ARMY DIGEST

JANUARY 1970

...Y'KNOW MULDOON I CAN'T GET OVER THE FEELIN' THAT I KNOW THOSE TWO FROM SOMEWHERE!!----

AD RECALL

Beaumont told the gunshot victim . . .

"Your Wound Will Never Heal!"

In one of series on Army contributions to medicine, artist Dean Cornwell portrays Dr. Beaumont treating his patient. Courtesy Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is 1822. At a tiny trading post near the frontier Army post of Fort Michillimackinac, Mich., a musket is accidentally discharged. A .69 caliber slug rips through the body of a 19-year-old Canadian trapper, Alexis St. Martin. The post surgeon, Dr. William Beaumont, finds that the projectile has smashed two ribs, lacerated a lung, torn the diaphragm and left a fist-sized hole in the man's stomach. It's as bad a wound as he has seen in service with two infantry regiments in the War of 1812 and later as a New England doctor.

But the young trapper refuses to die. Even when told that the stomach wound will never heal unless the doctor can operate and suture the stomach wall, he refuses. In desperation Dr. Beaumont fashions a compress as a temporary aid. Ten months later, St. Martin is still alive.

When local authorities take steps to send St. Martin back to Canada, Dr. Beaumont takes him into his home, nurses him carefully back to strength. Dressing the wound gives him the idea that he can actually study the workings of the digestive tract through a "window" in the human body. Eagerly, he goes to work. Even today, with X-rays and other modern methods, the same studies would not be possible. Beaumont's work during the next 11 years will have far-reaching effects for every human who suffers from gastro-intestinal disorders. He observes the digestive actions, withdraws stomach acids for study, even feeds the patient through the hole to observe the digestion of cooked and raw foods.

However, the patient isn't exactly cooperative. When Beaumont is transferred to Fort Niagara, N.Y., in 1825, St. Martin "absconds." Four years later, Beaumont finds him again. Meanwhile, the patient has married and started to raise a family.

Beaumont persuades St. Martin to accompany him to Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien, Wis., and then to Washington, Plattsburg and St. Louis. But still his rebellious patient is a frequent runaway. Beaumont studies the effects of emotional upsets on the man's digestive system. When St. Martin overindulges, he observes the effects of alcohol on stomach actions.

Beaumont retires from the Army and goes into practice in St. Louis where he dies in 1833 as the result of an accidental fall. St. Martin outlives him. Until his death at 83, he refuses to allow any further experiments.

Today, the trading post at Mackinac Island has been re-created as a shrine to the doctor and his work. The Wisconsin State Medical Society has placed a bronze tablet near the ruins of Fort Crawford, and there are plans for establishing a medical museum there. Recently, the U.S. Army broke ground for a new hospital that will eventually replace the old William Beaumont General Hospital at Fort Bliss, Tex. Thus, the name of Beaumont will live on as the progenitor of the host of research pioneers who have worked in the Army since his time—Walter Reed, William C. Gorgas, Bailey K. Ashford, Carl Darnall and others.

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JANUARY 1970 VOLUME 25 NO. 1

COVERS: Bill Mauldin's Willie and Joe of World War II fame and SFC Bill Dolan's Private Muldoon and Top in Vietnam temper the rugged conditions of life in the field with a wry sense of humor, as soldiers always have. By swift strokes of insight and caricature, "Cartoons Lighten the Load" as depicted in the feature beginning on page 60. Back Cover: Other combat artists capture facets of the Vietnamese scene. The Popular Forces defender in the hamlet was painted by SP4 Michael R. Cook, and the doctor bringing healing to the hinterlands, by PFC Samuel E. Alexander. Credits: Cartoons on pages 61-62 copyright 1944 by United Features Syndicate. Reproduced by courtesy of Bill Mauldin.

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.

Photo by Fabian Bachrach

AD WHAT'S NEW

The Honorable John Stennis of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, recently addressed the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point. In this message to all American servicemen, Senator Stennis expressed his confidence and support of all who wear the American uniform. Following are excerpts of his remarks:

"I want you to know that you have many backers and much solid support within the membership of the United States Senate. There are many of us there who consistently give solid support to you and others who wear the American military uniform.

"I hope that each one of you will have the privilege, and that you will accept that privilege, of wearing the American military uniform for a permanent career. First, an active military career is a highly honorable profession. Further, military strength has been essential for our security during our Nation's entire history, and it will continue to be essential far beyond our time. You will have honor, action and reward in a military career.

"From the moment our national independence was declared, the man in the military uniform has been on the front lines, winning our independence and maintaining the security and safety of our people. As a whole he has always operated at a high level of integrity and personal honor. This is as it should be; he will continue to do so.

"In my official work in Washington, individual military officers come and go, but the uniform stays on. It is the American military uniform that I honor because it symbolizes a great profession of honor and integrity."

EARLY RELEASE

Approximately 600 retirement-eligible field grade Reserve officers, who voluntarily extended under the Selective Retention Program and had release dates in FY 71, will be released by June 30, 1970. Action is being taken because of current and contemplated Army strength reductions. Exceptions to the involuntary early out will be made in compassionate and hardship cases and in instances of critical operational need. TAGO will notify affected officers no later than 90 days prior to new release dates. Following additional policy applies:

- promotion lock-ins will still be in effect;
- Selective Retention Program will be suspended during FY 71, and Reserve officers who reach 20-year retirement point during that period will not be offered retention; and
- officers previously granted an exception to policy to remain on active duty to complete 10 years' commissioned service will still be allowed to finish that period.

TAX FREE

Iowa becomes sixth state to exclude resident active duty soldiers from state income tax on military pay. Effective with 1969 returns, all residents in the service for more than six months of the tax year are exempt. Other states with similar rules as of January, 1969: Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan, North Dakota and Vermont.

RANK CHANGE

Term "Staff Sergeant Major" headed out. Following rank designations within E9 pay grade now apply:

- Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA);
- Command Sergeant Major (CSM); and
- Sergeant Major (SGM).

TIME OFFICIAL

"Proceed time" now officially authorized so that no soldier will have to use leave time for clearing and checking into posts. Authorized only in connection with PCS moves, maximum of four days at each duty station allowed.

- Those retiring may also qualify for proceed time if actual travel is involved or when an agency other than his unit of assignment (even if on the same post) does the final processing. Revised AR 630-5 has details.

SPACE CHOW

Moonlanding astronauts of Apollo 12 (and Apollo 11) were provided nine new meat items developed by Army's Natick Laboratories. Unlike earlier tube-encased foods, latest meals were designed to be eaten with a spoon. "Thermo-stabilized wet" entrees include turkey or beef with gravy, beef or ham and potatoes, and frankfurters; "freeze-dried dehydrated" meals include chicken and rice, chicken or beef stew, and pork with scalloped potatoes.

MUSTS

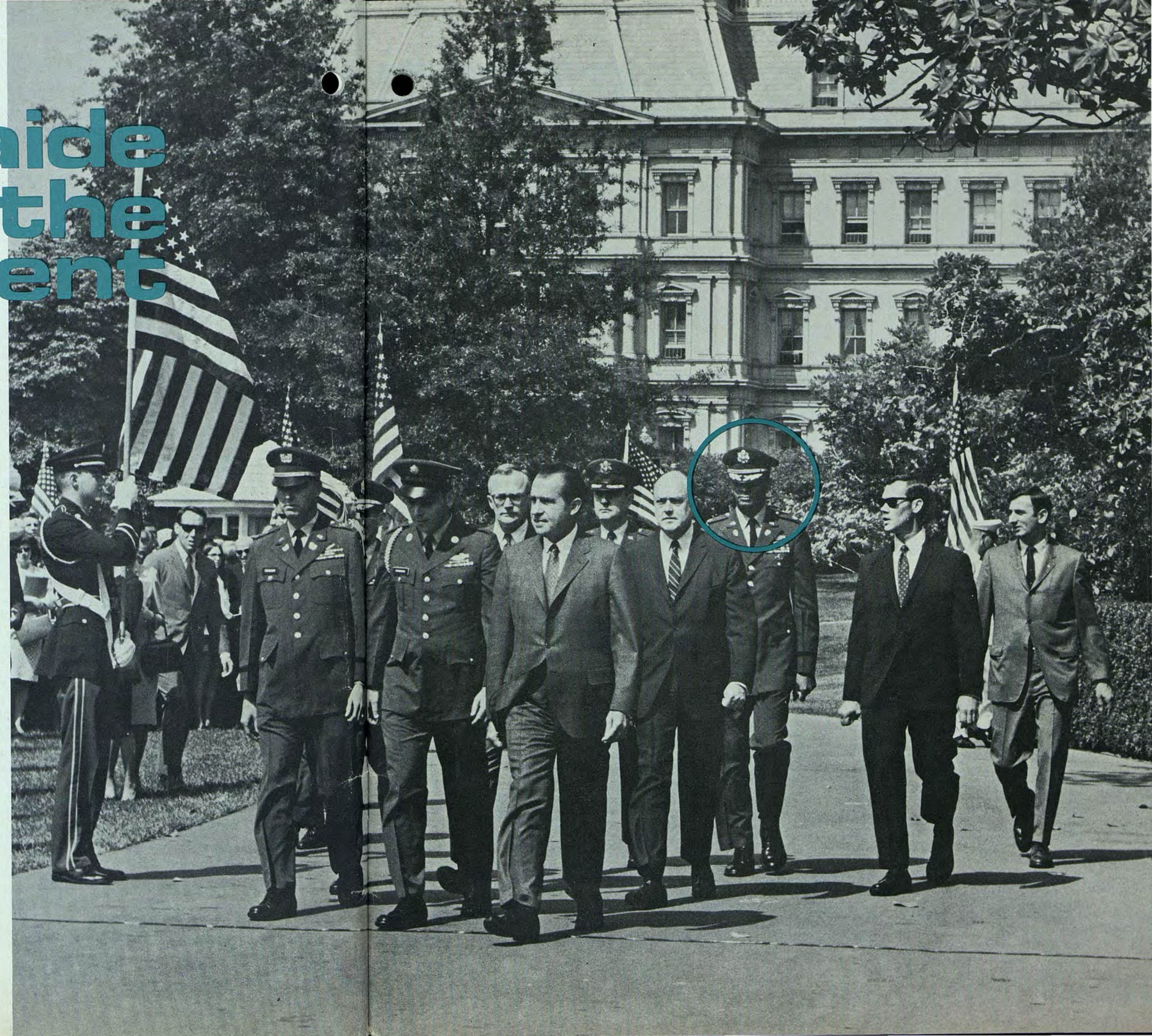
Inflatable hospitals -- Medical Unit, Self-Contained, Transportable (MUST) -- have proved so successful in Vietnam that Army Surgeon General has called for eventual conversion of all Army field hospitals to these units. Changeover of some older medical units outside RVN is expected in 1970, with testing of further improvements underway.

The duty station is the White House.
The assignment:

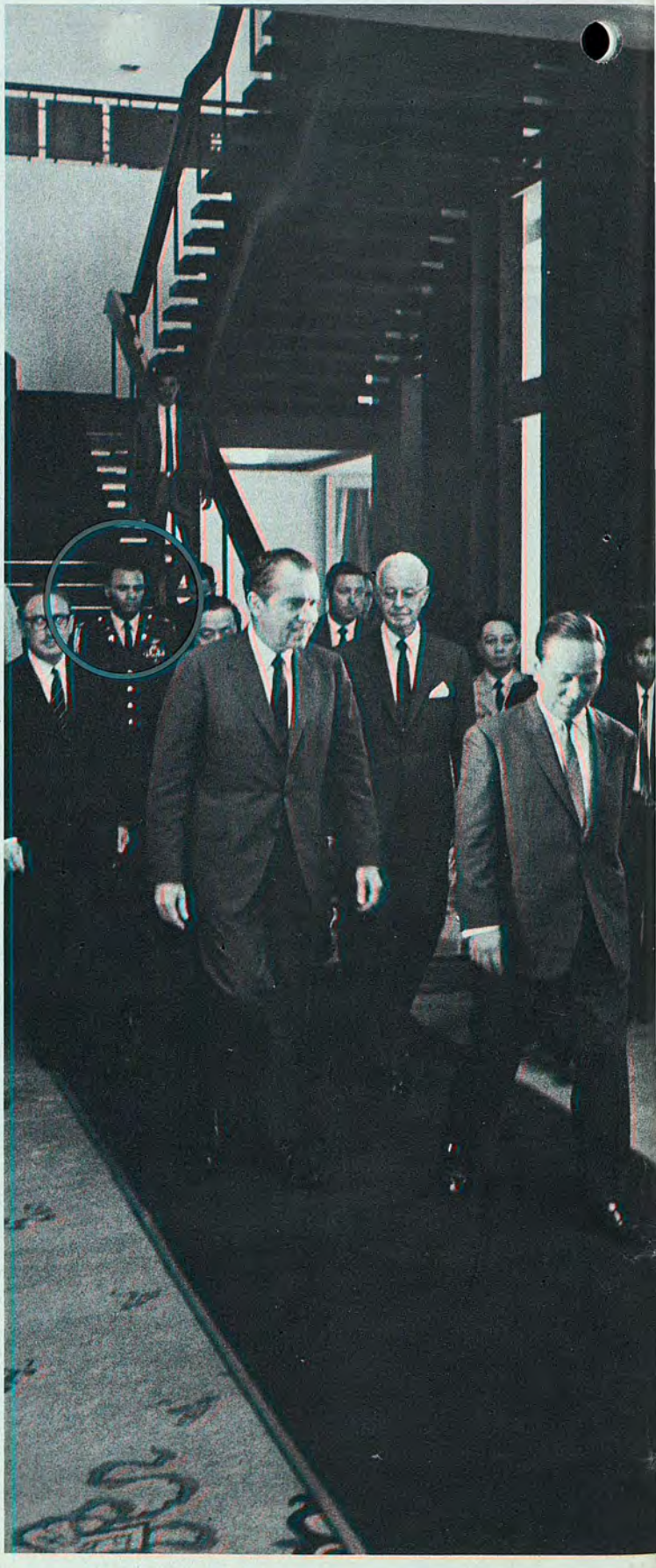
army aide to the President

SFC Chuck Whitmire

From his vantage point, he'll watch diplomacy at work on the highest levels; he'll stand in the limelight that bathes the most powerful man in the world. His is probably the most demanding job an officer can be given, and he'll be away from home so much his family will scarcely recognize him. He'll circle the globe many times in the performance of his duties. But there are few men who would turn down the honor of being the Army member of the Armed Forces Aides to the President of the United States.



Coordinating Medal of Honor award ceremonies at the White House is part of the Army Aide's job.



The Army Aide has circled the globe twice since assuming his post. Above left, he watches as Presidents Nixon and Saragat of Italy confer at a state dinner. He accompanied the President to Vietnam for talks with President Thieu, right.

How do you get the job? You don't volunteer. You can't even ask to be considered. But if you fill a few simple requisites, your name might appear on the list for consideration. You must have served as a battalion commander in combat; be in the grade of lieutenant colonel or colonel (you can't be a general officer); have outstanding efficiency reports for your entire career; have been decorated with at least the Silver Star for valor; have a college degree and be a graduate of the Command and General Staff College.

The present Army Aide to the President, Lieutenant Colonel Vernon C. Coffey, Jr., is typical—a graduate of St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kan., and of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, he won a Silver Star while serving as a battalion commander with the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam. He is tall, articulate, distinguished in appearance. The job, he says, is "the best in the Army, next to that of the Chief of Staff."

From his office in the east wing of the White House, he oversees all Army-supervised logistics required to support the President and the many official functions he must perform.

Colonel Coffey lists 26 specific functions for which he is responsible. These range from setting up for

The Army Aide is never far from the President. Above, he accompanies President Nixon during visit to troops in Vietnam. Below, he is with the Chief Executive for inspection of honor guard in Indonesia.

The Aide briefs the President on wreath-laying procedures during visits to foreign countries. Above, ceremonies in India and Belgium.

The Aide is always present to assist and brief at official ceremonies. Lower right, he joins the President for arrival ceremonies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The assignment has interesting sidelights, too. Above, LTC Coffey joins Presidents Nixon and Ceausescu, watching Rumanian folk dancers perform in traditional costume.

Medal of Honor presentations to briefing the President on how he will lay a wreath on a visit to a foreign country. But none of his duties is more important than remaining at the President's elbow, inconspicuous, and ready to assist him on call.

One of the colonel's duties, and an important one, calls for him to be ready to brief the President in time of emergency. At this time, states the order, he will remain in close proximity to the Commander in Chief; he will establish a command post in the vicinity of the President's quarters to serve as a clearing house for communications; and he will assemble and gather intelligence data for the President's attention.

The awesome responsibilities and frequent travel do not seem to fluster Colonel Coffey. "The system for ceremonies and the routine for setting up the President's itinerary are done so often, it's down to a science now. Honor ceremonies are an example. In a matter of hours, we can have an honor guard and all the trappings ready."

Since assuming his job, Colonel Coffey has travelled around the world twice. He was with the President in Rumania and Vietnam. His trips within the United States are too numerous to cover. All this travel means time away from home. But, says the colonel, "My wife is an Army wife, and really it's nothing more than what she had as the wife of a garrison commander in France."

The duty assignment is for two years, according to Department of the Army. "After this, I hope to get back to the Army," says Colonel Coffey, "—maybe to the War College." AD

LT Douglas Noble

MANAGEMENT

ENGINEERS MANAGERS KEEP TRACK

With more than $160 million in construction being spent annually and some $700 million worth already in place in Vietnam, the U.S. Army engineers have put a unique management organization to the test.

The United States Army Engineer Construction Agency Vietnam (USAECAV) is the newest, and perhaps least publicized, command in Vietnam. Its job: managing the deliberate construction programs of the U.S. Army Vietnam. "Deliberate construction" is that which is planned in advance, and for which appropriations are made by Congress to meet future requirements in Vietnam.

To tackle the monumental construction program in Vietnam, USAECAV has turned to new management tools, in some respects similar to those of large construction firms in the United States. Actual work in the field is carried out by two engineer brigades and by contractors operating under the supervision of the Navy's Officer in Charge of Construction. To keep abreast of all work and facilities which must be maintained, a computer stores information, keeping tabs on all projects and the distribution of engineer troop effort throughout the country.

The diverse engineer programs which must be managed include construction, real estate, and real property maintenance. These make up the three major operating divisions of USAECAV.

Military Construction. Part of this program includes providing engineering design and technical assistance to the constructing organizations. The Engineering Division prepares many designs itself, reviews designs performed by the troops or contractor, provides technical assistance to the troop units involved in complex construction, and checks to assure that the quality of construction is adequate. One innovation: it provides highly qualified engineering and construction personnel by contract to assist in some of the really difficult jobs that engineer troops often encounter. Among these experts are specialists in quarry operations, asphalt and concrete paving, air conditioning, complex wiring, and other specialties with which Army troops may be unfamiliar.

USAECAV is involved in a massive Lines of Communication (LOC) road building program. The work is being done by a multitude of agencies including U.S. engineer troops, contractors, engineer troops of the Vietnamese Army, the Ministry of Public Works, and non-U.S., Free World Military Assistance Forces. Because so many agencies are involved, some single agency must keep track of what is going on; it must plan and schedule, and see that the job is done. USAECAV is that organization.

USAECAV's goal is to construct more than 3,700 kilometers of high-speed roads for tactical movement of troops and to open the country for pacification and economic development programs.

Maintenance. The Real Property Maintenance Division insures that maintenance is carried out on all facilities, from electrical generators to air conditioners. Although the units themselves furnish maintenance through a self-help program, the bulk of real property maintenance is handled by some 21,000 individuals hired by Pacific Architects & Engineers which has employees at some 100 different stations throughout Vietnam. The responsibility for the entire repairs and utilities program, including supervision of the contractor and direct command of various Army utility detachments, is assigned to USAECAV.

Real Estate activities are concerned with obtaining rent-free property and facilities from the Vietnamese government, or leasing facilities from private citizens. Included in this task is management of properties and facilities as well as disposal when necessary. The normal functions of the real estate business are involved: making sure that property is properly utilized and that payment of rent and utilities is made. Long Binh Post is an example of rent-free property; whereas, many billeting quarters in Saigon must be leased for U.S. and Free World troop use. Properties are usually rented on a yearly basis with an option to renew.

The formation of USAECAV in March 1968 opened a new door in management practice for the U.S. Army. By continuously keeping projects on schedule—including a tremendous road building program, rock shipments to the delta for roads, electrical power throughout Vietnam, and many other construction and maintenance projects—this unique command has become one of the best solutions to what was once a management headache for the Army. AD

LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS NOBLE is assigned to U.S. Army Engineer Troops Vietnam.

Engineers manage the many details of massive road building program.

Advance Camp -- KOREA

At the end of the road to Panmunjom, just outside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which still splits the Korean peninsula, a sign reads: "IN FRONT OF THEM ALL." It is the motto of the U.S. Army Support Group (USASG) for the Joint Security Area (JSA). Nicknamed "the Advance Camp," the USASG is a special unit, with a mission unlike any in the Army's history.

The USASG was organized in 1952, during the Korean War, to support the conference negotiations which finally ended in the Military Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953. Following the signing of the agreement, the group's mission was enlarged to provide 24-hour security for the Joint Security Area location in Panmunjom where the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) continue; to provide logistical support for the MAC; and to provide logistical and security support for the Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (also composed of Polish and Czech representatives) established under the armistice agreement.

The Advance Camp is divided into four sections with most of the nearly 300 officers and men committed to maintaining the security of the JSA.

This is the job of the three platoons of the Joint Security Force, a group of specially trained Military Police, all hand-picked volunteers. In the past two years, Panmunjom has often been the epicenter of tension as world attention focused on Korea in the aftermath of the *Pueblo* seizure, the EC-121 incident and the recent accidental overflight of an unarmed U.S. Army helicopter into North Korean territory.

Provocations range from attempts to prevent access to areas within the JSA to threats and actual harassment by stone throwing or other damage to buildings or property. Occasionally, the threats become reality. The MPs must be tough and ready to defend themselves, for "Joe," as they call the North Koreans, will never attack unless numbers are on his side, which can mean 5-, 10- or 15-to-1 odds.

Colonel David Bird, commanding officer of USASG, paints this picture of the Security Force mode of life:

SP5 Michael G. Schwartz
Photos by SFC Jim Stuhler

SPECIALIST 5 MICHAEL G. SCHWARTZ is on duty in Headquarters Eighth U.S. Army, Korea.

American MP, left, keeps watch on newsmen from both camps while, below, others warily eye counterpart from North Korea. Left below, Military Demarcation Line runs through Joint Duty Officers building, as wall sign indicates.

"It is different every day. We use past experience as lessons learned, but responses are different. We are careful not to give Joe a reason to do anything. We shift the men from night to day guard duty weekly, and the platoons take turns on weekends—72 hours of straight duty. When they are on guard, there is no smoking, no radios, no talking—just watching and listening for possible ambush. There is no traffic into the DMZ at night, and at first light in the morning the road is swept for mines.

"A man has to know what to do instinctively. Each man is given responsibility. He is supervised but must be counted on to act by himself."

Lonely Vigil. Checkpoint 3, probably the world's loneliest outpost, is a good example of that last statement. It stands next to the "Bridge of No Return," just south of the Military Demarcation Line in the middle of the DMZ. A North Korean guardpost is located just across the bridge and there are two more between Checkpoint 3 and the next United Nations Command (UNC) guardpost. At night, three MPs manning the checkpoint are alone, except for the telephone and radio over which they make regular reports.

A normal day in the JSA is quiet. Occasionally, there are visits by reporters from the Free World or delegations visiting under the sponsorship of the North Korean regime. Each day there is a meeting of the joint duty officers of the two opposing secretariats, and there is a weekly security officers meeting. At any time, trouble can break out whenever the North Koreans seek to embarrass the Joint Security Force or impress their visitors.

More trouble may be anticipated when there is a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission or of the secretaries to the MAC. There are always many reporters from both sides present, and the MPs have their hands full maintaining security.

Behind the men who spend the long hours on guard, there is an active support group. Headquarters and Service Company, a part of the Command Group of the USASG, provides administrative support, including security, personnel actions, messing and other basic military needs.

Advance Camp personnel also serve as driver-escorts and security personnel for the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and as escorts for members of the UNCMAC staff during meetings. Operating under conditions of constant tension, the men must be prepared to respond to a variety of changing situations. They work hard, and relax when they can. Always, they maintain a physically and psychologically ready stance "IN FRONT OF THEM ALL." ASJ

VA medical aid For Today's Veteran

Charles J. Ashley

Today's veteran, when disabled or ill, can expect a shorter stay and a more rapid recovery and rehabilitation than his counterparts of World War II or Korea, if he is admitted to one of the Veterans Administration's 166 hospitals.

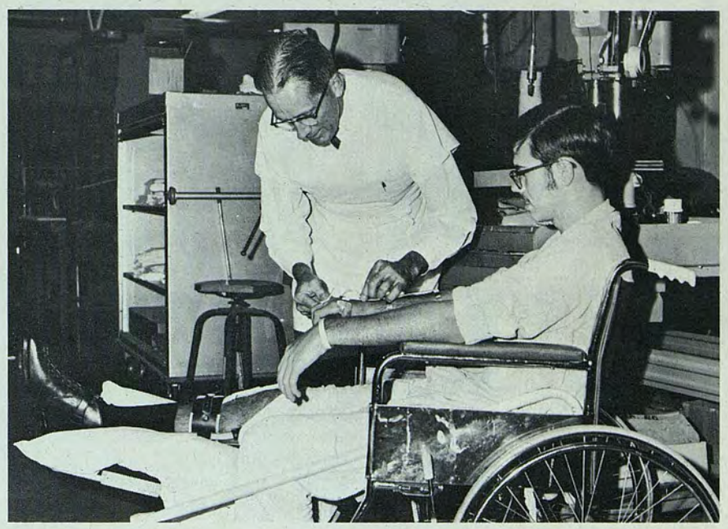
The current emphasis, VA explains, is on expediting the patient's return to life outside the hospital. Newer treatment techniques, better medicines and more pre-hospital and post-hospital care speed recovery.

Nowadays, a veteran due for a VA hospital stay is not admitted and allowed to hang around until "operating day." Much of the preparatory work is done on out-patient visits. Tests and other "prepping" cut down on the hospital stay.

The VA's new nursing homes, restoration centers and other extended care facilities also reduce the time patients spend in hospital beds. Now these beds can be used for patients who require more intensive care.

While average length of stay in VA hospitals is constantly being reduced, the patient load is constantly increasing. However, this care has been provided with no increase in the number of beds available.

CHARLES J. ASHLEY is Information Specialist with the Veterans Administration.



Great strides have been made by Prosthetic and Sensory Aid Service in providing artificial limbs, testing reading machines for blind, and other aids to restoring patients to productive lives.

Increased Workload. Reasons for this stepped-up demand for VA medical care are at once obvious. New programs of extended care allow the VA to make better use of its facilities and open its doors to many who were formerly on waiting lists. Then, too, there is the growth in veteran population as Vietnam-era veterans enter civil life, and this is being augmented by the aging of veterans of America's other wars. The older a veteran gets, the more medical care he needs.

The average ages of living veterans, grouped according to the wars in which they served, were computed recently by the VA as follows:

Spanish-American War	90.3 years
World War I	74.7 years
World War II	49.7 years
Korean War	40 years
Vietnam Era	26.2 years

About one-fifth of the patients in VA hospitals are age 65 and older. Average age has increased with aging of veterans of previous wars and higher admission rates and longer stays that go with aging. The trend is likely to reverse soon as an estimated 10.4 million veterans enter civil life by 1975. VA hospitals are gearing for such change by placing greater emphasis on facilities for treating the acute illnesses more prevalent in younger age groups.

Eligibility. Although servicemen on active duty or in the active reserve, like everyone else, are admitted to VA hospitals in cases of emergency, they are usually taken care of in military hospitals until they are no longer in active service.

To be eligible for admission to a VA hospital, one must have had active service in the Armed Forces of the United States and have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.

Other eligibility requirements, in order, are:

- Veterans with service-connected disabilities needing treatment for such disabilities.
- Veterans with service-connected disabilities needing treatment for some injury or ailment other than that which disabled them, provided beds are available.
- Veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, if hospitalization is deemed necessary. Such veterans, who state under oath that they cannot pay hospital costs elsewhere, will be admitted as beds are available.

World's Largest. The VA hospital system is the world's largest medical care unit with 5,000 physicians, some 113,000 beds and a 17-million yearly patient load.

About 25 percent of all physicians practicing in the United States receive some or all of their training in VA hospitals. In addition to doctors and nurses, training is given to 50 different kinds of allied health personnel from laboratory technicians to speech therapists.

Of the VA's 166 hospitals, 93 are now affiliated with medical schools. VA staff physicians teach in these schools, and the medical students get their intern and residency experience in VA hospitals.

Recent Advances. Today's veteran can look to a shorter stay and improved treatment in a VA hospital because of the tremendous strides in VA medical and surgical research programs.

VA doctors pioneered in tuberculosis treatment, human organ transplants, open heart surgery, artificial kidney machines, Pacemakers (heartbeat regulators), use of drugs in mental illnesses, diabetes, emphysema, cancer and other ailments.

VA researchers shared their many "firsts" with the medical fraternity. "T.B." was one of man's most dreaded killers when the VA, with the aid and cooperation of the Armed Forces, built a team that practically knocked out the disease.

Today, from 50 to 70 percent of those who go to the VA or a family doctor are suffering from an emotional rather than a physical disease. VA early recognized that mental illness is just that and not a disgrace.

Victory in this battle is now more common than defeat. The illness can be erased or at least so contained and controlled that the patient can return to normal living.

VA pioneered in using group therapy in the treatment of the mentally ill. Today, it is widely recognized that a mental patient has the right to go home and get a job and be accepted by individuals and by a group. He has a right to a home, privacy and his own belongings. All this is proving possible.

In surgery, open heart operation and organ transplants are perhaps the most spectacular of VA accomplishments. Organ transplant teams, more often than not, include or are headed by VA surgeons who "double" as teachers or heads of operating staffs in medical centers.

The VA Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service is a new medical specialty. VA first set up CHIRP (Community Hospital Industrial Rehabilitation Program), and now 34 hospitals are discharging up to 13 percent of "handicapped" patients directly to industry and jobs.

Some of the greatest strides in medicine have been taken by VA's Prosthetic and Sensory Aid Service. Veterans are successfully being fitted with artificial legs during the amputation operation. As a result, there is considerably less pain, and walking time is hastened.

A new "instant" artificial hand is being developed. A laser beam cane and a reading machine for the blind are being tested. The recent progress in VA's prosthetic program has caused Dr. Howard Rusk, regarded as one of the world's experts in medical and physical rehabilitation, to commend VA for its work in aiding amputees.

Half-way House. A double benefit accrues from such out-patient care programs as nursing homes, foster homes, domiciliaries and other types of protected environment. In addition to receiving the degree of care needed, the patient is able to gain some measure of independent living.

This so-called half-way house treatment has been remarkably effective in the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients. Importance of this program is evident in the fact that more than half the patients in VA hospitals—and a like percentage in private hospitals—are suffering from mental disorders.

During the 17 years of stepping up this extended care program for patients with mental ailments, some 40,000 veteran-patients have been able to leave VA hospitals and return to useful lives in their communities.

VA doctors attribute this advance to the increased use of tranquilizer drugs, coupled with the extended care programs.

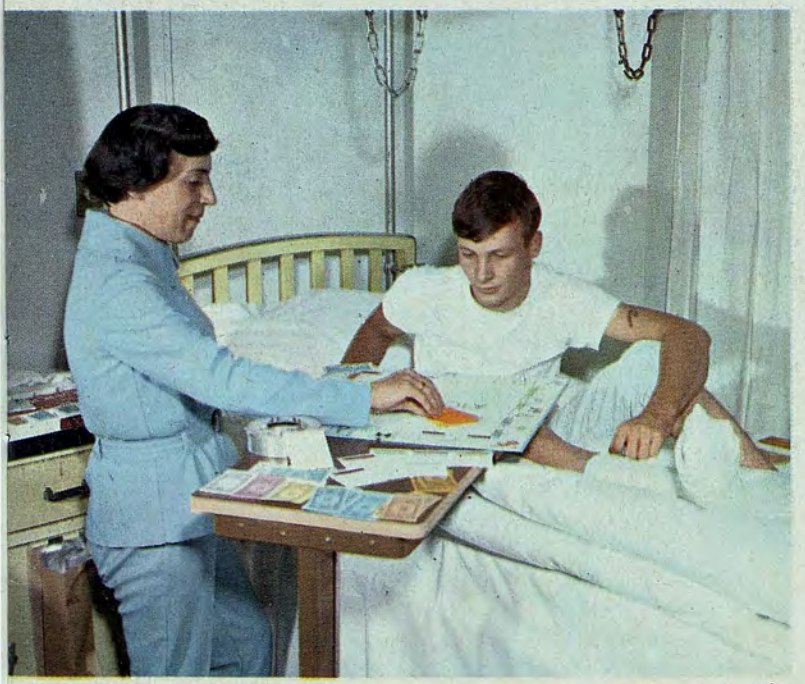
In the field of psychiatry, VA is expanding its alcohol treatment units. Alcoholism is one of the five most prevalent health problems in the United States, affecting four million adult males and a million females. Approximately 20 percent of the psychiatric patients on the rolls of VA hospitals are alcoholics.

A survey of patients in VA hospitals indicated that 16 percent had a drinking problem. A special staff for alcoholism and related disorders has been established to lead a VA-wide attack on the problem. Planning has been approved for the establishment of special units for alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation.

"This will be the Nation's most extensive alcoholism program under one agency, and will help meet the vast national need for facilities for treatment of this major public health problem," the VA states in its most recent report to the President and Congress.

Thus, on a variety of fronts, the Veterans Administration moves to speed the recovery and rehabilitation of veterans with programs that will help elevate the standards of medical care for the Nation at large. AD

Rehabilitation programs include activities such as bowling, painting, playing less strenuous games.



Montagnards Measure Up

CPT David R. Fabian

Just outside Pleiku City in Vietnam is the Highland Junior Military Academy, where each year eager young men travel long distances from their Central Highlands villages, intent upon a modern education.

Highest priority for admission is reserved for sons of Montagnards who have died during combat operations in the Central Highlands. Others must fulfill rigid entrance requirements, including a battery of written examinations and a personal interview.

Graduating cadets become corporals in the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. Six months later, they receive automatic promotions to the grade of sergeant. Then numerous options become available—Officer Training Schools, officer specialty branches, or teaching careers, while serving as ARVN reserve officers.

A curriculum somewhat similar to that of a typical U. S. high school is offered, to include mathematics, science, geography, physics, chemistry and languages.

A typical day begins with physical training at 5:00 a.m. Every Monday morning the students are addressed by the commandant of the academy. Following flag-raising ceremonies, they march to the mess hall for breakfast at 6:30 a.m. Fifty-minute classes are scheduled between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., with military training integrated into the academic program on three half-days a week. Map reading, close-order drill and weapons familiarization are stressed.

In the evening, the cadets complete written assignments, and keep billets and uniforms in good repair. Each night 30 or 40 of the older cadets leave their comfortable dormitory-style billets to keep watch on the school's perimeter. On at least two occasions, the academy has been subjected to rockets and mortar fire, but never have local Viet Cong managed to penetrate the academy defenses.

U. S. Support. In a gesture of friendship, the U. S. 4th Infantry Division has formally adopted the academy. The division artillery's S5 section has shown special interest in the school as part of its civic action program. In November 1967, for example, DivArty sponsored a six-week excursion to Southern California for six cadets. They returned with many new insights into military education and American life.

During 1967 and 1968, the 4th Division provided engineering support for expansion of school facilities. In turn, the cadets, dressed in their distinctive crisp white uniforms and scarlet berets, participated in the Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) as interpreters for medical aid teams.

While on MEDCAP duty, the students explained the benefits of village sanitation and personal hygiene to the Montagnards. They also told their fellow tribesmen about the government's plans for spurring economic development in the Central Highlands, for establishing tribal courts in the province capitals, and for locating Revolutionary Development cadre in the villages.

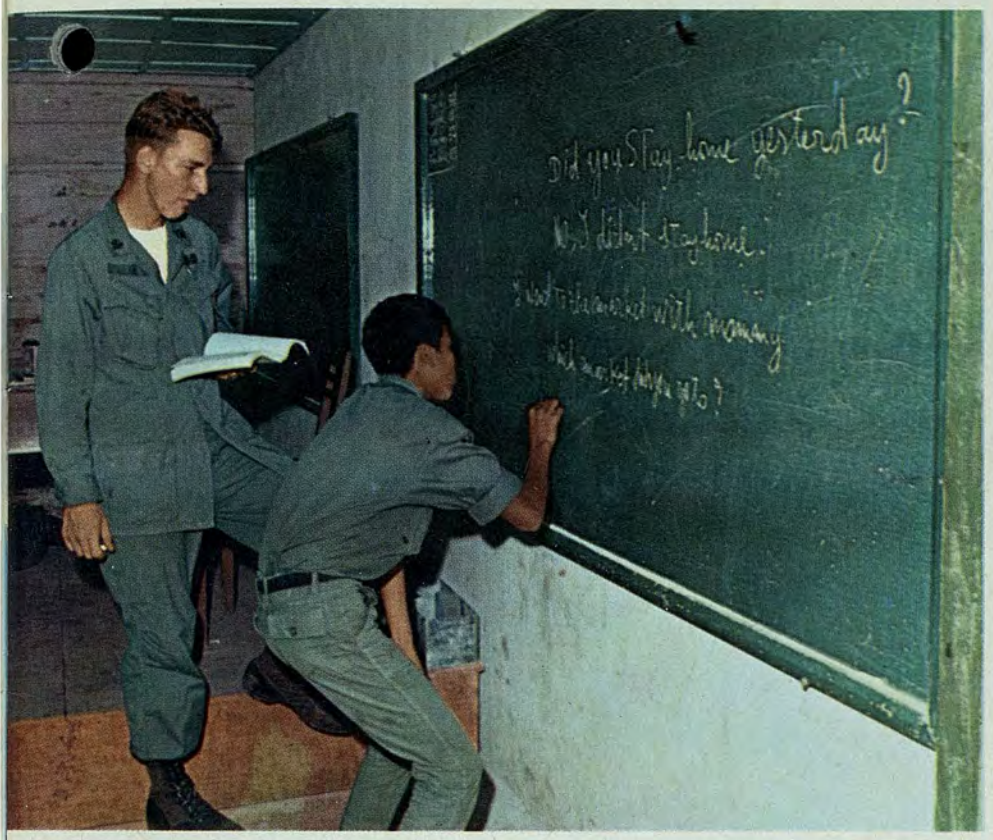
Today, a U. S. soldier of the S5 section serves on the faculty and acts as liaison between DivArty and the school. For nearly eight months, Specialist 4 Frank Sabel of Cleveland, Ohio, has taught English classes for the corps of cadets and ARVN cadre.

How does it feel to be the only American among more than 250 Montagnard cadets? According to Specialist Sabel, it is "wholly self-satisfying."

"The students are very anxious to excel in their studies," Sabel reports. "Too many of them have seen family or friends tortured and killed by the North Vietnamese Army or abducted by the Viet Cong. They realize that they represent a minority group in the republic, and they want to become entirely united with the Vietnamese citizenry. They have discovered that an educated body of citizens is an absolute requirement in the operation of a democracy.

"As the only American in their constant presence, it's up to me to present a good image of the 4th Division and America. Teaching them has given me great confidence, and they trust me." AD

CAPTAIN DAVID R. FABIAN is Deputy Information Officer, 4th Infantry Division.



Like high spirited youngsters the world over, Montagnard lads enjoy sports and games while working hard in classroom and learning military skills.

VIETNAMIZATION:

priority program

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird

When President Nixon assumed the duties of his office a year ago, he faced a dilemma in Vietnam. Little had been accomplished at the Paris peace talks aside from an agreement on the size and shape of the negotiating table. The Communists of North Vietnam refused to engage in meaningful talks and all proposals were rejected by their negotiators as quickly as they were made. The talks were stalemated.

It became increasingly apparent that a continuation of past policy in Vietnam would offer no reasonable solution to involvement there. The new Administration felt that without a change in our objectives, there could be little hope for redeployment of U.S. forces in the foreseeable future. Some speculated that it could take years—perhaps decades.

As weeks ticked by, the announcement of the first substantial U.S. troop redeployment brought to light a new plan with new objectives. It was called Vietnamization.

In an address last fall, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird explained what has been done, what is being done and what is yet to be accomplished in the program. ARMY DIGEST presents excerpts from that address to more clearly define the goals of this new program for our readers.—*Editor.*

"Vietnamization has put some aces in the Free World's poker hand."

Vietnamization is something new. Those who view it as a mere continuation of the program for modernizing the Republic of Vietnam's armed forces are quite mistaken. It is much more than that. The Vietnamization program represents a major change not only in emphasis but in objectives. Troop modernization, until early this year, had the negative goal of partially de-Americanizing the war. Vietnamization has the positive goal of "Vietnamizing" the war, of increasing Vietnamese responsibility for *all* aspects of the war and handling of their own affairs. There is an enormous difference between these two policies.

The previous modernization program was designed to prepare the South Vietnamese to handle only the threat of Viet Cong insurgency that would remain *after* all North Vietnamese regular forces had returned home. It made sense, therefore, only in the context of success at Paris. It was a companion piece to the Paris talks, not a complement and alternative. Vietnamization, on the other hand, is directed toward preparing the South Vietnamese to handle both Viet Cong insurgency and regular North Vietnamese armed forces regardless of the outcome in Paris.

In other words, we felt we could not stand pat with the past. Vietnamization has put some aces in the Free World's poker hand.

Vietnamization embodies much more than merely enabling the South Vietnamese armed forces to assume greater military responsibility. It means, in the Republic of Vietnam, building a stronger economy, stronger internal security forces, a stronger government, and stronger military forces. . . .

By making Vietnamization work, we create a powerful incentive for the enemy to negotiate meaningfully in Paris.

The enemy needs to know that time is not on his side, that the passage of time is leading to a stronger, not a weaker, South Vietnam. . . .

In the Vietnamization program, high priority actions are underway. Let's look briefly at the four faces of Vietnamization: stronger economy, stronger police for internal security, stronger government, and stronger military forces.

● In the economic field, a significant factor is the opening up of waterways and roads for farmers to bring their produce to market and the growing confidence of farmers in using them. In addition, South Vietnamese have replaced Americans in the operation of the civilian port facilities at Saigon and at supply and warehousing facilities in various parts of the country. In the past three years, the Republic of Vietnam has trebled its funding of imports while the amount spent for this purpose by the Agency for International Development has dropped by a third. South

"...a major change not only in emphasis but in objectives."

Vietnam is moving toward restoration of self-sufficiency in rice production. Of course, progress in an economy distorted by war is bound to be uneven. Vietnam suffers from the chronic wartime malady of steep inflation but the government of Vietnam is attempting to face up to this problem with American help.

● In the field of local security, the police force has been expanded and its training strengthened. Partly for this reason, the Viet Cong infrastructure is being weakened and rooted out in many areas. That infrastructure includes the hard-line Communist civilians who control and direct the acts of terrorism, assassination and kidnapings at the local level—as well as the military activities of the local guerrillas and main force units. One measure of success in local security is the extent of the denial to the enemy of the base of popular support he needs for supplies, concealment, intelligence and recruits and, more important, the reduction in terrorist activities which intimidate the population.

● In the political field, progress is measured by the extent of the people's trust in their government. It is at the grass—or "rice"—roots level where we find encouraging signs. Locally elected governments are spreading throughout the country. Self-government has been brought this year to more than 700 villages and hamlets in recently pacified areas, bringing the

U.S. soldiers work with counterparts in Army of Republic of Vietnam, in tasks ranging from transportation to Military Police activities. Center, Vietnamese soldiers in firefight.

total with self-government to about 8 out of every 10. There has been a notable increase in the number of citizens willing to seek local office and hence to face the threat of Viet Cong terrorism which has taken such a toll of local officials in past years. However, much remains to be done. The government of South Vietnam is continuing its efforts to strengthen popular support for their elected government officials at all levels, to improve administrative practices, and to provide better services to people in such fields as education and public health.

The success of the whole Vietnamization program would be jeopardized without progress in the political field. The political system and policies of South Vietnam are not our responsibility, but we are anxious to see them succeed.

● The military area is where progress in Vietnamization has been most visible. We have begun to replace American with Vietnamese troops. . . . We are cutting the size of our forces . . . in Vietnam and, in a related development, in Thailand. Contingent on one or more of the three criteria expressed by the President—progress at Paris, progress in Vietnamization, and reduction in the level of enemy activity—additional numbers of Americans can and will be brought home.

Prospects for Progress. The troop redeployments so far announced have not been made possible by any progress in Paris or by any convincing evidence that Hanoi wants to reduce the level of combat. They have been made possible principally by the improved capability of South Vietnamese military forces. The armed forces of South Vietnam have increased substantially. . . . For more than a year, their ground forces have not been defeated in any engagement of units of battalion size or larger.

These are some of the encouraging signs. But there remains much to be done, particularly in strengthening the economic and political spheres. I don't want to suggest for a moment that everything is going our way, for there are still serious problems before us.

But we are not the only side with problems. . . . Although the controlled press in North Vietnam does not parade criticism of their war effort, we see their problems in other ways. First of all, there are the staggering casualties they have endured numbering well over half a million men lost in combat since 1961. The impact of their casualties on the war effort is compounded by the growing difficulties encountered in recruiting replacements for the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. Add to this recent floods, epidemics, agricultural production difficulties and a sagging economy. Finally, North Vietnam has lost its tough leader of many years, Ho Chi Minh, who served as a unifying symbol of so-called liberation wars in Southeast Asia. We cannot know what effect such difficulties will have in the future course of the war, but we must keep them in mind in our assessments. . . .

I cannot tell you how or when the war in Vietnam

Security Through Pacification

Local security measures renewed prosperity by allowing villagers to work without fear.

As Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird points out, a key element in the Vietnamization program is the establishment of local security that will root out the Viet Cong infrastructure and deny the enemy any base for terrorist activities to intimidate the population.

In one such experimental effort, the 173d Airborne Brigade in the spring of 1969 conducted Operation Washington Green, which committed the entire resources of the brigade to a program of social and economic assistance to the Vietnamese people. Brigadier General John W. Barnes, then commanding the 173d, outlined its objective: "to allow the Vietnamese, for the first time in many years, to live in security in their homes, to farm their fields without fear, to restore their way of life, to send their children to school once again, and to live in peace and dignity under local government of their choice."

The operation was designed to

Sergeant explains intricacies of handling mortar to a Vietnamese soldier.

will end. It has been my policy in office not to make optimistic forecasts; there have been too many of those in the Department of Defense. We are now embarked on a new course that we believe has the best prospect for ending American combat involvement. We shall persist in assisting the South Vietnamese to attain self-determination. We will not abandon South Vietnam. As President Nixon has said,

"Abandoning the South Vietnamese people would jeopardize more than lives in South Vietnam. It would bring peace now but it would enormously increase the danger of a bigger war later.

"If we simply abandoned our efforts in Vietnam, the cause of peace might not survive the damage that would be done to other nations' confidence in our reliability."

determine whether a battle-tested combat unit could adapt its mission from search-and-destroy operations to one of total pacification. Instead of using body counts as a criteria for success, the objective was to bring the four northern districts of Binh Dinh Province, which had been under substantial Communist influence since the end of World War II, under control of the South Vietnamese government, thereby denying the Viet Cong the support of local hamlets essential to their clandestine operations.

On April 15, 1969, the first phase of Operation Washington Green began. Initial emphasis was on upgrading the effectiveness of the local Regular Force and Popular Force (RF/PF) units. Initially, several thousand American troops were assigned as advisers to RF/PF units. American participation was gradually reduced until the RF/PF forces are now able to conduct military operations without American advisers or assistance.

Once local forces were able to establish continuing security from the Viet Cong, the 173d began a program of direct assistance to the people. In the hamlet of Qui Than, for example, North Vietnamese forces had overrun the hamlet, destroyed the church and terrorized the people, most of whom fled the area and resettled in refugee camps. In early May, Vietnamese laborers, with the assistance of the 173d, began rebuilding the church. Today a new school and dispensary serve the hamlet's 6,000 Catholics, who have returned with confidence that the local government forces can maintain local security.

The hamlet of Thien Chanh, once a prosperous fishing village, had suffered an economic decline because of fishing restrictions imposed to eliminate North Vietnamese and Viet Cong infiltration. An element of the 173rd worked out a procedure by which the people can again fish, and the hamlet's population has since swelled from 42 to 2,000.

By the end of the operation's Phase I in June 1969, all 24 target hamlets had been liberated from Viet Cong control, and more than 120,000 persons—some 75 percent of the area's population—had been shifted from VC to South Vietnamese government control. Children were attending schools for the first time in their lives, roads were being used without fear of ambush, wives were going into the hills to persuade their VC husbands to surrender to the government, and the province's economy was back on its feet.

Phase II of Operation Washington Green continues toward its goal of bringing 100 percent of the population in Binh Dinh's northern provinces under control of the government of the Republic of Vietnam.

CAPTAIN OF CADETS FRONT AND CENTER

LTC Robert H. West

In an age marked by war, civil turmoil, youthful unrest and an almost national cult for the "with it" fad, the names of many young men have reached fame or notoriety in the Nation's headlines. The name of John T. Connors is not yet among them.

However, history works at a different pace from the frenetic demands of the daily media. Its pages must record not the fancy of the hour but the contributions of a lifetime, not the act which is momentarily fashionable but the one that is ultimately significant. And in those pages John Connors, and others like him, may yet make their mark.

Connors is First Captain and Brigade Commander of the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA). He was chosen for this position because he exemplifies the qualities of leadership and character embodied in the Academy's long-time tradition of "Duty, Honor, Country" emulated by the more than 3,800 cadets presently in the Corps.

If Cadet Connors makes his mark in history, he has ample precedent to guide him. General of the Armies John J. Pershing, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, General Jonathan Wainwright and General William C. Westmoreland are among the First Captains who have preceded this soft-spoken, 21-year-old cadet from Floral Park, N.Y. But history is not what occupies him now.

"You can't really appreciate tradition or history until you can stop and look back on it," he says. "I probably won't realize the magnitude of this honor until I've been through the whole year. Now I am thinking of the job ahead of me."

As Captain of Cadets, Connors is responsible for the discipline, internal administration, and the supply, training, morale and general efficiency of the Corps of Cadets. His selection was based on his demonstrated all-round qualities of leadership and character. His achievement is due primarily to

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT H. WEST is Assistant Information Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

CAPTAIN OF CADETS FRONT AND CENTER

another trait common to all leaders —desire.

"I think I was chosen not because I had more ability, but because I was striving for the post. Before coming to West Point I always heard how tough it was, how challenging. So when I got here, I wanted to do the best I could in everything I attempted and rise to the highest position I could. My years here have been a great personal challenge."

Career Man. Willingness to accept a challenge was the motivating force which brought Cadet Connors to West Point in the first place. A personal visit and private talks with cadets further convinced him. There is no tradition within his family of career military service. He is the first to attend USMA and when commissioned will be the first to serve as an Army officer.

What made him select the Army as a career? Again, it was the prospect of challenge and the opportunity to test and develop the full range of his talents.

"The diversity of an Army career is one of its major assets. It is rare to find a civilian job that offers the wide variety of opportunities present in the military profession. An Army officer could find himself in several different areas throughout his career—areas that normally would not be open to him as a civilian."

Amidst the turmoil on many campuses nationwide, the Military Academy, predictably, has remained a bastion of order and adherence to traditional values of discipline and diligence. But it is not standing still, and the classwork of Cadet Connors and his fellow cadets provides ample evidence of this change. They work with modern equipment such as a sophisticated computer center, a laser and a lab to manufacture semiconductor devices such as diodes and transistors.

"I feel I am receiving one of the finest academic educations possible," he says. And he needs it. As First Captain he is walking in the footsteps of MacArthur and Pershing. Yet when he leaves the Academy, his footsteps, like those of fellow USMA graduate Colonel Edwin Aldrin, may someday tread on the moon or planets. The Academy's curriculum is designed to prepare the cadets to meet challenges such as this.

Positive Outlook. What about the ferment on other college campuses? Cadet Connors believes it is felt also at West Point but it is expressed in ways consistent with Academy traditions.

"I believe we as cadets are very much aware of the world situation. We are assuming more and more responsibility in running the Corps and want to participate more, just as many students want to run their own campuses. But here the tactics are different. We express our desires through accepted channels, not by violent confrontation.

"I am encouraged to see the number of students in my generation who are taking an active interest in the problems of society. I believe very strongly that each individual is entitled to hold his own views and express them peacefully. This is how progress is made.

"I do feel, however, that many of the people responsible for the disorder and destruction on college campuses are making the mistake of being intolerant of others who have opposing ideas. I do not feel a destruction of the existing political and social structure is the solution to any problem.

"Only positive ideas which strive to make constructive changes will better the society in which we all live."

Cadet Connors is engaged to 20-year-old Mary Ann France, also of Floral Park. He is lucky to be within an easy drive of their Long Island homes. Although he enjoys the glittering social events in the West Point year, he enjoys even more informal companionship and the chance to be just a private individual.

Ultimately, it is these human relationships, with teachers, classmates and others, that will have the greatest meaning for him.

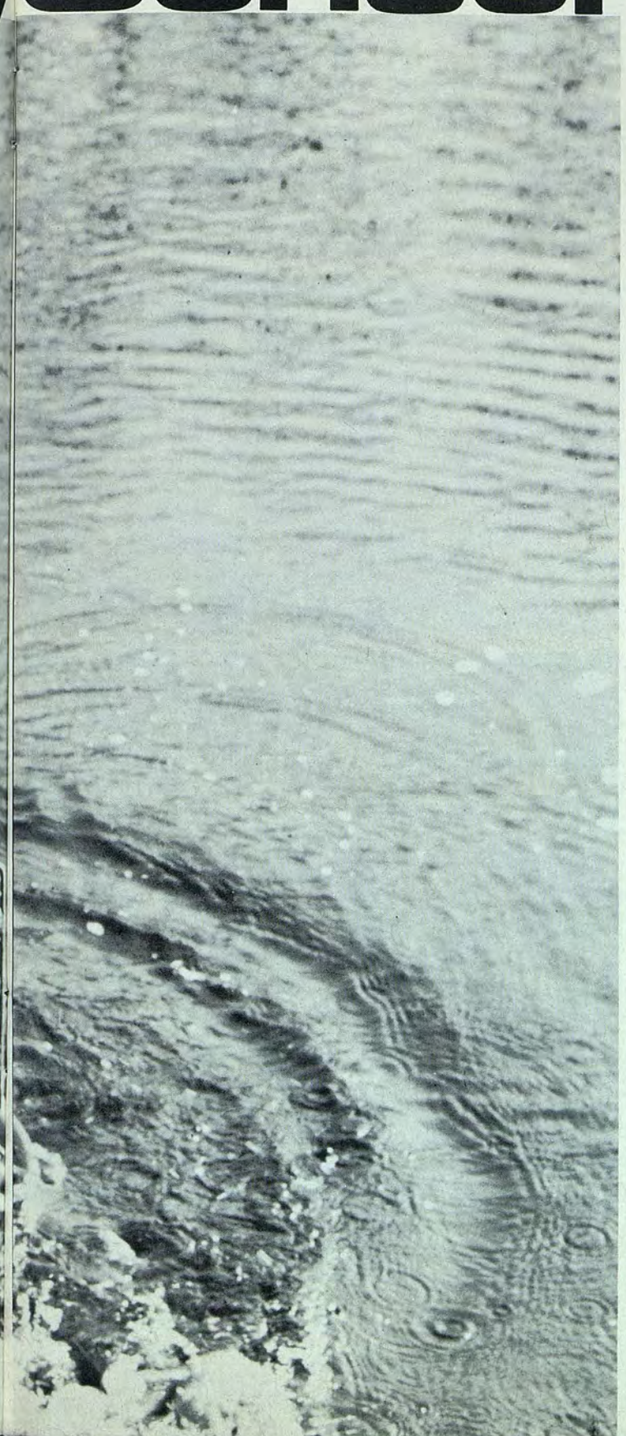
"When most Americans think of West Point, they think of it as an abstract symbol. When I think of it, I think of people." AD

CLASSROOM—Modern management methods, including use of computers, typify instruction at West Point.

SPORTS—Cadet Connors heads from class to playing field, where he is captain of varsity Lacrosse squad.

SOCIAL—He conducts widow of GEN Douglas MacArthur (who was a Captain of Cadets himself) at unveiling of statue to the general. Above, with fiancee, he relaxes at traditional "Ring Hop."

Army Conservation PAYS OFF



Eugene A. Oren

In the minds of many people, Army posts and reservations are expanses of dust and gravel where every flower and blade of grass is ruthlessly crushed by the treads and wheels of tanks and trucks.

The truth is, however, that Army posts are largely covered by forests and range lands operated under multiple-use conservation programs. While the dominant use is military, the Army lands are managed to include recreation and production to the extent that such uses are compatible with military operations.

This conservation program assumes special importance within the 15-state First Army area. Running from Maine to Virginia and west through Ohio and Kentucky, this area is home for 36 percent of the Nation's population and 50 percent of its industry. The pressures on natural resources in this section of the East are critical, and the need for open space is great.

The First Army, with more than 365,000 acres of land, 2,500 acres of water and 300 miles of streams, recognizes its important responsibility to grant maximum possible use of these areas to the public.

To meet this responsibility, multiple-use management programs are developed to improve forests and grasslands in a manner that will enhance the recreational environment for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping and other outdoor recreational activities. Conservation operations are planned to contribute to the well-ordered management of Army installations and to develop and improve natural beauty.

Generally, military members and their families have priority use of Army post outdoor recreational re-

EUGENE A. OREN is Forester in the Land Management Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

sources. However, civilian post employees and the general public participate on a "first-come, first-served" basis.

The Army multiple-use conservation program includes several separate, but closely integrated and professionally directed, resource management programs. These include: land management, which deals with open lands; forest management, which perpetuates productive tree cover; and fish and wildlife management, which includes both open lands and forests as well as waters to assure optimum population of fish and other forms of wildlife.

Each installation has an active Conservation and Beautification Committee, which guides and directs the overall resource management program for the post.

The forest management program has as its prime objective the improvement of wildlife habitat. The 10 professional foresters who work at First Army installations plan their forest improvement and harvest operations to provide a co-mingled pattern of diversified cover that will insure optimum population of game and other wildlife. It is not by accident that the best hunting occurs on the installations with the most active timber harvest programs.

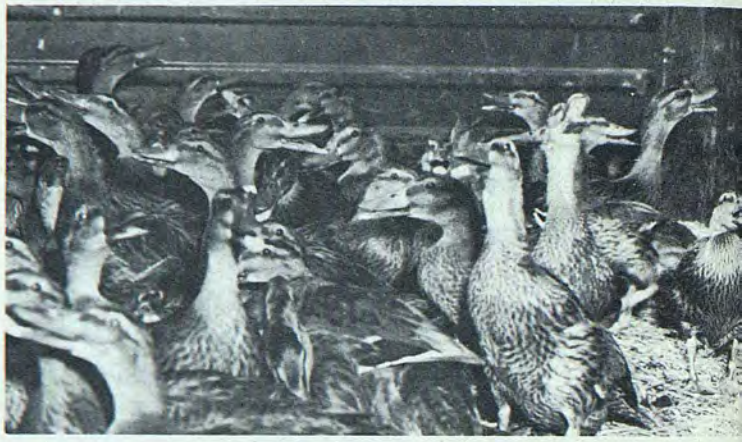
Benefits. During fiscal year 1969, First Army sold standing timber for which local loggers paid $416,000. Each dollar's worth of standing timber contributed an additional $25 to the gross national product, according to reputable economic statistics. The bulk of the timber harvested was cut to provide growing space needed to further develop the value and the beauty of the remaining stands of timber.

In 1968 more than 32,000 visitors hunted on First Army installations and 87,000 came to fish. Another 211,000 participated in camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreation. The hunters who visited Fort Knox, for instance, took home nearly 2,400 deer. The deer herd at Fort Knox numbers about 6,000, and more than 2,000 need to be taken out each year to make certain there will be enough food and cover during the winter months for the remainder of the herd.

Deer and turkey hunting attract large numbers of hunters at Camp A. P. Hill in Virginia. At Aberdeen Proving Ground, in Maryland, the hunting is so heavy that gun club members raise game birds and turn them loose during hunting season to supplement the natural flock.

First Army conservation programs are staffed with professional foresters and agronomists. Professional fish and game managers are made available by state conservation organizations and the Department of Interior.

If Army posts and reservations are not widely advertised as nature's wonderlands, it is nonetheless true that they are fulfilling an important role by conserving abundant wildlife and forest resources that will be passed to future generations.



It's not Bambi, but a deer called Rosy, happily grazing at Fort Eustis; center, geese are transported to new breeding ground; bottom, pheasant is released to stock woodland area.

Awards and Rewards of

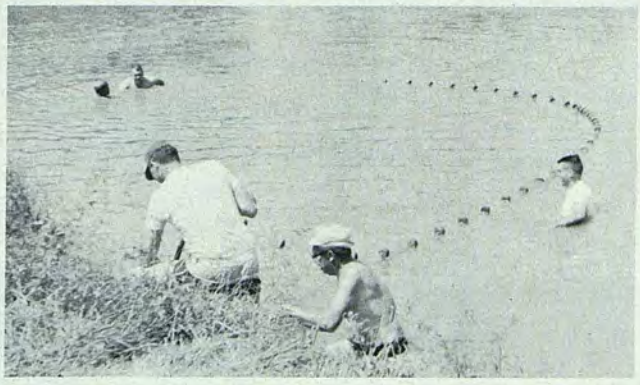
Army Conservation

The Army-wide conservation program involves some 12 million acres, of which about a quarter of a million are "improved grounds"—in turf, or under erosion control, or lawns for built-up areas. The rest is maintained "in accordance with the requirement of the military mission."

Some of this is agricultural and grazing land. Leases on some 900,000 acres produced $3.8 million in revenue in 1968. Much of the leased land is used for grazing in conjunction with Army training.

Currently, there is a total of 1.4 million acres of managed forest lands on Army installations. In 1968, this produced $4.5 million in revenue. Forest management costs were $2.3 million. In addition, active fish and wildlife programs are operated at 110 Army installations in cooperation with the Department of Interior and various state fish and game agencies.

Each year, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff Conservation Award, consisting of a silver plaque and appropriate citation, go to one large and one small installation. Winners for 1968 were Fort Hood, Tex., in the large class, and Fort Wingate (N.M.) Army Depot in the small category. Fort Hood also was selected as runner-up for the 1968 award of the Secretary of Defense to an installation of the Army, Navy or Air Force that has conducted the most outstanding natural resource conservation program.



Conservation at Fort Wingate

Fort Wingate Army Depot was winner of the 1968 U.S. Army Chief of Staff Conservation Award for small installations. It concentrated on three facets of conservation—erosion control, water improvement and recreational facilities.

Of the 21,812 acres making up the installation, 20,508 acres are available for hunting deer and turkey in the woodlands and other small game inside the man-proof fence.

Wildlife on the post includes deer, antelope, coyote, bobcat and numerous small animals. A unique feature is the herd of 66 bison. The herd has not increased as rapidly as hoped for due to kills by coyote and dog packs, but increased control of predators may insure future increase.

The buffalo and antelope herds attract many visitors.

During 1968, work was completed on man-made Lake McFerren, which will serve for boating, fishing and water supply in an area where rainfall is uncertain.

Fort Hood Program

Fort Hood, selected as the large installation winner, improved its wildlife habitat by constructing 16 new food plots, adding 40 acres of wildlife food, and by using more fertilizers and increasing the amount of cross-country cultivation. New ponds were constructed, and old ponds were improved by the use of fertilizers and fish stocking. Wildlife populations increased by 1,170 deer, 50 turkey and 5,000 quail.

Of the 191,500 acres managed under the Fish and Wildlife Program, approximately 175,387 acres are leased for grazing. Total government benefits from the grazing program are estimated at $447,014.

There are 119 ponds containing about 80 surface acres, stocked with bass, catfish and sunfish. Of the 191,500 acres on the reservation, approximately 3,400 acres are off-limits because of duds and special training, but on the rest of acreage such animals as deer, wild turkey, doves, quail, bobcats and pole cats are fair game. The reservation is open to residents of the neighboring communities for hunting and fishing. AD

Exercise in Realism

Civil Affairs Problem Solvers at Work

Mary Stewart

Rumors are rampant and the people panic-stricken. Only five doctors are available for a thousand casualties. Electric power is off. Food must be rationed. The water supply is contaminated, and 300 people are already suffering from typhoid.

A grim story? Yes, but a typical one that might be repeated in war-torn countries. Whether the problems are assumed or real, the answers will probably come from Army Civil Affairs personnel.

For the sake of realistic training, similar assumed problems happened in July 1969 on pine-studded ranges of Fort Gordon, Ga. Attacking the problems were some 1,000 U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs officers and enlisted men armed only with pencils, paper, wall-sized maps and reference books. They came from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee to take part in a war game that tested administrative and intellectual skills rather than combat training.

MARY STEWART is Army Reserve Staff Representative, Information Office, Headquarters, Third U. S. Army.

Similar in concept to a Logistical Training Exercise (LOGEX), this Civil Affairs Training Exercise (CAX-69) provided realistic training at brigade, battalion, company and platoon levels.

The tactical situation, played on maps only, involved an advance into three closely-knit aggressor countries. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 361st Civil Affairs, Area B, acted as the 361st Brigade. The Civil Affairs units were used in a command-support role in an assumed counter-invasion with authority delegated to the Commanding General, 30th Field Army Support Command (FASCOM), a unit manned by the 360th Civil Affairs, Area B, during exercise play.

Problems. The ring of an Army field telephone is answered by a captain heading the Displaced Persons Team, 405th Civil Affairs Company. "We've got 111 more DPs than we can handle in camp number two in the forward area," reports the voice on the other end. "We need your help in getting these people moved to a DP camp in the division's rear area."

This is only one of the many problems that will confront him. There will be the handling of more than 2,000 refugees and displaced persons. Roads will have to be kept clear for troop movement. Hundreds of frightened people will need to be evacuated from forward areas.

In an area where U.S. occupation is already secured, a small platoon of the 478th Civil Affairs Company is digging at another problem.

A sergeant on the 478th's Public Education Team is opening a school for some 400 children in a town where schools have been either evacuated or destroyed.

In the tent next door—some 1,000 miles away—a public health officer for the 489th Civil Affairs Company is concerned with epidemics, immunization, food and clothing.

His problems, however, seem minimal compared to those of the

public safety officer. Aside from the fact that the local fire chief has been killed and a grain field burned by indignant local residents, he has just learned that the local police chief has disappeared along with the entire police force.

Meanwhile, in another town three imaginary mountains away, the chief of the legal team, 310th Civil Affairs Company quickly snuffs out a legal problem. A civilian aggressor in one of the DP camps is arguing for immediate release in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1951 so he can skip off with art treasures he claims to be protecting. He quickly learns that the U.S. wasn't signatory to any such convention. The chief orders U.S. troops to retain custody of the art treasures until proper ownership can be determined.

At battalion level, however, things aren't so clear-cut for the commanding officer of the 310th who is playing the role of military governor. Before him is a report by a man who claims to be a priest; it charges that men of the 442d Civil Affairs Company are living like kings in his town. Another involves a frantic phone call from a mayor who says his town is in the path of radioactive fallout. He discovers that the "priest's report" is highly exaggerated and the "fallout" is determined to be enemy propaganda designed to panic the civilian population and delay advancing troops. Civil Information teams are told to flood the city with "stay calm" broadcasts using local radio. Calm is soon restored.

In tent row "D," the chief of the economics team learns that textile plants are seriously in need of spare parts. The problem is a familiar one and is quickly resolved.

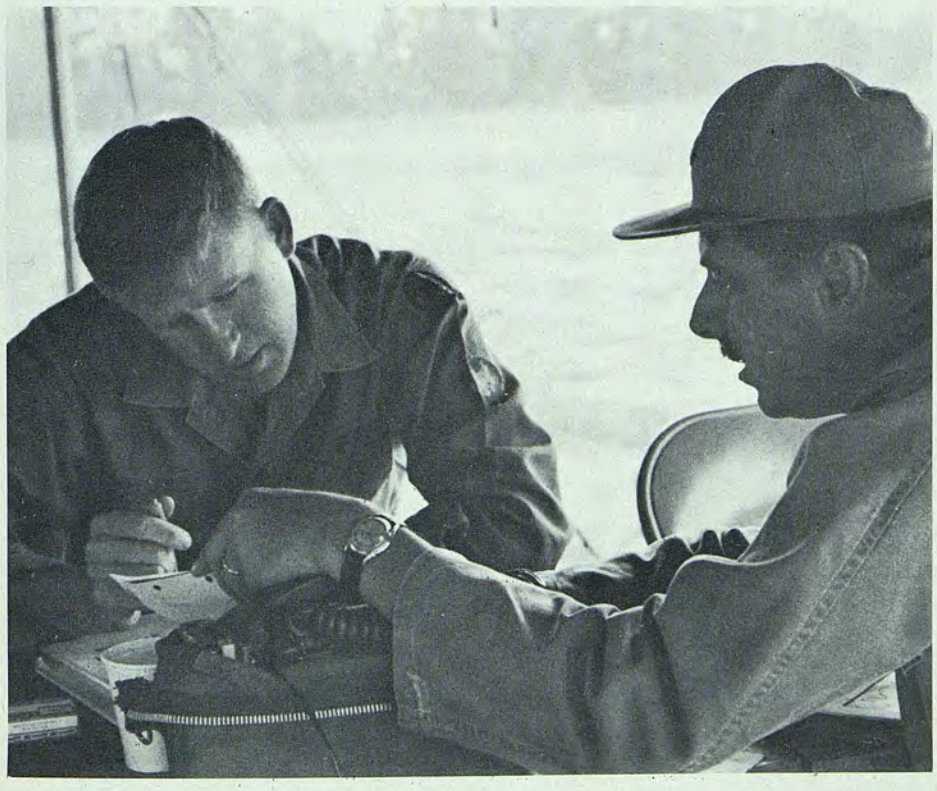
At 2 p.m. a FASCOM briefing gives commanders the latest war news. Then, at last, it's 4 p.m. and the first day at CAX is at an end. Problems are tucked away until morning and the make-believe war moves into a state of suspended grace.

Study in Depth. The exercise was written by members of the 360th from Columbia, S.C. It was first authorized as a training vehicle for Reserve Civil Affairs units in the Third U.S. Army area by Headquarters, XII Corps in 1966. Working during weekend drills, once each month, a committee continued research on the sometimes intricate project until its completion in 1969.

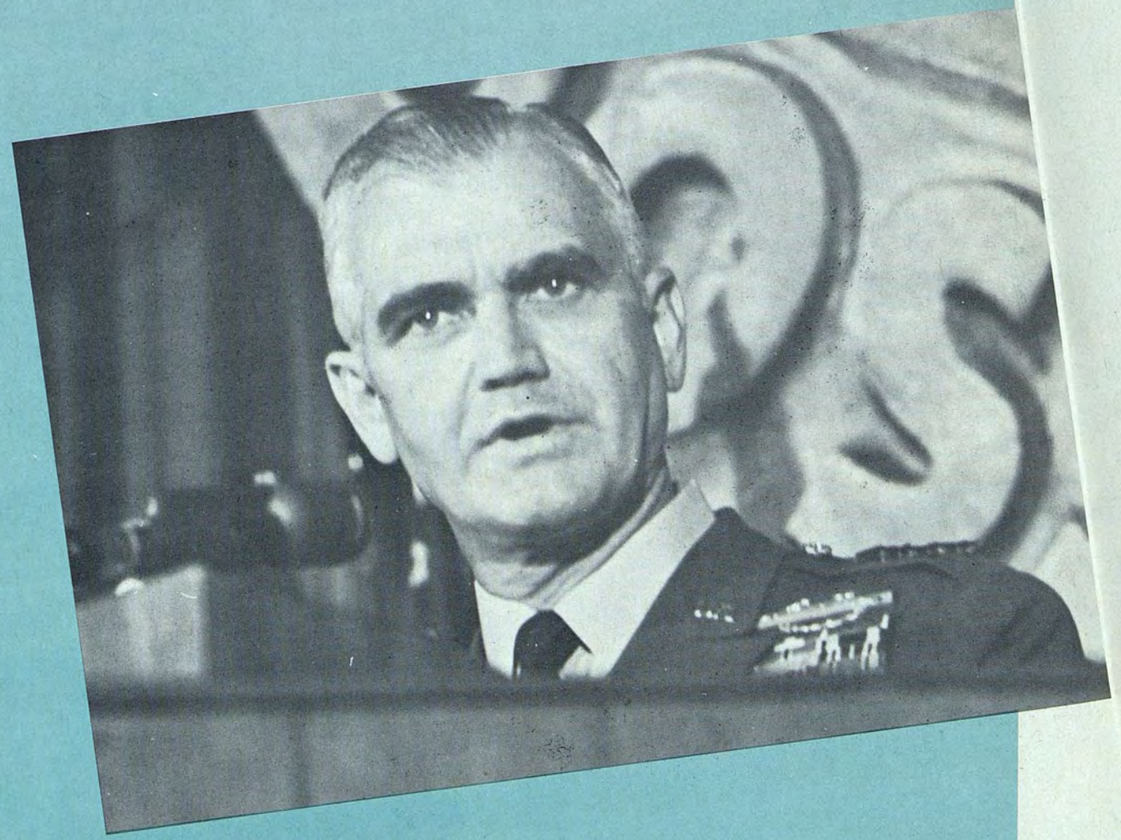
An area study covering three countries was prepared as the scene for the exercise, and a fictitious tactical situation was devised.

The intensive study included a special summer 1968 course at Middle Tennessee State University for those Civil Affairs units able to take part. The course included lectures, discussions and research in the political, economic, sociological, and geographical structures of the countries involved.

In CAX-69, three years of study and planning culminated in a realistic display of problem-solving capabilities by Civil Affairs teams whose military role is backed up by professional and managerial experience in civilian life. AD



Reservist checks truck that will provide transportation for Civil Affairs personnel while others work out answers to problems confronting units on maneuver.



UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY:

These are challenging times for those of us who share responsibility for the leadership of the Army. Faced with severe personnel turnover and reduced levels of experience, we are required more than ever to draw on fundamental principles as guides for our actions. Moreover, today's society provides less support than formerly for traditional values. Thus, the individual officer bears even more responsibility for the establishment and observance of scrupulous, ethical standards.

I want to make it clear beyond any question that absolute integrity of an officer's word, deed, and signature is a matter that permits no compromise. Inevitably, in the turmoil of the times, every officer will be confronted by situations which test his character. On these occasions he must stand on his principles, for these are the crucial episodes that determine the worth of a man.

While basic laws underlie command authority, the real foundation of successful leadership is the moral authority derived from professional competence and integrity. Competence and integrity are not separable. The officer who sacrifices his integrity sacrifices all; he will lose the respect and trust of those he seeks to lead, and he will degrade the reputation of his profession. The good repute of the officer corps is a responsibility shared by every officer. Each one of us stands in the light of his brother officer, and each shares in the honor and burden of leadership. Dedicated and selfless service to our country is our primary motivation. This makes our profession a way of life rather than just a job.

In this uncertain world our best judgments may prove wrong. But there is only one sure path to honor -- unfaltering honesty and sincerity in word and deed. I charge every officer to shoulder his responsibility, as I expect every officer to earn our Nation's trust.

W. C. WESTMORELAND
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Infiltration Tactics in Vietnam Now Being Taught By

Enemy Experts

Cleverly designed hook holds barbed wire strands apart as "sapper" pushes through, then disarms claymore mine, below, before penetrating defenses.

SP5 Thomas Maus and PFC Bill Eftink

Nguyen Trong Thu is now a Kit Carson scout with the 198th Infantry Brigade's 1st Battalion, 52d Infantry of the Americal Division. He got there the hard way.

On May 12, 1969, he led a Viet-Cong squad of sappers up the side of the 1st Battalion's forward firebase. Once inside, they met stiff opposition that left many of Thu's comrades killed and Thu himself seriously injured.

Thu was sent to a North Vietnamese Army hospital where, after recuperating, he began to have qualms about fighting for the VC. He broke through the defenses of the hospital and rallied to the government of the Republic of Vietnam as a Hoi Chanh. After attending the three-week Kit Carson scout school, he was assigned to the 1st Battalion of the 52d Infantry, the same outfit that he had tried to attack earlier that year.

Soon after his arrival, Thu was demonstrating his prowess at crawling through the barbed wire entanglements of the firebase. The demonstration was watched by many of his would-be victims.

In three minutes, Thu worked his way through three strands of wire, disarmed a claymore mine and avoided numerous trip flares to breach the perimeter's most concentrated defense. The former sapper explained that the Viet Cong are trained to edge through concertina barriers much faster than this if necessary, but they normally move slowly to avoid detection.

In his short time as a Kit Carson scout, Thu has contributed much valuable information about how sapper squads operate. As a result, the next VC attempt at breaking through base defenses will meet with alert response, stemming from Thu's inside knowledge of enemy tactics.

1st Cav Training. Similar classes are common in the 1st Air Cavalry Division. In demonstrations at the Quon Loi base camp, observers learn that the enemy sapper cannot walk on air, nor is his skin leather-tough and immune to wire. But they do discover that he is skilled, patient and very quiet in his work. His allies are darkness, confusion and the unwary defender.

Before each attack, a three-man reconnaissance team spends anywhere from 20 to 30 days surveying the terrain surrounding the camp and, of course, the camp itself.

From the information they have gathered, a map is drawn, showing all possible entrances and exits, the position of the battalion tactical operations center, each artillery and machinegun emplacement, and the position of every claymore mine and trip flare.

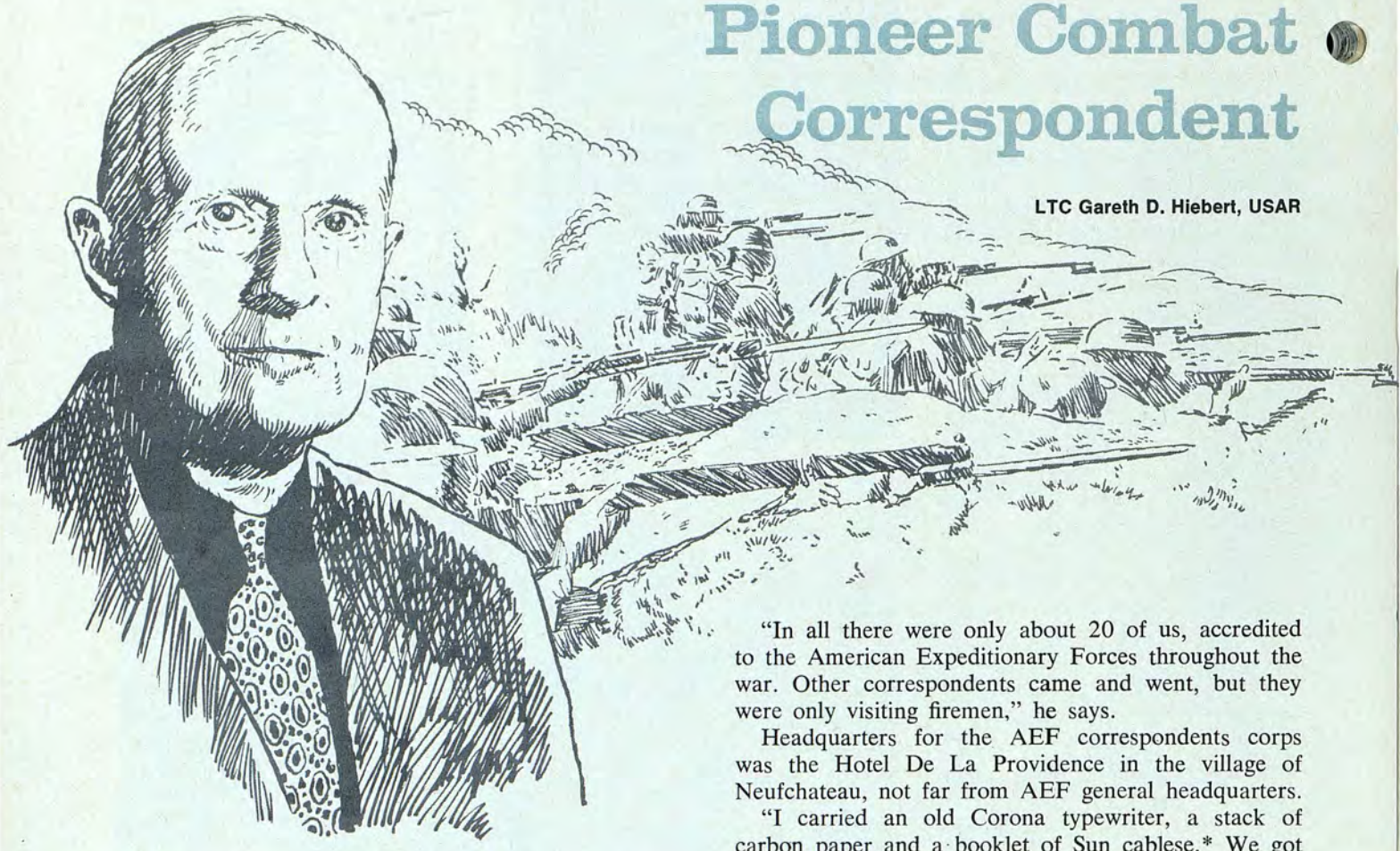
Each man is then given a specific assignment which he, regardless of difficulty, and mindless of what else may happen, must carry out. During these raids, a sapper tries to stay inside the perimeter no longer than 20 minutes.

Sappers are hindered in their work by illumination and well-laid tanglefoot, but the only thing that will completely stop a sapper is an alert soldier on guard. AD

SPECIALIST 5 THOMAS MAUS and PFC BILL EFTINK are assigned to 198th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.

Pioneer Combat Correspondent

LTC Gareth D. Hiebert, USAR



He's over 80 now, and lives in an apartment in an old neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn. Only when somebody asks will Thomas M. Johnson admit, in his shy, modest manner, that he is perhaps the last survivor of that accredited corps of World War I correspondents, who pioneered modern war reporting and, indirectly, Army public information as it exists today.

That he slogged through the trenches of France with such literary luminaries as Floyd Gibbons, Damon Runyon and Westbrook Pegler, or that he played midwife at the birth of *Stars and Stripes* are shiny coins in Tom's life fortune.

But when he watches a TV news clip from Vietnam or listens to modern war correspondents broadcasting, Tom Johnson can't help recalling the role he and that small, but elite, fraternity played in setting ground rules for military-civilian coverage of wars, crises and troubles.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Tom Johnson was a 29-year-old assistant foreign editor on the old New York *Sun*. Four months later he landed at Bordeaux, France, wearing a green armband with a red "C" on the left shoulder, denoting his status as an accredited war correspondent with simulated rank of captain.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GARETH D. HIEBERT, USAR, is a staff writer with St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

"In all there were only about 20 of us, accredited to the American Expeditionary Forces throughout the war. Other correspondents came and went, but they were only visiting firemen," he says.

Headquarters for the AEF correspondents corps was the Hotel De La Providence in the village of Neufchateau, not far from AEF general headquarters.

"I carried an old Corona typewriter, a stack of carbon paper and a booklet of Sun cablese.* We got copy paper wherever we could find it in French stationery stores.

"The Army was no more prepared for us than we were for them. It had never been done before—an Army carrying a civilian correspondents' corps with it. And the first liaison was makeshift at best."

First Report. The first press report given out by the 1st Division was handled, as Tom recalls, by a young lieutenant colonel named George Catlett Marshall, who was operations officer.

The inevitable clash between freedom to report the news and the duty of safeguarding military secrets from the enemy netted policy that not even Telstar and TV have altered appreciably in communicating news of war to the American people.

There had been war reporting as far back as the Revolution. Flamboyant types such as Richard Harding Davis followed armies to battle at the turn of the century, but until World War I there had never been huge masses of troops engaged, with so many millions waiting to hear the news.

The U.S. Army entered the war with one lone officer—LTC Douglas MacArthur—as public relations spokesman in Washington. With a combat theater

* Cablese was a condensed form of word and phrase abbreviations that, when translated by copy editors back home, permitted a few hundred words to do the work of thousands. It was adopted to save cable tolls.

opening up overseas, channeling of information was complicated by widely-scattered battlefronts and slow, cumbersome communications networks between the field and headquarters.

Correspondents took pot luck, acted on tips and rumors. It was still an era of fierce competition and the word "scoop" was still vital in a war correspondent's lexicon.

Censorship was the first step in the evolution of Army public relations, per se.

"And we fared much better than the British or the French journalist," says Tom. "They turned in copy to the censor and never knew whether it had been passed. We persuaded U.S. Army to let us discuss our stories with the censor, and so we always knew what had been passed and what had not.

"Pretty soon," says Tom, "the AEF general staff decided it had to find some way of heading off stories of battles the correspondents reported before even headquarters itself knew what had happened through regular communications channels.

"The Press Division of GHQ, G-2 became operative, at last, with Captain Arthur Hartzell, ex-foreign editor of the New York *Sun,* as first press officer. Later Major Mark Watson (who gained fame with the Baltimore *Sun* newspaper) was added to the press staff. After that we had more or less regular daily briefings. Either Art or Mark would tell us what had happened and suggest where we might go the next day."

Hot News. Occasionally, the press corps came up with something too hot for the lower echelon censor to handle.

One such was a story about supply shortages and miscalculations that went all the way back to the Office of Secretary of War.

Nobody in the Army Press Division would touch that copy with asbestos gloves, Tom recalls. But the correspondents refused to "sit on" the piece because of the danger of leaks. Finally, General John J. Pershing agreed to meet personally with the correspondents.

"He sat behind his desk with a stern expression as he heard us out," says Tom. "Then he said: 'Suppose that Tom Johnson of the *Sun* prepares a story as he would write it and submits it to me. I'll make a decision and, if it is favorable, all of you can release the same story."

All night Tom labored over his story. Two days later, he got word. General Pershing had passed the story.

"Unfortunately, everybody used my story and I never got credit for it," says Tom.

Everybody Paid. To the modern war correspondent, bucketing across Vietnam in a chopper, or hitch-hiking in Army vehicles to the scenes of action with tape recorder, the World War I correspondent's standard operating procedure would seem strangely archaic—and expensive.

"We used to write down on a bulletin board in the hotel where we wanted to go next day," says Tom. "Then the Army would rent us a big, black Cadillac sedan with side curtains. I say 'rent' because every paper was assessed a fee. The only thing we got for nothing was the service of an Army chauffeur."

At dawn, the journalist bumped off to the trenches for such bloody and historic "battle shows" as the Argonne, the Marne or St. Mihiel.

One morning at Chateau Thierry, Tom was crawling through a trench, manned by Marines. The Germans were entrenched in a field of tall wheat, their machinegun nests hidden. Suddenly a tough Marine sergeant got up and shouted: "Hey, you S.O.B.s, do you want to live forever?" That remark has been engraved on the monument of American sayings of valor.

But it was Tom Johnson who heard and reported it first for the 100,000 subscribers of the *Sun.*

Getting the news to the paper was fraught with chance and plagued by delays. There were seven cables from France to New York, via London, and only one cable direct from France to New York City. Beside correspondents' dispatches, these handled a variety of official and semi-official messages.

"Early in the war, 500 words a day of cablese was all the traffic would bear. Later, during the major campaigns, if you had an especially good story, you could try 2,000 words. Once it passed the censor, you were lucky to get it back to New York in six hours, but usually it took 12 to 18. If we wrote URGENT over the copy, it sometimes helped."

Longer stories went by mail on slow boats that took two weeks to a month. Correspondents usually sent duplicates by different ships.

The longest story he ever wrote took two full pages in the *Sun.* It was a feature on New York's own "Fighting 69th" Infantry Regiment.

Army Papers. Command information among the troops was unknown. Army newspaper and public information sections were rare.

"But there was some agitation to start an Army-wide newspaper, published by officers and enlisted men as well," says Tom. "I came back to the press billets one evening and met a young lieutenant, Guy T. Visniski, a press officer. He told me he had scrounged $50,000 from, of all places, the Secret Service fund, to start an Army-wide newspaper."

There was a shortage of copy to fill that first issue so Tom Johnson and a colleague offered carbons of their stories.

Thus was the first issue of the first Army newspaper printed. They called it *Stars and Stripes.*

Of the Armistice, Tom remembers it as his only personal involvement with the enemy. He and Damon Runyon were driving towards the lines that November 11, 1918, when a shell-shocked German soldier ran down the road and surrendered to Tom.

Last Survivor. The years after World War I took

Tom into the free-lance side of journalism. He was too old to get back into the traces for World War II, but his associations with the men who fought "In My War" are close. He is an honorary member of the Society of the 1st Division and many other military groups. He is a charter member of the Overseas Press club.

Two books came out of his memories—"Without Censor" and "Our Secret War," both widely used textbooks. For the last 10 years, Tom has been researching and writing a book on the U.S. Army's Counterintelligence Corps in World War II. He has combed files in Washington and Fort Holabird, Md. and interviewed hundreds of former CIC and intelligence personnel to document his book which, he says, may be more thrilling in fact than any spy fiction. He says this with the same quiet modesty with which he reluctantly describes those times when he and his fellow correspondents began writing the guidebook for telling the story of war—over a half century ago. And now Tom Johnson believes he is the last of them. AD

King Dobol

Army Digest Staff

First Oak Leaf Cluster to Legion of Merit is presented to CSM Dobol by Army Vice Chief of Staff, GEN Bruce Palmer, Jr., as Cadet Captain Connors looks on.

Generals, enlisted men and future officers of West Point's Corps of Cadets joined civilian VIPs on the Plain at West Point in September to honor one of the Army's legendary enlisted men on his retirement after 31½ years in uniform.

Command Sergeant Major Theodore L. Dobol stood tall to take his retirement honors on the spot where Generals MacArthur, Bradley and Eisenhower had received their honors. Like them, he had become a legend in his own time. He spent his life in the infantry, 25 of them with his beloved "Blue Spaders" of the 1st Infantry Division.

His reputation and standing with his fellow noncommissioned officers was typified by a remark made by one of them during the retirement ceremony: "When King Dobol retires, it's the end of an era."

Indeed, it was the end of an era. CSM Dobol began his reign as the infantryman's infantryman in 1938 after returning from Poland where his parents had taken him as a young boy. In 1940, he joined what was to become his first love, the 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division.

CSM Dobol fought through the North African campaigns with the "Blue Spaders" and was with them in the battle for Europe. After the war, he stayed with the unit continuously until 1965, when he was reassigned to West Point.

A long-time friend and retired soldier watching the ceremonies recalled how CSM Dobol refused a battlefield commission in World War II because he wanted to stay with his platoon.

And stay with his platoon he did, through North Africa, and the European campaigns. He wears his combat record on his chest. He has four awards of the Silver Star, five Purple Hearts, two Bronze Stars, the Legion of Merit, the French Croix de Guerre, the Belgian Fourragere and the Russian Order of Fame.

CSM Dobol's retirement will not end his association with the infantry. After being inscribed on the inactive rolls of the Army, he took up an active role with the Society of the 1st Division as assistant curator of the Cantigny War Memorial Museum of the 1st Division at Wheaton, Ill. AD

Army Opticians Help the Soldier

Look Sharp

SSG Rufus Williams
Photos by SP5 Joseph C. Wortham

Take all the optics needed to supply the Army worldwide, throw in a few hundred thousand pairs of spectacles for the Air Force and you'll come up with more than a million pair of eye glasses fabricated by Army opticians annually.

To meet this prodigious demand, the Army operates an optical school to train needed specialists at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. The school operates on a continuing basis with four classes yearly. Its faculty of five soldiers combine more than 70 years of optical experience in military and civilian life. All are graduates of the school, except Sergeant First Class Oliver T. Lawton Jr., who holds a Florida optician's license. The school's chief, Major George C. Coyle, is a 19-year veteran of the optometry field. Students receive six weeks of classroom work, then undergo five weeks of practical application in the laboratory. The final phase is nine weeks of on-the-job training in the Fitzsimons Optical Laboratory. Each class averages about 22 students.

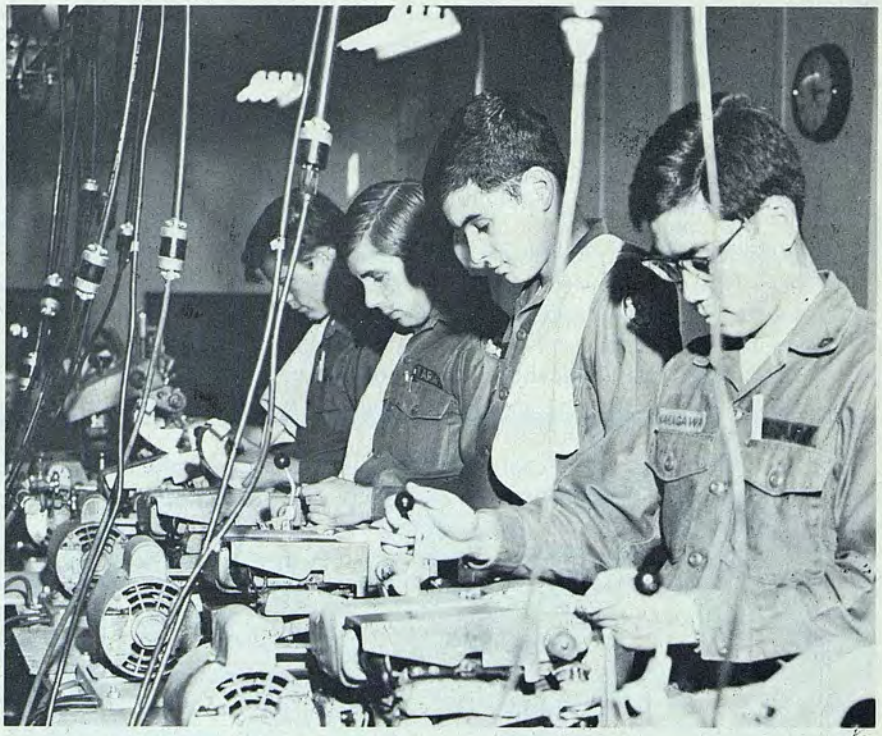
The course covers general optical theory, lens surfacing and fabricating, and optometry clinic procedures. Students are taught to fabricate normal military spectacles, protective mask inserts and flying goggles.

Pro Pay. Upon graduation, opticians are assigned to Army spectacle-making facilities throughout the world. Automatic pro-pay of $75 a month is awarded to those in a career status. Also, a man entering as an E-2 or E-3 is promoted to E-4 upon graduation. Men entering as E-4 are promoted to E-5 provided they have sufficient time in service. To date, no women have attended the course.

Soldiers in the grade of E-5 and below with a general mechanics aptitude score of 100 and credit for high school algebra are eligible to attend. Additionally, they must have at least 17 months service remaining after completion of the course.

Grads Active. Many graduates stay at Fitzsimons, the largest manufacturer of eye glasses in the Armed Forces, and third largest facility of its

STAFF SERGEANT RUFUS WILLIAMS is assigned to Headquarters, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.



Lenses are shaped and prepared for frames, above right. After being carefully polished, above left, lenses are checked after surfacing procedure is completed.

kind in the United States. The Fitzsimons Optical Laboratory supplies eyeglasses for all Army and Air Force installations in the continental United States, with the exception of the West Coast area. Additionally, the lab supplies prescription lenses for oversea areas lacking such facilities.

"We make about 42,000 pair of spectacles a month," says Colonel Richard F. Jellerson, chief of the Medical Optical Activities branch. "Most are fabricated by graduates of the school. They produce more than half of the total output worldwide." Graduates also make 96,000 pair of spectacles in Vietnam and 180,000 in Europe annually.

The Army's first optician class was conducted in San Antonio, Tex., in 1947. Later that year the Army Optical Laboratory was established at the St. Louis Medical Detachment. Courses were suspended in December 1954 until January 1961. The school moved to Fitzsimons in June 1963.

The only other military optician school is operated by the Navy at Cheatham Annex in Williamsburg, Va., where Navy opticians fabricate all optics for the Navy and Marine Corps.

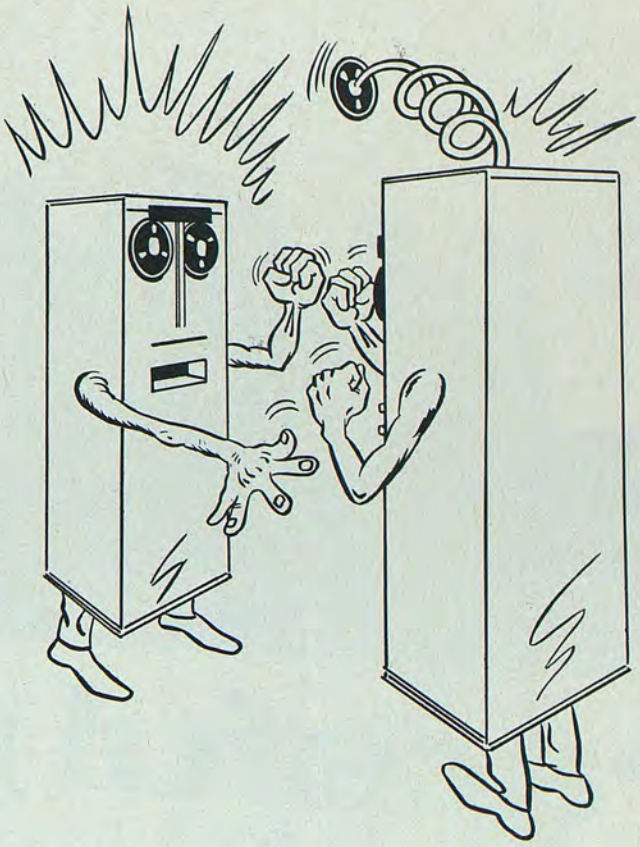
Stateside Army optical laboratories are located at Sharpe General Depot, Lathrop, Calif.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Dix, N.J.; and Fort Jackson, S.C. Oversea labs are located at Fort Richardson, Alaska; Tripler General Hospital, Hawaii; 70th Medical Depot, Okinawa; 6th Medical Depot, Korea; and the 32d Medical Depot in Vietnam.

Then and Now. Doughboys on the battlefields of World War I were the first to wear spectacles made by their fellow soldiers. An article in a 1918 issue of *Stars and Stripes* tells how the frames were made of aluminum, with templets of twisted aluminum wire in a standard pattern designed for rough usage. "They're as military as a bayonet, and apparently almost as unbreakable," *Stripes* commented.

Army spectacle-making and design have come a long way since those hectic days. Today, trained Army technicians with precision skills produce optics that enable fellow soldiers to look sharp and see sharply wherever they may be stationed. AD

The absolute perfection in warfare is to fight when you want, receive no casualties, and stop fighting when you desire. But it can only be done in—

Computer Warfare



Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with Headquarters, Combat Developments Command

Four times four our Army delayed, attacked, resisted and defended against the aggressor (Red) forces. A total of 16 times each, for 255 days they fought in Korea, 270 in Europe. Then, as abruptly as it began, it ended.

Neither side really won a single battle. Not even the smallest, most insignificant, firefight ever approached decision. Skirmishes continued only until one side received a predetermined percentage of casualties, then contact was broken. No victory was claimed.

The war was not fought on the banks of the Rhine or Han Rivers. Rather, it was fought in the memory banks of a computer.

Conducted as part of a study by the Combat Developments Command (CDC), Fort Belvoir, Va., the computer war was staged to obtain data on extended ammunitions requirements. According to Colonel James Avery, commanding officer of CDC's Institute of Special Studies: "Only with realistic data from actual combat situations can the Army plan and program itself for the future."

Colonel Robert Philips, director of Study Directorate Number 1 within the CDC Institute, explained how this mid-intensity (non-nuclear) simulated war was run.

"Within each theater of interest, Europe and Pacific, opposing forces were developed by examining and deploying Red (aggressor) and Blue (friendly) forces according to the latest plans, intelligence and doctrine.

"From these arrays and deployment, targets were acquired for fire support weapons using target acquisition models subject to a fire planning sequence which distributes targets to tube and rocket artillery, and to mortars. Close combat situations also were developed as input to infantry combat and tank/antitank models.

"Exercise and interplay of the combat models produced Red casualties and Blue ammunition expenditures during the typical periods of combat. Extended into simulated combat, the models were run four times daily, every six hours. During each block, Blue was forced to delay, attack, resist and defend against aggressive Red forces. For 255 days in Korea, and 270 in Europe, Blue fought Red and ammunition rates were determined. In one model, whenever Blue and Red met, the ensuing firefights were allowed to last only until 60 percent casualties were received or until 10 minutes elapsed."

From the data obtained, ammunition totals will be prepared for each weapon and used as a basis for calculating the average daily expenditure required for each weapon. Data will be compiled for individual and crew-served weapons as well as for explosives, pyrotechnics, mines and all the other weapons used by the Army. This technique will also be used to determine the levels of combat activity requiring the greatest amounts of ammunition and which weapons are most efficient to use.

Four times, in as many years, this computer war has been fought. Four times CDC has compiled data on ammunition requirements for the Army's weapons inventory. And whenever a new weapons system is developed by either the Red or the Blue, the war will be fought again. AD


thanks from a
grateful nation
WELCOME HOME
TODAY 173RD
BULLDOG STADIUM

Parades . . . speeches . . . banners . . . banquets . . . welcome home signs proclaiming "We're Proud of Our Boys" . . . all the trappings of the hero's welcome home marked the return from Vietnam in recent weeks of Army National Guard and Reserve units which had been called to active duty in the spring of 1968.

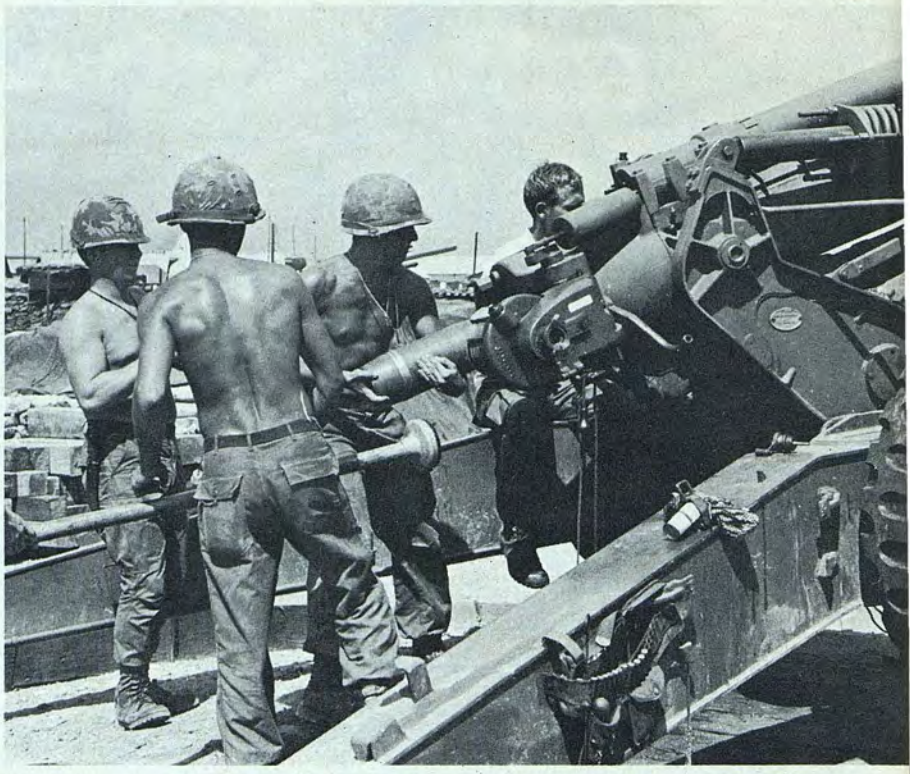
With the pass-in-review parades now history, the citations read, the awards presented and the unit colors cased in armories throughout the land, the Guardsmen and Reservists quickly merged with the rank and file of civilian life. Many are back at the jobs and careers they left behind to answer the Country's call. Their service marks another chapter in the chronicle of reserve readiness in time of need.

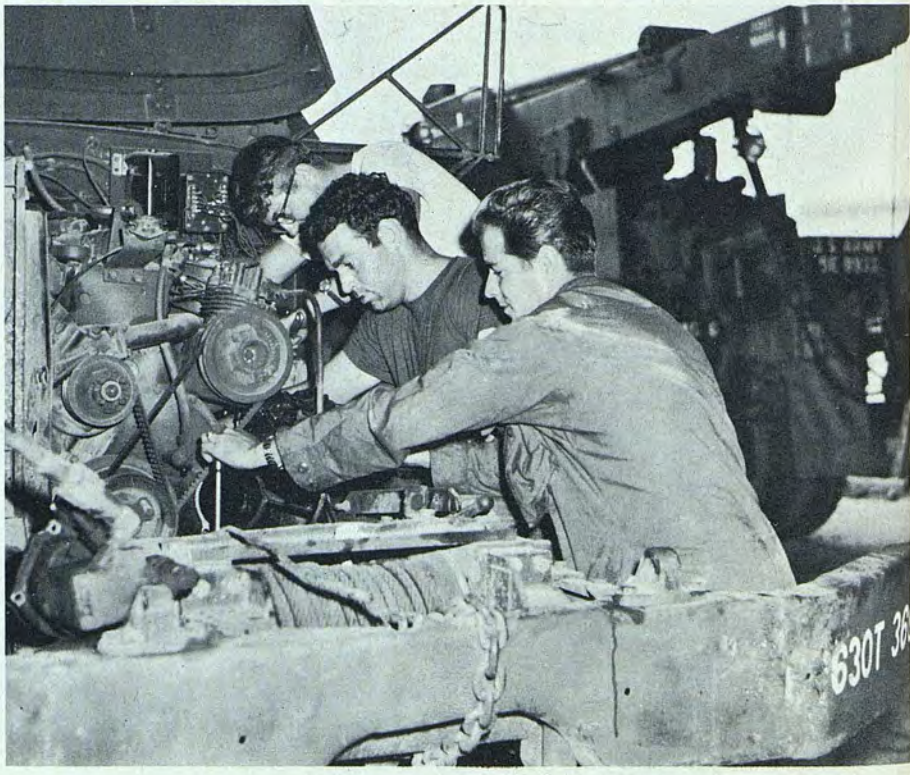
Background. In the early days of the Southeast Asia buildup the Army attempted to meet its manpower requirements without drawing upon the reserve components. When the active Army was substantially increased in 1965, manpower was obtained through stepped-up enlistments and an increased draft call. As the need grew for forces in South Vietnam, additional active Army units were deployed from the United States, resulting in a heavy demand on strategic reserves.

After the seizure of the *USS Pueblo* and the Lunar New Year (TET) Communist attacks in South Vietnam, more men and trained units were needed.

On March 31, 1968, the President announced a limited mobilization of the reserve components. On April 11, 1968, 34 Army National Guard units and 45 Army Reserve units were alerted for order to active duty on May 13 as a means to quickly strengthen and improve the Army's readiness posture.

There was misunderstanding in some cases about the legality of the mobilization. A few units went to court, claiming their contracts were rewritten without their consent. In all cases, they lost. However, most units and individuals accepted the mobilization as necessary to the Nation's defense. The citizen-soldiers went to war and, in keeping with their tradition, served with distinction. Reports from Vietnam, without exception, are favorable. The key phrase invariably used is "high professionalism." AD





Reservists contributed firepower and support activities—above, Army National Guard unit from New Hampshire fires a mission while, below, Army Reserve unit from Boston keeps a heavy truck running.

Mobilized Reserve Component Units

Following reserve component units were mobilized and deployed to Vietnam.

Army National Guard Units

UNIT	HOME STATION	UNIT	HOME STATION
650th Med Det	Birmingham, Ala.	131st Eng Co	Burlington, Vt.
126th CS Co	Quincy, Ill.	107th Sig Co	Greenwich, R.I.
116th Eng Bn	Idaho Falls, Idaho	2d/138th FA Bn	Louisville, Ky.
3d/197th FA Bn	Portsmouth, N.H.	Co D, 151st Inf	Greenville, Ind.

Army Reserve Units

378th Med Det	Memphis, Tenn.	231st Trans Co	St. Petersburg, Fla.
316th Med Det	New York, N.Y.	482d Med Det	Aurora, Ill.
312th Med Hosp	Winston-Salem, N.C.	259th HHC QM Bn	Pleasant Grove, Utah
978th Postal Unit	Fort Smith, Ark.	172d Trans Co	Omaha, Neb.
305th Med Det	Philadelphia, Pa.	357th Trans Co	Greencastle, Pa.
950th Postal Unit	Lexington, Ky.	842d QM Co	Kansas City, Kan.
472d Med Det	Rockville, Md.	826th OD Co	Madison, Wis.
173d QM Co	Greenwood, Miss.	513th CS Co	Boston, Mass.
313th Med Det	Richmond, Va.	1002d CS Co	Cleveland, Ohio
889th Med Det	Richmond, Va.	424th AG Co	Livonia, Mich.
630th Trans Co	Washington, Pa.	295th OD Co	Hastings, Neb.
311th Med Hosp	Sharonville, Ohio	237th CS Co	Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
452d Gen Supply Co	Worthington, Minn.	238th CS Co	San Antonio, Tex.
737th Trans Co	Yakima, Wash.	413th FI Sec	Atlanta, Ga.
336th HHC Ord Bn	Little Rock, Ark.	448th AG Unit	Hempstead, N.Y.
1011th S&S Co	Independence, Kan.	1018th CS Co	Schenectady, N.Y.
319th Trans Co	Augusta, Ga.	377th CS Co	Manitowoc, Wis.
74th Med Hosp	New York, N.Y.		

Following reserve component units were mobilized and became a part of the Strategic Army Force in CONUS.

Army National Guard Units

UNIT	HOME STATION	UNIT	HOME STATION
29th Inf Bde (7 subunits)	Honolulu, Hawaii	995th CS Co	Hays, Kan.
		113th CS Co	Gatesville, Tex.
40th Avn Co	Long Beach, Calif.	208th Eng Co	Festus, Mo.
69th Inf Bde (8 subunits)	Topeka, Kan.	35th Med Hosp	North Miami, Fla.
		115th MP Co	Pawtucket, R.I.
1st/18th AR Cav Sqdn	Burbank, Calif.	141st Trans Co	Orange, N.J.
1st/211th FA Bn	New Bedford, Mass.	2d/133d Inf Bn	Sioux City, Iowa

Army Reserve Units

100th/442d Inf Bn (4 subunits)	Fort DeRussy, Hawaii	203d Trans Co	Hempstead, N.Y.
		724th Trans Co	Forest Park, Ill.
277th MI Det	Phoenix, Ariz.	890th Trans Co	Fort Wayne, Ind.
241st MI Det	Boston, Mass.	304th Med Det	Richmond, Va.

Guardsmen Serve With Pride and Professionalism

MAJ Warren R. Crofoot

The eleventh mobilization in the history of the Army National Guard swelled the active Army's ranks with 34 additional major units and 12,234 men. (*See box, preceding page.*)

Alerted on April 11, 1968, the former Guardsmen reported to active duty on May 13, and within a few weeks some units were on their way to Vietnam. By New Year's Day, 1969, eight former Guard units were in the combat zone.

The remaining 26 units helped reconstitute the active Army strategic forces in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Of the 12,234 mobilized Army National Guardsmen, 2,729 reported to Vietnam with their units, while 9,505 remained in the continental United States and Hawaii. Of those remaining in CONUS, 4,311 individuals subsequently were assigned to the combat zone. By the close of fiscal year 1969, mobilized Army Guardsmen in Vietnam totalled 7,040.

Varied Assignments. Florida's 35th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, with a complement of 86 Guardsmen, was sent to Fort Benning, Ga., as were Missouri's 208th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) numbering 117 Guardsmen, and the 1st Battalion, 211th Artillery of Massachusetts, with 537 Guardsmen.

Fort Sill, Okla., became the duty station for 124 Texans of the 113th Composite Service Light Maintenance Company. Rhode Island's 115th Military Police Company, numbering 126, went to West Point, N.Y. The 141st Transportation Company of New Jersey, with a complement of 162 men, went to Fort McClellan, Ala. The 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry of California, with 855 individuals, was assigned to Fort Lewis, Wash., while 112 members of the 40th Aviation Company, also of California, reported to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where they joined 2,978 Hawaiians of the mobilized 29th Infantry Brigade. The 819 Iowans of the 2d Battalion, 133d Infantry joined up with the 3,424 Kansans who were mobilized with the 69th Infantry Brigade and sent to Fort Carson, Colo. The remainder of those mobilized from Kansas, 165 members of the 995th Composite Service Maintenance Company, reported to Fort Hood, Tex.

Among the eight former Guard units in Vietnam, the 650th Medical Detachment (Dental) of Alabama, the 107th Signal Company of Rhode Island, and Indiana's Company D (Ranger), 151st Infantry, operated out of the Long Binh area. The 126th Composite Service Company of Illinois called Chu Lai its home, while the big guns of the 2d Battalion, 197th Artillery, settled in the Phu Loi area, and the two Engineer units—Idaho's 116th Engineer Battalion and the 131st Engineer Company of Vermont—moved into the Bao Loc and Ban Me Thuot areas,

MAJOR WARREN R. CROFOOT is Assistant Public Affairs Officer, National Guard Bureau.

Welcome For Returning Reservists

William H. Zierdt, Jr.

The scenes in Tampa, Fla., Sharonville, Ohio, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Greenwood, Miss., are being re-enacted in some 41 communities nationwide—a flag-waving, music-filled, happily-tearful homecoming for members of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Some 6,401 Army Reservists mobilized by the President in 1968 are being welcomed back in All-American style, with tumultuous and emotion-packed family reunions, band music, and speeches.

Of the 45 Army Reserve units called to active duty last year, 35 were deployed to Vietnam. The remaining 10 served in the United States as part of the Strategic Army Forces. All brought to the active Army a wide variety of civilian skills that were quickly translated to military requirements.

Processing Out. Army Reserve units returning from Vietnam move to an Army post near their home station for processing. Then they go to their hometown where demobilization takes place at the Army Reserve Center. The units re-establish unit integrity before leaving Vietnam and arrive in their hometowns with unit colors.

An awards ceremony is part of the homecoming celebrations. Those returning from Vietnam bring back many individual decorations and awards for outstanding service.

In the 319th Transportation Company from Augusta, Ga., for example, 75 Army Reservists of this 112-man unit were awarded various medals for meritorious service—10 Bronze Stars, 1 Air Medal and 64 Army Commendation Medals.

Another Army Reserve unit, the 231st Transportation Company of St. Petersburg, Fla., was selected from among all transportation units in Vietnam to receive the annual

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respectively. (See "The Longest Weekend," November 1969 DIGEST.)

The 650th augmented dental service at Long Binh, and set up mobile unit teams throughout Vietnam. Team members were active in medical civic action programs (MEDCAP) during their tour in the combat zone.

The 126th supported the Americal Division in the southern I Corps Tactical Zone, supplying 25,000 troops along a 90-mile main supply route. Its tanker fleet furnished approximately three-fourths of the bulk POL (petroleum, oils and lubricants) in the Americal area of operations.

At Bao Loc, the Idaho Guardsmen of the 116th had the mission of upgrading and maintaining a portion of National Highway 20 stretching some 100 miles from Dalat to the II/III Corps boundary.

After establishing a base camp at Phu Bai, the 2d Battalion, 138th Artillery, dispersed to fire support bases from the ancient capital of Hue down to Hill 88 on the outskirts of Da Nang. Their mission—to provide general reinforcing support to the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).

The 107th, assigned to the 1st Signal Brigade, with subsequent assignment to the 972d Signal Battalion, set up, operated and maintained three communications center complexes in support of the 1st Signal Brigade.

"New Hampshire's Finest"—the 3d of the 197th—furnished artillery liaison teams and forward observer teams in support of operations to all the U.S. divisions, ARVN units and other Free World forces throughout the II Field Force area of operations. This unit was called upon twice to furnish personnel and three "tubes" to a provisional "Jungle Battery."

The 131st Engineer Company was assigned the task of improving Highway 21, the main supply route connecting Cam Ranh Bay with Ban Me Thout. Additionally, it was charged with the task of helping move Montagnard civilians into more secure homes.

The Rangers of Company D, 151st Infantry, engaged in reconnaissance and acquisition of intelligence information. The company also had the capability of engaging enemy forces, both large and small, with organic weapons or with gun ships, artillery and tactical air support. The Hoosiers also conducted ambushes to interdict enemy communications and supply routes.

Combat Honors. Former Guardsmen who were assigned to the combat zone acquitted themselves well. At last count, they had accumulated well over 1,100 medals, either awarded or pending, to include 1 Distinguished Service Cross, 5 Legions of Merit, 1 Distinguished Flying Cross, 22 Silver Stars, 268 Bronze Stars, 491 Army Commendation Medals, 114 Air Medals, and 239 Purple Hearts.

Additionally, many of the Guardsmen received the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with bronze palm as a result of their tours in the combat zone.

Guardsmen accepted the situation as one of necessity and served with much pride and distinction. Their transition from part-time to full-time soldier was accomplished with dispatch, and their contributions to the overall effort, both in the Republic of Vietnam and in the continental United States and Hawaii, demonstrated the readiness of the Guard to serve wherever needed, including combat half-way around the world. AD

National Defense Transportation Association award. The award recognizes outstanding achievement by military units of each service engaged in a transportation function under conditions of combat or combat support.

Dubbed "Grandad's Gators" by men of the 231st, the unit was especially cited for its role in Operation Speedy Express in the Mekong Delta in late 1968. The "Grandad" (who has no grandchildren) is First Sergeant William Armstrong, a 54-year-old veteran of World War II, Korea and the Berlin Crisis, who, the men claim, "brought us home again."

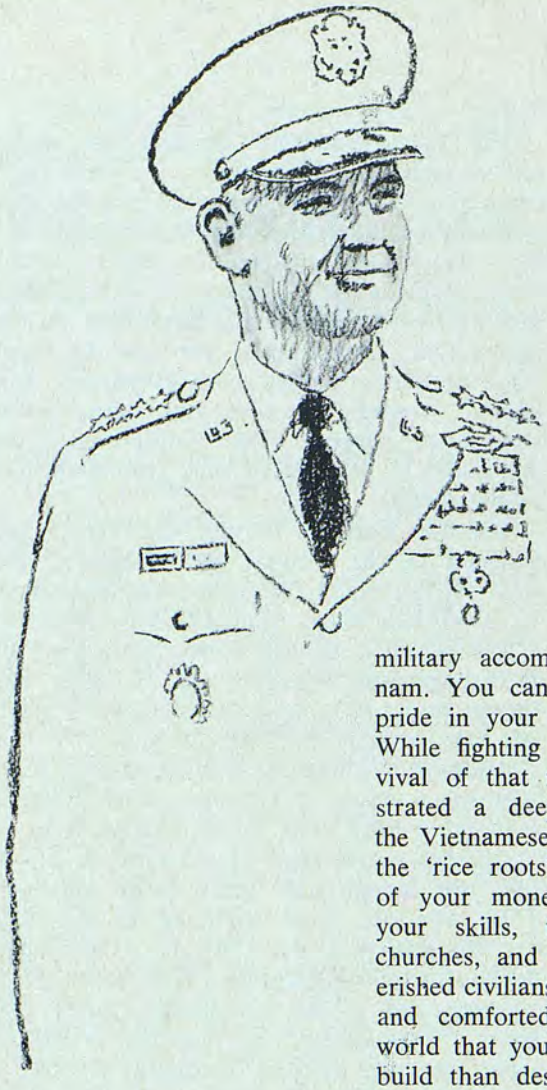
The "Gators" navigated remote areas of the Delta, delivering hundreds of tons of equipment and materiel in their Mike boats. The unit also was cited for developing new techniques in long-range boat operations.

Reporting on the activities of the 737th Transportation Company, Captain Raymond LaBeau of Yakima, Wash., expressed "thanks for considering us good enough to let us help." Almost from the day they arrived in Vietnam, the 737th "truckers" sped fuel and other supplies through ambush-pocked roads in a support role reminiscent of the World War II "Red Ball Express."

High Praise. All 35 Army Reserve units in Vietnam were consistently praised by active Army members for their professional performance. Typical is this observation by a Regular Army officer: "We're talking about members of the Army Reserve who are accountants, salesmen, bankers; all of a sudden you put them behind the wheel of a five-ton tanker truck in Vietnam. The job they're doing is a real tribute to these guys."

Returning now to take up the civilian jobs they left a year ago, the Reservists are anxious to resume life in their communities. Most will be going back to the same jobs they left behind; others will start anew. Some must learn the role of "father" for the first time, with baby sons or daughters born while they were away.

For those staying in the Army Reserve, the important citizen-soldier role goes on, as they keep Army uniforms close at hand to serve our Country again when needed. AD



Salute to Reserve Components

Following are excerpts from a message delivered by Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland, welcoming members of the reserve components returning from Vietnam service:

"As a responsible Nation, America has joined other nations in working to defeat aggression in Southeast Asia. As members of this competent and dedicated team working together for a common purpose, you have made it possible for the United States to help a smaller nation and a deserving people. We have sought nothing in return—only the satisfaction of helping a people to remain free.

"Much remains to be done in South Vietnam. Together with other Free World nations, we are still working to bring peace to that war-torn country.

"You can be proud of your military accomplishments in Vietnam. You can also take immense pride in your human compassion. While fighting a war for the survival of that nation, you demonstrated a deep understanding of the Vietnamese people—working at the 'rice roots'—giving voluntarily of your money, your labor and your skills, to build hospitals, churches, and orphanages. Impoverished civilians have been cared for and comforted. You showed the world that you would much rather build than destroy.

"Every American can be proud of what you have done. You stepped forward when your Country called; you shouldered responsibility under the most difficult conditions. In time of your Country's need, you turned to—not against—those principles on which our Nation was founded—those same principles that have sustained our Nation throughout the years.

"Traditionally Americans have cherished the concept of the citizen-soldier. Our Armed Forces and our Country have grown and developed on the precept of civilian and military teamwork.

"You can stand tall among your fellow men—you can hold your head high—you can look at any man in the eye. You can take your place as a veteran with pride and satisfaction. Like veterans before, you have echoed the firm conviction that freedom is not free.

"Army service has also done something for you. You learned to work as members of a team of all races, colors and creeds. You have shown that you are cut from the same sturdy material as those men whose sacrifices gave us liberty almost two centuries ago. You learned to be soldiers. Hard training toughened you physically and mentally. But it did not make you men—that was something you did for yourselves.

"I hope you will always remember the sights you have seen, the hardships you have endured, the challenges you have met, the missions you have accomplished. Above all, I hope you will never forget *why* you did these things.

"You have been actively helping America and the world find peace, justice and freedom. Continue to involve yourselves in these great causes. Take interest in the problems of your community, state and Nation. Be good citizens as you have been good soldiers.

"Having seen your performance in Vietnam, I know you will be equal to every new challenge you will face.

"On behalf of all Americans, whom you have served so well, and represented so faithfully, I thank you. As a fellow soldier and American, I salute you as our future leaders. By your willingness to give of yourselves, you have shown that you are worthy to play a useful and influential part in the future of our Nation." AD

. . . *Welcome to*

The World

Every American soldier has his own version of "God's country." Usually, it's his hometown, or wherever loved ones happen to wait. Then there's THE WORLD, which—to soldiers overseas, particularly Vietnam—is the USA. And for the half-million a year entering and departing through Oakland Army Base, their first and last look at THE WORLD is San Francisco . . .

Photos by SSG Duke Richard

"Code Seven"—

Fire-Fighters to the Rescue

SSG Walt M. Reynolds
Photos by PFC Foster Glass

Even as "Code Seven" is sounding, the seven fire-fighters are on the way, sirens screaming, red lights flashing on the efficiently-equipped trucks. Highly trained, professionals all, they are on 24-hour-a-day duty at Davison Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Va., where flights average more than 8,000 a month. They get underway even before Code Seven completely sounds, because they have a lookout constantly outside the station house, scanning the runways.

When they respond in case of an accident on the airfield or even nearby, a helicopter stands ready to carry to the scene a flight surgeon, crash kit, extinguishers, more fire-fighters and Military Police. If the air crash occurs near an access road, a truck also is dispatched.

Although they are primarily crash rescue-oriented, the fire-fighters constantly on duty are trained to combat structural fires as well. They are trained on characteristics and nomenclature of all aircraft. They know the location of fuel lines, batteries, electrical connections and exits. They stand by at arrivals and takeoffs of medical evacuation aircraft, and they are on hand during refueling. In addition, they are responsible for inspecting buildings, checking on fire extinguishers, and for the general fire safety of the airfield. They also respond to emergencies within a 15-mile radius of the post, working closely with fire departments of nearby Fairfax County.

When the crew isn't attending to one or another of its multiple duties, members are training at a site near the station. In one exercise, three-man teams practice fighting their way through a burning pool of aviation fuel and oil to rescue a dummy from an old fuselage.

Every crash situation is a little different, explains David M. Burrier, veteran chief of the Fort Belvoir Fire Department. "We want to rescue people first, then put out the fire. Right now, our crews are getting the dummy out in 17 seconds. That makes all the difference between being just a fire*man* and a fire-*fighter*." AD

STAFF SERGEANT WALT M. REYNOLDS is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

"We want to rescue people first, then put out the fire. Right now, our crews are getting the dummy out in 17 seconds. That makes all the difference between being just a fireman and a fire-fighter."

His Brother's Keeper

CPT David R. Fabian

Sweat glazes the forehead of Specialist 4 Roland "Jim" Jemerson, a combat medical aidman, and becomes caked with the dust being churned up by the resupply convoy nearing Landing Zone Bobbie.

The top of the track is like fire to his touch. Today, his unit,—Company B, 2d Battalion (Mech), 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division—is carting extra supplies to Bobbie, so he rides atop the "two-four box." Whenever his box draws "drag" or rear security element for the resupply convoy, the swirling dust becomes blinding, choking . . .

Suddenly, the convoy grinds to a halt. The lead vehicle has just been struck from the left by a B40 rocket. The other armored personnel carriers in the convoy move to the berms; their caliber 50s rip into the flanking woodlines.

Jemerson hears First Sergeant Odd O. Pedersen radio the drag element to move up to lend fire support to the disabled APC near the front of the column.

Then he sees the driver fall. He grabs his aid bag and vaults over the cargo hatch. Enemy small arms fire chips away at the side and front of the two-four track. He treats the driver's wounds and then pulls him down into the crowded cargo hatch.

Meanwhile, Specialist 4 Kenneth Lester takes over as driver. He whips the armored personnel carrier around so that the crew can direct its firepower against the attackers. Pedersen's voice comes over the radio again, telling them to move a bit closer.

How It Was. "We kept moving up, weaving in and out of the stalled deuce-and-a-halfs, when I noticed that another box had been hit," Jemerson later recalled. "I jumped off the two-four track and headed for it. Inside there were two men injured, one very seriously. I dragged them out alongside their track, and quickly dressed their wounds as best I could."

"I saw two rounds just miss Doc Jemerson's leg by fractions of an inch as he treated the wounded men," Sergeant William W. Rabun, Jr., recalls. "But he kept right on giving aid."

After the men's wounds are dressed, Jemerson drags them to the opposite side of the road and instructs them to return fire as well as they are able. He covers one of the wounded with his shirt. Then, ignoring the withering fire that kicks up dust around him, he scoops up his aid bag and runs over an open stretch of road to the next disabled vehicle.

As Jemerson approaches, the track is raked by intense automatic weapons fire which wounds four crew members. Seconds later, another B40 strikes and sets the track afire. Two of the wounded are caught in the open in front of the vehicle. The medic inches his way forward under fire and drags the two men to the rear of their vehicle. Others go to work freeing the men from the burning vehicle. The APC is packed with artillery rounds which could explode from intense heat at any moment.

After moving the four men to safety across the road, Jemerson gives them first aid while three comrades return the enemy's fire.

The burning track explodes minutes later, spewing fragments of armor plating over the roadway.

"After that explosion, contact became sporadic," Jemerson later recalled. "We had been fighting for over an hour. A Fourth Aviation gunship, Blackjack 400, had been overhead about 20 minutes after the fight broke loose, but the pilot couldn't pick up the wounded because of the intense fire.

" 'Top' Pedersen, a really brave guy, knew it wouldn't be safe to put down on the road, so he waved the pilot off a couple of times. When things eased up after the explosion, though, the chopper pilot set down."

Pedersen, already wounded twice during the battle, still continued to direct friendly fire. As the wounded were being loaded onto the aircraft, the enemy opened up again with small arms fire. Pedersen was hit in the leg, so when the chopper began to lift off, he jumped aboard.

The chopper is only about 10 feet airborne when a B40 slams into it and sends it down. Pedersen jumps clear and then he, Jemerson and others run to the burning aircraft to help free the crew and one of the wounded litter patients. Seconds later the ship explodes.

The battle had lasted almost 90 minutes. However, the enemy had been denied a victory; they had not been able to overrun the convoy. The convoy escort from Charlie Company, 2d Battalion (Mech), 8th Infantry, withstood the attack and drove the Viet Cong back into the woodline.

Although contact was broken by 3:30 p.m. Jemerson's job was not finished. He returned to tend the wounded. It wasn't until that evening that he got to LZ Bobbie.

Epilogue. First Sergeant Odd O. Pedersen was awarded the Silver Star. And General Creighton W. Abrams, commanding general of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam, presented a Silver Star to Specialist 4 Roland Jemerson, the heroic aid man credited with personally saving the lives of 12 fellow soldiers in combat near Plei Mrong. AD

CAPTAIN DAVID R. FABIAN is Deputy Information Officer, 4th Infantry Division.

post parade

From the Ashes of Their Campfires

They were the last of their kind. They roamed the prairies freely, killing the buffalo and chasing the wind on their decorated war ponies.

They saw the coming of the white man, and fought him, and lost. Their children, in the space of only one generation, bridged the gap and learned to walk the white man's road. Their way of life is gone.

Over 800 are buried at Fort Sill —Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Apaches. The braves no longer hear the hoofbeats of charging cavalrymen, or the whoops of their women after successful raids, or see the vast herds of buffalo that shook the ground and filled the air with dust and thunder.

The strong prairie winds, however, continue to blow, and the Wichita Mountains are still there.

The old warriors are buried in six cemeteries at this 100-year-old cavalry outpost that has grown into the U.S. Army's training ground for Field Artillerymen. Some 325 Apaches are buried in three cemeteries on the post's East Range, 250 Comanches in the Otipoby Comanche Cemetery, also on the East Range; another 200, primarily Comanches, in a former Dutch Reformed Church burial ground at the present post airfield; and approximately 50 chiefs and scouts of the Southern Plains Tribes are interred in the Post Cemetery.

The high ground in the Post Cemetery, called the Chief's Knoll, is also known as the "Indian Arlington." Here lies Satank, or Sitting Bear, the fierce old Kiowa war chief who so grieved over the death of a son killed during a raid that he carried his bones with him wherever he went, building a tepee and leaving food for them at night. At the time of his death, he was leader of the famed *Ko-eet-senko* or "Ten Bravest" Society.

Here also is buried one of the most famed of all Indian warriors, Geronimo. Once the most dreaded of the fierce Apaches, after his capture he was allowed the run of Fort Sill and was given leave to appear in fairs and exhibits. His grave is marked by an impressive rock monument on the East Range.

Kosciuszko's Garden

A little-known historic landmark at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, is the garden built by Colonel (later Brigadier General) Thaddeus Kosciuszko in 1778 to 1780 as engineer in charge of constructing the fortification there.

The Polish patriot and military engineer found a spring bubbling on a ledge part way down a sheer rock cliff overlooking the Hudson River. He built a small fountain out of the spring "with spouting jets and cascades." He also planted a garden on the terrace and constructed stone steps leading up from the garden to the Plain or level of the present parade ground. The garden is at the southern end of the famous Flirtation Walk.

The garden became Kosciuszko's favorite retreat from the cares and toil of building a fortress out of the virgin woods and hills. One writer has said that it was a place where Kosciuszko, with Poland's sufferings rankling in his mind, "dreamed of his beloved and distant land." The garden is unique as a place which may be used today, as it was by Kosciuszko almost two hundred years ago, for meditation, repose and retreat.—*Major General Charles G. Stevenson, USA-Retired.*

Last Horse Cavalrymen

"After hitting the weapons platoon, we continued on the charge, catching six men in the open. Had we had sabers, those six men wouldn't have had their heads after we passed over them. . . . The next morning the Horse Platoon . . . headed west seeking the enemy, our mission being harassment."

It's not a dispatch from the Civil War, but rather an anecdote recalled from recent war games at Fort Carson, Colo., in which the mounted horse platoon of the 4th Squadron, 12th Cavalry Regiment participated.

The horse platoon, or mounted color guard and horse platoon as it was formerly known, is the last remaining practicing horse cavalry unit in the Army.

Twenty-one volunteers from the unit acted as civilian aggressors in a recent exercise. In a series of actions, the unit chalked up these successes: placed simulated dynamite charges among helicopters and escaped into the woods; charged an infantry platoon and tossed simulated dynamite charges into them, escaping again without a shot fired; ran down a weapons platoon and destroyed a truck carrying three mortars—all in all, a rather successful record.

Aside from playing the part of aggressors, the horse cavalrymen have played one-night stands at western events, including the Colorado State Fair.

Each member of the unit is responsible for the three-and-one-half hours of grooming required by his personally assigned mount. Each man also maintains the tack and costumes.

Because of transfers and terminations, there is a constant turnover of personnel, but the unit always manages to find enough riders to keep operating and to bring a bit of the past into today's mechanized Army. AD

Cartoons Lighten the Load

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Happiness is many things. To the soldier, it's a hot meal when you're hungry, a letter from home when you're lonely, a soft bunk when you're tired. Happiness is also something that makes you laugh when you feel there's nothing to laugh about.

During World War II and Korea, it was the war cartoonists who supplied the laughs. Dads of the boys, who are men now in another war, can still remember "Up Front" with grimy, bedraggled "Willie and Joe," and "Sad Sack," "Private Breger," "Male Call." Even some moms will remember "Winnie the Wac," who made light of some of their darker moments. These and other cartoons made our men laugh over the pages of *Yank, Stars and Stripes,* and many other publications from Greenland to Australia, Berlin to Tokyo.

Today, for troops wading through the rice paddies of Vietnam, the tradition is carried on by cartoonists like Sergeant First Class Bill Dolan, whose work has appeared in "Troop Topics," "Graph Clip," Army posters, and the feature "Up Country" disseminated by *Army News Features.*

His characters, "Private Muldoon and Top," depict various situations, amusing and otherwise, in which troops find themselves. Most of the situations drawn in Dolan's "Up Country" series are based upon some real incident he has encountered during his four previous field trips to that Southeast Asia nation. What the Chicago native sees there was just as familiar to Bill Mauldin in his day. Mauldin used Willie and Joe in his cartoons because "riflemen like them are the basic guys and the most important guys in a war."

Approval of the people used as subjects in his work has always meant much to the war cartoonist. Bill Dolan regards the following incident in Vietnam as meaning more to him than being named the "most talented cartoonist in the Armed Forces" by the National Cartoonist Society.

"After hopping a helicopter, I was soon in the field with the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. It was a particularly soggy day when I pulled up to a fairly dry foxhole, laid my rifle down, took up pencil and commenced to draw. As I was sketching, a hard-bitten old infantry sergeant came up and quietly looked over my shoulder until I looked up at him.

" 'Pretty good,' he muttered, 'but I don't think you can quite measure up to this fellow.'

"With that, he pulled out his wallet and carefully unfolded a tattered piece of paper. It was a dog-eared copy of a cartoon I had done for 'Up Country.'

"Suddenly the rain didn't feel as cold nor the mud quite so sticky."

Cartoons are used not only as the medium for portraying all types of humor but also serious subjects. They promote a unit's mission, sell worthwhile ideas and help establish esprit de corps. Soldiers can see themselves in cartoons and react with good humor.

Bill Mauldin was once asked during World War II if he had a "postwar plan" for Willie and Joe. Replied the famous cartoonist, "I do. Because Joe and Willie are very tired of the war they have been fighting for almost two years, I hope to take them home when it is over."

Bill Dolan would probably echo those same sentiments.

Cartoons Mirror Reality

The fact that the soldier's elemental problems haven't changed much in 25 years is evident in the situations sketched by combat cartoonist Bill Mauldin in World War II, compared with recent photographs taken in the Republic of Vietnam.

"Wisht I could stand up an' git some sleep."

"Me future is settled, Willie. I'm gonna be a expert on types of European soil."

"Gimme my canteen back, Willie. I see ya soakin' yer beard full."

"I can't git no lower, Willie. Me buttons is in th' way."

War is nothing new to him. He joined the Marines in 1944 and served two separate tours during World War II and the Korean War. After civilian life, he joined the Army in 1959 and served with various units, including a three-year tour with the 101st Airborne Division.

Today, as illustrator and cartoonist with U.S. Army Element, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, he may drop in on any unit and follow it over the Vietnamese countryside until he completes his sketches. Usually, the unit is oblivious to his presence unless there is a firefight, and then he becomes just one more rifleman. He's Sergeant First Class Bill Dolan, Army combat artist, creator of Muldoon and Top in the widely distributed "Up Country" feature. He's the latest in the long line of cartoonists and caricaturists who have portrayed Army life with the wit, muted irony and humor that help lighten the soldier's load. AD

unsung support units

It takes all kinds of individuals to make a modern army, and it takes a diversity of special-purpose units to maintain and support an effective fighting machine. Following are some of the unusual, unsung support units that contribute to the U.S. Army's versatility.

Plaster Cast Makers

Perhaps the only place in the Army where you can get plastered on duty and not get in trouble is the Cast Section at Irwin Army Hospital, Fort Carson, Colo.

Working closely with the Department of Orthopedic Surgery, the cast technicians create an average of 150 to 160 casts each week for patients with broken arms, legs, wrists, ankles, or ribs.

Out of the more than 400 patients at the hospital, approximately 275 have orthopedic problems. Many of the men have broken bones from wounds sustained in Vietnam.

There are five basic types of casts, the short and long arm casts, the long leg cast, short leg cast, and the body cast. Long casts are used for fractures of the knee or elbow or above.

Casts for patients who require surgery are applied in the operating room. However, many fractures are set without surgery in a specially equipped Cast Room.

The training of a cast technician begins with 10 weeks of medical training at the Medical Training Center at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and continues with 15 weeks of on-the-job orthopedic training at one of the Army's general hospitals.

Besides applying casts, the technicians assist orthopedic surgeons in setting fractures and removing sutures and dressings, and they are responsible for setting up traction equipment for patients.

Drive-In Self-Service

You are assured of service with a smile at one of Vietnam's combat gas stations—that is, if you are in a mood to provide cheerful, smiling self-service. The 506th Supply and Service Company's POL (petroleum, oils and lubricants) point serves everything from tanks to jeeps. It features a one-stop service that enables the driver to fill the tank and never leave the vehicle in the process. The pumps are positioned so that the hoses are within reach of the drivers.

The 506th serves 1,800 vehicles a day and dispenses about 508,000 gallons a month—enough for about 20,800 tanks of gas.

Only five men run the huge installation. One, stationed at the front gate, greets every customer, and cautions each on the two main rules of the yard—no smoking and a five-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Only fuel, lubricants and coolants are dispensed; vehicle maintenance is handled by the drivers in their respective motor pools.

The station is open 24 hours a day. Although the proverbial tiger may not be in the tank, drivers in Vietnam keep their eyes peeled—he may be lurking around the corner.

It's a LARC

Sixteen LARCs now in Vietnam have been organized into a provisional LARC Company, the only one of its kind in the U.S. Army. Making up a unit of the 1st Logistical Command's Qui Nhon Support Command, the LARCs were first used to ferry Marines ashore at Qui Nhon in 1965. Manned by "Barc-aneers," the LARCs (also called BARCs in Vietnam) have participated in many combat sweeps. Among other jobs, they have been used to transport Vietnamese refugees to areas remote from Viet Cong harassment. Recently they transported Republic of Korea "Tiger" division troops to a secure beach for some well-deserved rest.

Today, whenever supplies must be transported from ship to shore in a hurry, the LARC crews are back in business.

Control Center

The information center set up within the 2d Logistical Command's Directorate for Transportation Operations on Okinawa keeps its finger figuratively on the pulse of the busy Naha Military Port. Its job: keeping track of a bewildering range of activities connected with moving cargo rapidly from one destination to the next. Civilian trucks come and go, forklifts shuttle about on the piers, in dockyards and warehouses. Ships from all over the world tie up at berths as stevedores load or unload goods.

The information center provides an overall, up-to-the-minute picture of port operations by maintaining status charts on terminal operations and cargo movements. Charts and graphs are updated with new figures every two hours during the workday. Cargo checkers telephone the latest figures on the number of measurement tons moved, what types of cargo have been loaded or unloaded at each checkpoint.

Cumulative tonnage totals are entered on master cargo movement charts maintained by the center to indicate how quickly and efficiently the directorate is carrying out its mission.

Denture Designers

"Open wide, please" is becoming a familiar refrain at the U.S. Army Regional Dental Activity at Fort McPherson, Ga. The activity is rapidly becoming leader in the manufacture of dentures for servicemen worldwide.

During an average month the unit manufactures about 1,200 dentures, both fixed and removable, for personnel of all of the military services, Coast Guard and U.S. Public Health Service personnel in the Third Army area.

The lab, one of five Army dental units manufacturing dentures in this country, receives many overflow orders. Its work takes on an assembly line look with more than 60 skilled military and civilian technicians taking part.

Enlisted personnel attend a 16-week course in basic dental laboratory technology at the Army Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where they learn fundamentals of denture construction. After at least a year of on-the-job training, technicians may attend a 10-week advanced course in either removable or fixed dentures.

Because of professional skills now available, even the most humble private is assured of a better set of dentures than the commander-in-chief of the Army during the American Revolution. George Washington's dentures were not only ill-fitting; they were made of wood.

Big Smoke

On the command, "Make smoke," men of the 2d Chemical Battalion (Smoke Generator) Fort McClellan, Ala., start the mechanical smoke generators. A 55-gallon drum holds "fog oil,"a petroleum product somewhat thinner than automobile oil. One drum lasts approximately an hour. The oil is heated in the generator and aerosolized by a jet-type engine. The oil itself never burns but is formed into tiny droplets, which are forced out of the generator nozzle, making a cloud of thick white smoke.

The 2d Chemical Battalion has participated in World Wars I and II and the Korean War, earning 21 battle credits and four unit citations. Oldest and last remaining chemical battalion in the Army, its mission is to provide command or operational control of from two to eight chemical smoke companies. These companies use smoke for concealment of troops, equipment or installations; they also mix flame fuel when not engaged in their primary mission.

Men of the 2d receive realistic training at a "Vietnam Village" located at the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School at Fort McClellan. Upon graduation, they are ready to live up to the motto on their unit crest: *"Elementis Regamus Prollium"* or "Let us rule the battle by means of the elements." AAJ

CAPABILITIES UNLIMITED

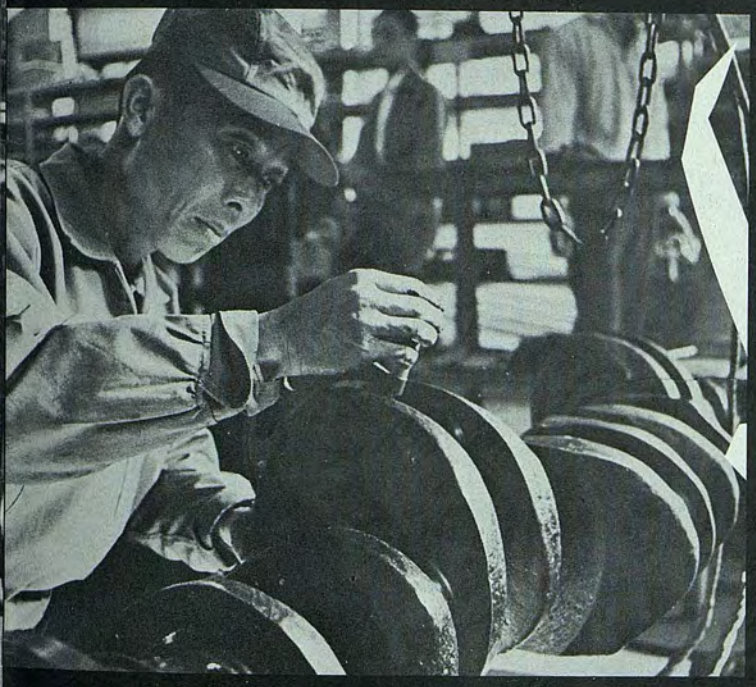
Operating from its headquarters in Naha Military Port on Okinawa, to field offices in the Philippines, Taiwan and Singapore, the 2d Logistical Command's Directorate of Marine Maintenance overhauls United States Army marine craft operating in Vietnam, Thailand and Okinawa.

At Naha Port, a marine railway, with a capacity of up to 1,000 tons, handles everything in the Army inventory except floating cranes and tanker-class vessels. A machine shop fabricates vessel repair parts and small components.

These facilities maintain the USARYIS fleet of 27 vessels and tugs from Vietnam and Thailand. Here, too, fuel barges are overhauled and emergency support is provided to other services through inter-service support agreements.

Procedures. A team of marine surveyors inspects the vessel in-country to determine what hull, machinery,

Once ruined in a typhoon, huge barge derrick has been restored to operations. Left below, worker checks precision of a crankshaft while, below, others prepare huge pistons for use in landing craft.



electrical and electronic repairs are needed. The vessel is dispatched to a predesignated field activity, where a contract is awarded to a shipyard with appropriate facilities.

While the vessel is being overhauled, a marine surveyor or inspector oversees the work. Upon completion, a dock and sea trial of the Army vessel is conducted. Then the vessel is returned by either tow or lift to its in-country base. AD

WHAT'S NEW

SINGLE SYSTEM

Dual promotion system for EM eliminated December 1. Under new single system no reference will be made to either temporary or permanent rank. Change, taken to streamline enlisted advancement procedures and eliminate need for dual records for temporary and permanent promotions, will not really affect individuals. Heretofore, the meaningful promotion was the temporary one, which gave increased pay, responsibilities and prestige, while permanent promotions were essentially administrative upgradings. Elimination of dual system will not remove promotion benefits for soldiers under either the previous temporary or permanent systems. Example: one-grade promotions up to E7 upon completion of 28 years' service will still be in effect, as will be requirement for board action to reduce an E5 or above for inefficiency.

MAIL

Social Security Account Number (SSAN) must go on return address of letters mailed by soldiers. Emphasizing importance of including SSAN, DA has instructed unit mail clerks to make sure number is on return address and to return letter to sender if it is not. In addition, social security number should be used on address to which mail is sent if letter is going to military personnel, particularly in cases of overseas mail.

PRIVATE BUSINESS

Any soldier who believes there might be a conflict between his investments or private business interests and his duty to the government should bring the questions to his commander's attention. Commander can then seek advice from his staff judge advocate. For most soldiers, the Army has no restrictions on how they spend their money. The majority may invest in stock market, own private businesses, participate in fund-raising campaigns of non-profit welfare organizations. For some soldiers, when any of these activities relate to their obligations to the government, certain limitations are prescribed prohibiting any conduct or financial interest which would place the serviceman's interest in conflict with those of the United States. This is particularly so when related to their duties and responsibilities as servicemen.

TIPS

Help is on the way for Army personnel specialists. TIPS, The Army Personnel Magazine, will provide guidance to personnel specialists on complex policies and programs. The new official quarterly publication is due out to the field in March. Suggestions, tips, problems/solutions may be sent to: Editor, TIPS, U.S. Army Personnel Information Activity, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46216.

TEST PILOTS

Experimental test pilot training is open to Army applicants, warrant officers through majors. Ten-month course includes intensive classroom and flight training, with jet transition work. Graduates can expect assignment as engineering (research) test pilots at U.S. Army Test Activity, Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. DA Circular 350-77 has details.

CAMPUS NOTES

☐ Cost of up to two years' schooling for officers to complete bachelor's degree will be paid by Army, beginning spring 1970 semester. Added Army support for Officer Undergraduate Degree Program covers tuition, required fees, plus up to $100 for textbooks and expendable supplies. Participants in program now receive normal pay and allowances and generally GI Bill help. New plan still offers pay and allowances, but officers must drop GI Bill support to qualify for Army aid. Eligible are RA or voluntary indefinite officers with two to seven years' active commissioned service; they may request consideration by writing their branch.

☐ Under "Bootstrap" program, officers in process of finishing master's or doctor's degrees will be authorized as much as full calendar year of resident study at the college or university of their choice. Previous limit was one semester, or two quarters, plus summer session. Participants get full pay and allowances, but carry own schooling costs. Those with two years' active service eligible for GI Bill. See Revised AR 621-5.

HALL OF FAME

Officers and EM who made significant contribution to Army achievement and tradition could be selected for new Hall of Fame at Fort Leavenworth. Criteria: selected soldiers must have served at fort during their careers, with five years elapsed since death or retirement. Selections will be from four periods: pre-Civil War, Civil War to WWI, WWI and WWII, post-WWII.

SCENT APPEAL

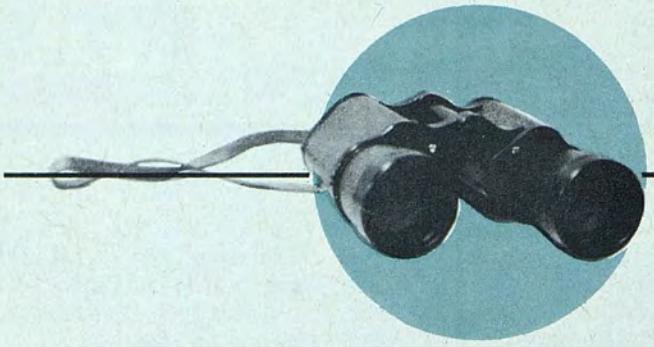
Psychological operations soldiers of 1st Infantry Division add new dimension to RVN Chieu Hoi ("Open Arms") program. Where indications are that enemy is going hungry, choppers drop plastic-bag-encased white "rally flags" soaked with nuoc mam (fish sauce) in area of probable food shortage. Fish sauce reminds enemy of his hunger and induces him to rally to the government. Map and instructions are enclosed, and flag can be waved at overflying choppers. Rally flags without fish sauce are normally scattered by patrols around areas of probable enemy movement.

KIOWA TEAM

Twenty-nine-man New Equipment Training team sent to Vietnam to introduce the OH-58A "Kiowa," Army's newest light observation helicopter. NET team gives ten-day course, with transitional flight training, to aviators; potential crew chiefs receive 12 days' instruction in airframe maintenance. Simultaneous training is carried out at Fort Rucker, Ala., and Fort Eustis, Va. After transition, all training will be done stateside.

FAST CHARGE

Recharging new long-life, high-energy battery developed by Army Electronics Command is as easy as dropping bread into a toaster, or as simple as dropping flat zinc-air cells into slightly altered standard battery case, then adding water. Drop-in anodes resemble five-pack of small cigars. Battery powers lightweight combat equipment, such as radios, front-line radars, night vision devices.



AD *Looking Ahead To February*

Focus on Europe /

There's training, travel and adventure in a USAREUR tour of duty.

History in Bronze /

Heroic sculpture projects Army history bigger than life.

Working Army /

First U.S. Army handles a wide range of logistical and training tasks over a 15-state area.

Losing Your Hearing? /

Army medical experts tell soldiers how to avoid hearing loss.

☆ GPO 1970 399-203/5

Mimi Dillard
Movie Starlet


VIETNAMIZATION