

2169 NP 45081



SALVAGE JOB — The superstructure is all that can be seen of PCF-4, a U. S. Navy SWIFT patrol craft operating in "Operation Market Time," which was sunk by a Viet Cong mine Feb. 14 taking heavy casualties among the six man crew. The SWIFT was recovered in the midst of a vicious firefight with Viet Cong snipers on the beach 250 yards distant. See related story, Page 6. (Photo by LCDR Don Scovel, USN)

Churchill Flies In Jet On Vietnam Air Strike

Saigon (USAF) — Winston Churchill II, journalist-grandson of Britain's famous prime minister, was given a look at Air Force tactical airpower recently on a strike with four Air Force F-100 Supersabre pilots in the Republic of Vietnam.

Son of the late prime minister's son, Randolph Churchill, made his first jet fighter flight with pilots of the 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron from Tan Son Nhut Air Base near Saigon.

sabre, outfitted with about 70 pounds of equipment worn by F-100 pilots, Churchill said he felt like a medieval knight in armor going into battle.

Flying in the rear seat of a Supersabre, piloted by Maj. John Sercel, Churchill recorded the strike with a 35mm camera as the four pilots bombed and strafed a Viet Cong position northwest of Saigon on the central coastline.

Before the flight, he was given an extensive briefing on the use of his parachute, pressure suit and survival gear by Capt. Ralph E. Havens.

A licensed pilot, Churchill explained that he learned to fly while a student at Oxford University and has about 400 hours flying time, including a trip around Africa in a single-engine, light plane.

"The pressure suit was fantastic," said Churchill later, describing how the suit had automatically inflated to compensate for the increased forces of gravity during high-speed dives.

As he boarded the Super-

Churchill is covering the Vietnam war for the London Sunday Express.

★ ★ ★ ★

First In Vietnam

THE OBSERVER

Published Weekly For U.S. Forces In Vietnam
(Circulation: 60,000)

Vol. IV, No. 44 SAIGON, VIETNAM March 5, 1966

★ ★ ★ ★

Foreign Decoration Policy Guides Published by DOD

Washington (AFNB) — The Department of Defense has issued new directives furnishing policy guidance for acceptance of foreign awards by U.S. personnel in Vietnam and contiguous waters.

Certain service personnel are now authorized by Public Law 89-257 to accept and wear decorations awarded by the Republic, or by governments of other nations whose personnel are serving in Vietnam in the Republic's cause.

bered 1348.16 and 1005.3, are both dated Jan. 22, 1966. The first provides guidance for service secretaries in prescribing regulations while the second represents overall DOD policy.

The new directives, num-

Sgt. Tosses Grenade Back To Viet Cong

Chu Lai (USMC) — A quick-thinking Marine sergeant probably saved the lives of at least five men when he scooped up a Viet Cong grenade and tossed it back at the enemy seconds before it exploded.

Sgt. David R. Robles was dug in with his squad for the night during "Operation Double Eagle" when the VC attacked. During the ensuing firefight, one of the Viet Cong got close to the Marine position and hurled a grenade which landed at the sergeant's feet.

"He didn't hesitate at all," said Cpl. Eugene J. Salepeck, a fire team leader. "He picked it up and threw it right back at the VC."

Due to Sergeant Robles' quick action there were no Marine casualties during the brief skirmish.

'Screaming Eagles' Net Rice, Weapons, Praise In 'Van Buren'

Tuy Hoa (USA) — "Operation Van Buren," a joint operation by Vietnamese units, Korean Marines and elements of the 101st Airborne "Screaming Eagle" Division was designed to protect the vital rice harvest in the fertile rice bowl near Tuy Hoa from the Viet Cong;

not only did the paratroopers protect the rice, but they also harvested quite a crop of communists, along with an unusual number of weapons.

Rice, the crop that keeps the Viet Cong insurgents going in South Vietnam, has traditionally been taken from the defenseless farmers in rural areas. An idea of how much rice in the Tuy Hoa area went to the VC previously can be had by a comparing the 1965 and 1966 harvests. In 1965 only 9,500 tons of rice were turned in to government control, but this year the rice bowl has yielded an unheard of 30,361 tons thus far, with 40 per cent of the crop yet to be harvested.

tions to protect the rice harvest is going to cause the VC to begin tightening their belts. Not only will they be hungry, but if future operations compare with "Van Buren," they will also be short on firepower and manpower.

When the operation ended, 283 dead communists had been counted, with 194 more estimated killed from small arms actions. Fifty-six others had been killed by artillery, 33 captured, 6 wounded and 242 suspects detained.

Topping the list of captured weapons were 16 crew-served pieces. An additional 118 individual weapons were captured, many of French and Communist Chinese make.

In support of the ground troops, U.S. Air Force pilots



PROTECTING FARMERS — An allied patrol consisting of ARVN soldiers and paratroopers of the U.S. Army's 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, protects a Vietnamese woman carrying harvested rice during "Operation Van Buren" near Tuy Hoa. The joint operation by ARVN troops, Republic of Korea Marines, and "Screaming Eagles" has enabled the local citizens to reap more than three times the amount of rice harvested in previous years when the area was under Viet Cong control. (Photo by Sp4 Michael H. Haas, USA)

Obviously continued opera-

(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 1)

EDITORIAL

Education - A Military Must

Education is vital in today's military. To assist men and women in meeting educational requirements, the armed forces operate the biggest educational system in the world.

The foundations of military education are service schools which train military personnel to handle specific military responsibilities from leadership to computer repair.

In addition to formal military schools, all services offer correspondence courses in military subjects.

The military also recognizes the value of general education.

Through the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) and schools in command areas, hundreds of high school, college and technical courses are available.

Courses taken directly from USAFI are one of the biggest dollar buys in education in the United States today - an almost unlimited number complete with texts for one basic, token fee.

Courses taken directly from civilian schools cost more, but even here service personnel have help. USAFI offers correspondence courses directly from dozens of schools at low rates. The new-Cold War bill has a provision to cover the cost of tuition and books for courses taken at local schools by service men and women on active duty.

The education is there, waiting for the men and women willing to take the time and put in the effort to better themselves. (AFPS)

Myths And Realities

More misinformation has been spread abroad about Vietnam than probably any other subject in recent years. Vietnam has been the breeding ground for a host of myths which continue to circulate despite, in some cases, their obvious untruth. For the next several weeks THE OBSERVER will print some of the major myths about Vietnam and present their corresponding realities. Information taken from JUSPAO Field Memorandum No. 9. (The Editor)

MYTH

THE WHOLE U.S. POSITION IN VIETNAM IS WRONG BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS A VIOLATION OF THE 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS ON INDOCHINA.

REALITY

The 1954 Geneva Accord in essence was a military ceasefire coupled with a vague proposal that somehow political problems would be postponed for later solution. However, neither the U.S. nor the present Government of Vietnam was party to the agreements.

The agreements established a truce line at the 17th parallel. The communists were to withdraw to the north, the non-communists to the south. Both sides were to order and enforce an end to hostilities. Neither zone was to be used as a military base to resume hostilities or further an aggressive policy. No new troops or military equipment were to be introduced except on a replacement or rotation basis. An International Control Commission was created to supervise the truce. A separate declaration stated the truce line should be considered permanent and called for nationwide elections under ICC supervision to two years. All other political issues, of which there were many, went unresolved at the conference. The U.S. declared shortly after the end of the conference that it would "refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb the agreement" and would view "any renewal of aggression with grave concern and as seriously threatening international peace and security." The Government of Vietnam denounced the entire business.

Later it became apparent that the communists had never taken the agreement seriously.

They left thousands of arms and ammunition caches hidden in South Vietnam. Viet Minh military personnel remained in the south with orders to stay underground until they were needed. These actions indicate contempt by Hanoi for the Geneva agreements. The Geneva Agreement in essence was a military ceasefire and a vague proposal that somehow free elections should be held to solve all outstanding problems. This was an expression of hope by participants who wanted done with the war. It was not a master plan for solving Indochinese problems.

Washington Memos

PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS directed an immediate speed-up of mail delivery to servicemen in Vietnam and the Pacific area which will boost delivery by at least one to four days. Under the new program, a mother in New York who sends a letter to her son in Vietnam will have the letter carried by air within the States to a West Coast terminal point although she pays only the first-class (5 cent) rate. From coast, the letter will be sent by air to Vietnam.

TAX REFUND DELAYS are caused in many cases by incorrect addresses and illegible or incomplete name identification. An Internal Revenue official said another major cause concerns Social Security and military serial numbers; one misplaced number can cause a delay.

SIXTY-SIX PERCENT OF Air Force active duty line officers hold college degrees compared to only 27 percent at the close of WW II. Some 10,000 of these hold masters' degrees and about 500 have doctorates.

ARMY'S 1ST LOGISTICAL Command, RVN, has issued 240 million feet of barbed wire and 25 million sandbags, enough barrier material to build a defensive perimeter around all of South Vietnam.

FINDING A WAY to remove generators from F-102 Delta Dagger aircraft without removing the engine has saved the Air Force \$166,100. The new process involves a modified bomb hoist reducing the removal time from 91 to 34 manhours. The problem was solved by Capt. John M. Roper, Bernard Weidemann, and Howard R. Hick, San Antonio Air Material Area, Kelly AFB, Tex.

1,600 COMBAT INFANTRYMEN from the U.S. Army, Alaska, have been moved to Hawaii to fill vacancies in the 25th Infantry Division left when two of its battalions were moved to RVN. The transplanted units are 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry and 4th Battalion, 23rd Infantry, formerly of Forts Wainwright and Richardson, Alaska.

NAVY'S NAVIGATION SATELLITE has been operational more than a year, giving precise positioning information for Fleet Ballistic Submarine Force, attack aircraft carriers and other select surface ships. Operations have demonstrated it is far superior to any other position fixing system now in use.

A Dedicated Heart

(EDITOR'S NOTE - Hundreds of letters in support of the war in Vietnam come across the desk of THE OBSERVER each week, representing all degrees of articulateness and viewpoint.

However, we have never received a letter with the eloquence, the emotional impact, of this letter from a 17-year-old widow whose 19-year-old husband was killed in action in Vietnam.

Her courage is in the finest tradition of this land that has become the United States of America, and her unusually mature recognition of her husband's desire to defend his country, his way of life and his posterity, prompts us to print the letter in its entirety.

There is a lesson to be learned from the courage, understanding and patriotism of this young American. The letter was addressed to Gen. W.C. Westmoreland, COMUSMACV.)

Dear General Westmoreland,

I received your letter today and I was surprised but pleased to get it and I felt that I should write and tell you this.

Tom and I were married only 17 days when he was shipped overseas or rather to California. He left there on Dec. 28. We were married one month and 24 days when he died. I loved Tommy and I know that he died for a purpose. He told me over and over again to try and understand why he had to go. I learned that Tom could have been deferred because he was the only one left to carry on the Devlin name, now there is no one when his father dies. He said that he didn't want to be deferred, it was his job and he had to do it. I understand and I loved him for it. Tom was a brave man and I'm proud of him. He said that he had rather fight the communists in Vietnam and die if he had to, than to let them come over here and he said that if we don't stop them now, it won't be to long until we'll be fighting them at home.

Tommy was only 19 years old. I'm 17. We were young to get married, but it is what we wanted and my parents agreed. We both knew that he might never come back alive, but we had such faith and hope that he would. I know that God had a reason for taking Tom and I must accept this. Tom and I went to see the Chaplain on the day before he left. He told Chaplain Crick "I'm not afraid, God will deliver me-one way or another." Since Tom's death the people in our community have realized that the war in Vietnam isn't so far away anymore. Tommy was the first boy in Hopkins County to be killed in this war.

I feel the same way Tom and all the guys over there feel toward the draft-card burners and protesters. Tom and hundreds of guys like him are fighting and dying everyday for them, for all of us here in America so that we can live in a free world. Why can't these people realize this? I know that my husband didn't die in vain, he died for what he believed in and I'm proud that he stood firm on this. He was proud to be a paratrooper and to be able to do something for his country. Maybe that's one of the reasons I loved him so much, he was a paratrooper - all the way.

I hope you don't mind my writing you this letter but it was just something I felt I had to do and I wanted to do it. May God watch over and protect you and all the men there fighting for America. I pray for all of you, my prayers can't help my Tommy anymore, he's at peace now and he's with God, but maybe they'll help somebody.

I've enclosed an editorial that appeared in our local newspaper two days after we learned of Tom's death. May God protect all of you and give us strength and faith to accept his will.

Sincerely,
Velma Devlin

THE OBSERVER

(CIRCULATION: 60,000)

THE OBSERVER, an authorized publication with a weekly circulation of 60,000 copies, is published by the Command Information Division, Office of Information, Hq, USMACV, for U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam and is printed in Saigon by Vietnamese personnel.

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Department of Defense or of any of the Service departments. This paper uses the facilities of Armed Forces Press File, Armed Forces News Bureau and news services of the Service departments to augment local news. Mailing Address: THE OBSERVER, HQ MACV, APO 96243, U.S. Forces.

C. G. Gen. W. C. Westmoreland
Info. Off. Col. B. W. Legare

STAFF

OIG Capt. G.C. Dellinger, USA
EDITOR SSgt. T.J. Feeney, USA
ASS'T EDITOR JO1 J.V. Dorman, USN

MSgt. C.R. Brown Jr., USA Sp4 H. B. Bryan, USA
Sp4 D. G. Shafer, USA Sp4 Donald Brown, USA

Doctor Has Most Vicious Patients In Vietnam War

Saigon (USA) — Caring for wounded and ill soldiers is the job of all Army doctors in Vietnam, but Army Capt. Bernard Mistretta muzzles his patients and puts up with orders barked at him.

Captain Mistretta performs his professional duties on some of the most vicious "soldiers" serving in this war-torn republic. He is commanding officer of the 1st Logistical Command's 936th Veterinary Detachment, the only hospital in Vietnam exclusively for sentry dogs.

There are about 200 German Shepherd sentry dogs on Army and Navy-Marine patrol duty in South Vietnam and, as Captain Mistretta says, "They suffer from all the same illnesses their uniformed counterparts do, only they can't tell you about it."

So to help with cures, the 12 men of the 936th run a complete field-type hospital for the fur-uniformed fighters. The hospital has full X-ray capability, a pathology lab technician who can run an entire test series for diagnoses, and a sterile operating room. A special mess facility is operated for the dogs, which prepares normal or special diet meals.

Although in operation for only one month, the hospital

can treat the dogs for any medical problems from major surgery and wounds to internal disturbances, broken bones, or just plain shots. Like other soldiers, the dogs have complete individual health records showing what immunizations they have had, any past illnesses and treatment, as well as weight charts and other health information.

Wards at the hospital currently are in tents, but an 80-cage permanent facility is under construction. Plans also call for additional vets to be located at other areas in the country to give local routine and emergency treatment to the canine sentries. The more seriously ill or wounded will be evacuated to the field hospital run by the 936th.



MUZZLED SOLDIER — "Don't open wide!" could be the comment being made by Army Veterinarian Capt. Bernard Mistretta as he examines the eyes of Rex, one of nearly 200 German Shepherd sentry dogs on duty in Vietnam. The animals all take "sick call" at the 936th veterinary detachment here, the only hospital in the country devoted exclusively to sentry dogs. Keeping a tight hold on Rex is PFC Bruce Laubach, the dog's handler. (Photo by PFC S.R. Pratt, USA)

Combat Credit Adjusted In Southeast Asia

Hawaii (USAF) — Tours for many Air Force personnel serving in Southeast Asia were adjusted as the result of a change issued by USAF to the present combat tour credit.

In essence, the changes are as follows:

Aircrews who perform missions in the following categories in Southeast Asia (SEA) may have their Permanent Change of Station (PCS) tours in SEA adjusted as follows:

The combat tour established for out-of-country missions will be credited by the number of such missions flown in SEA prior to the present PCS tour.

Aircrews flying both in-country and out-of-country missions may have their SEA PCS tour of 12 months curtailed one month for each 20 out-of-country missions flown.

Aircrews flying out-of-country combat missions in SEA in a TDY status will be considered to have completed a combat tour in SEA upon completing the required 100 combat missions. However, if the TDY to SEA is performed from another overseas location, the individual's overseas tour will not be adjusted on the basis of com-

pleting the combat tour. Adjustment of DEROS for periods of TDY in excess of 59 consecutive days continue as currently provided in AFM 35-11 and AFM 39-11.

Aircrews who complete 12 months total time in TDY status in increments of 30 days or more since Nov. 1, 1961, flying in-country missions will be considered to have completed a combat tour in SEA.

Transport aircrews flying from friendly areas into and out of RVN will receive credit only if they remain in RVN for 30 days continuous TDY flying in-country missions.

If the TDY to SEA is performed from another overseas location, the individual's overseas tour DEROS will not be adjusted on the basis of completing the combat tour.

Personnel, other than aircrews, who complete 12 months in SEA in a TDY status in increments

of 30 days or more since Nov. 1, 1961, will be credited with completion of a SEA tour.

For personnel who perform TDY in SEA from other overseas areas, the individual's overseas tour DEROS will not be adjusted.

Adjustment of DEROS for periods in excess of 59 consecutive days will continue as currently authorized.

All personnel will receive credit for all previous periods of TDY in SEA since Nov. 1, 1961, which were in increments of 30 days or more. Normally, personnel will not be assigned to SEA in PCS status if their accrued SEA credits will not permit the individual to serve at least one-half of the tour, i.e., 6 months or 50 out-of-country missions.

However, this does not preclude the individual from returning in a TDY status to complete the full 12 months or 100 out-of-country missions, as the case may be.

Jet Passes Over During Bobby Rydell Show, Breaks Up Crowd

Da Nang (USMC) — The stage was the trailer of a Marine Corps truck as hundreds of Marines made themselves comfortable on everything from "mother earth" to Vietnamese-made chairs. But no one seemed to mind the discomfort, they were on hand to be entertained by the Bobby Rydell show.

The show was composed of the Chickadees, Jimmy Wisner Trio and master of ceremonies George Wood.

The show got off to a fast start with the trio and the Chickadees entertaining in true rock-and-roll style.

Bobby Rydell came on like a small cyclone and set the audience to cheering with such favorites as "Wild One," "Lot of Living to Do," and "Valerie." Imitations of Red Skelton, Frankie Fontaine and Myron Cohen

Interspersed the songs.

Highlight of the show was an imitation by Bobby Rydell of Red Skelton doing his famous Heathcliff the Pelican... you know the joke... the one about a jet. About that time an F8E Crusader from Marine Fighter Squadron (VMFW)-235 came over, and the timing was perfect.

It even broke up Rydell, who said, "Boy, you Marines are always right on time with everything."

Vietnamese Students Tour Nuclear-Powered Enterprise

Saigon (USN) — Two young South Vietnamese high school students toured the world's largest warship last month, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise operating in the waters off Southeast Asia.

Landing on the flight deck in a Navy aircraft, an experience in itself, Miss Thu Phuong and Mr. Nguyen Minh, both 18, spent a day aboard the ship watching flight operations, touring the ship's spaces and talking to crew members.

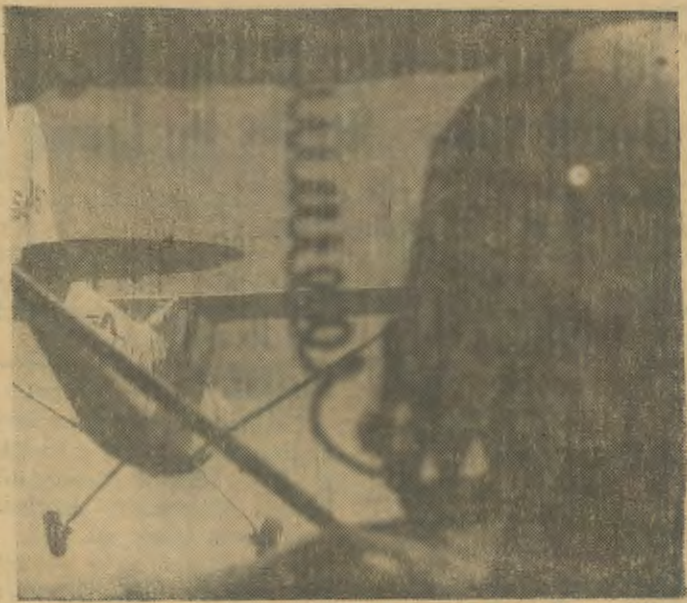
The students toured the medical and dental depart-

ments, one of the crew's galleys, the flight and hangar decks, the navigation bridge and a pilot ready room.

While aboard the Enterprise Miss Phuong and Mr. Minh met Capt. James L. Holloway, commanding officer, and talked to several pilots about naval aviation.



STEERING A CARRIER— With the helping hand of a U.S. Navy quartermaster, Miss Thu Phuong takes the helm and holds the nuclear-powered Enterprise on a steady course through the South China Sea. She and Mr. Nguyen Minh, Saigon high school students, toured the giant carrier last month. (USN Photo)



FAC PILOTS — 1st Lt. David H. Pinsky follows Maj. Robert F. Wilke on a strike mission. As Forward Air Controllers (FAC) with Advisory Team 99 of the 25th ARVN Division, their job consists of directing tactical fighter strike sorties and visual reconnaissance against the Viet Cong. Pinsky, after less than four months in Vietnam, has already received several Air Medals, the Purple Heart, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with silver star and was most recently presented the Distinguished Flying Cross by Vice President Humphrey (Photo by SSgt. M. Morris, USA)

Marine Pilot First Injured Since Squadron's Return

Chu Lai (USMC) — Lt. Col. Mervin B. Porter, is "first" in a number of ways. He was leading his squadron's first mission since its return to Vietnam and got his first Purple Heart by being the first pilot of Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron to be wounded.

Colonel Porter, commanding officer of HMM-261, was flying the squadron's first mission since it arrived back in Vietnam after a three month tour aboard the USS Valley Force. The flight had the job of re-supplying the outpost of Tra Chu, 40 miles southeast of the home base of Ky Ha. They had already hauled 23,700 pounds of cargo and 72 troops to another compound near Tra Chu.

As the colonel was about to land, a sniper's bullet shattered the windshield, causing glass to fly into his face. He calmly landed the helicopter and the cargo was unloaded.

The co-pilot didn't know the "skipper" had been hit until the aircraft was back in the air and he turned to ask him a question. The injured pilot relinquished the controls to the co-pilot and he flew the chopper back to Ky Ha.

The colonel was treated by

Star And Stripes

The first salute to the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the Americans rebelling against England took place Feb. 14, 1778, Guilbertson Bay, France. The flag receiving honors was flown by the USS Ranger. (AFPS)

the squadron doctor for minor cuts. He will wear a patch over his right eye temporarily to protect it from the sunlight.

In a brief ceremony at Ky Ha, Colonel Porter was presented the award by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr. In addition to the Purple Heart, the colonel has four Distinguished Flying Crosses and 14 Air Medals.

'Screaming Eagles' Spend Long, Frightening Night, Surrounded By VC

Phan Rang (USA) — On a battlefield a man encounters the most horrid experiences anyone can imagine. Being separated from the squad and surrounded by the enemy is a terrifying thing.

The men of Company A, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry knows it first hand from a long, dark night near Tuy Hoa.

It began on a small patch of watery ground southwest of Tuy Hoa where the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne was conducting "Operation Van Buren."

Mid afternoon, North Vietnamese machinegunners opened fire on the lead element of Company A, Capt. Henrik

Hoa Long Village Chief, Family Attacked By Viet Cong Executioners

Hoa Long (USMC) — The harsh rattle of machine-gun fire shattered the peaceful night in the village of Hoa Long. Huynh Ba Trinh was settling down for the night with his wife and five children in their modest home when slugs began ripping into his house and family.

Terror gripped Trinh and his family. He shouted for them to sprawl on the dirt floor and pulled his pistol from the holster on his hip. Then, a grenade exploded in the house and fragments ripped into Trinh's wife and two of their children. Trinh began firing his pistol and another grenade exploded.

The second grenade blew the pistol from Trinh's hand and fragments ripped into his right arm, smashing the bone. The Viet Cong were intent on killing Trinh and his family.

For a long time Mr. Huynh Ba Trinh has been a threat to the success of the Viet Cong in Hoa Long village. A violent anti-communist, he worked against the aims of the VC and when the U.S. Marines arrived in the area last summer he became a most valuable assistant in ferreting out Viet Cong and their sympathizers.

As village chief, Trinh led the Marines from hamlet to hamlet in his village, pointing out the enemy. He sent his own trusted agents into the hamlets to gather information which he used to expose the communists.

Born in the village in 1917, Trinh lived under Viet Cong domination for many years. "My people are very poor," he said. "Only a few of them ever went to school."

"After nine years of living with the Viet Cong they can understand now, he continued. The people don't want the Viet Cong. They fear and hate them."

In contrast, Trinh realiz-

ed that the Marines were there to help the people, not use them. "The Marines have not taken rice from the people. They do not take farm tools. They do not murder and torture. They do not take money. They do not take hostages," he said.

Peace had come to the village of Hoa Long, and the people in the hamlets had begun to prosper. It looked as if the Viet Cong were gone for good, and Trinh, after months of working with the Marines, was beginning to relax and feel contentment once again.

Then, lying on the dirt floor of his home listening to the sounds of war closing in on he and his family, Trinh noticed that the firing outside grew noticeably heavier. Even in his pain he could tell that the bullets were no longer splattering into his home and that the firing was coming from another direction.

Soon Trinh heard American voices and knew that his friends, the Marines, had rushed to his protection.

The attack took place in early November, and Trinh recalls, "Eight Viet Cong assassins came to do way with me. They tried to kill me and my family. They hurt us, but they didn't kill us. They failed."

Trinh still has not regained full use of his hand and arm, although the broken bone has healed and the flesh wounds have almost healed.

The pain and scars and searing memory of that dreadful night still remain,

but Trinh has not lost heart in his mission. He still makes rounds through the hamlets in his village encouraging his people and urging them to resist the Viet Cong. And in defiance of the enemy he still gathers information for the Marines.

Now, though, wherever Trinh goes he is accompanied by a pair of armed Marines, and across the dirt road from his home where the family spends their days is a sand-bagged bunker with a rifle or two protruding from it.

The Trinh family still spend their days in the village, but, since the attack, they have their own large tent with a wooden floor and sides at the command post of the 1st Battalion, 9th Marines.

There will be no more blood-curdling nights for the Trinh family as long as the Marines are in Da Nang and its environs.

Navy Medic Steps Out Of Character During Firefight

Chu Lai (USMC) — The job of a Navy corpsman serving with Marines is to give medical aid. But sometimes in the heat of battle he finds himself lending more than medical support to the rifleman.

Navy corpsman, PO3 Robert N. Inman attached to a 3rd Marine Division company, found himself behind a rifle, sighting in on Viet Cong during "Operation Double Eagle", 45 miles south of here.

"The company was engaged in a furious firefight," explains Inman, "and I kept out of the way."

Someone yelled that the VC were trying to escape. Inman spotted a group of brown-uniformed VC trying to get over the top of a hill.

"My buddy, who mans the radio for the artillery observer, was busy. His rifle was beside him and after a moment of hesitation, I picked it up," said Inman.

He shouldered the weapon and opened up on the Viet Cong.

"I qualified with the M-14 rifle on Okinawa," he recalled, "but I never dreamed I would use one in combat."

"I can't really say I hit any of them," reported Inman, "but I was able to make it a little hotter for them."

many different places," said 2nd Lt. William F. Otto, "it was impossible for the unit to pick one point and wipe it out. So the battle became a free-for-all. If they were firing at an individual he would have to kill them or be pinned down."

Lieutenant Otto and SSgt. Jose Laguna were pinned down by a barrage of fire from VC in a creek bed. They crawled to the flank and assaulted the position. Otto shot the gunner and Laguna killed the automatic weapon rifleman. Laguna then chased the fleeing assistant gunner and killed him.

Action like this spread the
(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 3)

Air Force Pilots Fly 500 Sorties For 'White Wing'

Bong Son (USAF) — Air Force pilots flew more than 500 close air support missions in support of ground forces involved in "Operation White Wing" — a search-and-destroy operation 50 miles north of Qui Nhon.

Flying A-1E Skyraiders; B-57 Canberras, F-4C Phantoms and F-100 Super Sabres, strike pilots provided aerial firepower around-the-clock.

Air Force forward air controllers (FACs) operating from the dirt field at Bong Son

and other small fields in the area directed the air strikes.

At night, Air Force flare-ship crews lit targets for the strike pilots and flew air cover over friendly positions.



BOMB BURST — Smoke, mud and debris rise skyward as a 750-pound bomb—dropped from an Air Force B-57 Canberra—explodes on Viet Cong trenches during "Operation White Wing." Canberra pilots flew almost 50 strike sorties during the operation. (USAF Photo)

25th Infantry Soldiers Ride 'Shotgun' On Supply Trucks

Cu Chi (USA) — It takes guns and guts to fight a war and it takes cameras and Cokes to keep up the morale of the men who fight.

While the swinging picks were still hacking into the dusty ground at Cu Chi, 20 miles northwest of Saigon and the ugly belch of small arms fire was introducing the men of the 25th Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade to Vietnam's war, 1st Lt. John T. Tunison and his "hired help" were scurrying to set up a post exchange (PX) for the brigade's 4,000 men.

The "hired help," PX staff of five enlisted men, are usually as dusty and out of sorts as their customers, who come to do business without benefit of tile floors, air conditioners and pretty sales girls. But no matter, for it's what's inside that counts.

Since Jan. 30, the soft drinks, fruit juices and beer, the tape recorders, cameras and battery-operated electric shavers have been what's inside, accounting for sales of nearly \$25,000.

The sales have come from \$53,000 worth of merchandise, which is replenished weekly when 10 five-ton trucks make the pilgrimage from the 2nd Brigade's base camp to Saigon over the Viet Cong infested Highway One. Never did Macy's in New York lay in weekly supplies with a gunner riding in the passenger's seat, an armored escort in front and behind and aerial spotters overhead.

For all their efforts in keeping the 2nd Brigade's soldiers well supplied, the PX operators must face shortages of such luxury items as tape recorders and cameras because of the dust which billows in equipment-fouling clouds at Cu Chi. But they have come up with an answer to that, too. For the brave soul who must have a camera there is always mail order service, with orders being filled within a week.

In the heat of Vietnam. (Cont'd on P-11, Col. 5)

'They Can't Kill Me!' Marine Yells As His Platoon Charges Viet Cong

Da Nang (USMC) — "They can't kill me!" "They," were the Viet Cong, who were definitely trying to kill 1st Lt. John R. Kopka and the other Marines of his platoon.

The six-foot-one, 200-pound Marine officer made this emphatic observation as a Viet Cong slug snapped off a twig above his head, while another one tore up the ground between his legs.

The lieutenant's unit, the 2nd Platoon of G Company, 2nd Battalion, Third Marine Regiment, was under heavy enemy fire from their front. Along with another platoon they were on a search-and-clear mission in the province of Quang Ngai, 100 miles south of here.

They were part of the massive Marine invasion force of "Operation Double Eagle."

This was the sixth day that Lieutenant Kopka had been in South Vietnam. But he was no novice to a firefight. His platoon had been hit five out of those six days.

And now, with the platoon almost completely exposed to hostile fire, he bellowed a command.

"Charge!"

What followed resembled an old John Wayne movie.

Firing their rifles from hip and shoulder, hurling grenades; the Marines advanced into a hail of automatic fire. Two VC mortar shells exploded in their midst.

No one faltered.

Still firing, the Marines came out of the paddies, crossed a path and jumped a ditch. Now they were

at the edge of a village where the VC were entrenched.

They were swiftly closing on the enemy.

The Viet Cong were faced with a decision...fight or retreat.

They chose the latter. Of course, they were duly influenced by the sight of two platoons of charging, bellow-

ing, battling Leathernecks.

"I saw seven of the enemy fall," said Kopka following the battle.

He added, "I'm new to all this. I guess I make about eight mistakes a day, but I'm learning."

Even the Viet Cong would have to go along with that.

All-Time Monthly High

1st Log Units Handle 300,000 Tons In Jan.

Saigon (USA) — When the final tally of tons of military cargo unloaded in II, III and IV Corps areas during January was computed, statisticians were probably aghast at the all-time monthly high of more than 300,000 tons, but not Brig. Gen. Charles

W. Eifler, commander of the 24,000-man fountainhead of military supply, the 1st Logistical Command, responsible for the gigantic feat.

The general credited the record, 70,000 tons more than the month of December, to "more equipment, better facilities, more personnel and a month of wonderful weather," but also to the "hard around-the-clock work and genuine dedication on the part of U.S. military and Vietnamese civilian personnel involved in port operations."

At the massive port facility in Saigon, for the first time in history, Vietnamese

civilians worked straight through the TET holiday, and in the month of January unloaded 126,000 tons compared with 108,000 in December.

The crowded harbor facilities in Saigon were greatly relieved by the expanding Cam Ranh Bay capability, where 72,000 tons were unloaded, a towering jump over December's 42,000 figure.

In the choppy open harbor of Qui Nhon a fleet of Army sea lighters scurried about to waddle ashore with close to 60,000 tons. This method of off-

(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 1)

Unusual Valentine Greetings For 101st 'Screaming Eagles'

Tuy Hoa (USA) — Paratroopers of the Army's 101st Airborne Division have received a large, heart shaped Valentine's Day greeting card.

The card was sent by the 7th and 8th grade students of St. Thomas Aquinas School of Wichita, Kansas. In it were the good wishes, strong support and helpful hints of the children.

Young Peggy Loeffler wrote: "I wish you loads of luck and hope you have a happy Valentine's Day—keep up the great work—we're behind you ALL THE WAY."

Bob Brown of the 8th grade coined the comment... "Can the Cong."

The St. Thomas Aquinas school has consistently sent letters to the 101st's 1st Brigade since October 1965, when Sister Mary Paulanne, a nun at the school, indicated that her students wanted to do their part in the conflict.

Since that time the Brigade has received letters on all sorts of subjects from the students. Advice is often in the greetings that are sent, such as the following: "Lots of luck and remember to duck."

'If You Want Your Football, Come Get It'

Cam Ranh (USA) — A member of the U.S. Army's 6th Battalion, 71st Artillery, located at Cam Ranh Bay, found an unusual object along the beach. The object, a football, has the words USS BARRY DD933 printed on it.

On Feb. 15, 1966, U.S. Army Sp5 Hugo Salinas was patrolling the beach of the Cam Ranh peninsula when he discovered a football that had washed ashore.

Specialist Salinas has requested that anyone knowing the present location of the USS Barry pass the following message to them:

"If you want your football, come and get it."

The 6th Battalion, 71st Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Rowlan L. Miller, was the first U.S. Army HAWK guided missile system capable of engaging enemy aircraft in Vietnam.

Collateral

U.S. Savings Bonds cannot be used as collateral because only the registered owner can redeem them. This is one of the many safety features of Saving Bonds. (AFPS)



TENSE MOMENT— In the operations center of Coastal Surveillance Force, Rear Admiral Norvell G. Ward (center) gets up-to-the-minute reports on the evacuation of wounded PCF 4 crewmen and recovery operations. Briefing the admiral are Capt. John T. Shepherd (left), chief of staff for operations, and Coast Guard Comdr. James A. Hodgman, sector commander for Gulf of Thailand operations.

VC Mine Sinks Navy SWIFT; First Loss In Vietnam War

(Story and Photo's by LCDR Don Scovel, USN)

Saigon (USN)— "PCF 4 hit by mine!" flashed the news of the first sinking of a U.S. Navy ship in the Vietnam war. SWIFT boat number 4 had ventured into shallow waters to investigate a VC flag atop a stake 250 yards off the beach in the Gulf of Thailand.

Her crew fired small arms and threw hand grenades at the stake in an attempt to detonate any charge which might be planted there. There was a charge, a VC mine estimated at nearly 200 pounds of high explosive. As the SWIFT came alongside, it went off, inflicting heavy casualties on her six-man crew. The No. 4 boat, one of the first SWIFTS to arrive in Vietnam, was sunk at 5:25 p.m. Feb. 14.

Word was flashed to the headquarters of Rear Admiral Norvell G. Ward, commander of the Coastal Surveillance Force. First order of business — evacuate the wounded, find the missing. Next, deny the powerful arms and equipment to the Viet Cong — only 250 yards away and waiting for darkness.

"Charley" was doing his best, firing from his brush positions at the rescue workers. Darkness was coming on. A SWIFT from An Thoi on Phu Quoc island, 51 miles away, was underway to provide gunfire support. On board were the commander of the SWIFT division, salvage crews and a doctor from the landing craft repair ship USS Krishna.

Already in the air were a medevac helicopter, armed Army Huey helicopters, an Air Force flareship and an AC-47, the formidable Puff the Magic Dragon equipped with 10 miniguns, each ca-

pable of spewing 6,000 rounds a minute. Coast Guard cutters and other SWIFTS were also en route from nearby patrol stations. Vietnamese Navy junks were first on the scene to evacuate the wounded.

Viet Cong gunfire continued to sweep the area as rescue operations began and darkness rapidly fell.

Then, overhead, a flareship, armed Hueys and Puff the Magic Dragon began laying down a barrage of fire on the enemy positions. SWIFTS now on the scene sent torrents of .50-caliber machine-gun fire into the beach to protect the salvage crews they had placed aboard their stricken sister. The salvage crews dismantled No. 4's guns and pulled back for the night.

At first light, next day, the salvage crews set to work, despite VC sniper fire. Chances for the VC were becoming slimmer, as naval and air units concentrated firepower on the beaches and slopes while the men and divers came alongside.

A mechanized landing craft (LCM) lifted without avail on the bridle, the divers had rigged to No. 4, with her deck loaded crane. But No. 4 was deep in the mud. The bridle was shifted and the LCM attempted to tow. No. 4 moved slightly.

The Coast Guard cutter Point Mast came alongside,

her screws just clearing the shallow bottom and took up the tow. No. 4 moved, and then began to slide along the bottom as the two boats increased power.

Machine gun fire from the surface units, SWIFTS, cutters and junks picked up in tempo, since the armed Hueys were forced to leave the scene for fuel.

No. 4 was towed into deeper water some 2,000 yards off the beach and out of the range of small arms fire from the island. Later she would be towed to yet deeper water, where her support ship, the USS Krishna could reclaim her.



AIR ATTACK— An Army armed Huey makes a rocket run on a Viet Cong sniper's position. Air attacks such as this suppressed sniper fire while salvage crews worked on the sunken SWIFT.

Less than 30 hours after arriving in Vietnam waters in late October, 1965, Navy SWIFT PCF-4 was engaged with the enemy, protecting a Vietnamese Army outpost under attack. PCF-4 and her sister ship, PCF-3, joined two Coast Guard cutters and lobbed some 90 mortar rounds into enemy positions. The SWIFTS have been operating since that time with the Coastal Surveillance Force, which conducts counter-sea-infiltration operations to prevent men, arms and supplies from reaching Viet Cong by sea.



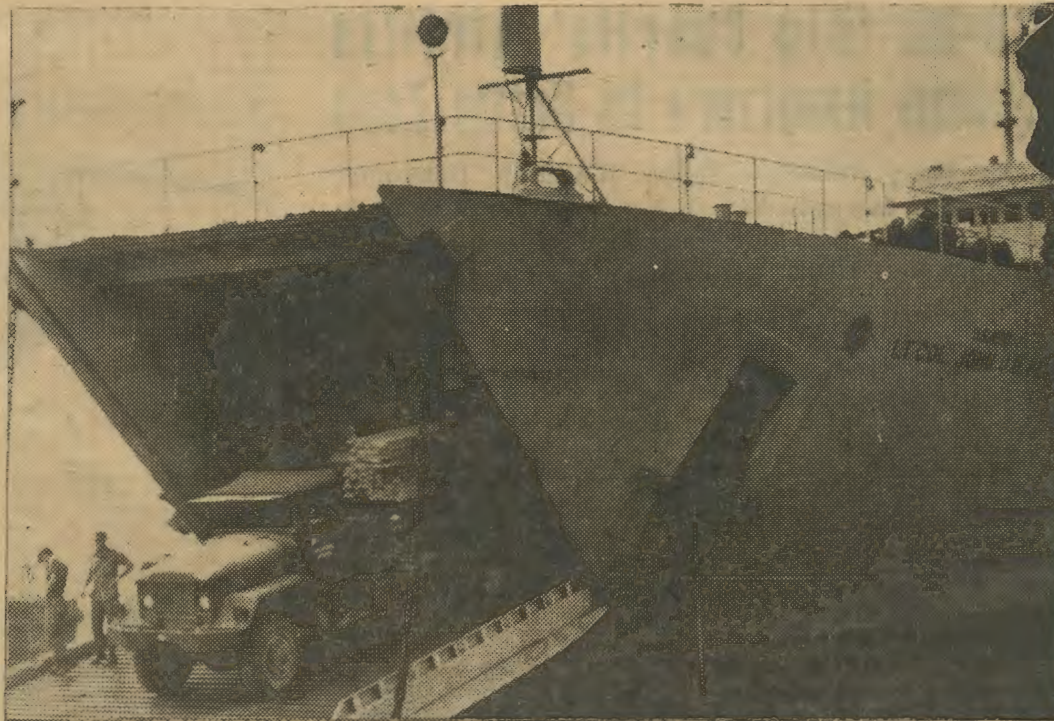
MACHINE GUNNERS— A machine gun crew watches for sniper fire coming from the beach, a scant 250 yards from where salvage crews were hastily preparing the sunken SWIFT to be towed to safe water.



SALVAGE SURVEY— Under the protective guns of naval and air units, salvage men and divers begin work on the sunken SWIFT 250 yards off the Viet Cong held beach.



FIREPOWER — Four of these 50-caliber machine guns, mounted fore and aft on each side of the ship provide protection for the Page when it sails, as it often does, in Viet Cong infested areas. Sgt. Garson Patton, bos'n mate and in charge of the ship's weapons, watches an oil tanker pass the Page in the Saigon River.



CARGO ABOARD— The gaping maw of the Page's bow ramp opens to receive an Air Force tractor and low boy with a load of lumber designed for airfield construction at Phan Rang. Twelve such rigs can be loaded on the Page's 337-foot length and 60-foot width. Keelless and drawing only 12 feet of water fully loaded, this unique Army ship is the prototype of five similar vessels being built for the Army.



POWER UNIT— PFC David L. Gusicad, a marine engine mechanic, tightens the inspection cover on one of the two vertical axis that both steer and drive the Page. Six huge stainless steel blades extend vertically into the water from this unit, and the pitch of the blades can be altered from the bridge without changing engine speed.

Army 'Sailors' Man The Page

Saigon — She's 337 feet long, 60 feet wide, the slowest, largest, most maneuverable ship the Army operates.

Her full name is U.S. Army Vessel Lt. Col. John U.D. Page. She's classified as a "beach discharge lighter," and she frequently marries the MSTs "Comet."

She can move forward, backward or sideways in either direction without changing the speed of the engines, yet she has no rudder or propeller.

Her crew, 36 enlisted Army sailors and eight warrant officers, treat the Page with tenderness and pride. They can laugh at her awkward, lumbering progress through the water, (she has no keel, either), disparage her maximum speed of eight knots—but any one else who tries it had better be prepared to defend themselves.

Despite the designation as a beach discharge lighter, the Page is an ocean-going ship, and made the trip from her home base at Fort Eustis, Va., under her own power.

This paragon of the army Transportation Corps is unique in U.S. commercial and military shipping circles, operating on the vertical axis, or cycloldalm principle, widely used in Germany, but virtually unknown in the United States.

The vessel is propelled and steered by two banks of six huge stainless steel blades extending vertically into the water at the stern. By varying the pitch of the blades, the Page can be moved for-

ward, backward or sideways.

Now calling Cam Ranh Bay her home base, the Page works in conjunction with the MSTs "Comet," a ramp-loading ship. With the sterns of the two ships locked together, cargo is transferred from the "Comet" to the Page over a connecting ramp. The Page then runs onto the beach to unload her cargo.

"Anyone in a fast rowboat can beat her for speed," said her skipper, CWO William L. Gray, a W4 with 24 years aboard Army vessels. "But nothing afloat can beat the "old lady" for maneuverability. Anytime you can slide sideways into a dock, you've solved a lot of berthing problems. And if we get stuck on the beach, we've got a little jobbie that pushes us off the sand."

In the nether regions of the ship, under the bow, SFC Billy R. Stegall, chief bos'n, checked a huge, mushroom-shaped device about five feet across and four feet thick.

"This hydraulic ram shoves the bow high enough to release the suction of the sand if we're beached and can't move," he explained. "However, we've never had to use it. We just fishtail our stern until she pulls loose. That's the beauty of the vertical axis system. You just wave her fanny back and forth with one set of blades while pulling backwards with the other, and pretty soon she's free."

Last week, tied to a berth in the Saigon River, the Page was taking on cargo designed for Cam Ranh Bay. Coming aboard were Army

landing craft, called "Mike" boats from their medium size.

Standing on the bridge, CWO Martin J. Hord, chief mate, watched a group of Vietnamese stevedores, working with a 60-ton floating crane, load the 57-ton landing craft.

"I don't think they'll get six of them on," Hord remarked. "We could only load four at Charleston before we left the States to bring them to Vietnam. It isn't a matter of weight, it's deck space."

Eight hours later all six boats were aboard, wedged on dunnage and tied down with heavy chains. Hord shrugged his shoulders. "Well, you never know. Those little Vietnamese stevedores are really good."

Two days later a similar crane lifted the "Mike" boats off the deck at Cam Ranh Bay, the Page moved around to South Beach and began loading Air Force cargo for Phan Rang.

Most of the Army crew aboard have had previous seagoing experience. Some were commercial fishermen, several were working on mate's tickets in the merchant marine before entering the Army. All are proud of the uniqueness of their ship.

"The old girl will do just about anything a boat is supposed to do," commented MSgt John L. Griffin, senior marine engineer, "except go fast," he added with a grin.

"It's the largest ship the Army mans, and it's good duty," Mr. Gray said, "I just wish we could get 12 or 13 knots out of her."

CH-3C 'Big Charlie' Airlifts 105mm Howitzers To Battle Zone

Da Nang (USAF)— When the 20th Helicopter Squadron was activated in November 1965, at Eglin AFB, Fla., it had the distinction of being the Air Force's first CH-3C airlift helicopter organization.

The unit was originally activated to perform resupply missions in Southeast Asia. However, when its versatility and capabilities became known, it was given a primary mission of supporting all U.S. Marine operations. The squadron airlifts Marine 105mm howitzers to and from battle areas.

Since airmen of Detachment 1, 20th Helicopter Squadron, arrived at the Da Nang Air Base they have performed many feats.

The versatile "Big Charlie," as the crewmembers call the CH-3C, has airlifted 105mm howitzers intact into frontline positions and transported jeeps and trailers along with fully-equipped troops into battle zones. The choppers have also moved food, ammunition, troops and other supplies to the many remote Special Forces camps located within the five northernmost provinces in South Vietnam.

The requirement to support the Marines is important because of the type of warfare waged. In most cases when Marines contact the enemy, the Marine force is usually a small patrol. Action is fast and furious, and the Marines generally face a force larger than their own. Thus, the

need for quick support by helicopters—the only way in which troops can be reinforced within minutes in Vietnam's rugged countryside.

Prior to the arrival of the Air Force CH-3Cs, Marines were experiencing difficulties in getting 105mm howitzers into frontline positions.

Because they possessed no rotary winged aircraft capable of lifting their howitzers intact, the Marines had to break the weapons down into two pieces and airlift each piece separately. This sometimes resulted in delays before the weapon could be brought into action.

Now, with "Big Charlie" on the job, the howitzers can be delivered intact—along with all equipment normally associated with an artillery battery.

The ease with which the CH-3C lifts the big guns has exceeded the expectations of the chopper pilots. When the weapon is slung underneath, it rides through the air like a lead ball without swinging or swaying as the "chopper" cruises at about 115 mph.

Within minutes after arriving at the battlefield position, gunners and weapons are ready for firing.



CLOSE COORDINATION— Air Force SSgt. Robert L. Ainsworth, a crew chief with Detachment 1, 20th Helicopter Squadron at Da Nang Air Base, makes a hookup with a CH-3C "Big Charlie" helicopter and a 105mm howitzer. Close coordination is required between the crew chief and pilot whenever cargo is carried externally. (USAF Photo)

Refuge Near Church For Montagnards Brings Strange Weapons Of War To Vietnam Fighting

Nha Trang (USA)— It has been said repeatedly that the war in Vietnam is unlike any war ever fought by American arms. Almost all the modern weapons of destruction are being employed in Vietnam, from gigantic ships, planes, and guns, to the tiny but indispensable jeep.

But, this being the strange war that it is, strange weapons of war—compassion and understanding—which Americans possess in abundance, may turn out to be the decid-

ing factor. They have been used all over Vietnam with excellent results. They were employed in a small village called Quang Thinh near Nha Trang, about 180 miles northeast of Saigon on the coast of the South China Sea.

The countryside around Quang Thinh is divided, into small rice paddies, farmed by the local people, most of whom own their small rice paddies. The rice paddies form a gingham pattern across the low, flat land.

The farmers cultivate their rice paddies and small vegetable gardens, raise chickens and pigs, and fish in the many streams and rivers. All is peaceful and quiet during the day, but the night belongs to the Viet Cong. They come in the dark, guns in hand, and confiscate the people's rice and farm animals. They kidnap the young men and force them into military service, threatening to kill anyone who complains or cooperates with the government.

The people have continued to work their farms during the day, but at night, when the Viet Cong come, they flee to the village for protection. A group of about 30 people,

who are Christians, naturally went to the one Protestant church in town to seek asylum.

The pastor, Rev. Nguyen Dinh Hieu, had no place to house the refugees, so he would put them up in the church sanctuary.

Since the farmers came with wives, children, chickens and even pigs, the church was obviously unsuited as a shelter. The Rev. Mr. Hieu decided to build a small building in the churchyard to house his wards when they were in need of protection from Viet Cong terrorism. He appealed to his congregation who contributed what they could from their own meager resources. Materials were hard to find and, at war-inflated prices, seemingly beyond reach.

An American missionary, Bert Hauck, became aware of the problem and brought it to the attention of Chaplain (Col.) Wilber K. Anderson, staff chaplain of the U.S. Army's Field Force-Vietnam, which is located in nearby Nha Trang.

Chaplain Anderson in turn appealed to his congregation of soldiers and the strange

(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 4)

Dustoff Ships, Pilot-Doctors Help Establish Lowest Death Rate In History For VN Fighters

Saigon (USA)— "Operation Dustoff," the nickname for the mission helicopter ambulances fly in Vietnam, has been in large measure responsible for America's lowest combat death rate in history— some 400 per cent below World War II and 200 per cent less than Korea, where medical air evacuation was first introduced into combat.

Every day, field radios crackle with urgency in crowded little huts housing the "Dustoff" crews, and the crews respond quickly and efficiently to each call.

Time and again, medical evacuation (medevac) crews lower unarmed helicopters into the middle of hostile areas to lift wounded soldiers to rear area medical facilities, speeding the injured to help in situations where minutes often mean lives.

The grime and bloodstains of this war-ravaged land are routine sights for flying medics, a "routine" that etches itself indelibly in the faces and eyes of these young soldiers, and, like other com-

bat veterans, makes them old before their time.

Life is a catch-as-catch-can affair for the crews, who are ready 24 hours a day, often grabbing a bite to eat or some sleep when conditions permit.

When a soldier is wounded in combat, his unit radio operator notifies a medevac coordinating officer, giving the injured man's position and the extent of his wounds. Within seconds, the proverbial radio buzzes in the little hut, and the crews—consisting of a pilot and co-pilot who are both often medical officers, an enlisted medic and an enlisted crew chief—scramble the choppers.

Pilots can perform duties

of their second military specialty, that of assistant surgeon, but the speed of medevacs rarely makes such pilot-doctor actions necessary.

After flying missions for several hours, time is squeezed in for refueling. Just as the tanks are filled, almost as if on cue, the radio crackles once more.

"Dustoff 31, this is Dustoff Control..." and it's back to work for the men of the Army's helicopter ambulance units.

Their job is to save lives and they've done their share in giving U.S. combat forces in Vietnam the lowest death record in the history of our Nation's wars.



SMOOTH SAILING — Lt. Commander Oh Kyong Hwan, commanding officer of the Republic of Korea ship *Nang Ra* (LSM 611), is congratulated upon the performance of his ship by Rear Adm. Norvelt G. Ward, Chief of the U.S. Naval Advisory Group, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. The *Nang Ra* and *Wol Mi* (LSM 609) were relieved in Saigon Feb. 17 and are returning to Korea following eight months of cargo-handling assignments in support of the Free World Military Assistance Program. (USN Photo By F. Wise, JO3)

Housekeeping Chores Can Wait A Little While As Chaplain Visits Leathernecks On Operation

Chu Lai (USMC)—An amphibious tractor rumbled into a 3rd Marine Division company defense perimeter one Sunday morning during "Operation Double Eagle."

Out jumped a chaplain and his assistant. They carried a black suitcase containing a portable combat altar and the accessories needed to conduct field church services.

The altar was set up on three five-gallon water cans and the service began—with three Marines in attendance.

Saturday night it had rained. Weapons were muddy... rusty... wet..., as were clothes and other equipment.

Troops sat in foxholes ringing the area. They dried clothes, cleaned weapons and performed housekeeping chores that are always a part of combat life.

But their ears were cocked. The first part of the service was over. The chaplain said, "Normally at this point, I would deliver a half-hour sermon dealing with a chapter of the Bible. But, today, I

thought I'd talk about why we are here in Vietnam."

An automatic rifleman in a nearby foxhole moved into the congregation.

"...We're here to help the people of Vietnam in their struggle to keep the yoke of communism from around their necks," said the chaplain. "We know what freedom is.

"We want the people here to have the same chances that we Americans have," he continued. "Freedom to speak...grow crops which won't be confiscated by an oppressive government...the freedom to worship as they choose."

A five-man mortar crew

laboring with their weapon glanced at each other, then rose together and moved to join the service.

The chaplain said the anti-Vietnam demonstrators in the United States were misguided people who couldn't possibly know why Americans must give their lives for the liberty of others—"people whom they consider as being from another world."

"But we do," he said, as he read the names of members of the battalion who had fallen in combat.

More troops who had seemed to be half-listening to the sermon wandered over and listened.

Coordination Aids Pilots, FACs To Blast Viet Cong

Bien Hoa (USAF)—Close coordination between strike pilots in their speedy bombers and fighters and the forward air controllers (FACs) in their slow, low flying observation planes are keeping the Viet Cong on the run in Vietnam.

Near Ben Cat two A-1E Skyraider pilots from Bien Hoa rendezvoused with a FAC flying an O-1 Bird Dog and teamed up to hit a target in the Iron Triangle, 25 miles north of Saigon. Their mission was to close a large number of VC tunnels and caves reported to be in the area.

Slowly orbiting the area, the FAC located the targets and pointed out a bare, triangular patch along a river to the Skyraider pilots. He needed a bomb dropped just inside an adjoining treeline.

The two A-1E pilots lined up on the target and drop-

ped their bombs. On impact, black smoke billowed out, dirt flew and small fires broke out. The FAC reported six tunnels destroyed on the strike.

Then racing north and rendezvousing with yet another FAC, who was receiving automatic weapons fire, the two Skyraider pilots blasted one structure and six fox holes, creating several fires.

Out of ordnance the two pilots returned to the Bien Hoa Air Base and another mission had been successfully accomplished due to close coordination between strike pilots and FAC.

'Black Knights' Raise Lances In Vietnam; Heroes Of Quemoy

Da Nang (USMC)—A Marine Phantom squadron, lances poised for battle, roared into Da Nang recently, joining 1st Marine Aircraft units serving in Vietnam.

Dubbed the "Black Knights," Marine Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA) 314 arrived from another base in the western Pacific to raise their lances here for the first time.

Originally activated in 1943 at Cherry Point, N.C., VMFA-314 participated in the battle for Okinawa with distinction, earning the Presidential Unit Citation. In 1945, the squadron moved

to Kyushu, Japan, to serve with the occupation forces.

They have deployed overseas five times, including a move to North Ping Tung, Taiwan, where the "Black Knights" flew 152 scrambles to aid the defenders of Quemoy in 1957.

VMFA-314 left California for the Far East in August aboard the aircraft carrier

(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 2)

Five Goals of U.S. Foreign Policy

(As the Vietnam problem goes to the United Nations for consideration, a brief review of U.S. foreign policy as a whole — our long-range goals and what is being done to achieve them—places the Vietnam struggle in clearer perspective.)

As a people, Americans seek a world:

- of independent nations, each having the institutions of its own choice but cooperating with others to their mutual advantage;
- free of aggression by whatever means;
- which provides sure and equitable means for the settlement of disputes and which moves steadily toward a rule of law;
- in which the personal freedoms essential to the dignity of man are secure;
- free of hatred and discrimination based on race, nationality, faith or economic or social status;
- of equal rights and equal opportunities for all men.

To secure these goals the United States works simultaneously at several main lines of policy.

U.S. Security

The first objective of our foreign policy is to preserve and strengthen the security of the U.S. against any kind of aggression. Since no nation can alone guarantee its security, maintaining and strengthening our defense alliances with more than 40 other free-world nations is an important part of this task.

International Cooperation

A second basic aim of our foreign policy is to encourage effective cooperation between the more industrialized democracies in the major tasks that confront the free world. These tasks include, among others, strengthening the common defense, expanding world trade, coordinating financial policy and concerting efforts to help the less developed countries.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes as members not only Western European countries but also Canada, Japan and the U.S., is a focal point for this effort. Developing this kind of working partnership in the Atlantic area is also a major purpose of NATO.

Less Developed Countries

A third objective of American foreign policy is the gradual development of stable political institutions, democratic practices and self-sustaining progress in the newer and less developed countries. Progress in these large areas of the world will both contribute to our own economic growth and offer the best hope of preserving and strengthening the peace.

Accordingly, we offer as-

sistance under our foreign aid program to these less developed countries that show a determination to muster their own resources for self-development.

Rule of Law

Establishing and strengthening international institutions that can contribute to the building of a peaceful world community under law is a fourth keystone of our foreign policy. Of these institutions, the most important to date is the United Nations. Many regional and specialized international organizations also make significant contributions to the evolution of orderly relations between states.

World Tensions

The fifth fundamental element of U.S. foreign policy is the patient search for means of reducing the risk of war, of narrowing our differences with the communist world and of building on our agreements and of encouraging the reemergence in communist countries of the nationalism and individualism

(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 5)

- Vietnam News Wrap-Up -

By Sp4 H. B. Bryan

Allies Show 2-To-1 Kill Ratio

Friendly forces turned in a better than two-to-one kill ratio for the week ending Feb. 26.

Although no estimate is available on the number of Viet Cong who were wounded and carried away, a U.S. military spokesman reported 1,122 enemy dead and 92 captured.

United States losses for the week totaled 109 men killed in action, while other Free World countries lost 18 in battle.

Some 264 weapons were seized from enemy troops, the spokesman said.

'White Wing' VC Kills Near 1,800

"Operation White Wing" continued during the week of Feb. 19-26 with ARVN, U.S. and Korean units operating in Binh Dinh Province of II Corps pushing the 1,800 mark for dead VC. Some 1,747 enemy bodies had been counted on the battlefield at week's end.

The operation has netted the forces over 300 individual weapons and 63 crew-served pieces, according to U.S. military spokesman.

In U.S. operations conducted by the 1st Infantry Division in III Corps, an estimated three-battalion-size enemy unit challenged the perimeter of the 1st Brigade on Feb. 24. It cost the enemy 139 lives and 11 prisoners seized to discover that the "Big Red One" had "Operation Rolling Stone" rolling its way.

Other 1st Infantry units continued "Operation Mastiff" in southeastern Tay Ninh province and northern Hau Nghia province without major contact.

U.S. Marines and ARVN troops continued to press "Operation Double Eagle" in eastern Quang Tin province, with daily contacts adding up to 75 VC killed, 23 captured and 47 weapons seized from the enemy.

'Van Buren' Closes; 670 VC Killed

Friendly casualties remained light up to the close of "Operation Van Buren" on Feb. 21.

The operation, conducted by the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and the Korean Marine Brigade in the area southwest of Tuy Hoa in Phu Yen province, netted 30,000 metric tons of rice harvested and 670 VC killed, 49 captured and 153 weapons seized in the 32-day operation.

U.S. Air Power Pounds Enemy Communications

North Vietnam's coveted Dien Bien Phu complex was hit again by U.S. Air Force pilots, along with enemy lines of communication, military depots, staging areas and truck parks.

Navy pilots from the 7th Fleet also helped to pound North Vietnam transportation routes, concentrating on pre-planned target areas, according to a U.S. military spokesman.

More than 1,900 combat sorties were flown by U.S. Air Force and Navy pilots during the period of Feb. 19-26 in the Republic. Operations "Mastiff" and "White Wing" also received support of U.S. pilots, who conducted two raids in support of the ground actions with B-52 bombers.

VC Actions Increase; Enemy Dodges U. S. Troops

Both the number and intensity of Viet Cong initiated incidents increased during the week of Feb. 19-26, over the previous week, according to a U.S. military spokesman.

The enemy, however, continued to elude U.S. and Free World units with no significant contact between the two forces being reported during the week-long period.

Navy, Coast Guard Check 4,000 Vessels

Patrol boats of the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard had a busy week in coastal surveillance Feb. 19-26, according to U.S. military authorities.

"Operation Market Time" vessels inspected or boarded 4,315 vessels during the period, detaining 83 persons for further identification and holding eight junks pending the outcome of investigations.

- World News Summary -

By Sp4 H. B. Bryan

Astronauts Killed In St Louis Plane Crash

Gemini-9 astronauts Charles A. Bassett and Elliot M. See were killed in the crash of their T-38 twin-engine jet at St. Louis, Feb. 28.

Bassett and See, who were scheduled to fly Gemini-9, died when their jet trainer hit the top of the McDonnell Space Center building in St. Louis and burst into flames. Twelve persons were injured, according to a McDonnell spokesman, in the building where the spaceship was undergoing final construction.

Backup astronauts Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Cernan are now slated to pilot the Gemini-9 flight.

Apollo Mission Gets First Boost From Saturn I-B

The first test flight of the Apollo mission to land American astronauts on the moon was reported a success as Saturn I-B, the most powerful rocket ever launched by the United States, unleashed an Apollo spacecraft into re-entry temperatures estimated at nearly 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The 11,000-pound cabin section of the spacecraft was retrieved in the Atlantic 5,300 miles southeast of Cape Kennedy, where the Saturn rocket was launched Feb. 26.

Republic Of Korea To Increase Its Vietnam Force

Republic of Korea officials decided Feb. 28 to send an additional combat division and a regimental combat team to Vietnam to augment the ROK commitment already in country. The decision was made in recognition that the war in Vietnam affects the peace and freedom of all of Southeast Asia.

N'Krumah Overthrown In Ghana

A revolutionary force in Ghana overthrew the regime of Kwame N'Krumah while the State's President was on a fruitless mission in Red China.

President N'Krumah reached an impasse in his Vietnam peace talks in Communist China, but while he was gone Ghana's Army and police forces took charge of everything under the leadership of Col. E. K. Kotaka, commander of the Second Brigade.

Ghana radio broadcasts said that a national liberation council had assumed power and that N'Krumah's convention — ruling party was dissolved along with Parliament.

Army Sergeant Given Medal Of Honor

In Washington the nation's highest military medal was awarded posthumously to American Army Sgt. Larry F. Pierce, who threw himself on a mine in Vietnam saving his squad members from death and injury from the exploding mechanism.

President Johnson arranged for Pierce's widow and three children to be brought from California to the White House Feb. 24 for presentation of the Medal of Honor.

It was only the second time the medal had been awarded since the outbreak of the Vietnam conflict.

French Chief Belittles NATO Alliance

Fresh from his re-election to his country's highest office, President Charles de Gaulle subtly implied that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was out-dated in today's world, and that France planned to slowly withdraw its units from NATO after April 4, 1969.

In his news conference on Feb. 21 in Paris, France's head of state also spilled his plan for all foreign troops on French soil to be under the command of Frenchmen after April 4 of the same year, which is the date that NATO's 15 member nations may leave the organization.

Two days after DeGaulle's statements, Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a prepared report that the French president "is playing a very risky game...risks include the real possibility of alienating the United States...benefits of the American nuclear umbrella."

U. S. Backs Free Elections In RVN

In a White House statement Feb. 22, the United States agreed to abide by the results of free elections in Vietnam. The White House stand followed Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky's promise two days earlier for free elections in the Republic by 1967.



WARRIORS BECOME DIPLOMATS — As soon as the shooting ceased during "Operation Van Buren" in the rice bowl surrounding Tuy Hoa, paratroopers of the Army's 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, began assisting local citizens in transporting and storing the vital rice crop. The "Screaming Eagle" operation enabled Vietnamese workers to harvest more than three times the amount of rice than in previous years when the area was dominated by Viet Cong "Tax Collectors." (Photo by Sp4 Michael H. Haas, USA)

▲ 'Operation Van Buren'

(Continued from P-1, Col. 2)

flew 104 tactical air missions, 2 B-52 bomber strikes and 232 O-1E observation sorties, including photo recon and psywar missions.

The Air Force dropped 1,134,840 pounds of bombs, destroying 337 structures and damaging 133. Numerous bunkers, trench systems and sampans were destroyed.

The 101st psywar team dropped a million propaganda and 250,000 Chieu Hoi (open arms program) leaflets and spent more than 40 hours in the air broadcasting messages to VC and local farmers over airplane-mounted loudspeakers.

To show his appreciation

for the rice harvest protection, Lt. Col. Tran Van Hai, Phu Yen Province Chief, announced, "Gentlemen, I can assure you that the people of Tuy Hoa and Hieu Xuong districts now have plenty of rice to eat."

The successful results of the operation also prompted the following message from Gen. W. C. Westmoreland to Brig. Gen. Willard Pearson, 1st Brigade commander: "Gratifying results of operations conducted by your units during my absence in Honolulu are indicative of a high degree of professionalism and fighting effectiveness. The thorough planning, close coordination and aggressive execution which were evident in these operations are a tribute to you and to all your officers and men."

▲ 1st Logistical Units

(Continued from P-5, Col. 4)

loading cargo is used at all the ports except Saigon and Cam Ranh. Many times the sea lighters are required to off-load cargo at distances up to five miles from shore, where wind, tide and weather are deciding factors.

Other ports involved in the massive import operations in January were Vung Tau, Nha Trang, Nha Be and Phan Rang.

Saigon and Cam Ranh serve as "wholesalers," depot facilities which supply U. S. and allied forces other than Republic of Vietnam elements in their general areas. Three big "retailers"—support commands at Vung Tau, Nha Trang and Qui Nhon—plus their supporting forces wherever combat elements are located push supplies directly to user units

via truck and air. Before the big buildup of forces in Vietnam, the monthly tonnage figures were comparatively low. In January, 1965, for instance, the total tons of cargo off-loaded was barely over 35,000, with some 32,000 tons coming in via Saigon alone.

▲ Black Knights

(Cont'd from P-9, Col. 5)

USS Valley Forge. The top "Black Knight" of '314 is Maj. Charles A. Sewell. This is the major's second time in Vietnam, his first in command of his own squadron. He served previously as executive officer of VMFA-115.

"I'm very happy to be back, said the major. "Especially since I'm heading a fine squadron like '314."

▲ Long Night

(Cont'd from P-4, Col. 4)

unit out and the trooper were inter-mingled with the enemy. As the sun set, Capt. Lunde attempted to determine the troopers position. He maintained radio contact but did not know their exact position. He called Lt. Mock on the radio and told him to yell "Lunde" so his position could be marked. "I called 'Lunde' as loud as I could," said Mock, later, "and in answer had four grenades thrown at me."

"I couldn't spot you well enough," came the radio reply. "Yell again."

"That's OK, I'm moving out now to see if I can locate you." Mock told the captain.

It was dark now and no moon. After an hour of silence, Sgt. Donald Bear, a full blooded Kiowa Indian, led a four man patrol in a search for the commanding officer. Sgt. Bear, nearing the bank of a creek, discovered a dead American. He and the patrol silently moved the body back to the area. They again started the search for the C. O.

Crawling deep into no-mans-land the patrol heard the VC walking in the creek. After they passed his position they crossed the creek and found the captain and three wounded troopers.

While returning they flushed some Viet Cong and a firefight ensued. The patrol returned the men to the position and waited for the daylight and the helicopter which would airlift the tired, weary men back to the Headquarters area.

120th Truckers Claim New Vietnam Record

Saigon (USA) — The 120th Transportation Company has maintained a 97 percent availability rate on their 74 assigned vehicles during a seven-month period while logging 400,000 miles and transporting more than 30,000 tons of materials.

Unit Commander, Capt. Larry B. Lathem attributes the fact, which his company feels is probably a new Army record in Vietnam, to an effective preventive maintenance program and to usage and re-usage of spare parts.

The company kept 72 of its 74 vehicles assigned in constant operating condition during the period despite such handicaps as monsoons, dust and tropical heat.

▲ Strange Weapons

(Cont'd from P-8, Col. 5)

weapons of war—compassion and understanding—were brought into play. The soldier's response was immediate and generous, not because they wanted to show off their wealth, but because they understood and wanted to help. Two collections, together with some materials from the United States Agency for International Development, brought enough resources to build the shelter.

Today, 30 Christian Montagnards have a reasonable comfortable refuge when they need to escape from communist persecution.

Although the war continues in the countryside, to those who have found shelter, "little things mean a lot."

▲ Foreign Policy

(Cont'd from P-9, Col. 3)

which are already changing and dividing the once-solid Communist bloc.

Some first steps in reducing tensions have already been made—the limited test ban treaty, for example, and the setting up of a "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

To build bridges to the people of Eastern Europe, we work continuously to increase contacts through such means as tourism; trade fairs, exchanges of artists, writers, scholars, scientists, and athletes; selective trade; and, in certain cases, limited material aid. We do this also through our Voice of America radio programs, now heard without jamming in most of these countries. All these activities are helping to spread information about the West behind the Iron Curtain and to renew old ties between our peoples.

These are our country's long-term goals abroad and the basic policies formulated to achieve them.

▲ 25th Infantry

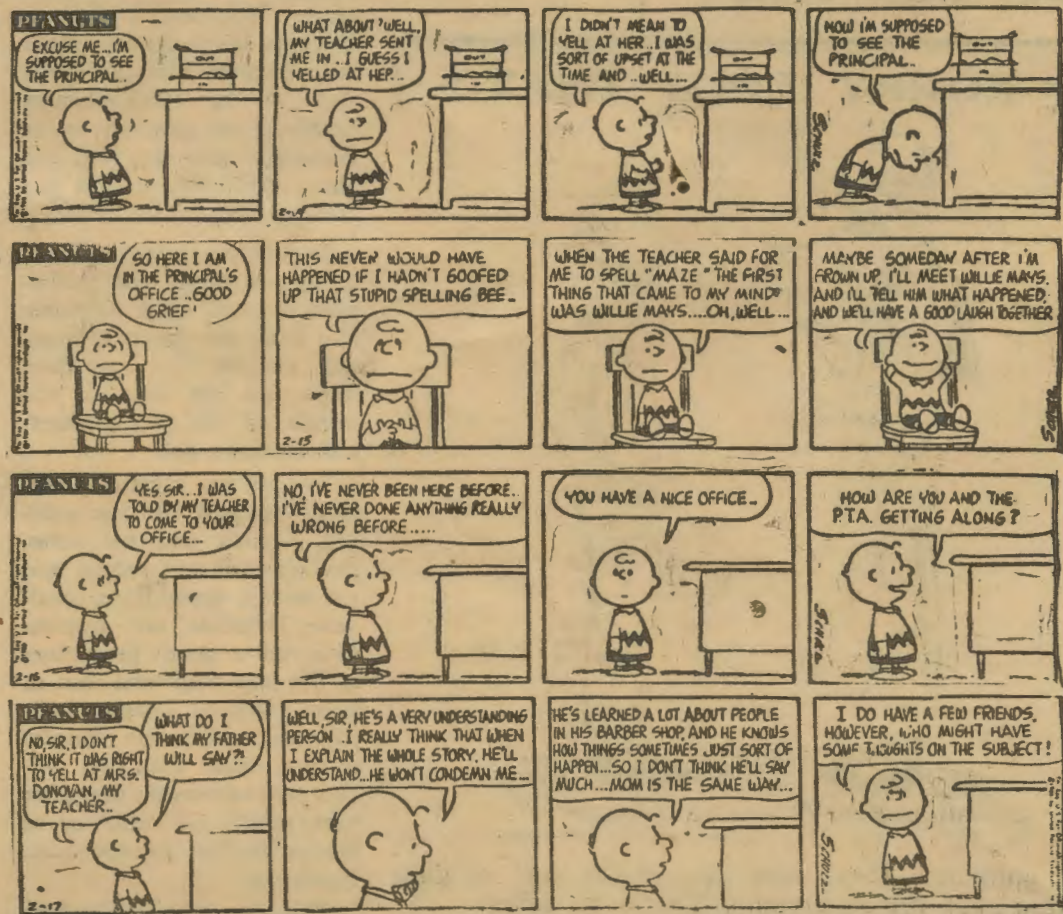
(Cont'd from P-5, Col. 1)

the most popular items are, naturally, the beer, fruit juices and soft drinks, which disappear quickly enough to require rationing so that each man will get his share.

A safe return to the USA, the land of the Big PX, is the goal for most soldiers. Until then, the "Battle of Little Big PX" at Cu Chi will be waged daily — Viet Cong or not.

PEANUTS

By Cartoonist-Of-The-Year Charles M. Schulz



SCHEDULE A.F.R.C., Vietnam

RADIO

(News on the hour and at 0630 and 0730 daily)

MONDAY—THROUGH—FRIDAY

0005	Be Still and Know	1830	Bandstand USA
0010	Night Train	1905	Jim Ameche
0505	Country Corner	2000	To 2200 Monday Only
0605	Dawnbuster		Pro Football or Basketball
0635	Devotions	2005	Tues.—Footlights and
0705	Devotions		Sound Tracks
0830	Ira Cook		Wed.—Jazzbook, Vol. 11
0905	Destination Noon		Thur.—George Shearing
1205	Johnny Magnus		Fri.—Folk Music of the World
1315	Focus	2105	Australian News
1370	Siesta Time	2110	Night Beat
1405	Monitor	2200	News Thirty
1505	Country Corner	2230	Night Beat
1605	Swinging Sixties	2330	Tonight Show

SATURDAY

0008	Be Still and Know	1320	Swing Serenade
0010	Spotlight on Jazz	1405	C&W Waxworks
0105	Night Train	1605	Swinging Sixties
0505	Big Band	1805	Shindig
0530	American Popular Music	1830	Bandstand USA
0605	Dawnbuster	1905	Sammy Davis Jr.
0905	Destination Noon	2005	Grand Ole Opry
1205	Swing Serenade	2105	Australian News
1315	Focus	2110	Night Beat

SUNDAY

0008	Be Still and Know	0830	Protestant Hour
0010	Spotlight on Jazz	0905	Destination Noon
0105	Night Train	1205	Silver Platter
0505	Sounds of the 60's	1230	Folk Music of the World
0530	Catholic Hour	1315	Panorama
0605	Navy Hour	1600	College Football
0635	Moods in Melody	1835	Meet the Press
0705	Army Hour	1905	Small World
0735	Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir	2005	Till Midnight
0805	Navy Swings	2105	Australian News/Sports
0820	Myron J. Bennett	2115	Till Midnight

TELEVISION

MONDAY

2000	For God A Secret
2030	Information Feature
2100	News
2105	Combat
2200	Ben Casey
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

WEDNESDAY

2000	Voyage To the Bottom of the Sea
2100	News
2105	Where The Action Is
2130	The Tonight Show
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

FRIDAY

2000	To Tell The Truth
2030	Armed Forces Feature
2100	News
2105	G-n Smoke
2209	Danny Kaye Show
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

TUESDAY

2000	CBS Golf Classic
2100	News
2105	Rawhide
2200	Red Skeleton
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

THURSDAY

2000	G. F. College Bowl
2030	NFL Highlights
2100	News
2105	Perry Mason
2200	The Jimmy Dean Show
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

SATURDAY

2000	Sports Special
2130	News Headlines
2200	Hollywood Palace
2300	News
2305	Sign Off

SUNDAY

2000	Weekly Newsreel	2200	Ed Sullivan
2030	Ted Mack	2300	News
2100	News	2305	Sign Off
2105	Bonanza		

ALL PROGRAMS ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

★ SORRY 'BOUT THAT ★



For gallantry above and beyond the call of duty
risking your life by crossing Tu Do St. Sober.

STATESIDE SPORTS SCENE

By The "Ancient" Reporter

The stench created by Cassius Clay's reaction to his draft reclassification has done more harm to boxing than the infiltration of hoods and racketeers in the past 15 years.

As a fighter, Clay may be the heavyweight champion of the world, and as long as he confines himself to his fists I can tolerate him.

But when he opens his mouth, out comes solid evidence that the Army was right in deferring him.

The champ says he "ain't mad at no Viet Cong." If being mad at the VC were a prerequisite for service in the Army, we couldn't get together a full platoon of soldiers.

Most of the servicemen in Vietnam ain't mad at anybody, they just have a job to do—inductee and RA alike—and they are just going about getting it done.

Since the Clay-Terrel fight has been virtually cancelled in Chicago, there's talk of moving it to Maine.

With the baseball season almost upon us, spring training and holdouts share the spotlight. According to press reports, the Gold Dust Twins of the champion L.A. Dodgers have come up with a cute little contract gimmick. Pitchers Koufax and Drysdale want \$500,000 apiece over the next three years.

To make matters worse, banjo-strumming Maury Wills has informed the Ministers of Chavez Ravine that he thinks he's worth a cool hundred grand for the coming season.

Never noted as a club having a free hand with a buck, Walter O'Malley's Dodgers are no doubt smitten with surprise that the three stars of the 1965 champs could be so churlish as to demand a sum that will cost about \$366,000 just to put three players on the field.

Part of the pressure comes, of course, from the half-a-million buck offer Drysdale had from the Japanese baseball moguls. This may have implanted the idea in the minds of the two pitchers, and away we go!

There's not a bit of doubt that Wills and his base stealing, Koufax and his unbelievable strikeout record and the steady, dependable, handsome Drysdale are responsible for a good percentage of the fans who turn out in every National League ballpark and enable the Dodgers to draw more than two million paid admissions year after year, which all adds up to fat-cat profits for the L.A. Nationals.

The three were not aboard

the spring training plane that left Los Angeles for Vero Beach, Fla., although Wills and his night club act was playing the circuit in Japan and he wasn't expected to accompany the team.

The college basket chucks are pounding down the stretch to the NCAA basketball tournament this week, as did Davidson, Miami of Ohio, Cincinnati and Connecticut.

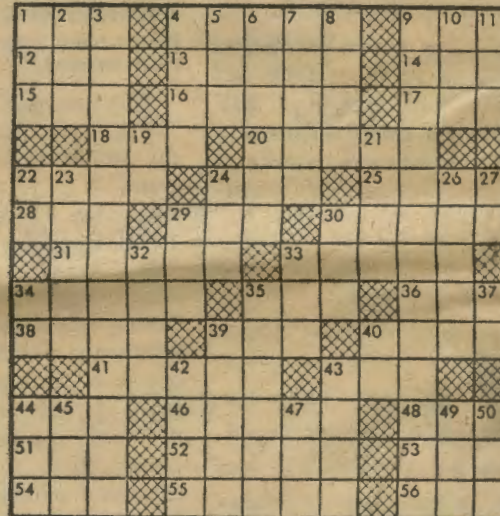
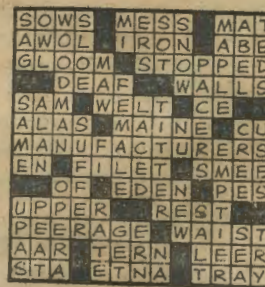
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-High mountain
- 4-Speed
- 9-Suffix: ad-herent of
- 12-Ventilate
- 13-Wing-shaped
- 14-Born
- 15-Female ruff
- 16-Fiber plant
- 17-Large truck
- 18-Vigor
- 20-Adhesive substance
- 22-At a distance
- 24-Crony (colloq.)
- 25-Actual being
- 28-Deface
- 29-Chicken
- 30-Man's name
- 31-Citrus fruit (pl.)
- 33-Forgive
- 34-Man's name
- 35-Be ill
- 36-Tibetan gazelle
- 38-Approach
- 39-Nahoor sheep
- 40-Workman
- 41-Trials
- 43-Consume
- 44-Pair
- 46-Tall structure
- 48-Doctrine
- 51-Be mistaken
- 52-Fragrant oleoresin
- 53-New Deal agency (abbr.)
- 54-A state (abbr.)
- 55-Brief
- 56-Short sleep

DOWN

- 6-Chinese boat
- 7-Test
- 8-Organs of sight
- 9-Probe
- 10-Ocean
- 11-Number
- 19-Prefix: not
- 21-Abound
- 22-Part of "to be"
- 23-Untrue
- 24-Footlike part
- 26-Surgical thread
- 27-Teutonic deity
- 29-Pronoun
- 30-Swordsmen's dummy stake
- 32-Female horse
- 33-Inlet
- 34-Preposition
- 35-Reply
- 37-Paid notice



Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc. /Z

Several servicemen from the field have been mailing the below mail box to THE OBSERVER thinking we will mail a copy of THE OBSERVER home for them. The mail box is in the paper to make it more convenient for you to fold THE OBSERVER, staple or tape it and mail. We are bound by current regulations against mailing THE OBSERVER to the general public. We're sorry, we wish that we could provide you with this service. (THE EDITOR)

Mail THE OBSERVER Home

From:

Place Stamp Here

(8 cents Airmail)
(5 cents 1st class)

TO:

