



SAFE HARBOR — Nestled among a grove of banana and fruit trees this small classroom in the My Tho Chieu Hoi center has been a safe harbor and the beginning of a new life for Quy Chanh (Viet Cong ralliers to the government) under the highly successful Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program.

Chieu Hoi Ralliers Trained At My Tho; New Life For Viet Cong

My Tho— A small grass school room in this sleepy, riverfront city, 40 miles south of Saigon, marks the beginning of a new life for Viet Cong guerrillas.

Part of the My Tho province Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) training center program, classes in the school room have been the beginning of a new, more meaningful life for 600 former members of the Viet Cong guerrilla force during 1965. They rallied to the cause of the government by defecting from the Viet Cong.

Nestled in the shade of a grove of banana trees in the outskirts of My Tho, the Chieu Hoi center includes the classroom, living quarters for Quy Chanh (returnees or ralliers to the government) and their families, a dispensary and a cook house. It is surrounded by a sugar cane field and

groves of various fruit trees, and it provides the Quy Chanh a quiet peaceful atmosphere to reflect his future.

Quy Chanh, who turn themselves over to the My Tho Chieu Hoi program are welcomed with open arms, put through a 30-day rehabilitation program, which includes specialized job training, found a job to suit their training and are resettled in a New Life hamlet. The Quy Chanh are living examples to other Viet Cong guerrillas of the serious intent of the government to help the people.

During the political instruction phase of the rehabilitation training at My Tho, ralliers are given a better knowledge of the advantages of a non-communist government and are helped to find their place in society. In return, many of the Quy Chanh volunteer valuable intelligence information about Viet Cong activities.

The ralliers also receive specialized instruction in agricultural techniques, and gain practical experience in the surrounding sugar cane fields and fruit groves, maintained to provide food for the Quy Chanh and their dependents during their stay at the center.

The government of Vietnam invests about \$5,000 VN in each returnee during his 30 days of rehabilitation. Included in this figure is the fee the government pays for the returnee's weapon, two suits of clothes, training, spending money and resettlement in a New Life hamlet.

One of the most successful retraining centers in Vietnam, the My Tho center

processed 119 Quy Chanh during the month of June, 600 during 1965 and is expected to process more than 800 during 1966.

Picture Snapper Dodges Bullets Between Exposures

Saigon— Some people take pictures for a hobby, some for a living and some risk their lives for photographs.

The latter is the case of Air Force Maj. Martin Weissgarber Jr., who flies combat missions in an unarmed RF-101 Voodoo over Communist North Vietnam.

On a recent photo-reconnaissance mission, the major had to fly 35 miles north of Hanoi to reach his target. He was met with heavy ground fire eight miles from his destination and again as his jet approached the first target area.

Diving on his second ground target, Major Weissgarber again encountered a heavy barrage of fire from 37mm and 57mm anti-aircraft guns. This time his Voodoo jet was hit twice in the wings and once in a fuel tank.

He pulled off the target and turned his aircraft toward the Gulf of Tonkin. Raw fuel was leaking into the engine bay, but the major nursed his crippled Voodoo back to his home base to deliver the film.

When asked about the risks of high-flying photography, Weissgarber said, "I had a job to do, and I did it, that's all."

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Near-Blind, Wounded Sergeant Directs Fire Support By Sound

Saigon (USA-IO)— He put out a deadly volume of fire although he had lost a lot of blood during the night and could see only a few feet in front of him. During the last two Viet Cong assaults, he would collapse, regain consciousness, and fire again.

Sgt. Gene Hawthorne, patrol leader from Lupton, Ariz., pinpointed his patrol on the map and directed the artillery fire by listening to the direction and loudness of the detonating rounds. He had been wounded in both arms during the third of five Viet Cong attacks in 24 hours.

The eight man squad, armed with four times its normal load of ammunition, was from Company A, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Their mission: to penetrate deep into a Viet Cong controlled area about 30 miles northwest of Saigon and to report movements of the Viet Cong.

The squad moved under the shadow of night, floated their clothing and equipment down a river, crossed through jungle, rice paddies and rubber plantations, carefully skirting all villages in their path.

They were in position by

daybreak when a Viet Cong stumbled on their location and disappeared in the jungles before they could stop him. A short time later the jungles roared as the enemy launched their first assault.

According to Sgt. Robert E. Drake, "the Viet Cong sprang from the bushes, yelling and shooting as they came. Firing our weapons fully automatic, we would cut down six or eight men before they would retreat. After the first assault wave, we came through without a scrape and probably without giving away our number, because of the tremendous volume of lead we were able to pour on them."

After one of the men was hit during the second assault, the patrol moved about 250 meters. The Viet Cong hit the battered squad a third time, and again they moved to another position. This time it was

fatal when one of the men triggered a booby trap, killing himself, wounding Sergeant Hawthorne in both arms, and alerting the Viet Cong, who promptly hit again.

Sergeant Hawthorne lost a lot of blood before the Viet Cong launched their fifth attack in the morning. "Although he was in great pain and unable to lift his arms or see more than a few feet," continued Sergeant Drake, "the patrol leader managed to locate our position on the map and adjust the artillery fire by listening to the bursts." The squad lost two more men in the final raid, but was able to survive and force the Viet Cong to retreat.

The besieged patrol was finally reached by a platoon of their comrades. As Hawthorne was being carried aboard the helicopter for evacuation, he remarked, "I'm going in for a refill and I'll be back."

Viet Cong Drums Sound, Marines Wait For Attack

Da Nang (USMC-IO)— Dusk settles over the Vietnam countryside and it becomes a different world. The wind rises and sends an eerie sound through the trees. Crickets and frogs start their nightly song and darkness blacks out the familiar sights of the day leaving only tree tops visible against the horizon.

So begins another night of vigilance with the 2nd Bn., Ninth Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division. To the pros here it is just another sleepless night. To a new man, it is an experience he will never forget.

Sandbagged bunkers surround the camp which houses the well-armed Marines. Each bunker is covered with a small tent for protection against the elements, but rain

always seems to find a hole. Some of the bunker floors are covered with several inches of water adding to the discomfort.

Nerves are taut. A stick snaps. Was that a Viet Cong or just a night animal on the prowl for food? Alert eyes strain to detect movement in the darkness.

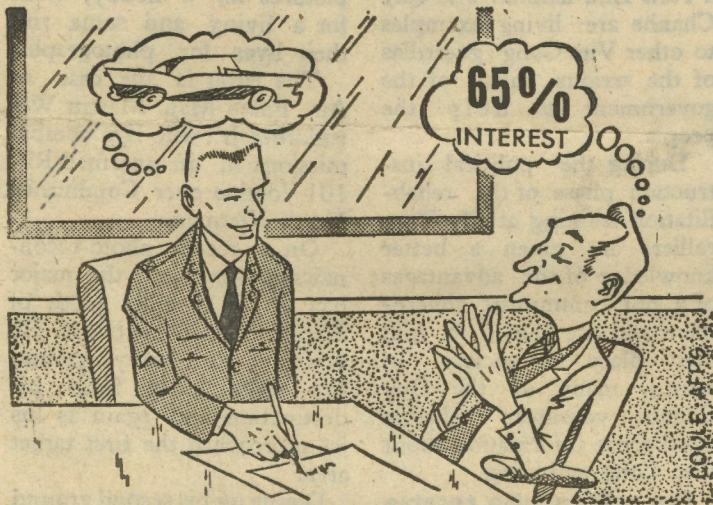
A quick pop shatters the
(Cont'd on P-5, Col. 1)

EDITORIAL

Contracts Require Care

Recently, a Congressional delegation visiting Europe reported that some U.S. service personnel were being charged exorbitant rates of interest on loans for the purchase of automobiles and other items. The Congressmen hope to do something to protect these servicemen.

Protection by law from less than fair business practices is a good and necessary thing; however, the real responsibility of protecting a serviceman or civilian lies with the individual.



In every business transaction there is some form of a contract, usually written. In the case of a loan the borrower agrees to pay back the debt with a certain percent of interest.

Sometimes, particularly for younger men and women, the shine of a new car or some other item can be almost blinding. It can cause them to scribble a signature on the bottom of a contract without understanding just what the terms of that contract entail. The Congressional group reported one case where a serviceman was paying interest on automobile financing which ran up to 65 percent.

Always read the contract. Take time out to figure just how much interest you will be paying. If you don't feel you have enough experience to follow all the ins and outs of the fine print get an authoritative explanation. Never depend on "what the salesman said," and never sign a contract you don't fully understand. (AFPS)

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C. G. Gen. W. C. Westmoreland
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Washington Memos

PUBLIC PAPERS OF President Lyndon B. Johnson are being offered for sale by the Government Printing Office. Offering comes in two books containing President's messages to Congress, public speeches, news conferences, radio and television reports, public letters and remarks to informal groups. Books cover Nov. 22, 1963 through Dec. 31, 1964.

CLOCK TOWER IN Fourth U.S. Army Quadrangle, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., has been proclaimed an official historic site by the Texas and Bexar County Historical survey committees. The installation was established in 1879.

SHIPS FROM CANADA, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States operated under NATO's Flag on exercise "Match Maker II," beginning Jan. 11. The exercise was scheduled by Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Norfolk, Va. Efficiency of supply and logistics under standardized NATO procedures was evaluated during stops at many NATO countries.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO every Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, beginning with Gen. George C. Marshall, Miss Mona K. Nason retired Dec. 25 after 34 years, seven months of service to U.S. Government. Besides Gen. Marshall she served Gens. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, J. Lawton Collins, Matthew B. Ridgway, Maxwell D. Taylor, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, George H. Decker and Earle G. Wheeler.

CORREGIDOR, ONE-TIME Gibraltar of the East, has been designated a national shrine by the Philippine Government. A memorial will be erected on the elevated western portion of the island to all Americans and Filipinos who took part in the Pacific campaign. Memorial dedication is scheduled for April 1967. Plans are underway to construct a rest pavilion and war museum on the island.

COL. LOUIS DE GOES, chief of the Propulsion Directorate, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, has been selected to receive the Sports Illustrated Silver Anniversary All-American Award for 1965. The Colorado School of Mines graduate is one of 25 senior collegiate football players who, cited by their alma maters for great accomplishments since graduation, were selected for the honor.

ACSFOR Gives RVN Priority

We try in Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development (ACSFOR) to react rapidly to requests for materiel from Vietnam by a procedure permitting Army component commanders to place requirements for non-standard materiel direct to Army Headquarters.

We then take action in coordination with the Army staff to get the materiel into the hands of the troops in the shortest possible time. In some cases, years have been chopped off the routine procurement time. Some examples of equipment sent to Vietnam in quantity under these direct action procedures are: Radios for Army aircraft, crew protection kits for Army aircraft, body armor for combat troops, cargo and fuel handling equipment, and weapons of several types.

Ambush from the cover of heavy vegetation along roads, powerlines, and canals in Vietnam has been a favorite and effective Viet Cong tactic, which at one time took a heavy toll of casualties. The use of chemical defoliants to open up many areas has resulted in a marked decrease in these ambushes.

We have also found that the Viet Cong tend to leave the area as soon as aerial spraying is started. The communists for so long have been charging that the chemical defoliants were poison gases, that they may have begun to believe their own propaganda.

Riot control agents, such as tear gas, have promising prospects for the clearing of tunnels and flushing Viet Cong from other hiding places. The Viet Cong's ruthless use of women and children as shields gives them an advantage on which they capitalize to the limit. In these cases, harmless tear gases are far preferable to bullets and grenades.

A major responsibility of ACSFOR is providing General Westmoreland the Army forces he needs in Vietnam, and I believe the record shows that we have been accomplishing this mission quite successfully.

Maj. Gen. M. S. Davidson
ACSFOR

AFRS Schedule

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

MONDAY—THROUGH—FRIDAY

0008	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. II
0905	Destination Noon		Thur.—George Shearing
1205	Johnny Magnus		Fri.—Folk Music of the World
1315	Focus	2105	Australian News
1320	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

Vietnamese Operation 'Dan Chi 191' Nets 162 Dead VC

Vi Thanh (USA-IO) — Ghostly, silent figures dropped off the backs of trucks and moved across the road to waiting sampans.

There was no sound in the pre-dawn darkness as the frail craft moved north up the canal leading to Can Tho, 30 miles away.

This is the beginning of "Dan Chi 191" of the Vietnamese 21st Division, operating in the southeastern part of the Mekong Delta. The unit moving to its jumping-off position is the 2nd Battalion of the 31st Regiment, the division's mobile battalion, which had moved from its home base at the division headquarters at Bac Lieu to Vi Thanh by Caribou, then by truck to the sampan embarkation point.

At dawn, the troops left the sampans at the triangular junction of four canals, and the battalion began a sweep south toward Long My.

All day under a blazing sun the men battled their way through the knee-deep mud of nearly ready to harvest rice paddies, searching for the battalion of Viet Cong that 21st Division intelligence said was operating in the area.

At noon a weary Capt. Milton J. Christensen, senior U.S. advisor to the battalion, and Capt. Chu, battalion commander, discussed strategy over C-rations.

"There was really only one strategy to be considered," said the captain. "Just keep going until we found the VC."

We knew they were there someplace.

They found them at 4:30 in the afternoon.

As the battalion's companies approached a tree line bordering a twisting canal near the hamlet of Ap Long Phu, the VC opened fire on the Vietnamese units with small arms, automatic weapons and mortars.

The battalion returned the fire, putting relentless pressure on the well entrenched enemy, and continued its forward movement. Air strikes pounded the VC positions, and just at dark the VC retreated across the canal, to prepared defenses in the jungle bordering the waterway.

In their pursuit of the enemy, the 2nd Battalion captured two machine guns, two 60mm mortars, 14 M1 rifles, a base plate for an 81mm mortar and the base legs for an anti-aircraft machine gun.

From their positions on the far side of the canal, the VC covered the 2nd Battalion with harassing fire and made numerous probes of the battalion's defenses, and the opposing forces remained locked all night.

Flare ships, supplemented by illuminating rounds from the artillery, kept the area lit most of the night.

"We slept standing up in a small canal," said SFC Bartley Wheeler, senior enlisted advisor. "They kept hitting us with that harassing fire, and the only safe place was the canal."

During the night, Lt. Jackie

E. Rutland, the team's executive officer, slipped in the slimy mud and drove a punji stake into his knee. A med-evac took him out.

In the initial firefight with the VC, PFC Clifton Howard, the radio operator, took a grenade fragment in the neck. After treatment by the Vietnamese medic, Howard returned to his radio.

The sporadic and harassing fire began to thin out as dawn approached, and the battalion moved across the canal unopposed at first light.

The VC had fled, taking

their dead with them.

"We had a body count of 50," Captain Christensen said. "and parts of many others. Some of them were killed by air strikes but most from ground fire. This has been the most successful operation the 21st Division has had in a long time."

He was speaking from the middle of a vast sea of waist-high rice, knee-deep in mud and water. The battalion, broken down into 13 groups, stared into the sky as two gun ships swept back and

forth over the area, and then the roar of 13 slicks filled the sky as the first wave of choppers came in to airlift the unit back to its home station.

At the 21st Division command post at Soc Trang, the final count for Dan Chi 191, which involved eight units of the division, was 162 VC killed and another 120 probably killed, and 12 POWs.

The 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment, has been recommended for the Vietnamese Presidential Citation, and the unit has been awarded \$10,000 VN victory money.



LIFT OUT— Weary Troopers of the 2nd Battalion scramble through ankle-deep mud to waiting Hueys of the 101st and 121st Aviation Companies for airlift to Vi Thanh. The lift out climaxed the two-day, 21st Division "Operation Dan Chi 191" which resulted in 162 dead VC, 12 captured and 27 suspects.



PADDY RATS— A heavy weapons squad from the 21st Division, nicknamed "Paddy Rats," moves across a field of young rice during a recent operation in the Delta. Other troops of the 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment, move along in the background. The 57mm recoilless rifle at right is one of the favored weapons of the Vietnamese troops.



WOUNDED ENEMY— Three sullen, captured VC, wounded in the fighting during an operation six miles from Long My in the Delta, get their wounds treated by Capt. William N. Richardson before being evacuated to Soc Trang for treatment. These three were wounded by members of the 21st Division during "Operation Dan Chi 191."



RESCUE—An HH-43 Huskie rescue helicopter, manned by Air Force Capt. Tom Brennan and his crew, lifts off on a local base rescue mission to meet a crippled craft. Suspended from the chopper is a Fire Suppression Kit to be used if the damaged aircraft crashes and burns.

Phone Rings, Five Men 'Scramble' To 38th Air Rescue Helicopter

Saigon (USAF-IO)—The ring of a telephone bounces off the walls of the dimly lit trailer, a few terse words are spoken, five men dash for the door. Leading the group is Air Force Capt. Tom Brennan of the 38th Air Rescue Squadron.

On an average of four times during a typical day in Vietnam, Captain Brennan and the other members of the crew will make a similar dash for their Air Force HH-43 Huskie rescue helicopter. Each time one or more lives may hang in the balance.

Rescuing people is nothing new for Brennan. He has been doing it since completing flight training in 1960, and his proficiency is unquestioned. He has a Military Air Transport Service (MATS) Certificate of Achievement for a rescue in northeastern New York State, but in Vietnam there is an enemy and that makes things different.

A plane may crash only a few miles from its base, but in Vietnam that offers no security, the Viet Cong are everywhere. Often the rescue helicopter must descend through small arms fire to reach a downed pilot.

Captain Brennan and his crew, including firemen and a paramedic, are on alert for 24 hours at a stretch. They never have a day without a "scramble."

Some of their missions are local base rescues. On these flights a Fire Suppression Kit (FSK) is hooked to the bottom of the Huskie, and the chopper rises over the air base and waits for the crippled aircraft to make its emergency landing.

Along the runway, a fleet of fire trucks, ambulances, air police, and salvage vehicles stand ready. In some cases, the

runway is foamed with fire inhibiting substances.

Despite these precautions, the first on the scene when the aircraft comes to a halt must be Brennan's chopper.

Circling over the air base, he waits for the crippled aircraft. When the final leg of the approach is started, he positions the Huskie to the side and slightly above the other plane and parallels its landing. If a crash ensues, the FSK is dropped close to the flaming aircraft and firemen in asbestos suits are quickly off-loaded.

The next part of the operation is the most crucial. "Our job is not to save airplanes, we are there to save lives," explained the captain. "Once I drop the FSK and the firefighters, my mission is to use the downward blast from the rotors of the chopper to beat down the flames so the firefighters can move in with the FSK hose and remove the crew from the wreckage."

"I've seen this Huskie move in on 15 and 20-foot flames and beat them down to a foot and a half," he continued. "Once the crew has been removed from the aircraft, our medic gives them emergency treatment until we can get them to the nearest dispensary. Fortunately, most of the crippled crafts get down safely."

The second type of mission Brennan flies is more dangerous. On these flights, he leaves the comparative safety of the air base and moves over the jungles to pick up crews from downed

aircraft. There are no fire-fighters or FSK on these flights. The territory is hostile and the downed flier may be under attack by the communists.

On these missions, the Huskie pilot moves in fast. The crew members jump from the chopper, weapons at ready. The paramedic literally makes a dash for his life, with the pilot, if wounded, slung over his shoulders.

Only Blood-Splattered Fox Holes, Twisted Metal Remained, VC Gone

Da Nang (USMC-IO)—The 200 Marines spread out in three ranks at the edge of the valley. Beyond the first rank lay a wide valley of flooded rice paddies and gooey muck and beyond that — Hill 407 — occupied by Viet Cong.

The first rank began to move into the first stretch of paddies. A long, silent wave of determined, armed men moving toward the enemy stronghold.

The only sound came from boots slogging through the water and mud and from the rain as it pelted the flooded paddies.

It was mid-afternoon, yet the sky was as if covered by a darkened tent.

The men of Company H, 2nd Battalion, Seventh Marine Regiment moved slowly through the pall and muck, eyes concentrating on the hill which rose a quarter mile ahead.

The men inched over dikes clawing into the mud with their free hands, and then slipping down into the next paddy.

Rifles, machine guns and

U.S. Air Force Sergeant Kills Despite VC Bullet Wounds

Saigon (USAF-IO) — Air Force SSgt. James N. Basset's job is killing, and even when a Viet Cong shell ripped through the floor of his aircraft, throwing steel splinters into his neck and arm, Basset never hesitated — he kept on killing.

Basset is a specially trained killer — a killer of leaves with the Air Force's Air Commando Ranch Hand Defoliation squadron at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Being splattered with steel from a VC bullet wasn't too much of a surprise to Sergeant Basset. As a crew member on one of the four C-123 defoliation planes, he realizes that killing leaves in the jungles of Vietnam is a dangerous mission, and it is more unusual for them to return from a mission without bullet holes in the plane than with them.

He points out that the aircraft fly anywhere from 50 to 100 feet above the tree tops dropping a spray formula that destroys the dense foliage, which provides cover for Viet Cong ambushes, staging areas and supply depots.

The fact that the aircraft make an excellent target is verified by the 688 hits received thus far by the four planes and the 13 Purple Hearts collected by the crew members. One crew chief remarked, "The first thing I do after landing in a C-123 Provider is start looking for bullet holes."

Air Commando pilot, Capt. John R. Spey, recently received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

After making five passes over a Viet Cong target area to defoliate the dense jungle, he received so many hits he had to land on an emergency field with one engine shut down, the hydraulic system out and a flat main landing gear tire.

Relating the mission that earned him the Purple Heart, Basset recalls, "We were five minutes away from the target area when I left my armored box and picked up my helmet and flak jacket."

"I had barely gotten back to my box when the fragments from a shell splintering on a steel beam hit me in the neck and arm," Basset continued on the mission making four passes over the target area and picking up 11 holes in the airplane before heading home.

The defoliation missions would probably be a lot more dangerous if it were not for the pre-strike sorties by A-1E Skyraiders, B-57 Canberra bombers, F-4C Phantoms and F-100 Supersabres. "Those guys strafe and bomb the area before we get in, but still if we don't get shot at on each mission, it seems like we've been handed a present," concludes Sergeant Basset.

rockets were poised in their arms, careful not to let them dip into the slime.

They moved around booby traps. No time to dismantle them now. Only time for one thing: to grab that hill.

"Pretty soon now, the VC will open upon us," murmured one Marine.

Then the sickly sky began howling as Marine supporting fire opened up, the artillery and mortar rounds whizzing over the heads of the men and pounding, spattering, exploding onto Hill 407.

"Another hundred yards and they'll open up on us," repeated the Marine.

Still no sign of the enemy. No sign of the withering fire which the communists had unleashed at another company of Marines from the base of

the hill the day before.

The first wave paused as artillery and mortar barrages erupted into billowing columns of white and gray smoke on the front side of Hill 407, spewing forth searing shards of metal.

The Marines stared at the hill. Not a head moved. It seemed as if muscles had been turned to concrete. All was taut, still, hushed on the floor of the valley.

Then sudden movement — the Marines darted into thatched huts, peered into caves, jumped into the enemy's trenchlines and bulled their way through walls of matted jungle.

But the enemy was not there.

There remained only the
(Cont'd on P-11, Col. 2)

Runaway 'Coach' Captured By Swift-Footed Marine

Da Nang (USMC-10) — In the wild west, according to vintage Hollywood films, it wasn't unusual for the hero to rescue the fair damsel in distress by bringing her carriage to a smooth, life-and-limb-saving stop.

Although Vietnam is far from the American western scene and the era is the modern space age, similarities occur.

It happened on the Marine Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA)-115 flight line.

The hero of this modern

coach is LCpl. Charles R. Jones Jr. assigned to '115 as an ordnance man.

While driving a bomb loader he noticed an industrial platform vehicle moving without a driver. It had inadvertently been left in motion when a huge starting prod used to turn over jet engines, that was being towed by the wheeled platform, broke loose.

"The driver was busy trying to bring the starter under control and he needed help," drawled the cool-headed Texan. "I saw the platform heading for one of the planes and since I was the only one around, I got moving."

Stopping his own vehicle, Jones jumped off and ran after the industrial platform, which was gaining momentum. Leaping aboard from the rear, he crawled to the empty driver's seat and brought the rolling runaway to a halt, five seconds short of an F4B Phantom jet parked in its path.

VN Children Give Chu Lai Marines Christmas Gifts

Chu Lai (USMC-10) — Five hundred and twenty-five letters and 210 embroidered handkerchiefs arrived for marines in the Chu Lai area from Vietnamese school children.

The letters, all written in English, and the handkerchiefs, embroidered with names of villages or Vietnamese scenes, came from school children in Quang Tin province. The idea was originated at province headquarters in Tam Ky, 30 miles north of here. The children had worked on the gifts for a month.

On Christmas Day, the gifts were distributed to Marine units.

The letters were original, but most dealt with the same theme. The children thanked the Marines for helping the people of Chu Lai, for sacrificing so much time and for being away from their homes and families.

The one prevailing thought expressed in all the letters was a "Merry Christmas" for Marines and their families.

▲ Viet Cong Drums Sound

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

air as a flare bursts overhead giving everything a white, frosted appearance. Moving shadows are cast on the ground as the parachute flare drifts downward and sputters, leaving the night black and quiet again.

A lieutenant stops by a bunker and tells the Marines a patrol is moving out through the woods to check Viet Cong activity, and will be returning at 3:30 a.m.

A drum sounds somewhere in the jungle and is answered from across a rice paddy, the Viet Cong are signaling each other.

Everyone in the bunkers wait. Hours drag by. Nearly every half-hour a flare bursts in the sky illuminating everything below. Still, nothing

unusual is seen.

The sound of a crying baby drifts across the rice paddy from one of the villages. Then, a noise.

Word is passed. The patrol has returned. Now anything spotted outside the perimeter is the enemy.

A rustling in front of the perimeter prompts another flare. It illuminates a lone VC moving towards the bunker. A machine gun shatters the night and the figure drops from sight. The flare dies, and quiet blankets the perimeter again.

A search for the body will be made in the morning, but it probably won't be there. The VC drag away their dead and wounded.



FORMATION — Four SWIFT boats of PCF Division 101, based at An Thoi on the southern tip of Phu Quoc island in the Gulf of Thailand churn along in formation on their first day of serving with the Coastal Surveillance Force. Six of the SWIFTs joined two others Christmas Eve to prevent infiltration by sea of men, arms and supplies to the Viet Cong. (USN Photo)

'Big Red One' Brigade Considers Civil Affairs Important Duty

Bien Hoa (USA-10) — Like most outfits that are continually on the move, the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division follows a set procedure whenever it moves into a new area—secure the perimeter, establish communications, put up tent city and meet the neighbors.

The procedure was repeated again when the brigade recently moved into Long Thanh district, south of Bien Hoa. No sooner had the tactical operations center set up than the brigade's civil affairs officer, Capt. Robert F. Baker, and his interpreter, Sgt. Tran Phu, moved out to check on conditions among the local villagers.

The nearest village was only about half full. After speaking with an old man, Sergeant Phu explained that most of the villagers, including the village chief, had left and moved to the New Life hamlet about five miles away.

According to the old man the Viet Cong had visited the village quite often, so often in fact that half of the villagers had picked up and left the area. Only a week before the VC had mortared the village, thinking that there were Vietnamese troops there.

The old man took the civil affairs officer to the blackened remains of two huts. Through the interpreter he told the Americans of the villagers' plight. The VC had come into the village and announced that they would protect the people. In return for their "protection" the

villagers would give the guerrillas a portion of their rice crop. If they refused — no rice would be harvested. "Sounds like the VC have been watching some old gangster movies," said a lieutenant.

The old Vietnamese nodded his head toward the jungle and said that the VC had come from that direction. He was assured by the civil affairs officer that there were now many American soldiers over there and no need to worry about the Viet Cong.

As a gesture of friendship and to show their concern for the villagers, the Americans had brought a 2-1/2 ton truck full of navy beans for distribution to the people. Sergeant Phu explained to the people gathered around that each family should bring a basket in which to receive their beans. The people quickly departed and then reappeared with the biggest baskets they could find. Everyone crowded around the tail gate of the truck to catch the cascading stream of white beans. Above the din of shouting, jostling people Sergeant Phu did his best to pass out information for preparing the beans which were

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

been made in facilities and staff at the Air Force hospital.

Ambulatory patients are placed in a building equipped to house 90 patients in two bays while litter patients continue to receive in-transit care in the 93-bed, two-story casualty staging facility next to the main hospital.

Upon arrival at Travis, patients are taken to the hospital staging facility for an overnight stay before proceeding to other treatment centers.

The Travis aeromedical evacuation expansion plan provides that 72 hospital beds, including 10 in the intensive care unit, will be available for arriving patients.

Recently approved manning authorizations call for permanent assignment of 19 nurses, four doctors, three medical service officers and 58 airmen to supplement the present permanent staff. Ultimately, the unit will have a staff of 33 officers and 98 airmen.

173RD 'SKY SOLDIERS,' FIRE



ON THE MOVE— Paratroopers of the 173rd Airborne move on again after examining the body of a Viet Cong killed during an operation in the Mekong Delta. (UPI Radiophoto by Steve Northup)



FIRE— Paratroopers of the 173rd Airborne open up on a tree-line harboring Viet Cong snipers during an operation in the Mekong Delta. (UPI Radiophoto by Steve Northup)

The 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate) was constituted June 1963 on Okinawa as the first and only separate Airborne brigade in the United States Army. This was the beginning of a long series of "firsts" for the brigade. The paratroopers conducted exercises in Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, Thailand, and the Philippines and were honed to razor sharpness. During this period they made over 50,000 parachute jumps.

On May 5, 1965, the 173rd arrived in force in the Republic of Vietnam and its training proved to be particularly fruitful and effective. It was the first U.S. Army ground combat unit to be committed to the war-torn Republic.

In the seven months since the Brigade was deployed, it has made unprecedented progress against the communist opposition. It was the first to enter "War Zone D," long regarded as a safe refuge for the Viet Cong. The formidable "Iron Triangle" proved not so strong after the paratroopers drove through thick jungles killing nearly 100 Viet Cong in a few days. The communist strangle-hold on Kontum was smashed when the "Sky Soldiers" moved up Highway 19 and brought the first convoy in five weeks to the beleaguered garrison.

Through the tenacity instilled in the troopers, the Viet Cong have suffered

heavy losses of personnel and equipment. The killed or wounded guerrillas and have to form over a battalion. They have surrendered face the paratrooper bat. Vital enemy centers, munitions, medical facilities, campments have been completely destroyed.

A vast assortment of arms, including sniper rifles, have been seized. Thousands of explosives and have been seized. 24 hours, one captured enough items to equip



DOTTED SKY— Sky Soldiers of the 173rd Airborne on a practice jump

RST BRIGADE IN VIETNAM

personnel and the 173rd has added enough core enemy regiment, and of Viet Cong rather than in com- my training on factories, es and en- e been com- d by the do-

ment of fire y 62 Russian ve been cap- s of pounds l ammunition . In less than brigade unit communica- quip a batta-

lion. Through judicious use of air and artillery support, the Brigade's casualties have been kept very light in comparison to those of the enemy.

Since June of this year, the 173rd has become international. In addition to having several attached U.S. units, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment and the 161st New Zealand Artillery Battery have become vital parts of the command.

It is not all a war with bullets and bombs, however. The Brigade Commander, Brig. Gen. Ellis W. Williamson, felt that the non-combatant Vietnamese could be of valuable assistance, and instituted a vigorous civic action program to win their support. Schools have been

rebuilt, bridges constructed, medical and dental care administered to needy villagers. Plaques on schools and hospitals in the central highlands of Vietnam express the gratitude of the people to the Brigade.

The paratroopers of the Brigade are called "Sky Soldiers." This name was given to the troopers by the people of the Republic of Nationalist China because of a series of mass parachute jumps conducted on the island of Taiwan. The people of Taiwan began calling the paratroopers "Tien Bing" which is Chinese for Sky Soldier. The name stuck and has since been made the official nickname of the 173rd Airborne Brigade.



FREE RIDE— Pfc Bullord L. Monk sits on the rifle of his master and instructor Sp4 Charles Rector, a paratrooper of the 173rd Airborne. Monk does not go on operations though he is a qualified jumper and endeavors are being made to promote him to the rank of Sp4. (UPI Radiophoto by Steve Northup)



MUD AND WATER— Paratroopers of the 173rd Airborne cross a small muddy stream typical of the operational area of the Mekong Delta. (UPI Radiophoto by Steve Northup)

display a paratrooper's versatility in the air as well as the on ground.

Maintenance Men Become Part-Time Sniper-Killers Fixing Downed Chopper

Chu Lai (USMC-10) — They are helicopter maintenance men, but they became Viet Cong sniper-killers in order to retrieve a quarter-million-dollar 'copter.

A UH-34D was surrounded by Viet Cong when the seven Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron (HMM)-362 mechanics set down in the field. The security force flown in with the maintenance men was fighting as soon as it hit ground. Most of the firing came from one side of the chopper, so the maintenance men tried to work from the opposite side.

They ignored rice paddy water spurting from impacting bullets — inches from their feet — and began tracing the cause of engine failure. Two of the men, MSgt. Michael W. Katzmark and Sgt. Oakley F. Atkins, were bent over, their heads about a foot apart. A slug slapped into the plane between them.

The heli-Marines ignored the firefight no longer. They dove for the protection of a dike. Sergeant Atkins landing beside machine gunner, Sgt. Edison "Chief" Wato, who was trying to chop down a treeline bordering the field.

A sniper had worked to the other side of the heavy fighting and it was his round which had parted the two Marines' heads.

"Throw me that rifle," Atkins shouted to the crew chief.

He got the extra weapon and leveled it on the dike. SSgt. Richard L. Russell slid down beside Atkins, a pair of field glasses in his hand.

Atkins fired. Russell watched the bullet impact, shifted his glasses to the barely visible sniper and yelled, "Come up a hair and about a quarter of an inch to the right, At."

Atkins adjusted and fired

again. Russell stood up. "He won't shoot again. Let's get this bird fixed before his buddies show up on this side."

It wasn't long before they did. Five times the maintenance men, one on a rifle and another with the binoculars, either killed a sniper or sent one running for cover.

Then, they found what brought the chopper down. A magneto had gone bad. Packing their tools, they waved an orbiting 'copter down and sloshed across rain-swollen paddies to it. The security force stayed behind because the maintenance men had no intention of leaving for good.

They were back as soon as they found a new magneto and extra tools. Laden with 150-pound tool boxes, rifles and extra ammunition, they slogged through waist-high water... back to the crippled chopper.

The fight was still raging, but the heli-Marines had other worries. To properly install a new magneto, specialized timing and tuning equipment should be used. But, this is bulky gear, not carried into the field. The magneto would have to be set and timed by experience alone.

Too, the helicopter had settled in the muddy ooze until its rotor tips almost touched ground on the left side. And the plane was sieved with bullet holes.

Capt. Darcy L. Clasen and WO James P. Fleming inspected it. Said the Captain: "If you men can fix her, I can fly her out."

Ten minutes later, the magneto was in and Captain Clasen was in the cockpit. On the third cough, the

engine caught. Slowly, the pilot eased the mired bird out of the muck.

Seeing the 'copter come to life in front of their rifle muzzles, the Viet Cong doubled their fire but it was too late. Bouncing off paddy surfaces like a duck taking wing, the chopper climbed up...and out of range.

The firefight lasted a little longer, with the maintenance crew right along side the infantrymen. Then, suddenly, it stopped. Waiting 'copters dropped in, hauling all the Marines out.

Later, the bullet holes were patched, but one in particular caused irreparable damage. It had smashed the pilot's coffee mug.

173rd Mission—Find Viet Cong; They Did But Were Surrounded

Bien Hoa (USA-10) — "As soon as I got the word, I hustled back to my helicopter and took off for the landing zone. When I arrived, the two gun ships were blasting away at the wood line on the opposite side of the patrol," recalled Army Capt. Darrel Nelsin, operations officer of Company A, 82nd Aviation Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade.

Nelsin was describing a recent operation which put an 11-man, long-range patrol into an isolated rice paddy, six miles south of the Courtenay airstrip. The patrol's objective was—to find the enemy.

"We put them into the LZ with two Hueys," began Nelsin, "and flew back to the airstrip. I told Capt. David Bliven, in charge of the gun ships, to fly around the area for 15 minutes. That turned out to be the best decision I have ever made."

Nelsin had returned to the operations base and sent the other crew on another mission. "About 14 minutes after I left the paddy," he said, "the gun ship crews heard the patrol radioman, hollering, '—MAYDAY! MAYDAY!'"

In the short time on the ground, the patrol accomplished a mission for which they were prepared to spend several days. They found the Viet Cong—but quickly discovered the enemy was all around them.

When Nelsin arrived on the scene, he found the gunships flying protective cover, trying to keep the enemy from closing in on the patrol.

"I landed in the paddy



HELPING HAND—Vietnamese war orphans try their new tooth brushes at the Worldwide Evangelization Crusade Children's Home near Da Nang as Navy Chaplain Charles C. Kary lends a helping hand. Navy dentists from the 3rd Marine Division's 1st Dental Company recently visited the orphanage to teach oral hygiene to the children, (USMC Photo by LCpl. Ken Henderson)

while the gunships continued firing over our heads. We opened up with one door gun and in a moment the boys from the patrol came diving into the ship, sliding across the floor and opening fire with their own weapons. These guys were sure glad to see us," said Nelsin.

In the meantime, another chopper was diverted to lend a hand in lifting the team out. "We just sat there pouring everything we had into the VC," continued the captain. "The other ship arrived and opened fire, picked up four men, then headed back to the airstrip with us. It was beautiful. We put out so much fire 'Charlie' couldn't even raise his head to fire back. One of my door gunners fired a thousand rounds without letting up. It was perfect, just like clockwork."

The captain estimated the choppers killed 15 to 20 communists in the minutes it took to pull the patrol out. As soon as the helicopters had cleared the area, artillery fire was called in. The 319th Artillery Battalion pounded the target with more than four tons of shells.

Marines On Patrol Consider Space Travel Dangerous

Chu Lai (USMC-10) — While U.S. Astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell sped around the world in Gemini-7, U.S. Marines participating in an operation miles below them watched the space craft hurtle across a moonless sky.

The glowing capsule attracted the attention of a Marine force moving across a rice paddy flooded to waist-level, and it sparked a conversation.

"Hey!" whispered somebody in the darkness. "Do you think their feet are dry?"

"Don't know, but I'll bet the chow they eat out of those plastic bottles is better than C-rations," came a quiet reply.

"At least they can see what they're doing," the first Marine said. "Can't even see my hand in front of my face."

After a moment of silence, a barely audible statement was heard: "Glad I'm not up there. It looks dangerous."

USAF Pararescueman Dedicated To Safety Of Stranded Pilots

Saigon (USAF-10)— An American fighter pilot is king of the skies while his plane is in the air, but once a pilot is downed in the jungles of Vietnam his best friend might be a pararescueman.

AIC Harry W. Birtell is trained in parachuting, first aid, underwater swimming and ground survival. Birtell is an Air Force pararescueman, dedicated to rescuing stranded fighter pilots.

"My primary job is to get the survivors to safety and aid them if they are wounded," says Airman Birtell. The pararescueman describes his first Vietnam rescue of a

downed pilot in a ravine about 150 feet deep. The stranded pilot was hauled in by hoist while Birtell "talked" the 'copter pilot clear of the surrounding trees. On this mission the rescued man was able to climb into the cable seat, but on rescues when the pilot is seriously hurt,

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

B-57 Canberras Obliterate Viet Cong Stronghold, Hit Ammo Storage

By TSgt. James Rozanski, USAF

Da Nang (USAF-IO)— "They never had a chance," said Capt. Dean Kruse, the lead pilot of a B-57 Canberra fighter-bomber flight during a recent strike against a large Viet Cong force that was trapped in a village.

"We were scrambled about noon to give close air support to a Vietnamese Army unit that was heavily engaged with the enemy about 20 miles south of Da Nang.

"When I arrived over the target area I could see that it was teeming with activity. The forward air controller reported that the ARVN had driven the Viet Cong into the village, which appeared to be well fortified.

"His next transmission was that we were cleared to hit the structures as there were no friendlies in the area."

"I had no trouble spotting the target," remarked Capt. Robert R. Koehne, navigator for Captain Kruse. I saw a large trench that led from the village to the river and Capt. Kruse and myself decided to knock it out first as that was the only escape route the Viet Cong had.

"At the same time the ARVN were hammering the edge of the village with artillery virtually bottling up the whole complex.

"After we made several strafing passes the two Canberras in the second flight took over."

"I decided to hit the structures on the outer edge of the village and slowly work inward on each bomb run" said 1st Lt. George H. Lyddane, a pilot in the second flight.

"During my second dive bombing run I hit a tin roofed building and the whole thing erupted, with flames and gray smoke billowing over 100 feet in the air.

"My navigator (1st Lt. John D. Wolfe) noticed a similar type structure and we hit it on the next bomb run with the same results. We

knew we had hit ammunition stores.

The Canberras continued their attack on the target area and when the raid was over, the FAC reported, "33 structures destroyed, 20 others damaged, two secondary explosions, and numerous fires burning throughout the area. The target has been completely obliterated. I see no more activity on the ground, you people hit them good, excellent work."



SAMPAN SANTA— U. S. Marines bring Christmas to the Vietnamese people of a sampan fleet anchored in the Han River, just outside of Da Nang. An amphibious tractor, carrying Santa Claus and his helpers, is practically obliterated by the swarm of sampans. Santa, MSgt. Ronald G. Grover, passed out candy, cookies and presents to more than 1,000 people of the floating city. (USMC Photo by SSgt. C. W. Durie)

101st Screaming Eagle Learns Meaning Of War Within Hours

Phan Rang (USA-IO) — How long does it take to learn the meaning of war? For some it takes a month, two months, or a year, and for others the meaning of war never goes beyond tired feet, parched throats, and loneliness.

For Pvt. Larry Greenhill the meaning of war made him a veteran within 48 hours. Larry came fresh out of jump school to Company A of the U.S. Army's 2nd Battalion, 101st Airborne Division.

Two hours after arriving at the division he was sent out on a patrol with seven of his comrades. When he returned two days later, three of those comrades were dead, and two wounded.

"As we moved out on the patrol," said Private Greenhill, "the men kidded me, saying that they would break me in right. They had no idea."

The patrol's mission was to infiltrate 5,000 meters into Viet Cong territory and observe the enemy's movements until the patrol met its parent unit two days later. After moving into position under the guise of night, the Viet Cong discovered them and engaged the eight man patrol in a 24-hour battle. Outnumbered four to one the Screaming Eagles survived five Viet Cong assaults at the cost of three lives.

In the Airborne tradition, a shiny new paratrooper is called a "cherry jumper" until he earns a

place among his fellow troopers.

Private Greenhill was a "cherry jumper" for just two hours before "he earned the praise of every one of us for his coolness and his bravery," said Sgt. Robert E. Drake, the assistant patrol leader.

1st Log Processes New RVN Arrivals

Saigon (USA IO) — The U. S. Army's 1st Logistical Command has been given the mission of processing all Army personnel arriving and departing Vietnam.

Over 3,000 individual replacements or returnees are processed weekly at Tent Camp Alfa operated by the 90th Replacement Battalion at Tan Son Nhut.

Complete units arriving in Saigon are processed by Tent Camp Bravo, also at Tan Son Nhut, under the control of the Saigon Logistics Area. Units arriving in Vietnam assigned to Cam Ranh Bay, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Vung Tau are processed by the Army Support Commands in each area.

Red One 'Modern Medicine Man' Treats Lai Thieu District Vietnamese Villagers

Di An (USA-IO) — "If we can win over the mothers and their children, they won't support the communists," remarked Capt. William R. Wills Jr. of the 1st Infantry Division's 1st Medical Battalion.

Captain Wills is a modern medicine man to the people of Lai Thieu District in Binh Duong province where he works with other battalion doctors to provide medical treatment to more than ten villages and four hamlets, about 45,000 people.

The original American doctor, the Indian medicine man, treated the sicknesses and ills of the body through the channels of the mind. He used wild herbs, false gods, masks and tribal ceremonies to frighten away the evil spirits which plagued his countrymen.

Today, in Vietnam, the inverted theory of the medicine man is used as a prime weapon in the war against communism. The new method is not to cure the ills of the body through the mind of man, but to procure the mind of man by curing his bodily ills.

The men of the 1st Medical Battalion have made remarkable progress against disease and in cementing Vietnamese-American understanding since the inhabitants of Binh Duong province built a six-room dispensary for the Army doctors to hold sickcall in.

Each Monday and Wednesday a team of medical corpsmen and nurses visits the province to treat minor ailments and to schedule more serious cases for the Army doctors.

The most common diseases encountered by the medical men include tuberculosis, lung infections, diarrhea, malnutrition,

parasitic infections and malaria.

The language barrier between doctors and patients is bridged through an interpreter and a prepared question and answer sheet written in English and Vietnamese. Being able to discuss ills with the patient, even through these round-about procedures, gives the relationship of the doctor to the ailment less emphasis than the doctor to his patient and consequently an American to a Vietnamese.

Plans coordinated with Vietnamese Army Capt. Nguyen Nhu Trong, district chief, and Maj. Robert Cormier, U.S. military advisor for the district, include construction of a fixed-bed hospital in Lai Thieu to be staffed permanently by nurses and

corpsmen from the battalion.

Medical supplies are being provided by the United States Operations Mission and various charitable organizations in the United States.

During January the battalion will provide X-ray technicians and film to use the province's X-ray machine, and together the Vietnamese government and the Army medics will begin a campaign against tuberculosis.

As more modern medicine men are employed in Vietnam and medical supplies become more abundant, the war against communism will ultimately be won as the enemy of disease is conquered.

Hoa Vang High School Receives Textbooks From Leathernecks

Da Nang (USMC-IO) — The new library of the Hoa Vang Junior High School near Da Nang boasts a single geography book—a symbol of things to come.

During a ceremony recently at the Vietnamese school, Maj. Dwain A. Colby of the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division, presented the geography book as a token of an expected shipment of books and educational supplies from a high school in Tacoma, Wash.

Major Colby's mother, a teacher at Iva Alice Mann Junior High School in Tacoma, initiated a textbook drive as a result of her son's letter describing the need for

modern textbooks and educational material in Vietnamese schools.

The student body of the Mann school enthusiastically accepted the project, and collected a number of used textbooks for presentation to the Hoa Vang school. A large shipment of the collected books and material is expected to arrive in the near future to fill the bare shelves of the library.

- Vietnam News Wrap-Up -

Operation Marauder Bags 130 Enemy KIA

Operation Marauder, a joint sweep force involving ARVN elements and units of the U.S. Army's 173rd Airborne Brigade and the Royal Australian Brigade, ended Saturday, Jan. 8, netting a total of 130 enemy killed, 43 captured and 625 suspects detained by the Free World forces.

ARVN Airborne units initiated the operation Dec. 21, with Americans and Australians joining the force on the first day of the new year, searching for the enemy in the Plain of Reeds, in Hau Nghia province, 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

Also captured by the multi-battalion airborne sweep force were enemy documents, weapons, ammunition, medical equipment, cooking utensils, a radio, fertilizer, and a quantity of rice and corn.

Friendly casualties for the operation were light.

Two Air Mishaps Claim Eight Lives

Eight Americans were killed in two separate aircraft mishaps when a helicopter crashed and burned and a C-130 exploded in midair.

The three-man crew of a U. S. Army CH-54 helicopter were killed when their craft crashed and burned, Jan. 5, while on a resupply mission 250 miles northeast of Saigon. There were no reports of enemy ground fire in the area and cause of the crash is unknown.

A USAF C-130, on a cargo mission from Tan Son Nhut airfield to Pleiku, exploded while in flight, Jan. 7, four miles south of Camp Holloway, killing the crew of five aboard.

Reports indicated two explosions were observed aboard the craft before it crashed just short of landing at the Holloway airstrip. An investigation is underway to determine the cause of the mishap.

ROK Operation Enters 10th Day

The continuing Operation Jefferson with elements of the Republic of Korea Marine Brigade and ARVN operating in Phu Yen province, 12 miles south of Tuy Hoa, entered its 10th day Sunday, Jan. 9.

Thus far, the ROK forces have bagged 375 communists killed and ten captives taken. In addition, 244 suspects have been detained for questioning.

The Koreans also reported 200 refugees left the central sector of the operational area Friday, Jan. 7, following a psywar campaign.

Marines Kill 25 Communists, Capture 10

U. S. Marines killed 25 of the enemy and captured 10 others during Operation Long Lance, a four-day search-and-clear operation 18 miles south of Da Nang.

At the launch of the operation heavy mortar fire was received by the battalion-sized force in the landing zone, inflicting light casualties on the Marines.

The Marines encountered little opposition during the search-and-clear operation which saw the Marines destroying enemy camps, caves and gun emplacements and seizing 4,500 pounds of enemy rice.

North Enters 17th Day Free From Air Strikes

USAF and VNAF planes continued to pound enemy concentrations in the Republic while the communist North entered its 17th day free from air strikes which terminated at 6:00 p.m. Christmas Eve.

Air action over the Republic saw U. S. pilots launch 314 combat air sorties during a 24-hour period ending 6:00 a.m. Sunday morning, which resulted in 175 enemy structures being destroyed and another 129 damaged. Numerous secondary explosions were also observed.

Joint Allied Force Uncovers Enemy Hospital

Elements of the U.S. Army's 1st Infantry Division and 173rd Airborne Brigade and the Royal Australians netted 21 Viet Cong killed during a multi-battalion search-and-destroy operation, launched Saturday, Jan. 8, 20 miles northwest of Saigon.

The enemy kills resulted from a series of light contacts as the Allied forces swept on, uncovering well fortified positions the enemy had hurriedly fled and an underground hospital with fresh food still on the tables.

- World News Summary -

Hard Freeze Hits Midwest

A hard freeze struck the Midwest Friday, Jan. 7, with the mercury at 37 below at Devil's Lake, N.D., and light snow covering 10 states from the Great Lakes region to the Rockies.

The below zero temperature at Devil's Lake set a record for the date, seven degrees colder than the mark set in 1937.

Temperatures failed to rise in the afternoon in eastern Montana, southwestern South Dakota, northeastern Nebraska, northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

Rains abated Friday giving the California-Oregon boundary area residents a breather after downpours for more than a week caused an estimated \$1 million damage.

More than 1,000 persons fled their homes as flood waters rose, blocking highways and, by causing mudslides, marooned trains.

Cab Drivers Attacked In Las Vegas

Some 60 men, armed with tire irons and baseball bats threw Molotov cocktails at four Yellow Cabs in Las Vegas Friday, Jan. 8, and attacked the drivers, hospitalizing two.

The Yellow Cab Company resumed service a week ago with non-union drivers, after the firm had been idled for five months by a strike of the Teamsters Local 881.

Soviets Launch 104th Cosmos

The Soviet Union launched the 104th in their series of Cosmos fact-finding satellites, Friday, Jan. 8.

The Tass News Agency, which reported the launching of the unmanned satellite, gave no details other than it is continuing space research.

India, Pakistan Continue Talks

Indian Prime Minister Shastri and Pakistani President Khan went through a nonstop day of negotiations Friday, Jan. 8, and discussed details for withdrawing their troops to the pre-invasion line of August, when the Kashmir conflict erupted.

The two countries were brought together in Russia with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin acting as peacemaker, attempting to settle disputes which saw open warfare between the countries.

Possible Cure Found For Old Ailment

A group of Baltimore and Washington scientists claim to have found a cure for one of mankind's oldest ailments—the hangover.

The cure consists of two pills, one red and white and the other blue which should be taken immediately upon awakening, and relief will come within 20 to 30 minutes.

The pills have been tested with good results since 1961, but are merely for social drinkers, not alcoholics.

Three Arrested In Million-Dollar Postage Fraud

Two men and a woman were arrested Friday, Jan. 8, and charged with fraudulent use of postage meters in a scheme which may have cost the government \$2 million in the past two years.

The postage meters are licensed by the Post Office department, and the person using the meter pays in advance for a certain number of postage units.

The machines are set to print the postage stamps paid for, then to lock. However, the machine in question had been reset to continue operating beyond the amount paid for.

Riots Break In Santo Domingo

Rioting broke out in Santo Domingo Thursday, Jan. 7, while mobs erected barricades in the city and Dominican troops occupied the government-owned radio station and cut it off the air.

Tanks began moving on the palace as the armed forces began broadcasting attacks against the provisional government of President Hector Garcia-Godoy.

Earlier, Godoy had announced that virtually all top military leaders in the country would be reassigned to diplomatic posts abroad.

Alabama Mayor Fears Violence

Tuskegee, Ala., Mayor Charles M. Keever made it known that he might ask for Federal troops to control possible violence which might erupt.

Tuskegee was the scene of a shooting, causing the death of a Negro civil rights worker. The mayor said that meetings were planned in an attempt to ease the situation.

Earlier, about 150 Negro youths marched on city hall and demanded the death penalty for the man charged with the shooting.

VC Sympathizers Attack 'Big Red One' Position

Bien Hoa (USA-10) — A swarm of Viet Cong sympathizing bees recently shed their cloaks of neutrality and took an active part in the war by surrounding a 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, switchboard bunker, and kept its defenders pinned down all night.

Fortunately, the men in the bunker were still in contact with the rest of the Battalion, and after they radioed for support, "Big Red One" infantrymen crept up on the enemy and hit them with a surprise attack, using a new "secret" weapon.

The tactic failed, however, and it took a second attack the next morning using still another special weapon to defeat the VC sympathizers.

As dawn broke, the "Big Red One" troopers put in a fresh supply of aerosol cans, which had failed to route the enemy during the night, and reinforced their punch with gasoline. From strategic positions they launched salvo after salvo on the enemy positions, which were soon vacated by a defeated swarm of bees, who happened to chose the wrong side in this war when they attacked the bunker.

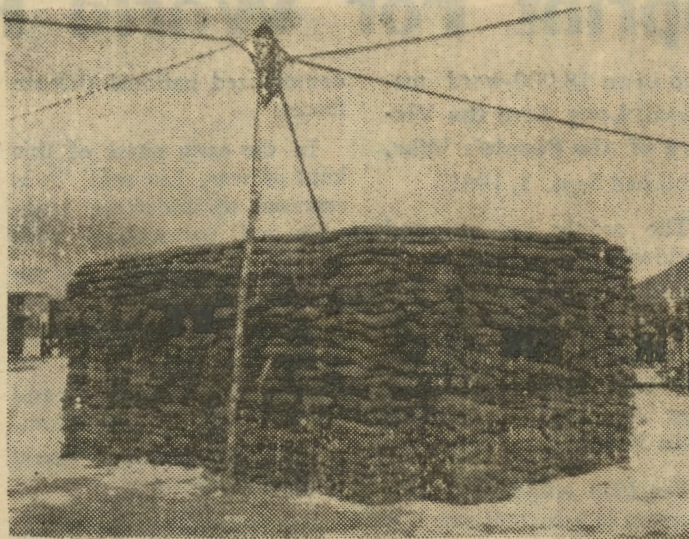
Longshoremen Units Arrive At Qui Nhon

Qui Nhon (USA-10) — U.S. Army "longshoreman" strength at the important port of Qui Nhon doubled with the arrival of two terminal companies from Okinawa, the Army's 1st Logistical Command announced recently.

The 116th and 285th Transportation Terminal Companies are on temporary duty with the 4th Transportation Command here. Their parent command is the 2nd Logistical Command, Okinawa.

With 334 men each, transportation terminal companies are the largest company-sized units under the 1st Logistical Command banner. The new arrivals bring to four the number of these units working with the 394th Transportation Battalion at Qui Nhon port. The two new units were preceded by the 71st and 119th Transportation Companies.

Together, these four companies handle the off-shore unloading of mountains of material for the several U.S. combat divisions in the central highlands which U.S. Army Support Command, Qui Nhon, supports logistically.



VIET CONG BEES— A swarm of Viet Cong sympathizing bees attacked this 1st Infantry Division telephone bunker one night recently near Bien Hoa and kept its frustrated occupants pinned down all night, but the next morning armed with an array of aerosol cans and gasoline the "Big Red One" troopers routed the bees and reclaimed their bunker.

'Big Red One' Civic Action

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

a novel treat for most of the people.

This was only the first of many calls made by the brigade's civil affairs team. But at each successive stop the food, and a message, was passed out. The Americans had come to fight the VC and help the people. It was their actions, however, that spoke louder than their words.

Blood-Splattered

(Cont'd from P-4, Col. 5)

evidence of the Viet Cong's presence: the blood-splattered fighting holes, the twisted hunks of metal, which the day before had been mortars spitting fire at other Marines, the cache of .50 caliber machine gun ammunition, the strewn packs and pieces of clothing, battered weapons and supplies of rice.

These Marines were ready for battle. The enemy was not, he had fled.



Marines Finish Church In 40 Mile-An-Hour Winds

Chu Lai (USMC-10) — They worked as 40-mph winds whistled across sand dunes, driving torrential rains that made the tools they worked with oily slick. But, they finished the building before their self-imposed deadline, and on Christmas Eve the Marines attended services in Chu Lai's new chapel.

Marine Aircraft Group-12's church had been a tent which, at times was so crowded some Marines had to stand outside to hear services.

The new chapel's opening, in addition to being on time for Christmas services, also coincided with a visit to Chu Lai from the Chief of Navy

Chaplain, Rear Admiral James Kelly, who dedicated the church.

Later, offices will be built for the two chaplains, LCDr. Gerald Taylor and Lt. C. Leslie Reiter.

Pararescueman

(Cont'd from P-8, Col. 2)

the pararescueman must go down and bring him up.

When Birtel is not performing an actual rescue, he acts as a member of the helicopter crew. He is the pilot's "rear view mirror" when the copter must land in areas where the trees are up to twenty feet higher than the rear rotors.

This "Jack-of-all-Trades" earned his dangerous occupation at the jump school, Fort Bragg, N. C.; survival training at Stead AFB, Nev.; Navy underwater swim school, Key West, Fla.; the Air Rescue Service transition school at Eglin AFB, Fla., and medical training at Gunter AFB, Ala.

Leatherneck

The term "Leatherneck" is derived from the leather collars worn by early shipboard Marines. The collars were worn as protection from sword slashes during hand-to-hand combat against crews of other ships.

PEANUTS

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



Mao Tse-tung's Blueprint For World Revolution

"War can temper the people and push history forward. In this sense, war is a great school." So wrote Communist China's defense minister Lin

Observer Photo Of Week



BUSHED—Very tired, unshaven Sgt. Charles Brown of Columbus, Ga., pauses for a quick mug of coffee and a cigarette during a muddy operation by the 173rd Airborne in the Mekong Delta. (UPI Radiophoto by Steve Northup)

Piao in an 18,000-word manifesto, **Long Live the Victory of the People's War**, published Sept. 3, 1965.

The article has attracted worldwide attention as a candid statement of Red China's tactics and strategy for attaining world Communist domination. It has even been compared to Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

Lin Piao emphasized that Vietnam is a current example of a "people's war" or "war of national liberation," and therefore a test case of Mao's doctrines. Elevating Mao's guerrilla warfare theories from the local to the international level, Lin predicted that "the rural areas of the world" (Asia, Africa and Latin America) could isolate and then defeat the "cities of the world" (North America, Western Europe).

Four objectives Peiping says Communists must seek:

Protracted War

The first step is agreement to fight a "protracted war" rather than try for a quick victory over the target country's government forces. This is necessary because the communists often are small in numbers and militarily weak, while the government to be overthrown is large and strong.

Such a war is to be fought in three stages: guerrilla harassment of the enemy; "battles of annihilation" by enlarged and better-equipped guerrilla units against isolated enemy units; massive attacks by now powerful guerrilla armies against weakened and

demoralized national defense forces.

In the early phase of this kind of war, Lin said, "it is essential to undertake long-term and painstaking work among the peasants and establish revolutionary base areas in the countryside." From these base areas, an army would be built up and indoctrinated by the Communist Party, which would exercise leadership.

Lin stressed that the essence of Mao Tse-tung's theory of building a people's army "is that... prominence must be given to politics, that is, the army must first and foremost be built on a political basis."

United Front

While protracted war is pursued, it is imperative to win the support of as many "classes" of society as possible, with the "worker-peasant" alliance as the foundation. All classes of society must be offered promises, programs, and goals that appeal to them—even if the Communist Party does not believe in the slogans and has no intention of carrying them out.

But at no time is the Communist Party to deviate from its actual goals or submerge its organization in the united front.

As for "anti-communist diehards" who refuse to cooperate with the united front, the party adopts a policy of "struggling against and isolating them;" and when necessary, the party must "destroy" them.

Continuous Revolution

With the war won and communist elements in control, the next step is the

"national-democratic revolution," originally launched under cover of a united front. Afterward would come "socialist revolution," or advanced collectivization, which the masses must gradually be forced to accept while any remaining opposition is eliminated or rendered ineffective.

The Communist Party must lead all the way: "...the revolution can only be, nay must be, led by the proletariat and the genuinely revolutionary party armed with Marxism-Leninism, and by no other class or party."

World Revolution

This is the way Peiping sees it:

"Taking the entire globe, if North America and Western Europe can be called 'the cities of the world,' then Asia, Africa and Latin America constitute 'the rural areas of the world.'... In a sense, the contemporary world revolution also presents a picture of the encirclement of the cities by the rural areas.

"In the final analysis, the whole cause of world revolution hinges on the revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population.

"The socialist (communist) countries should regard it as their international duty to support the people's revolutionary struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

With revolutions organized everywhere, the Mao-ists insist, there will be a "torrential world tide of opposition" to the United States and its allies, who then "can be split up and defeated." (Commanders Digest)

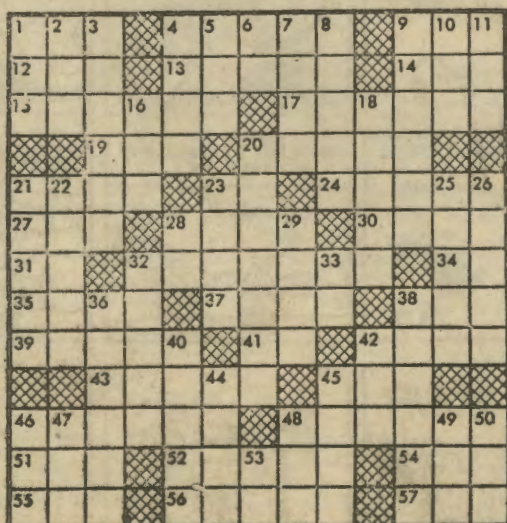
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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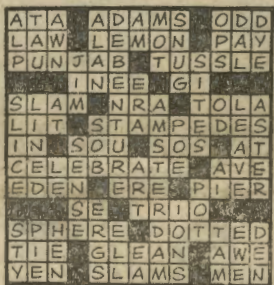
- 1-Moccasin
- 4-Bottle-shaped vessel
- 9-Spread for bread
- 12-Mountain in Crete
- 13-Climbing plant
- 14-A state (abbr.)
- 15-Gasped for breath
- 17-Weirder
- 19-Expire
- 20-Repulse
- 21-Gun girl (slang)
- 23-Pronoun
- 24-Prophets
- 27-Reverence
- 28-Country in Africa
- 30-Part of violin
- 31-Preposition
- 32-Wooden supports
- 34-River in Italy
- 35-Tidy
- 37-Mother of Apollo
- 38-Chicken
- 39-Was mistaken
- 41-Victorian Order (abbr.)
- 42-Healthy
- 43-Worn away
- 45-Storage box
- 46-Back down
- 48-Make down-cast
- 51-Macaw
- 52-Makes comfortable
- 54-Hawaiian wreath
- 55-Manuscripts (abbr.)
- 56-Look fixedly
- 57-Cloth measure

- 6-Cooled lava
- 7-Dirk
- 8-Retains
- 9-Warden
- 10-Beverage
- 11-Deface
- 16-Sesame
- 18-Sand bars
- 20-Mollify
- 21-A state (abbr.)
- 22-Proprietor
- 23-Shaded walk
- 25-Repulse
- 26-Rock
- 28-Member of Parliament (abbr.)
- 29-Preposition
- 32-Cubic meter
- 33-Preposition
- 36-Places for combat
- 38-Grip
- 40-Venetian rulers

- 42-Concealed
- 44-Chair
- 45-Foundation
- 46-Male sheep
- 47-Bitter vetch
- 48-Weight of India
- 49-Lamprey
- 50-Nothing
- 53-A continent (abbr.)



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