



MEKONG DELTA TROOPS RUSH TO THE VIETNAMESE CAPITOL LAST SUNDAY
Coup d'etat attempt fails to materialize as loyal troops make a stand.

The Observer

Published Weekly For The U.S. Forces In Vietnam

Volume III, No 20

SAIGON, VIETNAM

Sept. 20, 1964

Dateline Vietnam THE NEWS IN REVIEW

Small Unit Actions Hit All-Time Mark

Government-initiated small unit actions hit an all-time record of 16,470 last week with 140 operations resulting in contact with the Viet Cong insurgents while battalion-size operations decreased from 80 to 70 with 40 actions making enemy contact. Air sorties decreased this week from 12,350 to 9,650.

Sea and River Forces conducted some 100 operations including three joint operation missions. The Coastal Force reported 250 operations with the search of 4,320 junks and 18,670 persons. Three junks and 10 suspects were detained.

Special Forces To Increase January

The U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam will have 1,300 personnel by the end of January nearly doubling their present strength. Some 700 Special Forces troops are presently serving in 40 camps throughout Vietnam.

U.S. Special Forces have three main missions in Vietnam: border control and surveillance; spreading the Pacification Program in Viet Cong dominated areas and blocking VC logistical corridors such as the Ho Chi Minh trail.

European Nations Promise Vietnam Aid

Roving Presidential envoy Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. ambassador to Vietnam reported to President Johnson Sept. 9 that five nations in Europe have agreed to help Vietnam.

Pledging assistance to Vietnam were Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. Ambassador Lodge said he did not ask the leaders of the nine countries he visited to provide military forces to help in the war against the Viet Cong guerrillas.

Ranger Advisor Killed In Long An

Capt. Richard T. Lynch, (Paoli, Pa.) an advisor to a Vietnamese Ranger, Bn., was killed in action Sept. 11, when the unit was hit by sniper fire from two Viet Cong platoons some 15 miles south of Saigon.

Two Vietnamese Rangers were also killed and seven wounded in the encounter. One Viet Cong guerrilla was killed by the Rangers when the unit counter-attacked.

Voters Urged To Complete Ballot Forms

Designated Voting Officers throughout the command have available for distribution Federal post card applications for Absentee Ballot (SF 76) for MACV personnel.

Qualified voters must promptly fill out the forms and will be furnished the correct address to which the forms must be mailed to and posted not later than Armed Forces Voters Day Sept. 25.

Request for assistance or additional information may be directed to the office of the MACV Staff Judge Advocate by calling ARVN 40733.

(See Voting Feature on Page 4 & 5)

AMERICAN OVERSEAS CAMPAIGN

Fund Drive Kick-Off To Start Sept. 1

The 1964 American Overseas Campaign will kick off its ninth annual fund drive Sept. 30 and will run through Oct. 31 in the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

The fund drive conducted by the American Overseas Committee benefits three organizations operating in Vietnam — the USO in Saigon and Da Nang, Project HOPE and CARE, Inc. — and six agencies including the United Seaman's Service, Inc., American Social Health Association, the American

Army team consisted of Paul Drayton, McFender

al Recreation A. and the International Social Service.

Gen. W.C. Westmoreland, COMUSMACV, has appointed Maj. George J. Foegan, Office of the MACV Surgeon, as the local area coor-

(Continued on page 8)

Coup D'etat Averted By Loyal ARVN Troops

By Ssgt. BOB REID

An attempted coup d'etat by dissident Vietnamese Army generals collapsed Monday morning, less than 24 hours after it had begun, and Prime Minister Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh was restored — along with his government — to power.

The abortive coup was led by Brig. Gen. Lam Van Phat, the former Minister of the Interior, and Maj. Gen. Duong Van Duc, commander of the IV Corps tactical zone in the Mekong Delta.

Early Sunday morning, troops from Duc's 7th and 9th Divisions occupied Saigon and key government offices to begin a supercharged and suspenseful 24 hours.

Khanh, in the meantime was in Dalat as rebel forces took the National Radio Station, with Phat and Duc informing the populace of Khanh's ouster and the establishment of a "Committee for National Salvation."

However, Vietnamese Air Force Commander, Commodore Nguyen Cao Ky opposed the coup, and began rallying loyal forces. Ky closed the Tan Son Nhut airbase, set up defense against rebel forces, and put A1-H fighter bombers loaded with bombs, rockets,

and machine guns into the air in a show of force against the rebel soldiers.

However, not a shot was fired through the tense hours of Sunday afternoon and night, as fighter-bombers continued buzzing the city and parachute flares illuminated rebel positions.

Throughout the night, Ky rallied armed forces leaders, and by early Monday morning, the coup had collapsed and a press conference was called at Tan Son Nhut.

Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor, returning from Washington, hurried his departure from Honolulu, and arrived here early Monday morning.

At the press conference the generals said they had reached an agreement, and "the troubles of yesterday do not exist today." General Duc was present at the conference, as were all other principal military leaders, but General Phat was not seen.

About the same time, the State Department in Washington was issuing a statement throwing support to Khanh, saying "the U.S. deplores any effort to interfere with the government" of Vietnam.

Later Monday, rebel troops had all but withdrawn from the city, to return to "fighting the population," according to generals.

Khanh returned to Saigon Monday afternoon and held a brief press conference at Tan Son Nhut where he applauded the military forces for avoiding bloodshed and called for further unity of the country.

The Observer

The Observer, an authorized weekly publication, is published by the Information Office, MACV, for U.S. Forces in Vietnam and printed by DONG-NAM-A, Saigon.

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Department of Defense or of any of the Service departments. This paper uses the facilities of The Associated Press, Armed Forces Press Service and the news services of the Service departments to augment local news. Mailing Address: THE OBSERVER HQ MACV, APO 143, San Francisco, Calif. Telephone 60174.

COMMANDING GENERAL . . . Gen. W.C. Westmoreland
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, MACV . . . Col. B.L. Baker

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EDITORIAL

Votes Supply Climax To Campaign Drama

Ever hear of James G. Blaine?

He was an American whose name today would be known to virtually every citizen, had it not been for 575 New Yorkers living in his time. In 1884, less than one additional vote per precinct in New York State would have elected Blaine President of the United States. But New York favored Grover Cleveland by 1,149 votes. If Blaine could have garnered half that total — 575 votes — he would have won New York's electoral votes — and the election.

In 1948, President Truman won Ohio by 7,107 votes and California by 17,865. If one voter in only half the precincts in those states had changed his mind, Thomas E. Dewey would have captured 50 more electoral votes, President Truman would have lost 50, and the election would have been thrown into the House of Representatives.

In 1960, the late President Kennedy's national majority was less than one vote per precinct. He defeated Vice-President Richard Nixon by less than 120,000 votes out of the nearly 69 million votes cast.

In 1962, the governor of Massachusetts was elected by 5,341 votes; the governor of North Dakota by 2,007, the governor of Maine by 483 and the governor of Minnesota, after three months of recounting, was elected by 91 votes.

In a recent local election, a mayor in Ohio, a councilman in Arizona, a state legislator in Pennsylvania — all won office by one vote. On Nov 5, 1963, a candidate for city council in Cincinnati, Ohio, was hospitalized on election day and was unable to go to the polls. He lost by one vote.

Now then, what voting-eligible citizen would dare make this statement: "Aw, the heck with it! My vote won't make any difference anyway?"

Whether it's a lever pulled in a booth on election day or a serviceman's absentee vote mailed in beforehand, every ballot counts! Remember that when you cast yours this year. — (AFPS)

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HONOR ROLL

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

First Award w/V.

Capt. Douglas O. Fingles
Sgt. Calvin D. Thompson
SFC Dixie R. Thornton
PFC Johnny D. Ely
Capt. Richard H. Morton
Capt. Kenneth K. Yanamura
Sp4 Alfred H. Mueller
Sgt. Kenneth C. Plummer
PFC Bobby G. Hurt
1st Lt. La Velle M. Foley
CWO Merton R. Fine

First Award

1st Lt. Edward L. Schmidt
M Sgt. Robert W. Jackson
SFC Ralph Rhoden
SFC Arthur H. Welceng
Sgt. Lee R. Rogers
Sgt. Norbert W. Berryment
Sp4 Weldon W. Howell
Lt. Col. Aubrey M. Haines
Maj. Albert W. Singletary
Maj. Louis Stupas
Capt. Neil H. Kempf
Capt. Frederick W. Mueller
Capt. James B. Palcer
Capt. Gary E. Scheuing
M Sgt. Ernest S. Gotthardt
M Sgt. Robert C. Hopple
SFC James E. Cupp
Capt. James S.V. Edgar
M Sgt. Harry F. Jones
Capt. Welton E. Hamilton
Capt. James C. Hendrickson
Capt. Roscoe L. Holt
Capt. Justin A. Holmes
Capt. David C. Williams
M Sgt. James D. Martin
M Sgt. Joseph W. Joly
SFC Leonard P. Alexander
SFC Elias S. Arthur
SFC Williard L. Arnold
Sp4 George W. Opal

Second Award

Lt. Col. William F. Long Jr.
Capt. David A. Harpman
SFC Buckey N. Smith
Lt. Col. Murray G. Jones
Maj. Laneau M. Brigman, Jr.
Maj. Don E. Walden Jr.
SFC William L. Napier
M Sgt. James Young
Sp7 Robert Moore

First Award

Capt. Robert A. Lawson
Capt. Michael H. Hurl
Capt. Jerry R. Matthews
Capt. Stephen P. Stout
Capt. Donald D. Shultz
SFC Groyt W. Sammons
Sgt. Frank E. Gilbert
Sp5 James F. Johnston
PFC Groyt W. Sammons
Sgt. Frank E. Gilbert
Sp5 James F. Johnston
PEC Donald Willow
PFC Luis A. Quinones

PURPLE HEART

First Award

Capt. George C. Wallace
1st Lt. Albert C. Pegueros
SFC Felix L. Russo

GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Sixth Award

M Sgt. Frederick J. Huisenga

ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

Third Award

Capt. Russell L. Huffman

Second Award

Capt. Barrie P. Masters
Sgt. Henry Gillett
Capt. William E. Potts
Maj. John C. Crouse Jr.
Maj. Genous S. Hodges Jr.
Maj. Casilear Middleton
Capt. Albin G. Wheeler
M Sgt. James C. Schober
M Sgt. Keith W. Smith
Lt. Col. Ralph J. Davis
Maj. Donald M. Reese
Maj. Paul W. Sneed
Capt. George W. Johnson
Capt. Spencer W. Redmond

First Award

Capt. Don Masters
Capt. Arnold Martin Jr.
Capt. Harold W. Roeder
Sgt. Kenneth R. James
Sp4 Charles E. Lewis
Sp4 Richard J. Mertes
Capt. Herbert L. Gregg, Jr.
Capt. Herbert W. McKnight
Capt. John L. Johnson Jr.
Capt. James W. Diaz

For Those Who Ask: "WHY?"

By Capt. DON MASTERS, IV Corps IO

Maj. George J. Young, Commanding Officer of the 114th Avn. (Air Mobile Light) Co., stood near the runway waiting for the Chaplain's flight to land. As the Caribou rolled to a stop, the pilot cut the engines. This was the fifth stop on the regular Sunday round of services for the U.S. Force personnel scattered throughout the Mekong Delta.

Catholic chaplain Maj. John T. Calter was the first to step down from the tail-gate of the Caribou.

"Good afternoon Father. How was the flight?"

"Fine, George. What's going on?"

"You mean the troops? It's just a practice alert."

Protestant chaplain Maj. Frank E. Deese joined them on the ground.

"We saw the troops all at their battle stations as we landed. Couldn't tell whether it was for real or not," said Chaplain Deese.

"It's for real, alright." The major stepped on the jeep starter. "Climb in."

"Anything new?" Asked Father Calter.

"Uh huh! . . . Read this," said the major handing the chaplain a letter in a neat feminine hand, just received it yesterday."

May 14, 1964

Dear Officers and comrades of Specialist Bill Cavanaugh:

We wish to extend our sincere thanks for the beautiful flowers you sent our Bill. It helped to ease our grief to hear from all of you whom he held in high esteem. You were his brothers-in-arms and are dear to all of us. We are proud of you. You are carrying on the tradition of American manhood: fighting for the freedom and salvation of the underprivileged of the world.

I am inclosing a check for the chaplain. This money was given by friends who wanted Mass said for Bill and for all the Americans who have passed away in line of duty. We thought the chaplain could use it to help his people over there.

May God bless all of you and bring you home safely.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Dorothy Cavanaugh

Father Calter was still reading the letter as they entered the orderly room. When he finished, he spoke to Major Young. "Have the men seen it?"

"Yes . . . put in on the bulletin board yesterday. But I wanted to show it to you before I wrote Bill's mother."

"It's rarely ever easy to answer letters from mothers."

"True, but not this time," replied Major Young.

They were interrupted by the driver who was to bring Father Calter to the chapel just outside the airfield gate. "It's time to go Father, said the driver, "the alert is over and the men are waiting."

Every Sunday Father Calter conducts Mass at the Chapel of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd in Vinh Long. After the service, Major Young walked back to his office. He sat down at the typewriter and knew what he wanted to say as his fingers started to pound on the typewriter... as he answered Mrs. Cavanaugh's letter,

Dear Mrs. Cavanaugh:

You make me very proud to be an American. I can speak for the rest of the men when I say they feel the same emotion as I, as they read your words. Your faith and courage in the face of the loss of your son is an inspiration to all of us here in the 114th Avn. Co.

I have just given your message and check to Father John Calter. He visits us every Sunday evening to hold services for the men of the Catholic faith. I am sure that you will be hearing from him very soon, and at that time he will let you know how your donation was used.

The men of the 114th join me in thanking you for your thoughtfulness, your concern, and your prayers. Again, if ever there is anything I can do for you, do not hesitate to write to me. May God bless you always.

(Editor's Note: Sp4 William T. Cavanaugh, along with three U.S. personnel, was killed in a helicopter crash 10 miles north of Ca Mau on Apr. 10, 1964. Seven Vietnamese soldiers were also killed in the crash.)



PILOTS EARN SILVER STAR MEDALS — 1st Lt. George D. Wilson (right) and Capt. Walter L. Dixon (center) receive Silver Star medals from Maj. Gen. J.H. Moore, 2nd Air Division Commander at recent ceremonies held at Bien Hoa air base. The two A-1E "Skyraider" pilots were cited for heroism against Viet Cong insurgents on combat support missions. (USAF Photos)

315th Commander Awards Air Medals To Personnel

Danang AB, Vietnam — Twenty-two men of the 315th Troop Carrier Squadron executed a "front and center" here recently to accept the Air Medal from Col. David T. Fleming, commander of the 315th Troop Carrier Group.

The men were: Lt. Col. Winton Christner, Maj. William T. Randall Jr., Maj. Glover Townsend Jr., Maj. Ralph R. Waters, Capt. Ralph E. Hall, Capt. Floyd E. Hargrove, Capt. Robert C. Marks, Capt. Richard L. Schneider, Capt. Barry L. Steigely, Capt. Paul H. Valentine, Capt. Winston E. Whigham, and 1st Lt. Lee Wilson.

Others who received the medal were: TSgt. James J. York, SSgt. James W. Buffkin, SSgt. Robert A. Landgrebe, SSgt. Lucian H. Moore, SSgt. James R. Plavsic, SSgt. Warren D. Riches, SSgt. Harold E. Roberts, A1C Lee Larsen, A1C Howard R. Stelton, and A1C John A. Wilhelm.

Heading this list of Air Medal winners was the squadron commander, Colonel Christner. The colonel now has earned the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters. The squadron has earned 96 original Air Medals and numerous oak leaf clusters since Aug. 1, 1963.

Colonel Fleming, who became commander of the 315th Group last May, has since presented awards to 315th personnel on three occasions. After this ceremony, he said, "These pilots are being recognized

for doing something few other pilots in the world are doing."

To look at the definition of the 315th's mission on paper is little more impressive than reading Webster's definition of a flier: "One who or that which flies."

But to look at the job they are doing in actuality is as impressive as the sensation of flying itself.

This group of airborne deliverymen fly in bad weather or good; they land on short, jungle surrounded pastures, or long, open strips; they fly over miles of dense rain forests, or they fly through winding canyons.

It would be hard to find another part of the world where the conditions are more varied.

Yet the twin-engine cargo plane is a familiar sight to the special forces in the field. The C-123s transport everything from trucks to pigs for the men at remote sights all over Vietnam.

These are just a few reasons why 22 men were awarded the Air Medal and why it can be said, "These pilots are being recognized for doing something few other pilots in the world are doing."

Iowans Send Aid To Delta Hospital

Some 3,300 pounds of much needed hospital equipment and supplies were presented to the Can Tho Hospital in the Mekong Delta by the residents of Grinnell, Iowa. Accepting the gifts was Dr. Robert Norton, chief of the USOM medical team, during ceremonies Sept. 12.

A native of Grinnell, Dr. Norton is a U.S. Public Health Service surgeon heading the Can Tho surgical unit comprising American medical specialists.

The donated materials included six washing machines; four dryers; 720 bed sheets; 300 pillow cases and hospital gowns; and several hundred wash cloths and towels.

Based upon a story appearing in a widely circulated American weekly magazine, the people of Dr. Norton's hometown responded to the hospital's needs by gathering the supplies and equipment for donation.

The shipment was flown to Japan by elements of the Iowa Air National Guard. The U.S. Air Force airlifted the items from Tokyo to Can Tho.

SF Captain Gets Pen Pal Letter

Mail call for military personnel in the Republic of Vietnam is a happy occasion when it produces a letter from home and the family.

Sometimes mail from total strangers is a gratifying experience of lasting value.

One such case happened when Capt. John P. Devers, a U.S. Army Special Forces officer at Nha Trang, received a note from a total stranger telling of a chance meeting with the young officer's family during a trip.

Francis L. Patton, president of Cardinal Foods, Leesburg, Va., wrote: In a turnpike restaurant near Harrisburg, Pa., your son, Bobby, proudly told me you were in Vietnam.

"Your wife, four children and mother-in-law sat a table across from mine. They all seemed so well behaved and happy that I am certain they were very proud of you. It was amazing to see U.S. Representa-

"God bless this letter as you continue to speak for yourself to protect us who enjoy freedom because guys like you cherish the heritage we have in the United States."



WHAT IS IT? — Vietnamese children look into washing machine while a USOM nurse points out the sterling qualities of the Maytag product, one among many gifts donated by the residents of Grinnell, Iowa, to the CanTho Hospital.

Cholera Fighters Honored By Vietnamese Government

By SSgt BOB REID

Navy Capt. Robert A. Phillips, world renowned cholera fighter, headed the list of 28 Americans who received awards from the Vietnamese Minister of Health last Monday for their roles in stamping out a major cholera epidemic here earlier this year.

Also receiving group awards from Dr. Vuong Quang Truong, the Health Minister, were the U.S. Operations Mission, the U.S. Information Service, the Medical Branch of the Military Assistance Command, and the Medical Branch of USOM.

groups, working feverishly in Saigon.

There were no reported cases of the 'El Tor' cholera among Americans during the epidemic which quickly was brought under control and eliminated by mid-August.

Addressing the award recipients, Dr. Truong further stated that, "rarely has any medical propagation been so successful. It also has had a deep impact on the superstition of most Vietnamese country people who still believed that cholera is not caused by bacteria but rather a punishment by the invisible."

Other members of Dr. Phillips' team receiving awards were: Lieutenants (j.g.) M.L. Fitts and J.D. Roslock, Chiefs J.W. Rampsch and H.P. Tantalo, and HM1 P.M. Versage.

Others receiving awards included: Dr. R.Q. Blackwell, LCdr. C. Neave, LCdr. J.W. Fresh, Mr. C.E. Knight, HM1 J.L. Due, HM2 J.M. Cukauskas, HMC W.Z. Koppenheffer, HM2 J.A. Baucom, HMC R.E. Cranford, MM1 P.C. Ambrose, and Mr. J.D. Gillmore.

From the USOM Public Health Division, awards went to: Dr. Emmanuel Voulgaropoulos, Dr. John S. Moorehead, Misses Helen Forest, Margaret Race, Doris Moore, Elizabeth Federer, Ann Fry, Margery Low, and Messrs. Wenceslao Matteo, Robert J. Utzinger and Kenneth Winters.

* BE INFORMED ON THE

Barry M. Goldwater — Republican

SENATOR BARRY M. GOLDWATER, the Republican Party's candidate for President of the United States, is considered by many to be the leading conservative spokesman in the United States.

Few Americans are indifferent to the Senator from Arizona who has seldom left any doubt as to his ruggedly individualistic philosophy. His strong opposition to government intervention in political and economic life disturbs some persons, but to others he is the best hope for preserving the Republic.

Although individuals may differ sharply in their reactions to the Arizona Senator's political and economic theories, virtually all agree on his sincerity.

"In appearance, bearing and personality Barry Goldwater is a complete refutation of the conservative stereotype or caricature," the U.S. magazine *Fortune* once wrote. "He is six feet tall, weighs an unchanging 185 pounds, and carries himself with the easy grace of the outdoorsman he is. His friends, not excluding a number of Senate liberals, find him generous, tolerant, and excellent company.....

"On the platform, he whips on a pair of dark-shelled spectacles, shoves his left hand in his pants pocket, and reads his speech in a totally undramatic way....But his audiences are invariably attentive — Goldwater's sincerity seems to make each individual feel the talk is being intimately directed to him."

The first obligation of a political thinker, Mr. Goldwater wrote in the July 31, 1960, *New York Times Magazine*, "is to understand the nature of man. The conservative does not claim special powers of perception on this point, but he does claim a familiarity with the accumulated wisdom and experience of history, and he is not too proud to learn from the great minds of the past.

"In respecting the individuality of man, the conservative realizes that man's spiritual and material development is not something that can be directed by outside forces. Every man, for his individual good and for the good of society, is responsible for his own development. The choices that govern his life are choices that he must make."

Senator Goldwater's de-

sire to defend the rights of individuals and his fears of government encroachment on these rights have led him to the conclusion that the best government is one which governs least.

Just as the third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, was apprehensive of the powers of the Federal Government, so also Senator Goldwater fears federal power. As a believer in states' rights, the Senator would deny to the Federal Government any authority not specifically granted to it by the U.S. Constitution.

"The conservative recognizes," Mr. Goldwater says, "that the concentration of power in the hands of the few has always been the undoing of those who aspire to the fruits of freedom. Aware of the overbearing evidence of history as to the truth of this postulate, the conservative is fearful of the concentration of power which accompanies centralized government."

The Senator's philosophy has been ascribed to the fact that he comes from a family of self-made men and was brought up in a section of the United States only one generation removed from rugged, self-reliant frontier life.

The Senator's grandfather, Michael Goldwater, came to the United States from Russia in the early 19th Century. He was an itinerant peddler in the wild desert and mining areas of Arizona and California and finally established a general dry-goods store in Prescott, Arizona.

The store prospered and one of Michael's sons Baron, opened a branch store in Phoenix, Arizona in 1895. Barry was born to Baron and Josephine Williams Goldwater on New Year's Day, 1909.

The future Senator attended high school in Phoenix and then came east to Staunton Military Academy in Virginia.

He was at the University of Arizona in 1929 when his father died unexpectedly and had to manage the family stores. He became a prosperous merchant and is still chairman of the board of Goldwater's, one of the largest chains of department stores

in the southwestern area of the United States.

In 1934, Mr. Goldwater married Margaret Johnson, a Muncie, Indiana, girl who was visiting in Phoenix. The Goldwaters have a desert home in Scottsdale, a suburb of Phoenix.

Their oldest daughter, Joanne, is married to a Los Angeles physician and has four children. Two sons are in business — Barry, Jr. with a brokerage firm in Los Angeles, and Michael with a bank in Phoenix. Their youngest daughter, Margaret, was married in June.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Mr. Goldwater joined the Air Force and served as an instructor in the Air Transport Command in the Far East. By the end of the war he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Senator is presently a major general in the Air Force Reserve.

Senator Goldwater entered politics via election to the Phoenix City Council, an office he sought because he felt that if businessmen were dissatisfied with government, they should get into government and raise their voices here.

This same concept motivated him to run for the U.S. Senate in 1952. He was elected, and was reelected in 1958 — a year in which Republicans generally were being defeated in local and state elections.

Senator Goldwater's political ideas have brought him national prominence. On the labor front, the Senator disapproves of the closed shop, or compulsory trade union membership. He would forbid trade unions from engaging in any kind of political activity although he vigorously defends the right to strike as "the only weapon that labor has."

He suggests a staged withdrawal of the Federal Government, perhaps at a rate of 10 per cent a year, from all programs he considers outside its constitutional mandate — social welfare, education, public power, agriculture, public housing, urban renewal, "and all the other activities that can be better performed by lower levels of government or private institutions or by individuals."

A former member of the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Arizonian is a staunch defender of civil liberties. Addressing the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention on July 10, 1964 Senator Goldwater said, "We are all entitled to equal opportunities to exercise our talents and fulfill our ambitions.... There are no first and second class citizens — there are no first and second class rights."

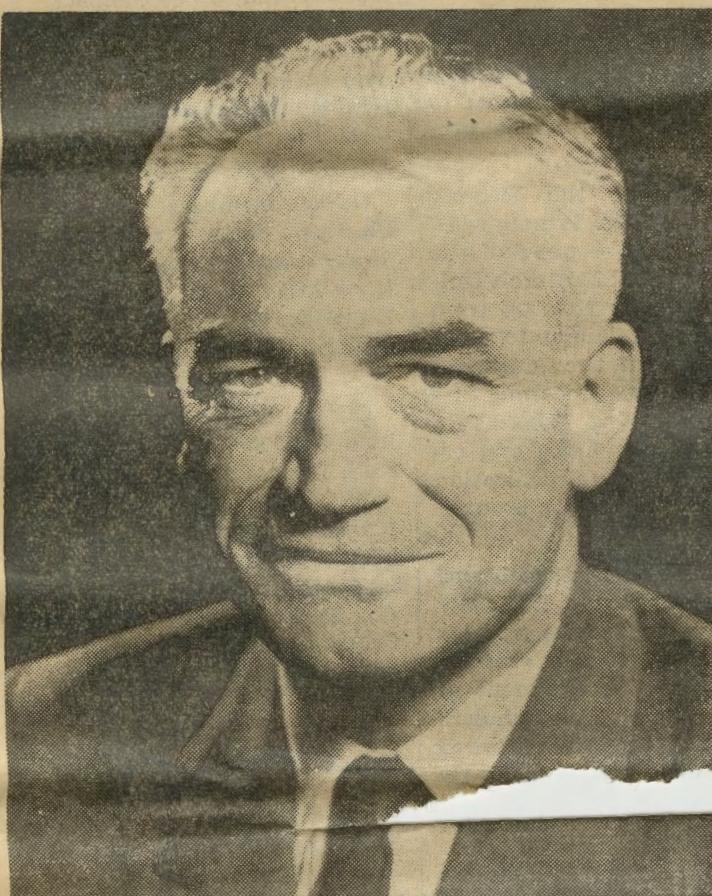
He believes in school integration, and he supported an ordinance recently passed by the City of Phoenix outlawing segregation in public accommodations.

Senator Goldwater stresses his conviction that the problems of equality must be solved by the states themselves without federal interference. It is this sincere and deeply felt belief that certain sections of the recently enacted Civil Rights Law are unconstitutional that led the Senator to vote against this legislation.

Senator Goldwater urges what he calls a "new nationalist position" in the field of foreign affairs. In his opinion, as set forth in his book, "Why Not Victory?"

(Editor's Note : Defense, as well as the services, is placing greater than ever before on the enc of voting among the military. The KANTO PLAINSMAN, States Air Force newspaper in Tokyo, Japan, Materials Information Service and has only in so far as to provide for each candidate. No c been made on the basic fact in the original USIS material.

In order for a voter to and unbiased vote, it is ne each candidate be given a. THE OBSERVER hopes th information may serve to enli military personnel in the c encourage each voter to absentee ballot and vote for date of his choice.)



Senator Barry M. Goldwater

CANDIDATES, THEN VOTE *

Lyndon B. Johnson — Democrat

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 36th President of the United States, assumed office on November 22, 1963, with a vast knowledge of both national and international affairs.

President Johnson has long been an influential member of the Democratic Party. On numerous occasions as a Representative, a Senator and later as Senate majority leader, he demonstrated marked leadership qualities by inducing his colleagues to push through important legislation without longdrawn debates or other parliamentary delays. A Republican Party colleague described him as "an authentic legislative genius."

Under his congressional leadership many important measures were approved. For example, the territories of Hawaii and Alaska were granted statehood, and economic inventory of the United States was authorized, and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were strengthened through additional support from the United States. As a Senator he was among the first to propose that the United Nations consider the exploration of outer space as a major matter. On Jan. 14, 1958, he stated in a public address: "The dimensions of space dwarf our national differences on earth. If we are to win space as an outpost of peace, all men may — and should — share in that endeavor."

He has clearly demonstrated, first in the U.S. Congress and then as Vice President, that he is dedicated to promoting international peace and goodwill. Shortly after he was elected to the Senate for the first time in 1948, he strongly supported the nation's Point Four Program of technical assistance to other nations. Previously, in 1947, as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives to which he was first elected in 1937, he had backed the Marshall Plan appropriations to help the economic recovery of Western European countries after World War II.

President Johnson is known as a hard working American Government official. In July, 1955, as a Senator, he suffered a heart attack which incapacitated

him. But within several months he was fully recovered and returned to his Senate duties with renewed energy. To the period since then are attributed some of the more brilliant successes of his legislative and executive leadership.

Descendant of Texas frontiersmen, Mr. Johnson's interest in public service is hereditary. His ancestors—for three generations—were active in the development and growth of that Southwestern state even before it became a part of the United States. The traditional love of public service runs in his blood.

His father and his paternal grandfather served in the Texas Legislature and one of his paternal ancestors signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.

President Johnson has devoted two-thirds of his life to public service. He was schooled for national leadership at both the state and national level. His interest have been wide — from promoting civil rights in the United States promoting the peaceful exploration of outer space. As Vice President to Mr. Kennedy for nearly three years he was a member of the inner circle that helped steer the nation's destiny both on the national and international levels.

As a legislator and then as Vice President, he worked diligently to advance the cause of civil rights in the United States. In 1957 he piloted through Congress the first Civil Rights Bill in 80 years and three years later he outmaneuvered opponents of another such bill who sought to block its passage by extended debates. His philosophical commitment to equality and human rights is unquestioned among civil rights leaders. He has achieved their respect and a warm relationship which should serve him well on sensitive civil rights problems.

And as President, he can be expected to carry on the work for the betterment of mankind to which he and the late President Kennedy had committed themselves. In March, 1963, Mr. Johnson said he considered his role in enacting civil rights legislation as the most significant issue in which he took part during his long

tenure as a lawmaker.

President Johnson was born in a modest farmhouse in Stonewall, Texas, on Aug. 27, 1908. A serious depression had engulfed the country. At the age of nine he was shining shoes in a Texas barbershop. When he was 15 years old he finished secondary school and went to work on a road-building gang. He worked his way to California, doing any job he could find: elevator operator, car washer, handyman in a cafe. Then he returned to Texas and his roadbuilding job, but he began to think of the future. Education became increasingly apparent as the necessary preparation for a useful life.

Determined to continue his education, he hitchhiked to San Marcos, Texas, and entered Southwest State Teachers College. Funds were scarce, so he took a part-time job as janitor at the college, sold hosiery door-to-door and worked as secretary to the college president. Nevertheless, money ran short and he had to drop out of college for almost a year. During this time he taught school in a small south Texas town.

When he was 22, just three and one-half years after he had arrived at the college, Lyndon Johnson received his Bachelor of Science degree. He subsequently taught public speaking and debating in a secondary school for two years and then in 1931 he launched his career in public service as secretary to a Texas Congressman. During that time he attended Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D.C.

It was in this period that he met and married Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) Taylor, daughter of a Marshall, Texas rancher.

Mr. Johnson in 1935 was named by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as Texas State Administrator of the National Youth Administration. He resigned from that position after two years — when he was 29 — to run for the Congressional seat made vacant by the death of U.S. Representative James P. Buchanan. He defeated nine other candidates to win the contest and in 1938 was elected to a full term.

With the outbreak of

World War II, the 6-foot, 3-inch, 200 — pound legislator became the first member of the House of Representatives to enter active duty. Stationed in Australia and New Zealand, he won the Silver Star for gallantry in action on a flight over enemy positions in New Guinea — a decoration conferred on him personally by General Douglas MacArthur. After serving eight months in the U.S. Navy — with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander — he returned to Congress when President Roosevelt issued an order forbidding national legislators to serve in the Armed Forces.

After five successive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 and five years later — in 1953 — became the Democratic leader in the Senate. Then 44 years old, he was the youngest Senate leader in history.

For the next eight years, during President Eisenhower's Administration, he made himself next only to the President, the most important and powerful man on the American political scene.

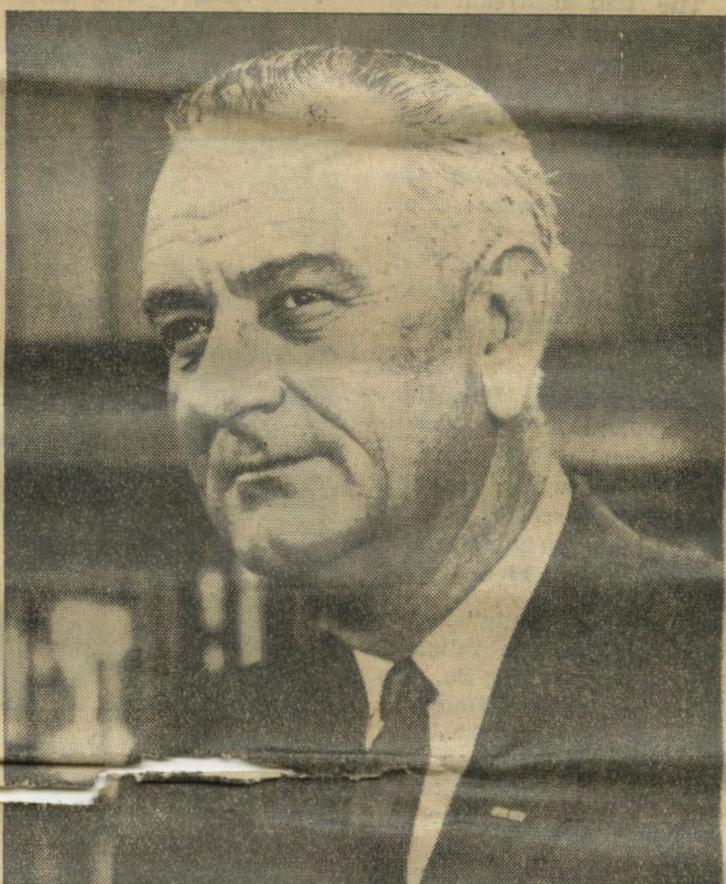
To his friends over the

years Mr. Johnson has revealed a deep understanding of human nature, of the problems of the day and a sense as well as a knowledge of history.

Certainly, few men have become President with such sure knowledge and skill in the art of politics. Few have lived a life so completely in the public service.

Mr. Johnson was re-elected to a six-years term in the Senate in 1954 by an overwhelming majority. His stature as a national leader long recognized, he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the 1960 Democratic Party Convention in opposition to John F. Kennedy. When Mr. Kennedy won, he picked Mr. Johnson as Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic Party ticket for the 1960 election. They campaigned as a team and had since worked as one, Mr. Kennedy as Chief Executive and Mr. Johnson as presiding officer of the Senate, and as Mr. Kennedy's trusted and able assistant.

If it is possible to instruct another on the high duties of the Presidency, Mr. Kennedy gave Mr. Johnson exacting assignments that schooled him for the day neither expected to come.



President Lyndon B. Johnson

U.S. Advisors Initiate Small Arms Competition

Story By SSgt RALPH EDMONDS
Photos By Sp5 RICH LEONBERGER

Tea and cakes with the "Tiger Lady" of Hoa Hao were part of the recent reward 25 Regional Forces trainees received for winning a small arms competition at the Cao Lanh-Tan An Regional Forces Training Center.

The center located on the Plain of Reeds about 80 miles southwest of Saigon devotes a major part of the center's training schedule to achieving proficiency with light infantry weapons.

To build morale and esprit de corps among the trainees, U.S. Army Maj. Matthew W. Busey, the senior camp advisor suggested to camp commandant, Maj. Phan Nhu Hien, a competition in the assembly of small arms among the best men from each unit.

The test included disassembling and reassembling the weapons within a set time limit.

Individual as well as unit awards were made. Top honors went to the 778th Company for compiling the highest total score in all events. In addition to winning the honor flag, 25 trainees from the company were selected to make a special trip to their "hometown" at Hoa Hao on the Mekong River.

The trip upstream took three hours in a junk troop carrier loaned to the camp by the Kien Phong Province Public Works Department. Accompanying the prize winning trainees on the voyage home were: Capt. K.C. Griffith; 1st Lt. R. W. Zailskas; MSgt. R. E. Ballesteroz; MSgt. Fred Snow, and camp commander, Major Hien.

On arrival at Hoa Hao, the visitors were invited to the home of Madame Le Thi Nham where tea and cakes were served. A religious leader, she is known locally as the "Tiger Lady."

The "Tiger Lady" is the wife of the late religious leader Huynh Cong Bo, who founded the Hoa Hao religion on May 18, 1939. Upon her husband's death the Venerable Mother took over the religious sect. Her two sons were killed by Viet Cong in 1945 when 2,000 members of the Hoa Hao were victimized and terrorized by the VC insurgents.

The trainees were then

allowed to visit their families in the village. The U.S. advisors toured the Hoa Hao Shrine, built in 1936 and the Huynh Cong Bo tomb. Several hours later the visit ended with a "quick" 90-minute return voyage downstream to the training center.



UP THE RIVER—Winners of the "honor flag," who garnered the total highest points in the competition ride a junk troop carrier for their special trip to Hoa Hao village accompanied by Maj. Phan Nhu Hien, camp commandant and U.S. advisors Capt. Kenneth C. Griffith, 1st Lt. Roger W. Zailskas, and MSgts. Rudy E. Ballesteroz and Fred Snow Jr.



MACHINE GUN EVENT WINNERS—Pvt. Tran Nhat Lang (center) of the 526th Co. won first place in the light machine gun event posting a time of 50 seconds for disassembly and assembly of the weapon. Flanking the smiling winner are (left) Pvt. Nguyen Van Hue, second place and Pvt. Huynh Van Lam, third place.



TEA WITH THE TIGER LADY—The wife of the late founder of the Hoa Hao religious sect entertains (left to right) 1st Lt. Roger W. Zailskas and Capt. Kenneth C. Griffith, U.S. advisors to the Cao Lanh training center, central committee chief Luong Trong Tuong, and Maj. Phan Nhu Hien, training center commandant. Traditional gift offerings were presented by the visiting soldiers at the ceremonial altar of the "Tiger Lady" in the presence of other religious Hoa Hao elders.



WELCOME HOME—Elders and children of Hoa Hao village happily welcome a 25-men delegation of basic trainees from the 778th Co. and proud owners of the "honor flag" who won the visit to their Hoa Hao home village after winning the small arms competition held at the Cao Lanh training center Sept. 6. The 25-kilometer trip, which took three hours, was made possible through the loan of a junk by the Kien Phong Public Works.

A Message of Praise

Dear General Oden:

I just thought I would drop a line to put down on paper the things I have been thinking. These young pilots of yours are terrific.

You know, we who have a job to do tend to take for granted that those who support us have a job to do and they will do it, regardless. We tend to forget, some times, that they have feelings, fears that are at their heartstrings and nerves.

I shall never forget one of them, the night before his rotation. A formation for decorations, a big party at the club, when the call came in. A Special Forces flight for medical evacuation and ammunition resupply and a Huey escort, which was necessary. None of the new people knew the area, so away he went. The look on his face shook me, but he went, fought well and...

Your young pilots are always ready day or night. Nothing but service lies before them. You should be proud of them, all of them, fixed or rotor. I just wanted you to know you have a satisfied customer.

Sincerely,
JOHN H. WOHLER
Colonel, Infantry
Senior Advisor, I Corps

R & R SCHEDULE

September 1964

Date of Departure/Return	Passenger Check-in TSN	Spaces Available
TO HONG KONG		
** 21-26 September	1000-1030	36
* 23-28 September	1000-1030	36
** 25-30 September	1000-1030	36
* 27- 2 October	1000-1030	36
** 29- 4 October	1000-1030	36

* Passenger stop at Danang. Reporting time Danang personnel 1330 for 1430 departure.

* Passenger stop at Nha Trang. Reporting time Nha Trang personnel 1230 for 1330 departure.



SOLDIER AND FULLBACK

Whether he establishes permanent residence or not, Ernie Wheelwright and the time he bivouaced in the New York Giants football camp will not be easily forgotten.

Wheelwright is a 238-pound fullback, a soldier of football fortune who kicked around the service academies enough to make a name for himself. Entering the Army when he was 17, the 24-year-old Ohioan picked up finesse toughness and weight playing with Army teams against top-level interservice opponents in the United States and Europe.

The last two years he established himself as the Jimmy Brown of service football and press notices filtering back Stateside from Europe drew some professional attention, but not much. Ernie wanted to play pro ball.

What was left, then, was a soldier on his second three-year hitch worried about the draft. This draft — 22 clubs in two professional leagues — nixed him, however. So Ernie decided to ride it alone, took his discharge and along with it the ominous title of "free agent," a fringe classification just short of 4-F.

But, alas, the New York Giants, 1963 champs of the National Football League's Eastern Division, were in trouble in the backfield, specifically at fullback. Ernie breathed new air when the Giants took him on. He repaid their interest by reporting to camp in shape — something a couple of his competitors neglected to do.

Steve Thurlow of Stanford was the Giant's No. Two draft pick as a fullback and Coach Allie Sherman and his staff were betting on him. Still around were Phil King, Alex Webster and Joe Morrison, who have all served time in the fullback slot. So Wheelwright had to pass a stiff exam daily to keep his tent on the grounds.

Under tremendous pressure, Wheelwright got by the first week on physique and a good rookie scrimmage. The next week he showed glimmerings of football mentality to go with his body.

"I try hard to be right," he says, "because these are pros and I wouldn't want to make a mistake around players like these."

Says Sherman: "He has acceleration to get off the ball sharply and pop a hole in time with the block. He has not broken down mentally on the running patterns. He has shown good blocking reaction."

Between hitches, Wheelwright enrolled in college but his scholarship fell through and back to the Army he went. But before he did, a chance to try out with the Baltimore Colts cropped up. Then a rule that prevents pros from signing collegians until four years after matriculation ended the opportunity. As it turned out, because he lost his scholarship he could have beaten the rule, but he says he didn't know that and isn't sorry.

"I was physically okay for the pros then," he muses, "but at 20 a man can be pretty wild. Now I am right mentally, too, for the pros at 24. I think they call for conditioning of the mind as well as the body."

He means self-discipline. "I learned it in the service," he says. The Giants know he's pro material and even if they can't use him, there are several other clubs with fullback problems who are interestedly watching the Wheelwright story unfold.

SPORTS

Last In Three Part Grid Series

Navy Eleven To Push In 1964 For 6th Win Over Army Team

(Last Part — AFPS Football Series, 1964)

Roger Staubach, Paul Dietzel, whoever replaces Terry Isaacson and Otto Graham! With the talents of these four personalities rest the hopes of the 1964 football fortunes of the four service academies: Navy, Army, Air Force and Coast Guard.

At Navy, Coach Wayne Hardin has built his entire offense around a quarterback Staubach, the nation's best. When Roger's jolly, the Navy attack is devastating. But can Roger stay hot for 10 straight Saturdays, especially on that 10th Saturday when the Middies go after their 6th straight over that naughty word, Army?

At Army, the Long Grey Line pins its hopes on the coaching genius of Dietzel, who is out to put the Cadets back on the football map. Can Dietzel take his thin ranks and put together a winning season, let alone achieve a cherished victory over that other naughty word — Navy?

At the Air Force Academy, triple threat quarterback Terry Isaacson is gone, leaving Coach Ben Martin with an almost unfillable hole. How far can the Falcons go against a tough schedule with no proven quarterback?

At the Coast Guard Academy, they don't play the big boys but they play good football nonetheless. Last year Coach Otto Graham directed his charges to an 8-0 season. But with his veterans graduated, can old

pro Otto do it again?

Navy — To go with Staubach, Navy has some of the best individual talent it has ever enjoyed. There's fullback Pat Donnelly, half back Ed Orr and tackle Jim Freeman. However, a few key men do not a season make, and Hardin's biggest problems rests with developing depth to go with his hotdogs.

Army — Dietzel thinks he found a quarterback in the — Rollie Stichweh. He runs well, but his passing is only so-so. Dietzel's line is his brightest spot, although the ranks are woefully thin. Names that will make news are tackles Bill Zadel and John Carber and guards Pete Brauh and Sonny Stowers.

Air Force — Neither Navy nor Army is on the schedule, and it still could be a long year. With Isaacson gone, Martin's attention has turned to the defense, which he thinks will be stronger. It'll have to be. Key defenders are Wendell Harkleroad, Nate Sander son and Bill Lacey. On offense, halfback Rick Szarnota has All-America potential. Quarterback candidates are Dave Backus and Tim Murphy.

Coast Guard — Pre-sea-

son practice for Otto means first things first, which is to find replacements for 10 graduated first-stringers. Team leaders should be quarterback Ed Barret, ends Bob Christiansen and Bill Kucharski and full back Bill Allison.

QUIZ

gue baseball teams derived their nick-names from their sox?

2. What unique baseball situation was accomplished by New York Met pitcher Carlton Willey while pitching against San Francisco Sept. 10, 1963?

3. What two professional football teams will meet Aug. 28, 1964, in an Armed Forces benefit game?

4. What schools did these professional football players attend: a. George Mira, b. Frank Gifford, c. Bob Jencks, d. Sam Huff, e. John David Crow?

5. Besides being a baseball manager and a banker what other profession claims Casey Stengel as a member?

Answer to Quiz

5. He is a dentist.

4. a. Miami (Fla.), b. University of Southern Calif., c. Miami (Ohio), d. West Virginia, e. Toledo, Ohio.

3. The Chicago Bears and the St. Louis Cardinals.

2. Willy pitched to and struck out short, Matty Alou.

1. The Chicago White Sox, The Boston Red Sox, and the Detroit Tigers (so old) and the Cincinnati Reds.

nick-named because of their striped hose; black and striped hose; because of their

and the Boston Red Sox, and the Detroit Tigers (so

1. The Chicago White Sox, The Boston Red Sox, and the Detroit Tigers (so



440-Year Relay Record Broken By Army Team

New York (AFPS) — A U.S. Army team anchored by John Moon broke the record for the American AAU 440-yard relay championship as they won with a time of 10.3 seconds.

In addition to Moon, the Army team consisted of Larry Drayton, Mel Fender and Larry Dunn. The old AAU record of 40.8 had been on the books since 1954.

The new AAU mark (made in Buffalo, N.Y.) will be submitted for World Record consideration.

State Voting Laws Differ

The Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 provided the basis on which individual states could set up uniform laws regarding absentee voting.

But this does not mean that the rules on handling such ballots are the same in every state.

Thus, the District of Columbia sets Sept. 19 as the last day it will accept the Federal Postcard Application for Absentee Ballot (SF 76), while some states require only that the card be received in time for the ballot to be sent to the voter, marked, and returned before the general election.

Here are the various deadlines for receipt of Form SF 76 and the completed ballot. Spaces marked by stars mean that the applicant must allow sufficient mailing time for the ballot to be returned by the date established in the second column.

STATE	SF 76 Accepted Not Later Than	Ballot Must Be Returned To State Not Later Than
Alabama	Oct. 30	Nov. 3
Alaska	Oct. 31	Nov. 3
Arizona	Oct. 2	Nov. 3, 6 p.m.
Arkansas	★ ★	Nov. 3, 6:30 p.m.
California	★ ★	Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
Delaware	Oct. 20	Nov. 3, 5 p.m.
Dist. of Columbia	Sept. 19	Nov. 3, 12 p.m.
Florida	Oct. 30, 5 p.m.	Nov. 3, 8 p.m.
Georgia	★ ★	Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
Hawaii	Oct. 25	Nov. 3, before polls close
Idaho	★ ★	Nov. 2
Illinois	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Indiana	Oct. 3	Nov. 3
Iowa	★ ★	Nov. 3, 6 p.m.
Kansas	★ ★	Nov. 2
Kentucky	Oct. 14	Nov. 3, before polls close
Louisiana	Oct. 27	Nov. 3
Maine	★ ★	Nov. 3, 5 p.m.
Maryland	Oct. 24	Nov. 3, before polls close
Massachusetts	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Michigan	Oct. 31, 2 p.m.	Nov. 3, before polls close
Minnesota	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Mississippi	★ ★	Nov. 3
Missouri	★ ★	Nov. 4, 6 p.m.
Montana	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Nebraska	★ ★	Postmarked not later than midnight Nov. 2
Nevada	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.	Nov. 3, before polls close
New Hampshire	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
New Jersey	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
New Mexico	★ ★	Nov. 2, 12 noon
New York	Set by state legislature annually, usually 10 days before election	Nov. 2, 12 noon
North Carolina	★ ★	Oct. 31, 12 noon
North Dakota	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
Ohio	Oct. 31, 12 noon	Nov. 3, 12 noon
Oklahoma	★ ★	Oct. 30, 5 p.m.
Oregon	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Pennsylvania	★ ★	Nov. 3
Rhode Island	Oct. 13, 5 p.m.	Nov. 3, 9 p.m.
South Carolina	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
South Dakota	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Tennessee	Oct. 29	Nov. 3, 10 a.m.
Texas	Oct. 30	Nov. 2, 12 midnight
Utah	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Vermont	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Virginia	★ ★	Nov. 3, before polls close
Washington	★ ★	Must be voted not later than Nov. 3 (affidavit date)
West Virginia	Oct. 31	Nov. 3, before polls close
Wisconsin	After name and address on file, ballots mailed automatically for duration of service	Nov. 3, before polls close
Wyoming	Oct. 19	Nov. 3

▲ Fund Drive

(Continued from page 1)

dinator for Vietnam. Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert is the 1964 National Federal Chairman of the AOC.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a letter to all military personnel and Federal employees overseas, urged full support of the 1964 fund drive. "...The nine agencies that seek your support represent many avenues of American concern in fields of health, welfare and recreational services — for our Armed Forces and other Americans around the world and for the relief and rehabilitation of peoples of foreign countries.

"Their voluntary services are dependent on the contributions of Americans wherever they may be. I commend the American Overseas Campaign to your active interest and generous support."

The USO in Vietnam, under the command Area Executive Eugene C. Schram Jr., has two clubs: USO Saigon managed by Director Frank J. Marlin and Danang USO headed by John W. Crichton.

Acting CARE chief of mission F. J. Farrell reported that CARE presently has a MEDICO team operating in Quang Ngai province. A team of four surgeons and one psychiatrist are working with local Saigon civilian and military hospitals. In addition to the distribution of CARE packages, the agency has assisted in community Self-Help projects throughout the country.

Project HOPE, represented in Vietnam by Dr. James Letsey, has been responsible for training assistance of local Vietnamese medical personnel. The first orthopedic rehabilitation clinic in Vietnam was established by the former Navy hospital ship USS HOPE. The hospital ship is now on its way to begin a year's visit to Guinea from Ecuador.

Plaza EOM Meet Set Next Sat.

There will be a general membership meeting of the

at the Plaza Branch at 2 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 26, to elect three representatives from the Plaza Branch to the Board of Advisors.

All members of the mess, regardless of branch, are authorized to attend. Free refreshments will be served following the election.



LEGION OF MERIT — New arrival to Vietnam Col. George A. Batten (right), receives congratulations from Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, COMUSMACV, after receiving the Legion of Merit at Hqs. MACV Sept. 12. Colonel Batten was cited for his outstanding performance of duty as Deputy Director of Plans in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics at Department of the Army. (Photo by SPC Tony Bermudez)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1-Small dogs	6-Indefinite article
2- unrelated	7-Lair
3-Manufactured	8-N.Y.
12-Ox of	Yankees
Celebes	outfielder
13-Number	9-Nearly
14-Toward the	10-Transaction
sheltered	11-Lampreys
side	16-Harvest
15-Distinctive	18-Part of stove
tone	22-Man's name
17-Standard	23-Twists
19-Vapid	24-Parent
20-Musical	(colloq.)
instruments	25-Female ruff.
21-Lifeless	27-Sunburn
23-Girl's	29-Organ of
nickname	hearing
24- prefix:	30-Man's
before	nickname
26-Communication	33-Fleet of
plate	ships
28-Afternoon	34-Wipe out
party	35-Dwarfs
31-Faroe	36-Unwanted
Islands	plant
whirlwind	37-Perform
32-Large truck	alone
33-Hebrew	38-Fleet of
month	ships
34-Wooden pin	41-Girl's name
36-Hincircles	46-Solar disk
38-Exist	47-Melody
39-Want	49-Soak up
41-Float in air	target
43-Tally	50-Supercilious
45-Kind of	51-Number
bean (pl.)	52-Poem
48-Wanderers	54-Paradise
50-Fruit	55-Foundation
51-Native	56-Writing
metal (pl.)	57-Euphemism
52-Poem	
54-Paradise	
55-Foundation	
56-Writing	
57-Euphemism	

DOWN

1- Strokes	13
2-Single thing	14
3- Perfumed	16
ointment	17
4- Kind of fur	18
5-Garden tool	20
21	22
26	27
32	33
36	37
39	40
41	42
45	46
51	52
53	54
56	57

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