

4th BATTALION 3rd INFANTRY

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WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS

Due to the efforts of an Americal Division unit, villagers in the 11th Brigade area of operation now have 11,000 pounds of salt which they can use when the need arises.

The large enemy salt cache was uncovered recently by a platoon from Company B, 4th Battalion, 3rd Infantry.

"It is the first cache we have found in eight months but one this size makes the wait worthwhile," said Specialist Four Robert Scott (Dayton, N.Y.). The company was patrolling 100 meters east of the Song Ve River when the point element spotted a camouflaged hooch.

The Kit Carson Scout was cautious of the area so the first platoon, point platoon for the company, reconned the area by fire before moving up to investigate the hut. Private First Class Russel Pinardi (Fall River, Mass.) said, "the hooch looked like an ordinary one, except for the plastic covering over the top, but what we found inside wasn't." Inside the hooch was five and a half tons of "rock salt," stored in an area 12 by 20 feet. The storage area started at ground level and angled down to a depth of five feet. Along with the salt was found an aluminum shovel which was used to shovel the salt into sandbags.

The second and third platoons secured the area while the first platoon cut a landing zone so that choppers could deliver sandbags. One squad from each platoon was detailed to fill the sandbags and it was late evening before the task was completed. All that (Cont. on pg. 3, Col. 1)

S5 MEDCAP

The S5 section of a battalion performs a variety of civic actions, and the section of the Americal Division's 4th Battalion, 3rd Infantry has found yet another way to expand its aid to the Vietnamese in its area of operation. It has begun a series of MEDCAP operations in the Minh Long Area. The combined efforts of District, Americal and the United States Special Forces Detachment A-108, is involved in the program to vaccinate approximately 6,000 Vietnamese.

Realizing the possibility of an outbreak of plague and cholera during the "hot season," First Lieutenant Robert P. Kettering, former Battalion S5, began to make plans for a combined operation to inoculate all of the Vietnamese in the Minh Long Area. The Minh Long area was broken down into three segments: Area alpha--Minh Trung Village; area bravo--Minh Tam 1 and 2; and area charlie--Minh Tri Village. The new battalion S5, First Lieutenant Larry Collett replaced Lieutenant Kettering and is now carrying on in his stead.

On 29 April, the first phase in a continuing series began when the 4th Bn., 3rd Inf., gave plague and cholera shots to approximately 1000 Vietnamese Civilians. A total of 13 personnel from the 4th Bn., 3rd Inf., and four personnel from Alpha 108, Special Forces Group at Bato, including two Vietnamese nurses took part in the MEDCAP. The Medical Platoon of the 4th Bn., 3rd Inf., provided the personnel to administer the shots. Doctor Melvin Gorelick, Battalion Surgeon, headed the medical section of the team while Lieutenant Collett headed the public relations section. (Continued on pg. 3, Column 1)

RESERVE TIME IS WAITING

Typhoon Magazine--The soldier leaving active duty after Vietnam stands an excellent chance of fulfilling his remaining Reserve time with no summer camps and no weekly meetings.

Army policy stipulates that no enlisted Vietnam returnee can be involuntarily assigned to a Ready Reserve unit for the purpose of attending weekly drills. Officer returnees may be involuntarily assigned to a Reserve unit, based on unit needs, grade, MOS, and area of residence.

While a call to summer camp is unlikely, it is possible. Enlisted and officer returnees are assigned to the Annual Training Control Group in St. Louis. This pool is used each year to fill Reserve and National Guard units that do not have a full compliment for summer training. Again, the selection is based on unit needs, grade, MOS, and area of residence.

Ninety days after the serviceman is released from active duty the Army automatically places him in the Annual Training Control Group. A questionnaire is distributed to determine availability for summer training.

In practice, most Vietnam returnees will not be called to summer training. Those ordered to do so, however, can be ordered to active duty to fulfill their remaining military obligation if they fail to report.

Every person who is drafted or enlists has a minimum six-year military obligation. For those serving less than that on active duty, the balance of the time is spent in the Reserves. (Ready and/or standby.)

At the end of six years the enlisted man receives his final discharge and his military obligation is complete.

The procedure is different for officers. After an officer has served either two years in the Ready Reserves or in the Annual Training Control Group, he must request transfer to Standby status. And he is not automatically released at the end of six years, but remains in the Reserves unless he submits an unqualified resignation of his commission.

Besides freeing the Vietnam returnee from weekly Reserve duty, control group status offers him another advantage: He is less liable to be recalled to active duty in a national emergency requiring partial Reserve Mobilization. All active Ready Reserve strength must be exhausted before the control group is called. He would be slightly more vulnerable, than those in Standby. But the

Vietnam returnee himself will go into Standby status for the last two years of his six-year obligation.

Vietnam veterans who receive an early out get an additional break. Although they are released from the Army early, they are considered to have spent their full time. A draftee serving 19 months for instance, would not spend four years and five months as a Reservist, but only four years.

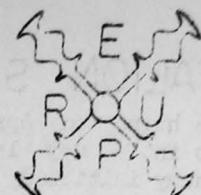
Enlisted Reservists and National Guardsmen who have served in Vietnam also get special consideration. ERs do not have to return to Ready Reserve units but are assigned to the annual Training Control Group the same as draftees and enlistees. Guardsmen with part of their six years remaining revert to state control, but may apply to their governor for release from the Guard. If their request is granted, they become Reservists to complete their six-year obligation.

Some soldiers leaving active duty choose to remain in the Reserves. The soldier retains his pay grade held upon release from active duty, as well as his MOS unless it is changed through subsequent training or as a result of a civilian-acquired skill. Reservists participate in career development programs, have the opportunity for promotion, and are paid for drills and time spent in actual training.

The Army also encourages enlisted and officer Reservists to transfer to National Guard units when vacancies exist.

An enlisted man who has completed active duty, but wishes to serve in the Reserves as an officer, may do so without having to return to active duty for two years. He may obtain his commission either directly or by attending appropriate Army schools. In addition to being qualified for a commission, he must be in a Reserve unit that has an officer vacancy and which will certify that the vacancy will be held until the individual is commissioned.

Reserve obligations are also no bar to the serviceman's traveling, studying or working outside of the United States. A person who goes abroad after leaving active duty is placed in the Standby Reserves until he returns to the United States. Then he is transferred to the Annual Training Control Group for the balance of his six-year commitment. Again, an officer could be assigned to a Ready Reserve unit instead of the control group.



After arriving at the Minh Long District Headquarters, Lieutenant Collett went to the District Chief and received permission to perform the inoculations. The next step was to get the Village Chiefs to cooperate with the inoculation team. Lieutenant Collett said, "It was easy to get the cooperation of the Village Chiefs who spoke over a public address system to their people informing them of the value of the inoculations."

In addition to giving the inoculations the S5 section brought out candy and soap to distribute to the people. According to Lieutenant Collett, "The soap and candy was contributed by the men in the rear and in the field. It consisted of the unused portions of Sundry Packs. The soap was cut in half and unwrapped in order to increase distribution and also to prevent the soap from reaching the black market." Sergeant John Bradley (Covington, Va.), a member of the S5 team said, "The people really appreciate the soap and it has helped to decrease the number of people who are afflicted by skin disorders."

According to Lieutenant Collett, "This has been one of the largest combined MEDCAP operations in our area of operation, with the long range plans of inoculating all 6,000 Vietnamese."

In addition to performing the MEDCAPs the personnel are looking for other ways in which to assist the Vietnamese people. On this day, Lieutenant Collett found out that the Viet Cong had entered a hamlet inside the village of Minh Hiep and had destroyed 47 hooches and killed the hamlet chief in retribution for his failure to cooperate with the Viet Cong. Lieutenant Collett immediately made plans to send the Vietnamese people of the hamlet 1000 pounds of rice and 150 pounds of salt. The salt and rice was taken to the District Chief at Minh Long for distribution to the people. Lieutenant Collett said, "The salt and rice is being contributed to the local villagers as part of a continuing program to return enemy staples to the people and in this case it was given to the Vietnamese people who lost their homes because they resisted Viet Cong demands."

WHEN IT RAINS- CONT.

remained now was to guard the salt overnight so that it could be extracted the next morning.

Tight security was set up around the salt throughout the night. The next morning a Chinook Helicopter "hooked" the enormous cache to FSB Bronco.

First Lieutenant Larry Collett (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), Battalion S5, said, "Salt is a precious commodity to the Vietnamese People. It will be distributed to local villagers as part of a continuing program to return enemy staples to the people."

Practically any job field a man could want may be found in the many U.S. Army Occupational Areas. Within each of these areas is a wide variety of individual specialities. New Army options offer you the chance to enter and train in any one of these interesting fields. You can actually reenlist for the Career Group of your choice or select specific schooling under the Service School option. And if you qualify for an opening you'll get it!

Here are the Occupational Areas, and the number of specialized jobs in each category:

OCCUPATIONAL AREAS	SPECIALTIES
Tactical Operations	36
Missile and Fire Control	
Electronic Maintenance	48
General Electronic Maintenance	45
Precision Maintenance	45
Motors	59
General Technical	51
Clerical	43
Graphics	24
Auxiliary Services	55

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants for reenlistment under this option must meet the following qualifications. (1) Attain a score of 100 or higher in the aptitude area pertinent to the career group of choice and 90 or higher in at least 2 additional aptitude areas. (2) Meet the minimum medical standards required for the career group selected. (3) Prior service or in-service individual must be eligible for reenlistment in grade E-4 or below. (4) Meet any additional prerequisites prescribed for the Army Career group selected. More detailed information on each of the Career Groups can be procured through your Battalion reenlistment NCO, SFC DeLap located at S1.

OLD GUARD

LTC Stanley V. Wielga
1LT David J. Sheehan
SGT Robert Daniels

CO

S1

REPORTER

This newssheet is published weekly under the supervision of S1, 4-3 Infantry, Americal Division APO 96217, as an authorized publication. Views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Department of the Army. AFPS, AFM and command information material used.

TAKE YOUR MALARIA PILL EVERYDAY
MONDAY

BATTALION SUMMARY

At 0835 hours on April 26, Bravo Company was in a day laager position when the enemy initiated contact with AK-47s. During the ensuing firefight, one VC/NVA was killed, one ruck sack, one transistor radio and one green uniform was confiscated.

In the afternoon Charlie Company's first platoon was canvassing an area five and one-half miles east of San Juan Hill when it engaged six VC/NVA who were wearing blue uniforms and were carrying packs and weapons.

Late that morning, April 27, Delta Company was leaving its NDP, seven miles southeast of Duc Pho when it spotted three VC/NVA. The company engaged the enemy at 75 meters and a follow-up search of the area revealed that one VC had been killed. One SKS rifle, one canteen and one poncho was confiscated.

Latter that afternoon Alpha Company's third platoon spotted five NVA swimming in the Song Tra Cau River three miles northwest of San Juan Hill. The third platoon engaged the NVA with M-60s M-79s and M-16s. Following the firefight, a search of the area revealed that one NVA had been killed and one was wounded. Moments later another wounded NVA ran into the fourth platoon and was immediately detained. The enemy soldiers were medevaced for treatment and interrogation.

On the morning of April 28, Alpha Company's first and fourth platoons found three AK-47 rifles lying in the Song Tra Cau River in the rough mountainous region three miles northeast of San Juan Hill.

During the late afternoon a Dolphin from the 174th Aviation Company spotted two VC/NVA, one hooch two tunnels and four water buffalo. During the ensuing engagement two water buffalo were killed but the enemy had scurried into the nearby tunnels and disappeared.

In the early morning hours of April 29, while Bravo Company was securing San Juan Hill, movement was spotted in front of Bunker 18. The enemy was engaged with small-arms and M-79 fire with unknown results.



IG!!

"I'm going to the IG!!"

You have probably heard this declaration not once but many times in the course of your Army Career. But what does the statement mean to you? What is an IG? What role does he play in your life and in the Army? Should you take your problems to the IG or your unit commander.

The Office of the Inspector General was established by George Washington to improve the efficiency of the Army's faltering stronghold at Valley Forge. Today the role of the IG can best be stated as: "To inquire into and report upon matters which pertain to the performance of mission and state of discipline, installation, or activity in which they serve. They will perform other such duties as are required by law and regulations and those which are directed by their commander."

This is what the IG is; he is the Commander's personal representative and delves into every phase of the command to insure that regulations are complied with. As an example, each man is paid a certain base rate plus additional pay. The IG is the man who sees that you get what is coming to you.

But let us first take a look at the Army's complaint system as a whole and see who else is concerned.

Your CO, like every commander of every unit, is charged with seeing to the welfare of everyone in his command. He is vitally concerned with accomplishing all assigned missions. He knows that the only way this can be done is through the dedicated service of every man. This includes you. Your CO knows that personal problems tend to have a negative effect on an individual's performance. Legal Problems can be handled by the Legal Officer, medical problems by the Medical Officer, and even in Vietnam there are Red Cross representatives available to aid you. Probably no other organization has such a variety of people to assist the individual when he needs help.

Oh yes, there is even the friendly Finance Officer to straighten out pay problems.

If after presenting your problem to your commander, you do not consider his actions to be adequate or the problem is of such a nature he or the agency to which you were directed can not solve it; then see the Inspector General.

Once you have been to the IG and completed the necessary paperwork the IG will determine if your complaint is justified. If so, he will see to it that the proper corrective action is taken. If not, he can direct you to other agencies. (Southern Cross)

11 STATES TO HOLD JUNE PRIMARIES

Eleven states will hold primary elections in June to select candidates for the Nov. 3 general elections. They are: California, Iowa, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, and South Dakota--June 2. New Mexico--June 3. South Carolina--June 9. Maine--June 15. Delaware and New York--June 16.

Two of the states--Delaware and New York--do not permit absentee voting in their primaries, but do allow service-men and their dependents to vote by absentee ballot in general election. The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) is used to obtain the absentee ballot.

Servicemen, their spouses and dependents meeting the residency requirements for other states may vote by absentee ballot.

To obtain a ballot, the requirements are:

California: May apply now by FPCA to the county clerk, county of residence. Ballot must be voted and returned to clerk by 5 p.m. the day before the election. FPCA will serve as registration application for those not registered.

Iowa: Send FPCA to county auditor, or city or town clerk, place of residence. You may register by mail by executing the affidavit on the back of the ballot envelope. Voted ballot must reach election officials before the date of election.

Maine: Register for absentee voting by mailing FPCA to Board of Registration or Registrar of voters in city of residence. For absentee ballot, send FPCA to the Secretary of State, Augusta, or to the clerk of the city or town of residence. Ballot must reach election officials before 3 p.m. the day of election.

Mississippi: Must be registered at least one month on or before the primary date to be eligible to vote and at least four months before a general election. Apply for registration application when requesting an absentee ballot. Request ballot by sending FPCA to city or county registrar, place of residence. Only one application is needed to obtain a registration application and ballots for all elections scheduled for the year. Ballots must reach election officials by election day.

Montana: To register, FPCA must reach county clerk, county of residence no later than 40 days before the election. To apply for an absentee ballot, send separate FPCA to the county, city or town clerk, place of residence, in time to be received within 45-day period before the election. Voted ballots must reach the clerk in time to be delivered to election officials before the closing of polls election day.

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FREEDOM'S RELATIONSHIP

BY CHAPLAIN (MAJ) VERNE SLIGHTER

The word "freedom" is perhaps the most treasured term in our language, and in this twentieth century it bids for top place in many of the world's languages.

It needs precise definition, however. A man may have one freedom at the expense of another. By giving up the freedom of speech, a man may obtain freedom of want. By surrendering the freedom of press, an editor harassed by powerful interests may attain freedom from fear. These losses of freedoms may occur, even in lands that boast of their defense of freedom.

True freedom is never freedom to do what you want to do, willy-nilly, but always freedom to do what you ought to do--the freedom to speak the truth as you ought to speak it, the freedom to worship God as you believe you ought to worship him, the freedom to assemble for purposes of justice and mercy. To defend these freedoms may not always diminish fear or want. In East Germany for instance, such a defense may actually increase a man's fear and want.

God is the giver and the defender of all true freedom. Christ said, "If the Son makes you free, you will be free indeed." A man in Christ is free from the guilt and dominion of sin, free from the haunting attacks of guilt, free from the fear of death. And in this freedom he is given the courage to pit himself against injustice, tyranny, corruption, and all the forces that damage and destroy people and societies.

We treasure the freedoms that have been won through long struggle. God give us strength and wisdom to keep them and to transmit them to all peoples.



R&R: HONG KONG

Hong Kong, is perhaps the most beautiful, fascinating and cosmopolitan city in the Orient. It offers the visitor a variegated array of sights, sounds and tastes that has no equal anywhere else in the world. Its the Crown Colony of Asia. The legendary happy hunting ground of the Old China Sailors.

Hong Kong has a fantastic tourist business and that's good for you in terms of hotels. Prices of such luxury inns as the Hilton, the Peninsula, the Mandarin, range up into the light fantastic, but you can rent a room for 12 bucks a day at some of the other excellent hotels.

There are a thousand and one Suzie Wongs. The majority of the Colony's four million people, are of course, mostly Cantonese. However, there are liberal sprinklings of some of the most beautiful Eurasians in the world. Because of the big-beat discos, wild parties and an open flare for living you can meet a wide range of cute Chinese chicks. Competition from tourists you don't have to worry about because 80 per cent of them are above 55 years old.

A good place to start looking for that Chinese chick is at the Ocean Terminal. This is a huge, two-story shopping center where you can shop for either Oriental goods or Oriental chicks. While you are there order yourself some Hong Kong suits, you'll get a fine, form-fitting suit for fifty bucks.

After you have purchased the pearls for Mom and the hundred and one other presents you will surely buy, and dropped them in the mail at the post office in the Ocean Terminal basement, hop next door, and catch the ferry for the island.

When dusk comes head for the world of Wanchai---Suzy Wong's world. You will have fun trying to keep track of how many chicks will tell you that they are Suzy Wong. The hostess will try to keep the drinks flowing to the tune of ten Hong Kong dollars (\$1.50 U.S.). When you figure you've found the genuine Suzy Wong, the next move is to pay her way out of the bar. Don't give more than fifty Hong Kong dollars.

Another good place to shop is at the Cupid's bar on Humphries road. Something meaningful about the whole situation is the fact that it is located next door to the Humphries Hotel. Here you'll find a whole flock of mini-skirted birds who will be more than willing to pour your brew and hold your weary hand--and maybe other things, later.

If you can't make a selection here then skip on up to Carnorvan Road, and set up your night ambush at the Lady Town Bar. If lady town can't satisfy you you never will be.

If you happen to get lost just pick out the nearest policeman that has a red patch under his shoulder number--he speaks English, and you will find that he is courteous and extremely efficient. However, if you are a little danked up, it is best to stay lost until you sober up a little.

If you enjoy dancing, there are a number of fine dancing halls where six bucks Hong Kong (one dollar U.S.) will allow you to dance or sit with a hostess for one "ballroom hour." To you that is 15 minutes, 15 minutes to do what you want to do--within reason, of course. The two largest dance halls in town are the Tonnochy Ballroom, on the island, and the Orient
(Continued on pg. 7, column 1)

SHORTY-SHORT

During your tour in Vietnam there is a point beyond which you become short. Then with a little luck, you may someday become the shortest man in the battalion. That distinction now belongs to Specialist Four Herbert Case, company clerk for Headquarters Company. When you see him you know he is short. One of the few lucky people who has been short ever since arriving in Vietnam.

The men of the battalion call him many things but Shorty is the term that describes him best. He stands 4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall and has four days left in Vietnam. According to Shorty, the thing he likes the least is the fact that people look down on him. But, it wouldn't be long before they will again be looking up to him, because he will soon return to New Hartford, Conn., to run his own construction company. Specialist Four Case said, "I am glad that my tour is drawing to a close, but the experience I have gained over here I wouldn't sell for anything, every man over here is a man no matter what his height."



HONG KONG CONT.

tiful music together with your "date"--alone--you can pay off the house and take off into the night.

Most of the hotels have excellent dining rooms and cocktail lounges. Prices are generally within reason. The San Francisco has good thick, juicy steaks, and the menu at the Princess Garden Restaurant is made for folks with discriminating palates, where over 600 separate dishes are served.

If you want to make for a perfect evening you can make arrangements through your hotel for a private yacht sail around the lower side of Hong Kong island. You will spend the afternoon anchored in a cove alternately swimming sipping cocktails or water skiing. At dusk, the yacht will glide you to the magnificent Tai Pak two-story floating restaurant. Here you and your date pick the fish you want fried for dinner. After dinner, you and your chick cuddle under canvass and cool salt spray as the yacht carries you back to the island.

It is truly the gateway to good times.

AWARDS

During retraining exercises at LZ Bronco, Bravo and Charlie Company took time out to hold an awards ceremony for those individuals who have shown exceptional valor on the field of battle. Retraining is a trying time for the men of the battalion but it tends to enhance the morale of the men and gives them a chance to recuperate from the ever ending hunt for the enemy. The following is a list of the awards.

BRAGO COMPANY

1LT John Gaines	PH
1LT Drew Mendleson	ARC COM "V"
2LT William Gaudet	PH
SP4 Andrew Anderson	PH
SP4 Mike Beobe	BS "V"
SP4 James Depew	ARC COM "V"
SP4 Milton Feebles	PH
SP4 Joseph Filliben	PH
SP4 Arthur Fuller	BS "V"
SP4 Thomas Hobbs	PH
SP4 Joseph Kessler	PH
SP4 John Mishler	PH
PFC Thomas Cafaro	PH
PFC Phillip Girardin	PH
PFC Steven Sorensen	PH
PFC Michael Wojciechowski	BS "V", PH

CHARLIE COMPANY

CPT Judo Shea	BS "V", ACM "A"
2LT Bruce Suffern	BS "V"
SSG Horace Blankenship	BS "V"
SP4 James Adams	BS "V"
SP4 Gary Hougham	BS "V"
SP4 Thomas Mahoney	BS "S", ACM "A"
SP4 David Limburg	BS "V", ACM "A"
PFC Larry Lawrence	BS "V"
PFC Lawrence Phelan	BS "V"
SFC Donald DeLap	ACM "A"

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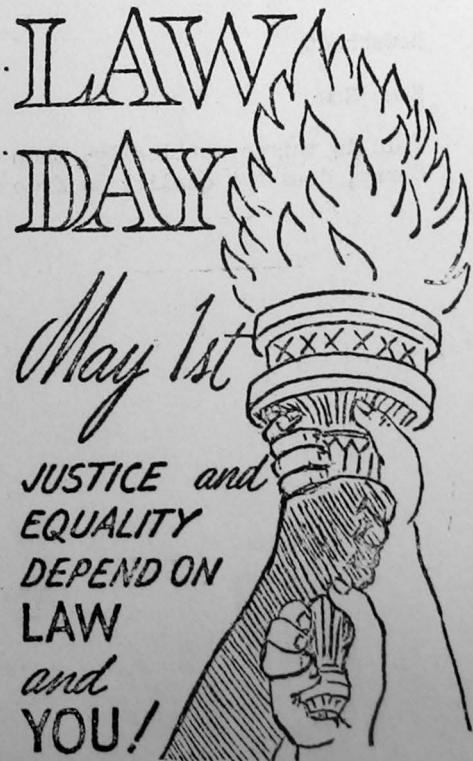
PRIMARIES CONT.

New Jersey: Obtain absentee ballot by mailing FPCA to county clerk, county of residence. If not sure of county or address, send the FPCA to the Secretary of State, State House Trenton. Ballot must reach election officials before the polls close election day.

New Mexico: Mail FPCA to the county clerk, county of residence, to obtain absentee ballot. FPCA must reach the clerk at least 28 days before the election. Ballot must be returned to the clerk by noon the day before election day.

South Carolina: Must register or re-register each year in which they wish to vote. To register, apply by mail to the Board of Registration, county of residence, for "Absentee Registration Card." Complete the card and return it to the board no later than 30 days before the election. To apply for an absentee ballot, send FPCA to county chairman of the political party in whose primary election you wish to vote. Ballot must be returned in time to be received by officials before the polls close election day.

South Dakota: For registration and absentee ballot, send FPCA to the county auditor or city auditor or clerk of the town or township, county of residence, in time to reach election officials not later than 20 days before the election. Ballots must be returned to superintendent of the election board of your precinct before the polls close election day.



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Newssheet

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Fold in thirds vertically, then staple or tape at the edge
Sorry, does not qualify as free mail