks in support of friendly ground forces requiring immediate close air support.

A typical request for immediate air support is relayed through the Vietnamese province chief from the requesting ground commander to coordinating Army and Air Force channels to tactical strike pilots. The pilots, who are either airborne or on combat alert, are able to reach their targets within minutes of the initial request.

Stratofortresses

In addition to the tactical air strikes made by 7th Air Force pilots, Strategic Air Command B-52 Stratofortress crews bomb enemy strongholds in both the north and the south. During Operation Scotland, B-52s flying saturation bombing missions played a major role in reducing the pressure of enemy rocket and artillery barrages against the U.S. Marines and South Vietnamese Rangers at the Khe Sanh Combat Base, near the demilitarized zone.

Airlift—Vital Lifeline

The responsiveness of airlift operations to Army and Allied units has no precedent in U.S. military history. Virtually all troops and cargo in the Republic of South Vietnam travel by air.

All Air Force airlift is coordinated by the 834th Air Division, headquartered at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The bulk of passengers and cargo is carried by C-130 Hercules, C-123K Provider and C-7A Caribou aircraft. In the last few months, the C-123 Provider aircraft has been modified with two jet engines which increases its capability for short-field take-offs. In the first four months of 1968, over 1.3 million passengers and 341,000 tons of cargo had been airlifted by Air Force units.

Hundreds Saved

Air Force rescue crews have made over 1,700 rescues of airmen and ground troops between December 1964 and March 1968. Many times rescue aircraft have responded to calls to assist civilians throughout South Vietnam, and with the increased capability of the HH-3E and HH-53B Jolly Green Giants, rescue operations have a greater flexibility.

Medical evacuation flights have rushed thousands of wounded soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen to hospitals in South Vietnam and as far off as the United States. Medical evacuation flights are being flown from Tan Son Nhut, Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang Air Bases directly to points outside of South Vietnam.

Psywar

The 7th Air Force pilots dropped more than two billion psychological warfare leaflets among enemy troop concentrations during the first four months of 1968. The leaflets are dropped over suspected enemy locations urging the enemy to return to the side of the Republic of Vietnam government.



Bombs Away!

Reconnaissance

The success of ground and air operations in the Vietnam war depends heavily upon aerial photo reconnaissance. With modern high-powered cameras and electronic sensors, photos can be taken from high and low altitudes in virtually all weather conditions both day and night.

Flying unarmed and unescorted, reconnaissance jets detect enemy movements and fortifications, gun emplacements, resupply routes and truck convoys and provide bomb damage assessment.



Sleek F-100 Supersabre unleashes barrage of lethal rockets during attack on enemy positions.

Seventh Fleet Ready Off Vietnam

TF 77 Meets Viet Crisis

Long before Vietnam became a household word in most American homes, the U.S. Navy maintained one of the mightiest arrays of seapower ever assembled by a single nation in the western Pacific, or anywhere else on the globe for that matter.

Its vital statistics: More than 190 ships, approximately 750 aircraft and some 80,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

The chief component of this awesome sea giant is Task Force 77, a unit that distinguished itself in the Korean War and now operates in the waters off Vietnam.

Task Force 77 is an armada of five aircraft carriers (three of which are constantly on station), 400 aircraft, 25 supporting ships and more than 30,000 men. Here are some examples of how Task Force 77 carries out its multi-mission role in the Vietnam area.

Cruisers and destroyers on gunfire support missions range up and down the coast of South Vietnam, from the DMZ to the Mekong Delta, supporting land forces with their seaborne batteries.

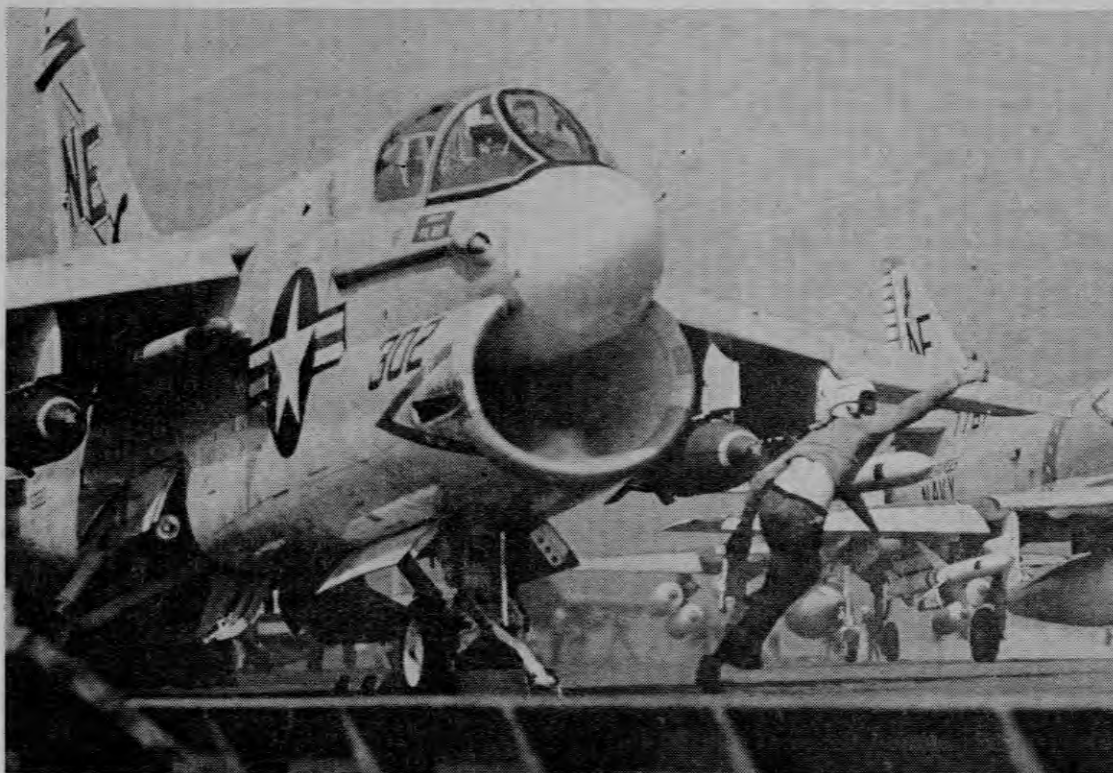
North of the DMZ, deep within the Tonkin Gulf, their 'brothers' on Operation Sea Dragon rake North Vietnamese waterborne supply junks and barges in an effort to halt the flow of enemy supplies and men into South Vietnam.

When Sea Dragon operations began in October 1966, an average of 50 enemy supply craft were sighted daily by U.S. ships. Today, according to official reports, it is unusual to sight 10 a day.

Farther off shore, at a spot in the Tonkin Gulf code named "Yankee Station", a giant attack aircraft carrier turns into the wind and begins the intense drama that is part of every carrier launch.

Navy pilots were the first to fly attack missions over North Vietnam in August 1964, after President Johnson ordered air strikes against selected military targets.

Since then, Navy pilots have flown more than 100,000 sorties over the North.



Catapult man signals "thumbs up" as aircraft carrier USS Ranger prepares a launch.

COMNAVFORV Navymen Serve From Delta To DMZ

Nearly all naval components operating in and along the coast line of South Vietnam come under the operational control of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam (COMNAVFORV).

Located in Saigon and commanded by Rear Admiral Kenneth L. Veth, COMNAVFORV has operational command over Task Forces 115, 116, and 117.

Operation Market Time (Task Force 115) is carried out along the 1,000 mile coast of South Vietnam by a coastal surveillance force whose job is to halt enemy infiltration by sea.

Included in Market Time's coastal surveillance force are "Swift" boats (PCFs), U.S. Coast Guard Cutters (WPBs), Navy destroyer radar picket ships (DERs), and Ocean and Coastal Minesweepers (MSOs and MSCs).

Air patrol along the coast is performed by detachments of SP-2H Neptune and P-3 Orion patrol aircraft flying from the Naval Air Facility at Cam Ranh Bay.

Operation Game Warden (Task Force 116) is being conducted in the Mekong Delta and the Rung Sat Special Zone by patrol boats, helicopters, minesweepers and Seals, the Navy's experts in unconventional warfare.

Game Warden units are charged with protecting the vital Long Tau shipping channel leading to Saigon, and preventing the free movement of enemy supplies and personnel along the waterways of Rung Sat and the Delta.

River Assault Flotilla One (Task Force 117) is the Navy component of a joint Army-Navy Mobile Riverine Force which also operates in the Delta and Rung Sat Special Zone. It is composed of heavily armed and armored boats designed for troop transport, escort and fire support in a riverine environment. These units conduct search and clear operations in the Delta and Rung Sat.

Other areas of responsibility for Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam are a Naval Advisory Group, logistic commands and the Military Sea Transportation Service.

The Naval Advisory Group assists in the training and operations of the 16-year-old Vietnam Navy. More than 100 U.S. Navy advisors live and work with Vietnamese Navy personnel aboard their junks, river craft, ships and stations.

Logistic commands under COMNAVFORV's control are the Naval Support Activities at Da Nang and Saigon, and the Third Naval Construction Brigade.

The Da Nang activity handles all logistical requirements for all Free World military forces in the northernmost, or I Corps military zone. There are some 116,000 military men supported by the Da Nang activity.

In Saigon, the Naval Support Activity is responsible for logistic support to all Navy units in the II, III and IV Corps areas.

Navy Seabees of the Third Naval Construction Brigade comprise COMNAVFORV's third major logistical command. The brigade is in charge of approximately 1-3 of the total military construction in Vietnam, and utilizes civilian contractors in addition to Seabee battalion personnel.

The Military Sea Transportation Service is an almost indispensable asset under COMNAVFORV control here. Ninety-seven per cent of all military dry cargo arrives in Vietnam via MSTC contract ships.

Amphibious Force Vital

While the aircraft carriers on Yankee Station prepare for pre-dawn launches, units of another Seventh Fleet action arm ready for a different kind of launch.

A young Marine gropes for the next rung on the spider web ladder as he lowers himself down among his buddies in the waiting craft. When the landing craft is loaded, the coxswain signals the engineer and the boat moves away from the troop ship to join a circling formation.

Throughout the loading operation Marine and Navy pilots, in company with gunfire support cruisers and destroyers, have been softening up the landing zone.

All of this is a prelude to the landing of Fleet Marines from the Seventh Fleet Amphibious Force. The Marines are being landed to close a trap on a battalion of retreating Viet Cong, driving them into advancing land forces.

The heavy bombardment stops . . . then the command, "land the landing force." Wave after wave of assaulting Marines hit the beach!

Long before the landing started, men of the Amphibious Force's Underwater Demolition Teams have cleared and marked the landing zone.

First ashore with the advancing Marines are Navy Beach Masters. Their job is to coordinate activity on the beachhead so that needed equipment and supplies are moved quickly without becoming bottled up on the landing zone.

Supporting the combatant units of the Seventh Fleet are the resupply ships of the Pacific Service Force. Giant oilers pump thousands of gallons of fuel oil and aviation gasoline. Ammunition and stores ships keep the fleet supplied with needed ammunition, food and equipment.

The men in Service Force ships have often been referred to as "unsung heroes" by the men who depend on them to provide the essentials needed to fight a war that perhaps has presented the Navy with its greatest challenge to date.



Market Time Swift Boat crew prepares to search junk.



Navy helicopter gunship operates with PBRs in Mekong Delta.

Red Cross Assists; You Ask, They Try

American Red Cross services to the Armed Forces have been available in Vietnam since the arrival of the first contingent of U.S. advisors. Today, there are more than 360 Red Cross workers meeting the needs of servicemen from Phu Bai to Can Tho.

Your field director can assist you with emergency communications between yourself and your family when normal channels of communication won't do the job. He also handles emergency messages from your family through their local Red Cross chapter in the States.

If a situation at home required your presence, your Red Cross field director can assist you with application for emergency leave. He will request your local Red Cross chapter to transmit needed facts regarding the emergency. He will then notify you and confirm these facts to the proper military commander who has authority to grant you emergency leave.

Financial aid to pay for transportation and other expenses arising from the emergency will be provided to you by Red Cross if needed. Depending on circumstances, this assistance is usually provided as an interest-free loan that can be repaid in small monthly payments over an extended period.

A very popular Red Cross service is the recreation center and clubmobile program. One hundred and ten young college girls stationed at military units throughout South Vietnam travel nearly 25,000 miles to reach some 300,000 servicemen with an average of 2,500 recreation and entertainment programs every month. They also staff recreation centers providing a place where you can sit, write a letter, listen to records, read or, perhaps best of all, talk to a girl from the U.S.A.

Red Cross Blood Program

American Red Cross Blood Program began in World War II at the request of the Army and Navy and has continued since.

The American Red Cross now collects blood in 41 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The

blood is then typed and processed, and the greater part of it is distributed to hospitals for transfusion as whole blood. However, in the Pacific Command whole blood is collected only by U.S. military units.

Blood for Families

U.S. servicemen in Vietnam, or anywhere overseas, can obtain blood through the American Red Cross to meet blood needs of members of their immediate families residing in the United States.

Blood for family members of the U.S. servicemen is furnished regardless of whether or not they reside in a community covered by the American Red Cross blood program.

The American Red Cross does not sell blood. Hospitals, however, may pass on a processing charge to the patient for handling and administering the blood. These charges vary widely, depending on the hospital. They are not Red Cross charges.

American POWs in North Vietnam

Through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other channels, the American Red Cross continues to make every effort to open the line of communication to American servicemen held as prisoners by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. The American Red Cross sends the names of U.S. servicemen missing and believed captured, as well as mail from their next of kin, to the ICRC, who transmits the mail and information to North Vietnam. To date, no successful arrangement about these communications has been reached.

Red Cross Refugee Work

In July 1966, the American Red Cross in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development, the government of South Vietnam and the Red Cross Society of South Vietnam began to operate camps for South Vietnamese civilian refugees. The camps now number 41 with a population of 52,000.



Games are relaxing anytime—and of course they are more enjoyable in the right company.

MPC Control Stiff

American servicemen may possess only two kinds of money instruments while in the Republic of Vietnam—Military Payment Certificates (MPC) and Vietnamese piasters.

Upon arrival in Vietnam, all American currency and dollar instruments (including travelers checks) must be declared and converted to MPC, the only type of currency used in all American facilities.

Piaster Purchases

Piasters may be purchased only at official exchange offices and only at the officially established rate.

Inflation is a ghost that haunts the Vietnamese economy. Americans can unwittingly do much to create inflation here.

Finance experts recommend that the serviceman in Vietnam put his extra pay into U.S. Savings Bonds, the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program paying 10 per cent interest, a personal checking account in a military banking facility, or in his own savings plan.

A tour in Vietnam is a good time to save money.

Avoid Overspending

A second way to combat inflation is to avoid overspending. A 10 piaster taxi ride should not be paid for with 20 piasters. Tipping is expected only in restaurants and then 10 per cent is sufficient.

Tips often are already added to the bill.

When we pay more than the asked price, the seller is likely to up his charges. We can afford this but the Vietnamese who needs the same thing cannot.

Competing Incomes

In effect, we are putting our own spending power in direct competition with the much lower Vietnamese income scale when we buy on the local economy.

The rule to follow is to buy at Post Exchanges, clubs and messes and not aggravate local supply problems.

Never deal on the black market.

Money is a weapon of war. Dollars or MPC that Americans spend illegally find their way to the Communists who use them

as foreign credits to purchase goods to continue the war.

Pay Options

While in Vietnam, servicemen may elect any of four pay options with regard to his unallotted pay and allowances:

- 1) All pay sent to a bank or individual in the United States, or all pay sent to a checking account with a local military banking facility.
- 2) All pay accepted in cash.
- 3) Combinations of the above



—part going to the U.S. or to the bank here and part received in cash.

- 4) Pay carried forward in the pay account.

Banking Facilities

Military banking facilities are operating in the heavily populated troop areas of RVN with services available to all military members and direct hire U.S. citizen civilians. In remote areas of RVN, military banking services can be obtained by using the bank-by-mail plan. Personal checking accounts are available with no service charge, no requirement for a minimum balance and no limit on the number of checks written. The personal checks will be payable in U.S. currency when delivered to payees located in the U.S. or will be payable in MPC when such instruments are presented for payment by authorized payees located in Vietnam.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be paid quarterly on the basis of the minimum balance in each checking account which did not fall below \$100 during the quarter.

Currency Controls

A \$200 per month limit has been placed on the following transactions or any combination thereof:

- 1) Conversion of MPC cash to US currency when a person departs Vietnam (R&R, TDY, PCS, leave, etc.). (See exception below)
- 2) Conversion of MPC cash to dollar instruments (postal money orders, traveler's checks, etc.).

3) Deposit of MPC cash to military bank accounts and in some cases, to the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program (USSDP). (It is emphasized that only cash deposits come under the \$200 limit. Deposits by check or allotment are not subject to the restraint.) Also, if the deposit to the USSDP is made simultaneously with the receipt of pay, allowances and bonuses, it will not be subject to the limitation.

Exception to the \$200 limit will be authorized only when:

- 1) An individual is departing Vietnam (R&R, PCS, TDY, leave, etc.).
- 2) A bona fide personal emergency arises that requires purchase of dollar instruments in excess of \$200.

When an exception to the \$200 limit is authorized, the individual must obtain a certificate from his commander/supervisor stating that the MPC in excess of \$200 was legitimately acquired.

The \$200 per month limit on converting or depositing MPC cash should not be construed as a limit on how much pay an individual may draw incountry. If an individual's pay is sent to a bank by the servicing finance/disbursing office, or if he is paid by check and he deposits the check to a bank account, subsequent check transactions by him are not subject to the \$200 limitation. Also, this is not an expenditure control system and does not restrict the amount that a service member may spend in U.S. facilities.

Military members are encouraged to establish bank accounts and allotments of pay to provide for their personal financial needs and reduce the amount of pay drawn across the board to an amount within the \$200 limitation.



Book selection is a pleasure no matter what your preference.

Personal Conduct Important

The mission of the United States Forces in Vietnam is much more than defeating the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in armed combat. The US serviceman must at all times conduct himself in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit upon the United States. The adverse public reaction to acts of misconduct seriously damages the US image and hampers the attainment of our total objective. They also provide an excellent propaganda source for our enemies. Stringent regulations and controls have been instituted by MACV headquarters and the headquarters of all the component services to suppress those illegal activities which have a detrimental effect on the accomplishment of our mission in the Republic of Vietnam. As a new arrival in Vietnam, you should quickly become familiar with these directives to insure that you fully understand and strictly comply with them.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic safety is one of the major problems facing US Forces in Vietnam.

Excessive speed is a major causative factor in traffic accidents in Vietnam. Personnel will find that driving at speeds which are considered safe on US roads will be extremely hazardous in Vietnam. The roads and streets throughout the country are particularly slippery during the rainy season. During the dry periods, the dirt and clay roads are covered with a fine powdered silt which, when disturbed by traffic, seriously reduces the visibility of the drivers. If you drive, always adjust your speed to the existing road and traffic conditions. The greatest driving hazard is the two-wheeled bicycle, motor scooter or motorcycle. The greatest percentage of fatal traffic accidents involve the operators of these two-wheeled vehicles. Another contributing factor to the high number of fatal traffic accidents involving two-wheeled vehicles is the Vietnamese traffic law which allows a two-wheeled vehicle to pass on the right.

There is a natural tendency for a driver of a large vehicle to swerve slightly to the left in order to gain sufficient turn-

ing radius for a right turn. In most accidents of this type, the driver of the two-wheeled vehicle, seeing the small opening on the right will attempt to pass. As the large vehicle turns right, the victim is hit and crushed by the right rear wheel. Many times the military driver is unaware that he has struck anyone. US drivers should be extremely cautious of two-wheeled vehicles when attempting right turns. Use your assistant driver or your side mirrors to insure that no one is passing on the right prior to making a right turn. Two-wheel vehicles generally travel in the far right lane, two and three abreast. Be especially alert when attempting to pass these vehicles since they may unexpectedly attempt to pass another two-wheeled vehicle or drift over into the traffic lane in which you are traveling.

Before a US serviceman can operate a government vehicle in Vietnam, he must possess a valid operator's permit (Standard Form 46) issued for Vietnam. To obtain this permit, the individual must successfully complete a written examination covering the Vietnamese Traffic Code and International Traffic Control Signs. Booklets containing this information are available at the various reception and in-processing stations in country.

PRIVATELY-OWNED VEHICLES

Due to the excessive number of motor vehicles already on the roads and the extremely high accident rate, the ownership of privately owned vehicles by US servicemen in Vietnam is prohibited, except in specially approved cases. Permission to own and operate a three or four wheel vehicle must be obtained from Headquarters, MACV. Component service commanders and CG, III MAF have the authority to grant permission to personnel of their command to own and operate a two-wheel vehicle. Safety helmets are required for all personnel who operate or ride as passengers on a two-wheel vehicle. US servicemen are prohibited from riding on a two-wheeled vehicle operated by a Vietnamese National.

Personnel are cautioned that they are subject to being issued

citations for violations of traffic laws by both Vietnamese and US Forces police. Individuals receiving such citations should immediately notify their unit commander.

If you operate a motor vehicle in Vietnam, you can help prevent traffic accidents by being patient, obeying traffic laws and practicing defensive driving techniques at all times.

PRIVATELY OWNED WEAPONS AND WAR TROPHIES

Privately owned weapons are defined in MACV Directive 210-5 and includes all types of firearms, knives with folding blades in excess of three inches, switch-blades, brass knuckles, blackjacks, etc. The possible advantage of having a privately owned weapon in Vietnam is offset by the known cases of accidental discharge, indiscriminate carrying and use of concealed weapons, and other dangers involved in permitting thousands of individuals to have private sidearms. Assignment orders advise all personnel of the prohibition of bringing privately owned weapons to Vietnam. Personnel who brought

these weapons to Vietnam are subject to disciplinary action and must immediately turn the weapon over to their commanding officer for safekeeping or return them to the United States by mail or commercial freight.

Bona fide war trophy firearms, however, may be retained in the individual's possession but only after being properly registered. To qualify as a war trophy, the weapon must be non-automatic or semi-automatic, have no intelligence value and, with certain exceptions, must be of enemy origin. Information on the registration and other documentation necessary to take war trophies home may be obtained from either the Customs and Travel Unit at the American Embassy or from local area Provost Marshals or Chiefs, Security Police. Since the administrative processing of these requests is time-consuming, personnel interested in war trophy firearms are urged not to wait until the end of the tour to submit their application to transport a war trophy home with them. Hand grenades, mines, booby traps, ammunition, explosive devices of any type, even though disarmed, and automatic weapons, although rendered inoperative, are not war trophies and will not under any circumstances be carried, mailed or shipped out of Vietnam. It is a very serious offense to carry or ship ammunition and explosives aboard aircraft. You not only endanger your own life but jeopardize the safety of other passengers and crew members.

BLACK MARKET

The Black Market operation in Vietnam adversely affects the stabilization of the Vietnamese economy. The goods on the black market are normally obtained by theft or the illegal disposition of US goods. Many servicemen contribute to the black market without realizing it. Small inexpensive items are purchased in the Commissary or Post Exchange as gifts for their Vietnamese counterparts or friends. These are the same items that find their way to the vendor's stalls and carts on the black market. US Forces personnel are cautioned that the selling, trading or giving away of items purchased in the PX or commissary to persons not authorized these privileges is prohibited. One of the tragic aspects of the black mar-

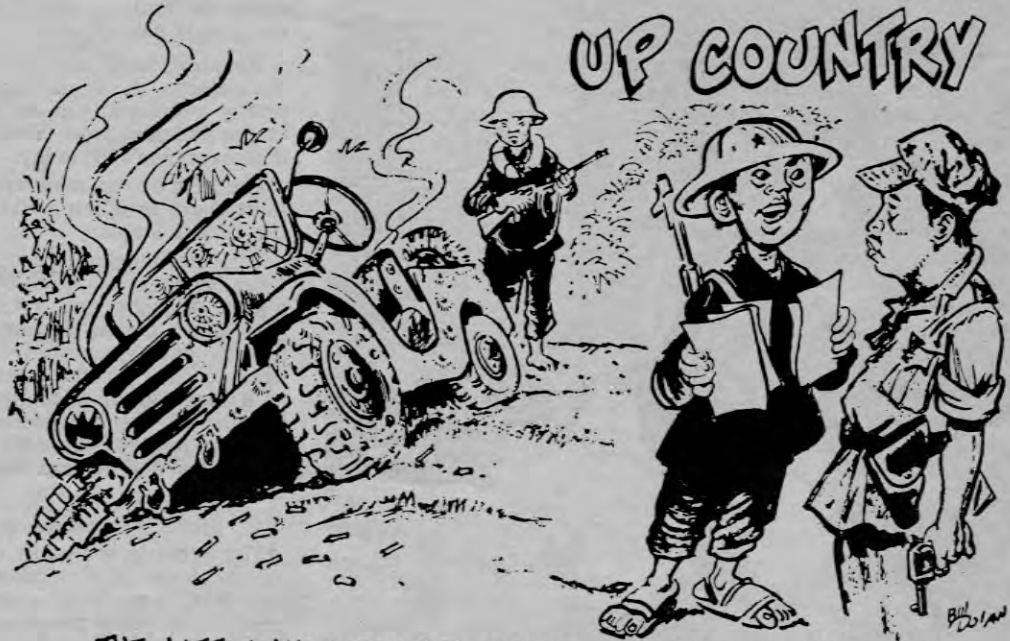
ket is that some commodities are being counterfeited and sold as US merchandise. Inferior whiskey which has been locally produced and is sold in bottles bearing an American label, may cause serious illness, blindness or even death. The careless disposal of empty bottles, boxes and other containers which can be reused aids the black marketer in his operation. Liquor bottles, boxes and other containers should be destroyed. All labels should be obliterated to prevent their further use.

NARCOTICS AND MARIHUANA

In recent months, the press at home has given wide coverage to what has been labeled a serious marihuana problem among US Forces in Vietnam. Marihuana, although forbidden by the Government of Vietnam, is grown locally and is available through many illegal outlets. Despite this fact, the known rate of marihuana usage among our men is considerably less than newspaper articles would have us believe. Don't be misled by any public controversy over the right or wrong of using marihuana. The simple fact is that the possession or use of marihuana in the military is a serious punishable offense. In addition to long term imprisonment and heavy fines, a federal conviction for the possession or use of narcotics, marihuana or other dangerous drugs can have a tragic far reaching impact on future military or civilian careers. Although only an extremely small percentage of our personnel use marihuana, it is still a very serious matter and one of deep concern to commanders at all levels. Marihuana is a dangerous drug which impairs the visual and muscular coordination of the user.

There have been very few cases of US Forces using "hard" narcotics. In fact, heroin, the most dangerous and addicting of all narcotics is almost unknown in Vietnam. There have been no documented cases of heroin usage by US Forces personnel here.

Anyone having knowledge of the possession or use of marihuana, narcotics or other dangerous drugs by members of the US Forces should report it to his Commanding Officer, local Provost Marshal or Chief, Security Police.



THE LITTLE AMERICAN G.I. ESCAPED THE AMBUSH COLONEL!
BUT HE LEFT BEHIND SOME VALUABLE DOCUMENTS
CALLED "DELINQUENT REPORTS"!

Chaplains Serve All Military Faiths

The unique type of combat in Vietnam requires chaplains to travel farther and conduct more services than in any previous war to provide for the spiritual needs of the fighting men.

Catholic, Jewish and Protestant chaplains are serving here with every component of U.S. Armed Forces. Centrally located, they nonetheless get to the troops—wherever they are.

The chaplains in the ground forces hold services before combat operations and are waiting when wounded are brought back to aid stations and hospitals. The military men of the cloth also ride with crews of the Navy patrol boats and meet with Air Force crews before their departure on combat missions.

Many American fighting men in Vietnam attend religious services in chapels they have built with their own hands.

Wherever he is—whatever his job—the American in Vietnam is served by the chaplain of his faith.

Sharing the danger of combat with the troops, many American chaplains have been wounded in Vietnam service.



Field serves as chapel for soldiers.



Annual Tet Festival includes celebrations like this dance.

Tet Is VN New Year

The Vietnamese holiday of Tet, celebrated from January 30 to February 1 in 1968, is a national festival in which all of the people participate.

Meaning many things to the Vietnamese, it is a time for family reunions, the beginning of the Oriental New Year—and it is everyone's birthday.

The American serviceman finds there is nothing like it in the United States.

Tet traditionally is a time to be solemn and a time to be gay, a time to hope and a time to remember, a time to pay homage to one's ancestors and a time to look to the future. It is a time to visit family and friends, to observe ancient taboos, to forgive others for their trespasses and to pay back all debts.

Stems From Legend

The event is rooted in the legends of the past. Understanding them can help make the celebration more meaningful to the guest from abroad.

As legend would have it, the good spirits leave earth in the closing days of the old year to report to the Heavenly Jade Emperor on the events of the past year. This temporary absence affords the evil spirits the run of the earth and the people of the land must protect themselves against the bad spirits.

This legend explains many of the customs of the Tet holiday.

Evil Spirits

A clean bamboo pole, or "cay neu" is erected in front of the Vietnamese house to ward off the evil spirits. A small basket of nuts, attached to the top of the 30-foot pole, is offered to the good spirits. The poles are usually brightly decorated and also bear rice and containers of water.

Lime powder sprinkled outside a house also serves to ward off evil spirits.

Years ago, during an outbreak of the plague, the reigning emperor instructed his people to sprinkle lime outside their doors to keep away the evil spirit. The plague vanished and the rite was made a part of the Tet observance.

Strong Symbol

A branch from a peach tree, hung in front of a house, is another way to banish evil, for the tree is a strong symbol of good.

These are but a few of the many symbolic references made throughout the holidays.

Tet is the most important time of the year for the Vietnamese and the American serviceman should remember that his personal behavior will be closely observed. The Vietnamese believe that what a man does during Tet forecasts his actions for the rest of the year.

The people of Vietnam do not say "Happy Tet" as an American might say "Happy New Year." A proper greeting is, "I wish you a happy and a prosperous new year." Upon greeting a married woman, it is proper to say, "I hope that next year you have a (another) boy."

Gifts Accepted

If a gift is given, a bouquet of red flowers is proper for the wife of a Vietnamese friend. A small sum of money, presented in a small red envelope, has a special significance to children. It is impressive to write on the envelope, "Cung Chu Tan Xuan" which means, "Many wishes for the new Spring."

Do not give medicine, vitamins, sharp objects or the like

as presents during Tet.

If invited to a Vietnamese house during Tet, make every possible effort to accept the invitation. Males should always visit dressed in a jacket and necktie.

Never turn down a gift offered while visiting a Vietnamese home. It is unpardonably rude to do so.

Avoid Showing Emotion

Also, avoid any display of emotion during Tet and do not discuss subjects with the Vietnamese which breed emotion, arguments or insults.

Prices on the local economy go up during Tet, so be prepared to pay more than ordinarily charged throughout the year. It is courteous to avoid using local transportation facilities, thus permitting the Vietnamese to do their shopping and traveling with greater ease. Use military buses if possible.

By being courteous and considerate and by attempting to understand Vietnamese customs and traditions the American in Vietnam also may enjoy Tet.

Pact Decides Legal Status Of Military

Under the terms of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Vietnam, American citizens enjoy immunity from criminal and civil jurisdiction of Vietnamese courts.

An American serviceman cannot be tried in a Vietnamese court unless the U.S. waives this immunity.

However, this does not mean that U.S. servicemen may disobey Vietnamese laws. All are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice and can be given nonjudicial punishment or be tried by courts-martial for violations of Vietnamese laws.

Compliance with Vietnamese laws and MACV directives is important, particularly in the areas of currency regulations, traffic and curfew.

A serviceman apprehended by Vietnamese police must comply with their orders. He should cooperate with them in a courteous and respectful manner. He should insist, however, that U.S. military police or his unit commander be notified immediately.

A Vietnamese traffic citation or other legal summons should be reported immediately to the unit commander. The individual then should see a Staff Judge Advocate for advice on correct procedures to follow.

With 300 Outlets

Combat PXs Provide Service

The Vietnam Regional Exchange (RVNR), a full-time combat PX system, operates more than 300 retail outlets and 109 food facilities in-country to provide servicemen with essential items for their comfort and daily use.

Cigars and cigarettes, transistor radios, watches, snacks, razor blades, candies, rings, trousers, shirts and tape recorders are just a few of the items on sale in the PXs.

Hot dogs, hamburgers, ice cream, potato chips, ice-cold sodas and hot coffee are standard fare in the food outlets.

Concessions

In addition, exchange-supervised concessions offer various services such as tailoring, photo processing, jewelry and car sales, packing and wrapping, and camera repair, fitting of glasses and barbering.

An arm of the Army & Air Force Exchange Service, RVNR is dedicated to the mission of providing the serviceman with quality merchandise and the best service possible during his tour of duty in Vietnam.

It aims to accomplish this mission with outlets blanketing the country from Dong Ha, a grenade's throw from the DMZ in the north, to Bac Lieu in the watery Delta far to the south.

Outlets Varied

Outlets come in all shapes and

sizes from windowless Conexes (metal containers for merchandise) in some temporary areas, to permanent, ultra-modern buildings in large centers.

Men in some remote areas are served by mobile stores and canteens or "flying" PXs, helicopters which land in available clearings deep in the jungle.



For those servicemen who are on boat patrols, floating PXs make regular stops along rivers and the ocean's edge.

Equipped with electronic computers, the Vietnam Regional Exchange can easily predict servicemen's demands for stocked items.

Efforts Made

In a combat environment such as Vietnam, every effort is made to keep an abundant stock of familiar items, but shortages do arise occasionally. The struggle to contain the flow of American dollars creates shortages in certain foreign-made items, but the planners are seeking to replace them with similar goods of American manufacture.

Emphasis has been given to increasing the PX food facilities. These include cafeterias, which in some cases contain beer patios and special programs at night. In two years, the number of these food outlets has tripled.

Only servicemen and a few authorized civilians enjoy the privileges of the exchange service. However, those eligible to buy PX merchandise must protect these privileges.

Three Rules

Three cardinal rules to remember are:

1) Exchange merchandise may not be resold, bartered or transferred to anyone in Vietnam who is not authorized exchange privileges.

2) No rationed items, such as liquor or cigarettes, can be used as gifts.

3) Non-rationed items, if given as gifts, must not exceed \$10 in price.

Danger: Don't Congregate

"Birds of a feather flock together" and that's when "Huntin' Charlie" brings down the whole flock.

American "military birds" lounging around bus stops and other public places in "flocks" offers the ideal target for terrorist grenadiers, bomb-tossers and marksmen. The number of incidents in downtown Saigon is ample proof of the enemy's fondness for groups.

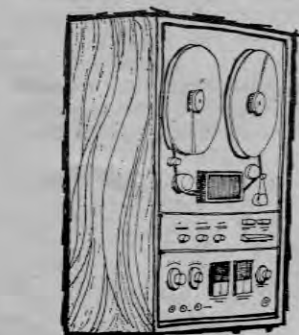
As occidentals we are conspicuous enough without under-

lining the fact by bunching up out on the streets. Congregations are fine for churches but you are inviting death, disability or a variety of wounds when you mob up at an exposed location.

Practicing supply economy with his weapons and ammo, the VC like the odds you offer in tight-sidewall formations and time and time again has scored in these circumstances—remember "Two's a company—three's a crowd" and crowds mean casualties in Vietnam.



HEADQUARTERS SITE—The new USMACV headquarters building, completed in the latter part of the summer of last year, is located on a 23-acre site at Tan Son Nhut. In a sense, it is a small city as it has its own electric power plant, communications, water wells and sewage system. The two-story building contains the offices of COMUSMACV and his major staff officers. (USN PHOTO)



USO's 16 Clubs Serve U.S. Forces

Officially, it is the United Service Organizations, Inc., but by millions of Americans who have worn the nation's uniform, it is called simply the USO, a symbol of service for 27 years.

In the Republic of Vietnam today, there are 16 USO facilities operating in far-flung sites on an average of 12 hours a day. So popular are these clubs that more are planned.

Duty Earns 3 Awards In Vietnam

Honorable service in the Republic of Vietnam wins for U.S. servicemen the right to wear two, or possibly three, service ribbons awarded by the United States and the Vietnamese government.

These awards are the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal and the Vietnam Ribbon. The first two are from the U.S. and the latter from the Vietnamese.

Criteria for the award of these include:

The National Defense Service Medal (NDSM) has been awarded to everyone serving honorably on active duty since Dec. 31, 1960, except for those on active duty for brief periods of time.

OLC Authorized

Those on active duty between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954, the period of the Korean War, are eligible to wear an Oak Leaf Cluster on the NDSM.

The day a serviceman arrives in Vietnam, he is authorized to wear the Vietnam Service Medal (VSM). It indicates that he has served in Vietnam or its surrounding waters or air space supporting combat activities after Oct. 1, 1965. It is also awarded for certain periods of temporary duty in the combat zone.

The red stripes on the yellow background of the VSM are emblematic of the flag of the young republic.

Campaign Stars

Those who have served previously in Vietnam may be authorized to wear one or more small, bronze campaign stars on the VSM. Currently, the war here is in its fifth campaign.

Each serviceman assigned or attached in Vietnam is authorized to wear a campaign star on the VSM for each campaign period during which he served in Vietnam. Service regulations designate the campaign periods for each of the services.

At the end of six months service in Vietnam, the U.S. serviceman is authorized to wear the green and white ribbon awarded by the Vietnamese government.

It represents the gratitude of the Vietnamese people for those who come to the assistance of their nation.

Proper Wear

Since it is an award given by other than the U.S. government, the ribbon is properly worn after all U.S. awards and decorations an individual may be authorized to wear.

When worn, it must have a small metal device affixed. This device, silver in color, has "1960—" inscribed on it to indicate the year in which hostilities began.

Forming the USO are six nationally known organizations — the YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Service, National Jewish Welfare Board, and the Traveler's Aid Association of America.

In all areas where it operates, the USO functions at the request of the Department of Defense. It is supported by voluntary donations, chiefly through agencies such as the United Fund and Community Chest.

In Vietnam, within local limitations, USO club facilities and services include snack bars and soda fountains. A few have barber shop and gift concessions.

The serviceman will find time to use the books and magazines, writing materials, musical instruments and tape recorders, hi-fi sets and jukeboxes, and games of many types found at these facilities. Some USO clubs also have photo labs, showers, beaches and even nearby postal service.

In the Saigon USO, a jointly operated (commercial-military) overseas telephone exchange functions from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

In addition to the Saigon USO, which was opened in April, 1963, other clubs are operating in Da Nang (4), Nha Trang, Di An, Chu Lai, and Qui Nhon. Clubs are also located at Cam Ranh Bay (3), An Khe, Can Tho, Tan Son Nhut, and Vung Tau.

USO club staffers are professionals who have volunteered for a two year tour of duty in Vietnam. Their specialties cover such fields as recreation, social work, art, drama, history and business.

Entertainment programs at the clubs are planned on a continuous basis in a series of events which include table tennis and card tournaments, jazz shows, quiz shows and movies. Professional and amateur entertainers perform at the clubs on occasion.

Through the national USO headquarters in the U.S. and the USO-Hollywood Overseas Committee, arrangements are made for the frequent tours of the nation's foremost entertainers. Some who have visited Vietnam include Nancy Sinatra, Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Fess Parker (Daniel Boone), Charlton Heston, Lana Turner, Robert Mitchum, and Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. Special Services schedules individual performances of these stars.

USO operations are not restricted to Vietnam in the Pacific Area. Clubs are located at Tokyo, Guam, Okinawa, Manila, Taiwan, Thailand, and Korea.



Volunteer USO entertainers win smiles all around during impromptu show.

BY KEEPING RULES

Key To Good Health Retained

The chief means for staying healthy in Vietnam is the preventive care which each service man provides for himself, according to the MACV Command Surgeon.

Diseases account for approximately 70 per cent of all admissions to military medical facilities. Accordingly, a number of common sense rules for avoiding diseases and illnesses during a tour in Vietnam have been laid down for all men and women with the Armed Forces.

To begin with, all U.S. military personnel must have the following immunizations given at the indicated interval: plague,

every six months; cholera, every six months; smallpox, every year; influenza, every year; typhoid, every three years; tetanus, every six years; and yellow fever, every ten years.

Gamma globulin as a preventive measure against hepatitis is given in accordance with local regulations.

When going on R&R, leave, TDY, or returning to the U.S., all service members should check through their unit dispensary at least a week prior to departure to be certain that their shot records are up to date.

Most of the intestinal diseases may be avoided by following these rules:

1) When in doubt about the condition of water, purify it with iodine water purification tablets or boil it for 20 minutes. Water is safe to drink only if it has been properly treated.

2) Avoid all ice unless positive it was made at a U.S. military facility.

3) Avoid Vietnamese brands of soft drinks except "Coca Cola" and the "BGI" brand with a picture of a tiger on the bottle.

4) Avoid Vietnamese beers except "Bier Larue" and "Export 33".

5) Buy no liquor on the economy even if it has a U.S. or Canadian label.

6) When eating on the economy, eat only well cooked foods which are served hot or fruits which can be peeled immediately before consumption. Avoid salads and ice.

Mosquitoes spread malaria, dengue fever, and encephalitis. Some of the mosquitoes do not hum or buzz and to make detec-

tion more difficult, the bite of some cannot be felt. To prevent the mosquito-borne diseases, the following steps are recommended:

1) Button up collars and roll down sleeves at dusk.

2) Use insect repellent on all exposed skin surfaces.



3) Sleep under a mosquito net and spray inclosed areas with an aerosol bomb.

4) Take the "orange" anti-malaria pill every week.

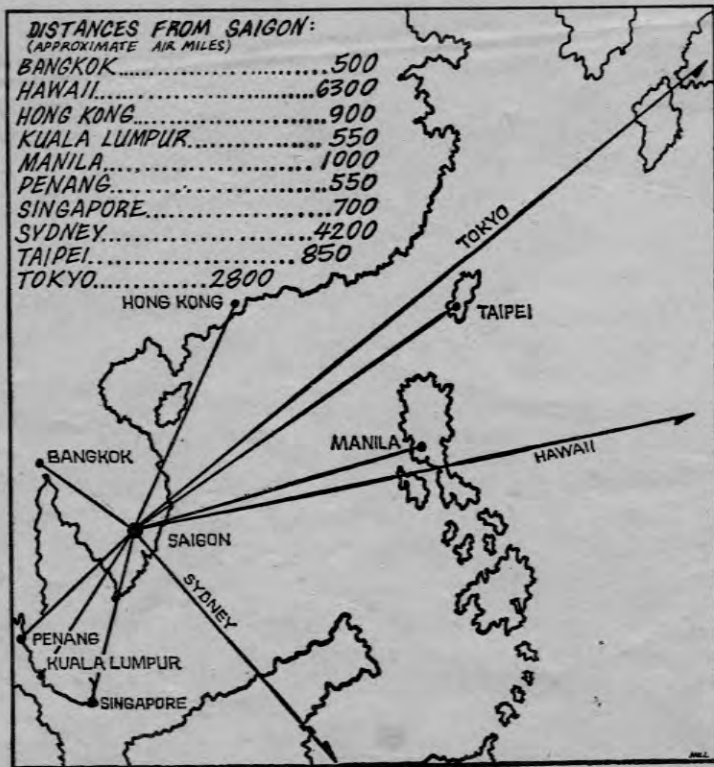
Skin diseases are common in tropical climates. Cuts and abrasions of the skin should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and then bandaged in order to avoid infection. Those who have had athlete's foot in the past should sprinkle foot powder in their socks every day.

Rabies is prevalent in Vietnam and every animal bite should receive immediate medical attention. The animal should be impounded for observation. All pets and mascots must be vaccinated for rabies.



Martha Raye—a favorite on the Vietnam USO Circuit.

R&R Is Mighty Tonic For Troops



For the weary, worn-out serviceman who has been "humpin' it" for seven days a week since his arrival in Vietnam, a chance to change scenery during his tour comes on like a minty tonic on a hot afternoon.

Everyone gets this opportunity through the MACV Rest and Recuperation (R&R) program in which he may travel from Vietnam to one of 10 of the foremost cities of the Far East and Pacific. In addition, he is offered in-country R&R for three-day periods, on a pass status, to one of several beach and resort areas.

The R&R program is designed specifically to take servicemen out of their immediate environment and boost their morale by providing a refreshing break from the demands of their daily chores.

Additional Travel

While essentially a program to reinforce morale, the R&R sojourn also provides an opportunity for each man to see some country other than Vietnam during his tour of duty.

Offering a variety of settings

and opportunities for sightseeing, relaxation and recreation, the R&R sites are located at:

—Bangkok, where nightlife is festive and plentiful, a city in which exquisite jewels and the world's finest silks are sold.

—Honolulu, in the sun-splashed islands of Hawaii where one can meet his wife or family in a setting of swaying palms and inviting white beaches.

—Hong Kong, a free port, where the nightlife dances from plush restaurants to side-street cabarets, a city of oriental magic and mystery.

Pace Is Leisurely

—Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, where the hotels are swank and modern and the pace of life leisurely.

—Georgetown on the island of Penang, a free port with quiet beaches and where the cost of living will match anyone's budget.

—Taipei, the capital of the island of Taiwan, a friendly, inexpensive city, surrounded by green, rolling countryside and situated near sparkling, white beaches.

—Tokyo, the largest city in the world, a center of nightlife and activity, where some of the finest cameras and electronic equipment are sold.

Sydney Friendly

—Sydney, a modern cosmopolitan city of friendly, English-speaking Australians with whom Americans always have felt a special kinship.

—Manila, a paradise of beautiful scenery, rich in lace and intricate wood carvings, modern

assistance of MACV they now have a better reason to support their government and a far greater hope for its success in the years to come.

in design and accommodations.

—Singapore, the old, enchanting city of intrigue, featuring a host of cabarets and restaurants, a city in which goods from all over the world are sold.

The MACV directive authorizes each serviceman one R&R trip outside Vietnam during his 12-month tour. Eligibility for R&R begins after completion of three months of the tour. Those who extend their tours are eligible for another R&R during the extension.

Nine Rules

1. Remember we are guests here. We make no demands and seek no special treatment.
2. Join with the people. Understand their life, use phrases from their language and honor their customs and law.
3. Treat women with politeness and respect.
4. Make personal friends among the soldiers and common people.
5. Always give the Vietnamese the right of way.
6. Be alert to security and ready to react with your military skill.
7. Do not attract attention by loud, rude or unusual behavior.
8. Avoid separating yourself from the people by a display of wealth or privilege.
9. Above all you are members of the U.S. military forces on a difficult mission, responsible for all your official and personal actions. Reflect honor upon yourself and the United States of America.

MACV, Joint Service Team

(Continued From Page 1)

the country to provide close air support to all allied forces engaged in combat operations. The Air Force strikes the enemy's lines of communications, attacking his assembly areas and supply bases. It also provides an extensive aerial resupply capability for use by the widely dispersed group combat elements. This capability has also assisted the revolutionary development effort in providing a means for the rapid relocation of refugees and the conduct of resettlement operations.

Marines Assist

The III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) provides both ground and air combat forces to conduct operations in the northernmost provinces of Vietnam. The Marines also engage in civil operations with Combined Action companies and platoons which work with Regional Forces/Popular Force (RF/PF)

Advisory Effort

Included in the U.S. effort to defeat the enemy is the task of

assisting the government of Vietnam in rebuilding and revitalizing its armed forces. This has been done largely through the assignment of U.S. servicemen in the capacity of advisors, and there are over 8,000 personnel assigned to that type of job at the present. Initially, their primary task was the training of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF), but this emphasis has shifted to supplying and supporting the trained active duty forces with materials and fire support. Advisors are also able to devote a considerable amount of their attention to the paramilitary forces such as the Popular Forces (PF) and Regional Forces (RF). Those forces provide a large portion of the territorial security for the pacification program.

Pacification Program

The purpose of the pacification program is to guarantee to the people in Vietnam the benefits of a free society. The security it provides has made the

farmer and small villager more hopeful and more willing to resist the efforts of the Communists to recruit replacement troops from his family, extort food, and terrorize his community. This resistance has been possible by a new civic pride instilled in the people who are being shown by their government and MACV advisors how to help themselves to a better life. This assistance takes many forms: materials, food, agricultural advice, wells, buildings, roads, educational facilities and medical treatment. With the as-

Tour In RVN Is Challenge

(Continued From Page 1)

that North Vietnam organized and directed the aggression, backed by communist China.

The cadres of guerrilla fighters, saboteurs and assassins who form the backbone of the Viet Cong were specially trained in North Vietnam.

No Room For Doubt

"Had all these (thousands from North Vietnam) crossed the line at once—as the North Koreans did in invading South Korea 15 years ago (in 1950)—nobody in the Free World could have doubted that the assault on Vietnam was an aggression," Mr. Rusk said.

The communists recognize that Vietnam is the testing ground. The North Vietnamese Army head recently referred to South Vietnam as a model of the national liberation movement.

"If the special warfare that the U.S. imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, then it can be defeated everywhere in the world," he said.

In answer to the communist threat, and in support of our

objective of insuring the independence of Vietnam, President Johnson has declared that we will do everything necessary to reach that objective.

Fact Stated

He said, "We will do this to convince the leaders of North Vietnam—and all who seek to share their conquest—of a very simple fact:

"We will not be defeated.

"We will not grow tired.

"We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement."

Despite years of war, political instability and division of their country since 1954, the people of South Vietnam fight on with courage and determination.

The Third Face

These people represent what President Johnson calls the "third face of war in Vietnam," the most tragic and the most hopeful.

"It is the face of human need. It is the untended sick, the hungry family and the illiterate child. It is men and women, many without shelter, with rags for clothing, struggling for survival in a very rich and a very fertile land," the President said.

AFVN's Radio-TV Stations Reach 97 Per Cent Of All U.S. Forces

The American Forces Vietnam Network (AFVN) spans the Republic of Vietnam with informative and entertaining radio and television programming for members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Every day, seven fully operative television stations air many top-rated shows from the United States as well as Armed Forces Information material, news, sports and locally produced shows.

The AFVN television stations are located at Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, Tuy Hoa, Qui Nhon, Pleiku, Da Nang and Phu Bai. They broadcast on Channel 11. A TV translator which televises on UHF Channel 78 is located at Phan Rang. Ships of the Seventh Fleet on Yankee Station also receive the weekly television package from the Saigon TV station.

AFVN Radio broadcasts 24 hours a day from six stations which cover South Vietnam. Presently, 97 per cent of the U.S. Forces here can receive a radio signal with a low cost transistor radio.

The radio stations are located at Saigon (540 KC, 50,000 watts), Dong Ba Tinh (900 KC, 50,000 watts), Qui Nhon (770 KC, 10,000 watts), Pleiku (560 KC, 50,000 watts), Da Nang (850 KC, 10,000 watts), and Chu Lai (830 KC, 250 watts).

Several of the signals are

picked up by ships of the Seventh U.S. Fleet in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Tonkin.

Primary radio network programs originate in Saigon, but the other five stations also broadcast local programming



several hours a day.

The AFVN newsroom in Saigon provides up-to-the-minute news of the war, the U.S. and the international scene every hour on the hour.

AFVN news sources include the major American networks and wire services, the Armed Forces News Bureau in Washington, the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, other military information offices and the Joint United States Public Affairs Office in Saigon.

The mission of AFVN is to provide information and entertainment for U.S. Troops in Vietnam. Both radio and television feature a wide variety of programming in an attempt to satisfy the many different age groups and taste of Americans here.

The Network Headquarters is located in Saigon. The mailing address is APO 96309.

Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

The Republic of the Philippines is expected to continue its effort in the field of civic action with a 2,000 man plus civic action group. The Philippine contribution to the fight against communist aggression has been active since 1964.

Nationalist China has a political warfare group acting as advisors to various RVNAF headquarters and schools. Nationalist China also has a medical assistance team and an agricultural mission in country.

Spain has a military medical mission which operates in a Vietnamese provincial hospital devoted to the health and well-being of the civilian population in that area.