



For the first time in war, U.S. helicopter ambulance crews now administer in-flight medical assistance and the fatality rate for the wounded has plummeted to less than one per cent. Medical corpsman, PFC Keith W. Priebe (left) gives life-saving plasma to a wounded U.S. soldier while a helicopter speeds them to a hospital. Aiding Priebe is Sp5 Leonard Symkowski, crew chief on the chopper. Both men are assigned to the 57th Helicopter Ambulance Detachment.

Pilot's Last Mission Turns Into Dangerous Adventure

Tuy Hoa (USAF)— After six months of seeking out Viet Cong strongholds from a low-level observation plane, Air Force Capt. Gail H. Wilson could have gone home to Miami, Fla. When he elected to fly one more spotter plane mission, he lived through an hour and a half adventure that almost cost his life.

His bags were already packed when word reached the 101st Airborne Division, where Wilson was a forward air controller (FAC), that a Screaming Eagles' unit was under heavy VC attack.

With Maj. Clifford Allison Jr., the division's air liaison officer, in the back seat of his fragile O-1E Bird Dog spotter plane, Wilson took off at dusk to pinpoint the VC positions.

For 45 minutes the two circled about the VC posts and again and again called on Air Force A-1E Skyraider pilots to bomb and strafe targets they had located.

To Wilson this part of the mission was old hat. Then came his experience of a lifetime.

Whether or not it was ground fire that damaged his engine, Wilson isn't certain. His first indication that a forced landing was imminent came when the engine of his light plane began to run rough and lose power.

He radioed his position and asked for light. An AC-47

Dragon-ship crew from the 4th Air Commando Squadron circling nearby kicked out a string of flares.

The light given off from the burning magnesium opened the darkness enough for Wilson to pick out and land his plane on a sandbar in the middle of a river.

As he and Allison left the aircraft and raced for cover, VC fire from the river banks picked them up.

"My survival radio worked, fortunately, so I contacted the fighters right away. They told me there was a lot of tracer fire where I went down. I was well aware of that!" Wilson recalled.

His trouble was far from over. When he asked for fire the Skyraider pilots told him they had used all their bombs and ammunition in breaking up the VC attack against the special forces unit.

In a diversionary move, the attack planes swooped low and drew fire from the downed airmen to themselves. Wilson and Allison moved

into a field of high sugar cane.

The VC, seeing them move, began lobbing mortar fire into the field. Wilson called the fighters again to let them know the situation was critical.

In yet another effort to divert the VC fire from

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

Full House

Officials have warned military air travelers using the McGuire Air Force Terminal in New Jersey for overseas shipment that there is a critical shortage of transient billets for incoming and outgoing passengers. It's been requested that personnel with dependents arrive at the terminal no more than 24-hours before flight time; unaccompanied personnel should arrive no more than six hours early. Space available passengers can expect to find no accommodations since they are last on the priority list.

First In Vietnam

THE OBSERVER

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Radar Converts Night Vision Into Sound Waves

Cu Chi (USA)— Night vision, for most people, is limited to about 100 meters under ideal conditions. Now, with a new short-range, night-time radar device, the American soldier can spot and pin-point all types of enemy movement with much greater accuracy than before.

The 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, at Cu Chi has three radar squads which have received credit for spotting enemy movement at night and possibly saving American lives.

The radar unit, a sensitive \$8,000 instrument, is capable of detecting movement from 100 to 1,500 meters.

Although a machine has

yet to be invented that can distinguish between a Viet Cong and an American, it can, however, pick up almost everything from ants to huge vehicles.

To the amateur, almost any object would be difficult to distinguish. The radar waves are converted into sound, and extensive training is required to identify an object by its radar sound.

"You have to learn to recognize the sounds," said Sgt. Rex McCoy, a team leader for Company B. "It usually takes awhile. For instance, a jeep is

really high pitched. It usually gets lower for heavier vehicles."

Each of the sensitive radar scopes is run by two men. One listens to the sounds as the other records.

Sergeant McCoy says one man listens for half an hour and then the other takes over. "You start hearing things if you don't," he said. "It can get to you. You start imagining sounds that don't exist."

After two hours, another

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

Cool Air Stream Reveals VC Hideout

Chu Lai (USMC)— An air hole, no bigger than the open end of an ice cream cone, was all that gave the cave away, but PFC. Fredrick Philips spotted it.

Fifteen Viet Cong hiding inside wish he hadn't.

Marines from A Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, were searching the village of An Hai when Philips came across the small opening.

"I felt cool air coming out of the hole," he said. "We searched for a cave opening and found it under the porch of a house."

Down went the first man into the small entrance armed with a pistol and a flashlight. Up he came with two VC by the neck.

Suspecting there might be more where those came from, the Marines took turns going back into the muddy cavern.

When it was all over, they had captured 15 Viet Cong, 10 rifles and numerous medical supplies.

Moments later, engineers packed the cave, estimated to be 30 meters long, with explosives and destroyed, in seconds, what must have taken the VC months to build.

VC Captured Without A Shot

Tuy Hoa (USA)— The imagination of American paratroopers has brought many an enemy to the end of his war career. SSgt. Manuel G. Cruz, a trooper with the Army's 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division illustrates this fact.

Leading a reconnaissance patrol, the slightly built Puerto Rican native sighted a four-man VC patrol. Cruz told his men to take cover. He stripped to the waist, stepped into the open, and waved the VC patrol to him.

They walked right into the trap, and were captured without a shot. As the troopers began to return with their prisoners, they turned up two more VC. One surrendered, while the other tried to escape. Fleet-footed Cruz pursued him and grounded the VC with a flying tackle.

Score for the day: Cruz—5; Viet Cong—0.

Plug Up The Money Drain

If the part of your pay you planned to save always seems to leak out of your pocket, you need a new stopper for your money drain.

The Payroll Savings Plan is one of the best plugs around.

And it is guaranteed.

Just tell your personnel office to put aside a small amount from each pay check and apply it to the purchase of United States Savings Bonds.

Once you get it rolling, the plan is fully automatic.

Chances are you'll never miss the little cash you are setting aside.

After all, it just leaked away before, remember?

And here's the best part. Not only have you stopped the flow but you are putting your dollars to work earning more dollars — \$4 at maturity for every \$3 you invest.

Set your allotment plan in action. Watch those savings grow instead of go. (AFNS)

Questions & Answers

The War In Vietnam

Most U.S. personnel know why America is keeping its promise to help the Republic of Vietnam resist communist aggression. Sometimes, however, it is difficult for the serviceman to put into words the answers to questions he encounters at home and abroad. Here are two of 20 questions (questions will be printed each week) most widely asked, with concise, factual answers. Information taken from Headquarters, Field Force Vietnam, Troop Topic "The War In Vietnam." (Editor)

QUESTION: How have the Viet Cong managed to gain and hold control over parts of South Vietnam?

ANSWER: The Viet Cong rule by force and terror. Deliberate killings and kidnappings are instruments of their policy. In 1964 alone, for example, at least 1,500 local officials who resisted Viet Cong demands were kidnapped or murdered.

QUESTION: Do the Viet Cong attack only South Vietnamese soldiers and civilian officials?

ANSWER: By no means. The Viet Cong also attack teachers, agricultural technicians, anti-malaria teams — anybody, in fact, who is working to improve social and economic conditions in South Vietnam. About 11,000 civilians were killed, wounded, or kidnapped by the Viet Cong in 1964 alone. Total civilian casualties in South Vietnam now stand at well over 60,000.

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Washington Memos

HIGH LEVEL PRAISE for U.S. service personnel in RVN has come from JCS Chairman Gen. Earle G. Wheeler. He said the nation's soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines are performing magnificently. Where the going is toughest, the morale is highest, General Wheeler said, pointing out that this is usually the case.

DOD STATISTICS REVEAL that 3,047 U.S. service personnel lost their lives in hostile actions from Jan. 1, 1961 thru April 16, 1966 in RVN. Nonfatal wounds from hostile actions were suffered by 15,863. Additionally, 683 deaths occurred from non-hostile action causes.

FOR FIRST TIME, instantaneous, around-the-clock weather photos from space will be available worldwide on simple, inexpensive ground equipment when Nimbus-C, nation's largest weather-watching satellite is launched. If orbited as planned, it will be designated Nimbus II. Launch is slated from Western Test Range aboard a Thrust-Augmented Thor-Agena B rocket.

GEMINI 9 SPACECRAFT and companion Agena target vehicle will be launched from Cape Kennedy no earlier than May 17 on a three-day flight to explore new rendezvous techniques and conduct extra-vehicular activity, NASA has announced. Command pilot for the mission is Lt. Col. Thomas P. Stafford, USAF, and pilot is Lt. Cdr. Eugene A. Cernan, USN. Back-up command pilot is Capt. James A. Lowell, USN. Maj. Edwin E. Aldrin, USAF, is back-up pilot.

AMERICAN RED CROSS assistance to disaster victims totaled more than \$40.3 million during past two years, with some \$17.7 million aiding recovery of 34,661 families hit by Hurricane Betsy last September.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS Series E and H are redeemable at fixed prices, at any time after initial two-month holding period, without possible loss of initial investment.

NEW RIFLE SIGHT under development by the Army does away with traditional front and rear sights and sight picture. It uses twin-eyed optical system to superimpose cross hairs on target image. Once rifleman places hairs squarely on target, he can fire with deadly accuracy.

CREW OF NAVY'S aircraft carrier USS Ranger gave 1,447 units of blood for combat troops in RVN while docked at Yokosuka, Japan. Lab technicians from Army's 406th Medical Laboratory, Japan, helped ship's corpsmen collect the blood.

Conduct Of War

U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 3, 1966, where he answered a number of questions pertinent to the conduct of the war in the Republic of Vietnam. For the next few weeks, **The Observer** will publish some of the questions and the Secretary's answers for the benefit of its readers. (Editor) Fifth of a series of nine questions.

QUESTION

Are our troops in South Vietnam handicapped by shortages of equipment?

ANSWER

The answer is no.

We have during the last five years greatly strengthened our military establishment for precisely this kind of a contingency. Excluding the extraordinary requirements for the large-scale military operations in Southeast Asia reflected in the FY 66 supplemental and the FY 67 budget, we had already added some 50 billion dollars of expenditures to the pre-FY 1961 level.

In the Army, the number of combat maneuver battalions will have increased from 141 on June 30, 1961, to 192 on June 30, 1966. The number of Army aviation companies (primarily helicopter units) will have more than doubled during the same period, from 70 to 161.

In the Navy, the number of general purpose forces ships will have increased from 781 on June 30, 1961, to 912 on June 30, 1966, and the Navy general purpose forces ship construction program has virtually doubled.

In the Air Force, the number of tactical fighter wings will have increased from 16 to 21, and the number of tactical reconnaissance squadrons from 14 to 17.

Procurement of the kinds of equipment and consumables required for non-nuclear war was vastly increased in the FY 1962-65 period as compared with the four preceding fiscal years.

Finally, our airlift capability to Southeast Asia will have just about tripled between June 1961 and June 1966.

It was these increases in our military strength that made possible the tremendous feat of deploying to Southeast Asia within a matter of months a combat-ready force of 300,000 men some 10,000 miles away and supporting them in combat—without calling up the reserve forces, without a general extension of tours on an involuntary basis, and without invoking the usual economic controls.

But the question still remains: Why, if we had acquired what we needed, do we now have to increase our procurement so substantially in order to support our military effort in Southeast Asia? The answer to this question has three parts.

First, we are increasing the size of our active forces because we do not wish at this time to call up the reserve forces. These new forces must be equipped and supplied.

Second, we do not normally provide idle inventories of such major weapon systems as aircraft and ships in advance for combat attrition. Rather, we find that we can get far greater total effectiveness for the resources invested by providing active combat-ready forces in peace time of sufficient size to allow for attrition at the beginning of a war, and then relying on new production to offset continuing attrition.

Third, we provide in our war reserve stocks only those quantities of combat consumables needed to tide us over until additional stocks can be acquired from new production. As we start to consume significant quantities of war reserve stocks in combat, we start to procure replacement stocks.

This is not to say that every one of the tens of thousands of Defense Department supply points is without a single "inventory shortage." Anyone who has had experience with large supply systems knows that somewhere, sometime, something will be lacking. This is true of private industry as well as government, and it is up to management at all levels to see to it that mistakes are held to a minimum and corrected promptly when discovered.

The acid test of our logistics system is the ability of our forces to take the field and engage in combat, an ability that has been demonstrated in full measure during the last six months. No shortages have impeded our combat operations in Southeast Asia or affected the morale or welfare of our men. This fact has been attested to by General Westmoreland, our commander in South Vietnam, by Admiral Sharp, our commander in the Pacific, and by General Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense



LAST STOP—Civilians are off-loaded from an armored personnel carrier after evacuation from a combat zone by Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th (Mechanized) Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, during Operation Kahala, 4 miles north of Cu Chi, Vietnam.

Civilians Evacuated With APCs As Taxis

Cu Chi (USA)—When the doors of the armored personnel carrier opened, out came six Vietnamese youngsters, four women carrying infants, and one man.

The groups of civilians had hitched a ride with the 10-man squad on the APC to allow the men of Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry, to search through the area they were inhabiting.

APCs are built to carry ten men and the driver, but the soldiers, conducting search and destroy operations outside the 25th Infantry Division's base camp at Cu Chi,

are doubling up to allow more passengers to evacuate the combat zone.

Sp4 Tom Northrop casually lifted one of the youngsters from his APC. Another followed, and then another.

"You'd never think so many people could cram into such a small hole, but we manage," Northrop commented. "Sometimes members of the squad ride on top to allow women and children a space inside where they can't fall off or won't get hit by sniper fire."

"To separate the friendly civilians from the Viet Cong, all are evacuated and screened immediately to seek out the VC and to protect the friendly villagers," Northrop explained.

Evacuation becomes more difficult when the villagers insist on taking with them their most valuable possessions. On board one of the tracks arriving at the collection point were 15 civilians, 4 bicycles, 5 handbags, a set of earthen jars and a dog, not to mention the ten-man squad clinging to the hand holds on the carrier to keep from falling off.

The problems of evacuation are being solved quickly, however, according to Northrop. For example, to eliminate the whimper and whine of youngster packed in the APCs, the men in the squad pass out chewing gum.

"Since we can't speak Vietnamese, and they can't speak English, this has proved an effective means of communication," Northrop explained. "It's also a good way to make friends," he added.

The APC trip from the search and destroy area to the collection point is a crowded

jaunt over rough and tough terrain, according to members of the squad, but it speeds up the operation and prevents innocent civilians from getting hurt.

VC Gives Marine Big Black Eye

Phu Bai (USMC) — A Marine teaching a Navy Seabee about combat in Vietnam collected a black eye for his trouble.

Pvt. James W. Briles, a rifleman with G Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, and Seabee Third Class Harold J. Saddler of Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 7, were sharing a foxhole on night perimeter guard. It was the Seabee's first night in Vietnam.

While Saddler was wondering what combat would be like, a Viet Cong gave the Seabee a first-class lesson when he hurled a home-made grenade at the foxhole. "Jim caught it... in his right eye," testified Saddler.

After the grenade struck Briles, it dropped between the Marine's feet.

"It seemed like an hour before I could grab it from the ground and toss it out of the hole," Briles said.

The Marine got rid of the grenade with only a split-second to spare. The explosive detonated in the air a few feet from the foxhole and harmlessly showered the pair's helmets with fragments.

"Harold not only found out what he could expect over here, but I got a beautiful conversation piece out of the action," grinned Briles, indicating his shiner.

'Blow By Blow' Description Of Operation Makaha

By PFC John Dittman USA

Cu Chi, (USA) — Wars have been fought for thousands of years, and with every year, there have been a thousand innovations, a thousand new machines to wage a fiercer battle, to insure a swifter victory. Yet, through all the innovations one ultimate weapon remains essentially unchanged. That weapon is the infantryman.

This operation was called Makaha, a search and destroy operation, the old story of "seek out and engage the enemy."

At 6:00 a.m. I joined the third platoon of B Company, 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry commanded by 2nd Lt. G.K. Wood. I was assigned to the third wave of a three-wave heliborne phase of Operation Makaha.

When we landed, the first two waves had already been under light sniper fire for about half an hour but no real contact had been made. As the chopper landed, the men leaped out of both sides and dove for cover behind dikes and bushes as if they had never done anything but make helicopter landings all their lives.

Again, with the precision of an over-rehearsed scene in a John Wayne war movie, the house, the brush and the holes were checked and cleared. Then we moved across the field to the next dike.

There was sniper fire on our right. Suddenly a bullet whizzed past and I dove for the nearest ditch. I landed on top of a private and he said, "Are you all right, Sir?" I said I was not a sir and then he told me what I was.

Two more shots from the sniper were answered by the pop of M-16 rifles on both sides. Then all was quiet, so we stood up—very slowly. My ditch partner was covered with mud from his knees down. I was covered with mud from my knees up.

The platoon moved through a heavily-wooded area and

then across 400 yards of open fields. By now the heat of the Vietnamese sun was beginning to show in the streaks of sweat that crisscrossed the foot soldiers' shirts. As we approached the outskirts of a large village, the lieutenant and a Vietnamese interpreter were questioning two of the very few young men we came across during the operation.

As we approached, again there was sniper fire. This time I landed on top of a sergeant and he wasn't anywhere near as nice as the private.

It was quiet on the street now. I followed SSgt. Alfred Batungbacal, a 125th Signal Corps photographer, into the street. As we walked toward a machine gunner, kneeling behind a stone marker, a shot cracked and a bullet ricocheted just in front of us. This time I was in the hole first. Sergeant Batungbacal, although laden with heavy equipment, followed with amazing rapidity. "Hey, you mind if I rest this camera on your back while I take this shot?"

"Go right a head Sarge, I'm not going anywhere."

All afternoon we pushed from hamlet to hamlet, searching for "Charlie" but found nothing but women and children and an occasional young man who for some reason had not run off to hide.

For the rest of the afternoon we followed the same procedure of search

and destroy, doing a lot of searching and finding very little to destroy.

At 5:00 p.m. we pulled up to another hamlet and dug in for the night. Now it was the routine of finding a place to sleep, setting out a perimeter guard, establishing communications and the hundred and one other things that must be done before settling for the night.

I grabbed the first re-supply helicopter back to Cu Chi, leaving the foot sloggers to spend the night on the ground. Tomorrow they would have more of the same. They would make a house to house search of the six mile walk back to Cu Chi. They would walk the same tired miles, drink the same hot water, eat the same cold food and choke on the same dry dust as they had today.

Enemy Gun Positions Make Difficult Targets

Da Nang (USAF) — Pilots from this most northerly of Air Force bases in Vietnam recently told how they dodged flak while knocking out six light and 16 heavy Viet Cong antiaircraft gun emplacements northwest of here.

One of the pilots, Capt. Al Davis, a B-57 Canberra bomber crewman, said there was a world of difference between being fired on while attacking enemy gun positions and being shot at while attacking other types of targets.

Davis, his navigator Capt. George Pocius, and three other Canberra crews were sent against

37 and 57mm guns which had been firing at Canberras, A-1E Skyraiders and O-1E Bird Dog spotter planes flying raids against Viet Cong strongholds.

Over the target, the Air Force crewmen saw a battle being waged between enemy gunners and Skyraider pilots.

With flak breaking around them, they rolled

in for the attack. Orange-red flashes on the ground and red balls of fire flashing past their wings marked their descent to the target.

Dumping their bombs, the pilots climbed for altitude, this time without flak.

The FAC reported the enemy guns were silenced and that several gunners had been killed.



SICK CALL— Lt. Robert M. Decker calls in patients for his sick call. (USN Photo)

Navy Doctor Conducts Vietnamese Sick Call

Da Nang (USN)— Early every morning Navy Medical Corps Lt. Robert M. Decker walks to a small wood and canvas shack near the gate of a Seabee camp at Da Nang. There are always patients waiting to see the doctor at his improvised field "clinic."

They are Vietnamese— poor Vietnamese. They come from their fields and small bamboo huts. They are coming to get something they could never afford themselves—the services of a professional doctor.

Lieutenant Decker sometimes sees as many as 100 of these people in a single morning. He treats the Vietnamese until noon, then devotes the afternoon to the Seabees.

The doctor uses a Vietnamese interpreter to communicate with his patients. The Seabee camp has only one, and often he is called away. But by the universal language of pointing, the doctor continues his work.

Like all doctors, Decker has his hypochondriacs. "One woman comes at least once a week and carries away an assortment of harmless pills. I don't know what she does with them," he says. "I give them to her anyway."

Decker feels his work is doing good. The people

seem to respond to his advice; many come back and in turn encourage others to go and see him. "I look up and there they are. They seem to come from everywhere."

VNAF Fireman Saves USAF Men

Pleiku (USAF)— Air Force men spend a lot of time assisting the fledgling Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF), but sometimes they get vital assistance in return.

A VNAF fireman, disregarding the possibility of an explosion, sprayed fire extinguishing fluid on the escape hatch of an Air Force C-130 Hercules that crashed and burned two miles from the base here recently to save the lives of two American airmen.

Officials said although Cpl. 1st Class Nguyen-Tuong Vinh, of Long-An, could not stop the burning of the gasoline-soaked aircraft, he did stem the fire long enough to give the two survivors a chance to get out.

Three other crewmen died in the crash of the aircraft, which was attempting to land at the base.

Vinh described his efforts as "only my job," but base officials felt he had done more than that because of the immediate danger of an explosion.

New Combat Food-Pack For Test In Vietnam

Di An (USA)— Several years ago, special warfare forces realized the need for a light single-meal food packet, to provide adequate nutrition for a special forces combat soldier in remote areas where resupply would be uncertain.

The first obvious need was for dehydrated and precooked food packs, compact and light enough for a person to carry from three to ten days rations, under tactical conditions. Canteen cups could serve for heating and preparation.

In response to this request, the U.S. Army Environmental Laboratories at Natick, Mass., and the Limited War Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., developed a packet which was tested at Ft Bragg, N.C. and later in the jungles and swamps of Panama.

Each pack contains quick-serve main courses, is small enough to fit inside a pocket or an ammo pouch, and weighs about 11 ounces. Each meal has just over 1000 calories which compares well with the normal 1200 calorie meal.

The meals are heat-sealed in a strong, waterproof, flexible plastic and aluminum-foil bag which is taped to a cardboard base so that it can be used to mix the food. Eight different food combinations are offered, consisting of a meat component, a candy, cereal, or fruit-cake bar, and instant coffee, sugar and cream. Four of the menus also contain cocoa beverage powder.

Typical meals are beef hash, spaghetti with meat sauce, beef and rice with onion gravy, chicken stew, meatballs with beans, beef stew, or chicken and rice. The confection or dessert portions have cereal bars, chocolate caramel roll, coconut bars, fruit-cake bars, chocolate fudge bars, vanilla cream bars, or starch jelly bars.

Selected units from the 1st Infantry Division are to participate in this new tropical test, comparing adaptability and effectiveness of the combat ration in this hemisphere. It will not replace existing ration types which are fulfilling a purpose under normal conditions.

'Log' Truckers Move Ocean Of Gasoline

Qui Nhon (USA)— U.S. Army gas truckers of the 61st Transportation Company, 1st Logistical Command, have highballed more than 40,000,000 gallons of petroleum products since their arrival in September.

This works out to 942,000 miles of travel by the Log drivers in the vital II corps area.

It's Over For Him

By Sgt. Bob Barry

He stirred the rice and chili in the blackened pot over the small fire and said to the colonel, "Well Sir, I guess this is our last meal together." The statement held true and six hours later the war was over for Army Sp4 Dave Barden.

Barden arrived in Vietnam with the 1st Brigade of the Army's 101st Airborne Division in July last year. A month later the paratrooper was wounded in the battle of An Khe, but before he was evacuated from the field of battle he evened the score when he was credited with six enemy killed.

When he returned to duty he was assigned as the driver for Lt. Col. Henry E. Emerson. Colonel Emerson, the commander of the 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, welcomed the combat veteran as his eyes and ears among the enlisted men. For months the trooper stayed at the colonel's side, from Qui Nhon to Lai Khe and Ben Cat, to Song Mao and Tuy Hoa.

It was near the end of Operation Austin II in the Phan

Thiet area when Barden left the colonel for the first and final time. Not long after their lunch on a small hill ten miles from Phan Thiet one of Colonel Emerson's companies got into a hot fire fight. The colonel called for a helicopter to get close to the unit under fire. Dave went with him, as he always did. Within the next two hours Dave left the helicopter four times. Twice he accompanied the colonel into company areas to coordinate the tactics to destroy the enemy. Once he jumped out to give a message from the colonel to a platoon leader.

The fourth time was the last time, it was at the Phan Thiet Base Camp. Barden had done his duty and the war for him was over, it was his rotation day and he was going home.

Picture Of The Week



HELPING HAND— A Vietnamese girl accepts clothing from the helping hand of a Marine during a civic affairs visit to Kim Lien Hamlet near Da Nang, by the 1st Battalion 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division. (USMC Photo).



Soldiers Repair Choppers Aboard Ship

Cam Ranh Bay— Anchored offshore from this sprawling port is a floating workshop that is unique in its support mission to the war in Vietnam.

The ship, the USNS Corpus Christi Bay, the first of its kind, provides all major repairs for helicopters and other Army aircraft here.

Manned by a civilian crew, the vessel also houses the 1st Transportation Corps Battalion, a 300-man aviation repair unit.

Their job is to repair the war-damaged parts of the fighting airships—from bullet-riddled engines to the intricate instrument panels—in a matter of days. Before the Corpus Christi Bay arrived here, some of these jobs took months, as most major repairs had to be done at facilities in the U.S.

The men of this aviation unit are all specialists. There are sheet metal workers, instrument-repair and electronics experts, and others trained in armament and avionics.

A technical library, stocked with the latest information referring to Army aviation, provides this crew of specialists with the answer to any question on the repair or rebuilding of the intricate parts of the aircraft they are working on.

Some 500,000 bits of information are stored on a card index file in the library.

This information can be relayed to the workshop area over a closed circuit television hookup to save time. A camera in the library flashes the information from the cards to television sets in

the shops.

For the more detailed and larger blue print sketches stored in the library, there is transmitting equipment that can provide the shops with the prints of a particular job the repairman is working on in a matter of seconds.

Small parts to be repaired or exchanged from the stocks carried aboard the Corpus Christi Bay can be flown to the ship as there is a helicopter landing pad on the deck.

Larger parts arrive at the ship on barges and are hoisted to the deck with cranes. From the ship's deck, the materials are lowered to the workshops.

The Corpus Christi Bay might be compared to a small military post. It is a converted Navy seaplane tender, originally commissioned as the USS Albemarle in 1940.

There are three mess halls, a post exchange, and a dry cleaning, laundry and tailor shop for the civilian and military crew.

Equipment aboard provides fresh drinking water and showers. There is refrigerator space to hold enough frozen food for three months.

While the ship was en route to Vietnam, the special services office provided shotguns and clay pigeons for skeet-shooting enthusiasts to pass the time during its two-month voyage.

*Story & Photos By
SFC Ed MacKay, USA
Staff Writer*



A CLOSE CHECK— A gear box sleeve for a Huey engine, repaired aboard the Corpus Christi, is checked through a magnifying glass to make sure it is ready for installation. Sp5 James R. Sittler removes burrs from the repair job and gives a dimensional check.



TURNING— Parts for Army helicopters come in all sizes but some must be made to measure and this is where the metal lathe in the Corpus Christi's workshop comes into its own. Sp5 Charles E. Sutherland checks his work before turning out a rod to go on a disabled helicopter engine.



REPLACEMENT— An accessory gearbox is replaced on a Huey engine before it is shipped to an Army helicopter unit. Sp4 Fred I. Eversole, an engine mechanic, does the work.

★ ★ DISCOVERIES FOR

Birthplace Of Invention Is Aberdeen Proving Ground

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (ANF) — War has always been a spur to invention. World War I gave birth to the tank. World War II produced radar. The war in Vietnam is no different—except that some new products which would have taken years to go from laboratory to battlefield now often take only weeks.

Steel-plated shoes, rocket-bearing helicopters and leech repellent have all made their

appearance on the battlefield only a few months after the need for them was signalled from Saigon.

Much of the credit for this inventive expressway lies with the Limited War Laboratory. Under the command of Col. Robert McEvoy, the lab is located at Aberdeen Proving Ground. It is an agency of Lt. Gen. Austin W. Betts' Office of Research and Development. The laboratory's small group of about

150 scientists and engineers have developed dozens of remarkable products for Vietnam—platforms for tree-top helicopter landings, an odorless leech repellent which is effective for 12 hours, a "shot-detector" which tells helicopter pilots where Viet Cong rifle men are hiding.

The laboratory maintains this rapid rate of discovery with two expedients.

First, a scientist from the laboratory constantly roams

Vietnam searching for new ideas. Out of his interviews with soldiers and rides in helicopters—a rice paddy view of limited war—come a stream of sketches, ideas and memos which flow into the laboratory.

Second, a process called GENI—an acronym for Generation of New Ideas—gives each lab scientist \$2,000 in expense money and 90 days to develop a promising idea into a product with no ques-

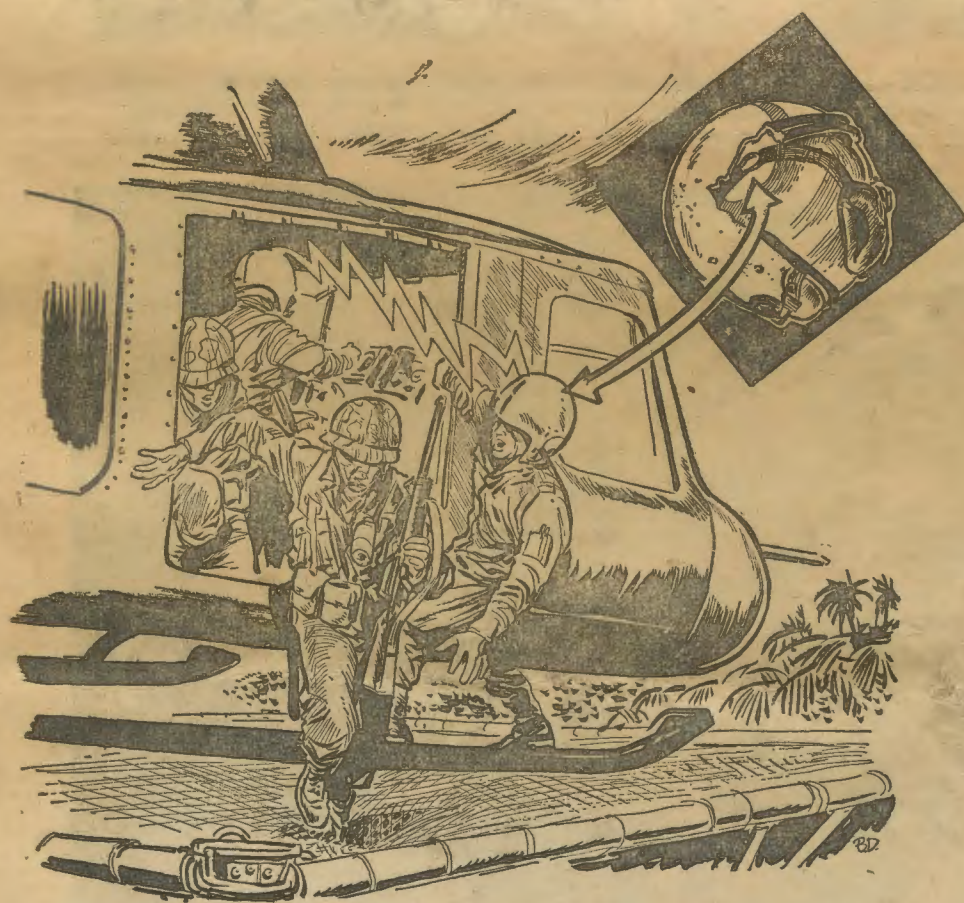
tions asked about its scientific feasibility. At the end of 90 days, a board of scientists decides whether the idea will ripen to fulfillment or be placed in a file which is regularly reviewed for new applications of older ideas.

No matter how the product is developed, it is tested by troops—first at Aberdeen Proving Ground and then in the swamps and jungles of Vietnam. Only after a pro-

totype meets the needs of combat does the Limited War Laboratory procurement by

An exciting idea, it is rated the lab's scientific and technical interest in the laboratory Limited War Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

BRAIN WAVE CONVERSATION



BRAIN WAVES—Wearing a revolutionary skull microphone located in the top of his protective helmet, an Army crew chief talks to the pilot of his Huey helicopter. The new microphone picks up the crew chief's voice from sound waves transmitted through his skull. Scientists at the Limited War Lab developed the mike after helicopter crew members in Vietnam complained that chopper prop-wash drowned out their voices even when yelling. The new microphone will soon be tested in Vietnam. (ANF)

EVERY MAN AN EXPERT



RUGGED OPTICAL GUNSIGHT
Cross-Hairs Simplify Marksmanship

New Rifle Sight Never Misses

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md. (ANF)—A new rifle sight under development at the Army's Limited War Laboratory here does away with traditional front and rear sight align-

ment and the "sight picture." Instead it uses a twin-eyed optical system to superimpose cross-hairs on the target image.

Once a rifleman places the

cross-hairs squarely on-target, he can fire with deadly accuracy. The device, called a reflex-collimator gunsight, is now being tested at Fort Bragg, N. C.

NEW EQUIPMENT

USE IN VIETNAM



ound

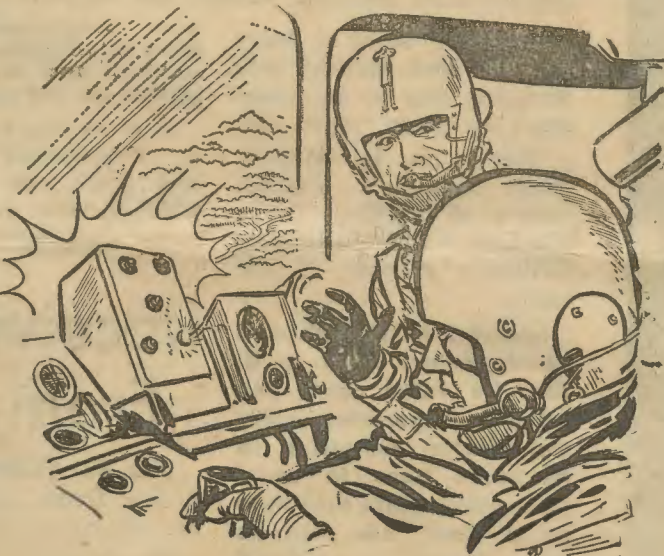
Helicopter Shot-Detector Helps Pilots Spot Viet Cong

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md. (ANF) — When a Viet Cong round hits his helicopter, the pilot knows for sure that he's been fired upon.

But when a VC misses, the pilot often does not realize that he has been under ground fire. In fact, a new Army survey reports that pilots in Vietnam can detect ground fire only once out of every four times.

Thus they are unable either to avoid the fire or to shoot back. Now, however, a new "shot-detector"—developed by the Limited War Laboratory here—is designed to tell combat pilots not only that they are taking fire but also where it is coming from.

The shot-detector has two main parts. A large convex metal dish the size of a steering wheel is fastened to the belly of the chopper. A control panel with four red lights representing right front, right rear, left front, and left rear is installed in the cockpit.

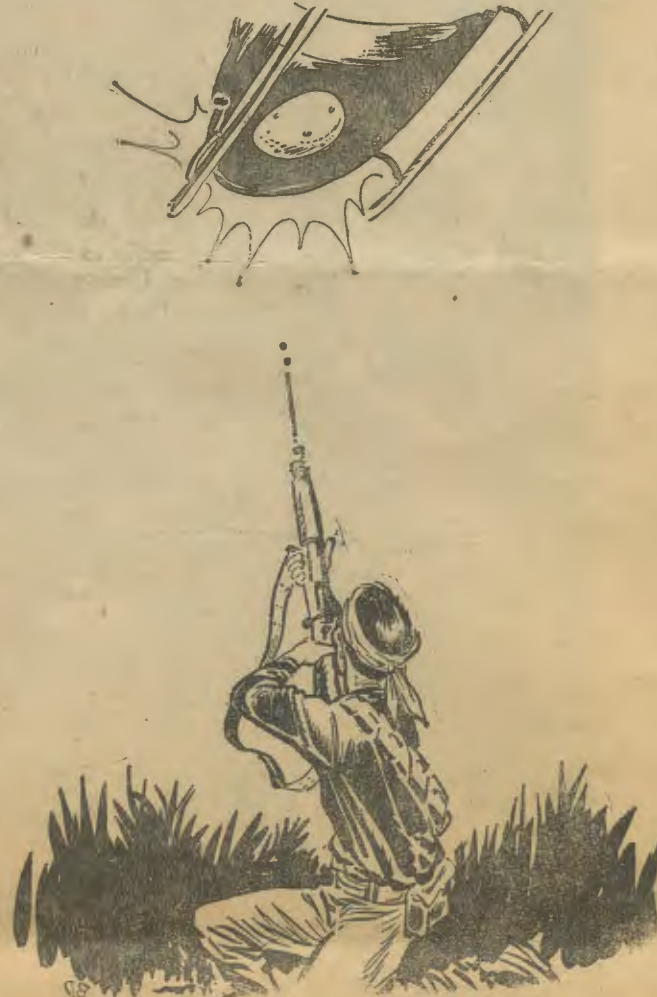


ARMY'S NEW
SHOT DETECTOR
Warning Light
Flashes in Cockpit

When a Viet Cong starts shooting, the path of the enemy rounds is tracked by the shield. The appropriate light on the control box flashes and the pilot has the option of attacking or avoiding the fire.

The shot-detector will be tested in Vietnam this month.

VIET CONG RIFLEMAN
FIRES AT CHOPPER
Shot Detector Shield
Traces Path of Bullets



TRUCK SCATTERGUN PROTECTS CONVOY FROM VC ATTACK



CLAYMORETTE—In this artist concept by Sp6 Bill Dolan, a soldier riding "shotgun" in a 2½-ton truck fires the Army's new Claymorette mine at attacking Viet Cong. Developed to give convoys immediate area coverage when ambushed, the Claymorette consists of a number of small

Claymore-type mines (see inset) mounted on the reinforced side of a truck. Linked together electrically, each of the small mines contains tiny steel pellets. Once triggered by the "shotgunner" in the cab of the truck, the Claymorette spews lethal pellets throughout the target

area. Members of the U.S. Army Limited War Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground—where the mine was developed—are now testing this new weapon in Vietnam.

(ANF)

BEING TESTED



GOOD EXERCISE— Pretty Puddin Race skips rope with a hoop to keep in shape.

Helmet Dent Starts Action

Bien Hoa (USA) — You have to practice what you preach to be a successful leader, and Brig. Gen. Paul Smith of the 173d Airborne Brigade is not one to ignore the old axiom:

Prior to the start of Operation Denver, in Phong Long Province 80 miles north of Saigon, he pointedly reminded his commanders that the steel helmet was the only authorized headgear to be worn in the field.

One afternoon the general flew into an LZ to inspect a Chinook helicopter downed by a sniper's round through its hydraulic system.

He and several others were observing the damage when a UH-1B helicopter, manned with the new automatic 40 mm grenade launcher, flew overhead. It lobbed a grenade into the area where the sniper was located.

Suddenly a resounding "Dong" startled the group on the ground. The more athletic members of the

group dived for cover certain that the sniper had zeroed in on them.

The general, a World War II infantryman with two combat jumps to his credit, reacted a bit wiser, and after carefully examining his now dented steel pot, discovered that the damage was not caused by a sniper's round as the now-prone group suspected. Instead, the dent was caused by the single 40mm round expended cartridge case ejected by the circling helicopter. Certainly a one in a million hit.

The group slowly collected both their wits and gear, put their steel helmets back on, and gathered around the general. He merely returned to the problem at hand, and firmly replaced his steel helmet where it belonged — on his head.

Big Red One Opens Prison For Captured Viet Cong

Di An (USA) — A double row of concertina wire encloses a small square portion of Vietnamese real estate. At each corner a spotlight gazes down at the four-divided sections within the barbed wire.

Inside, a series of Army cots are lined side by side separated only by an occasional five-gallon water can.

This is the 1st Military Police Company's Vietnam version of Sing Sing. To the Viet Cong it's the 1st Infantry Division's Prisoner of War camp.

Located in the division headquarters area at Di An, the POW camp has been in operation since the division moved in to its home base in early November. Since that time more than 50 suspects have been escorted through the barbed wire-lined passage ways leading to the prison area.

The Viet Cong and suspects are usually divided into the same-name groups. "They aren't allowed to converse with one another", said Capt. John L. Mentor, provost marshal operations officer, "and they've seemed to accept this pretty well."

Prisoners are flown in from all points throughout the division area. When a POW is picked up a call is put through to the MP company at Di An.

An armed jeep is driven to the helipad to escort the prisoner or prisoners to the compound area. Once inside the barbed

wire compound the military intelligence section is notified and an interrogation period follows.

It is the duty of the MPs at the compound to care for and watch the prisoners, which includes meals of C-

rations three times a day.

Once the interrogation period is over the Viet Cong or suspect is turned over to the III Corps Headquarters area for further questioning and confinement.

Receives Draft Notice From Italian Gov't

Phu Bai (USMC) — PFC Giovanni Insolita's draft notice from the Italian Government reached him two years too late.

The 20-year old rifleman, serving with G Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, received the notice a few days ago after it was forwarded by the Italian Consulate in Los Angeles.

Born in Solarine, Sicily, Insolita lived there until 1961 when his family moved to Chicago.

"I figured that in America I would be exempt from Italy's draft, so after I finished school I joined the Marine Corps," said the bewildered Insolita.

Insolita has written the Italian Embassy in Washington, explaining his situation. He also stated that he plans to become an American citizen after completing his overseas tour.

The official draft notice, ordering Insolita to report for physical examination and induction into the Italian Ar-

my, gave a dead-line of March 10. At that time, he was participating in Marine combat operations against the Viet Cong.

1st Air Cav Flies Impressive Totals

An Khe (USA) — More than 6.5 million miles — logging enough flying hours to make 12 round trips to the moon — is the distance flown by the aircraft of the 1st Air Cavalry Division since the unit arrived in Vietnam.

The more than 200 aircraft including the scout helicopters, the helicopter-lift battalions and reconnaissance planes of the 11th Aviation Group also have carried more than 50,000 tons of cargo and 350,000 passengers supporting division missions in the six-month period.

Victor Charlie Puts Up Posters

Cu Chi (USA) — Charlie has gone into the sign business. Delta troop of the 3rd Battalion, 4th Cavalry, found a Viet Cong poster tacked to a tree about three miles northwest of the their Cu Chi base camp. It read, "Attention. This is a death area. Do not enter. Stay in the safe area."

The sign was shown to Maj. Gen. Fred C. Weyand, 25th Infantry Division commander, who decided to retaliate. He ordered similar signs posted around the perimeter of the 25th Division's base camp area.

Printers were contacted and 1,000 posters were ordered. The signs read: "This is U.S. 25th Infantry Division country. Any Viet Cong advancing beyond this point will be shot."



THE HARD WAY — An infantryman from the 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division wades through chest-deep water during a combat patrol as part of Operation Garfield which recently terminated in the Ban Me Thuot area.

(Photo by Sp 4 Larry J. Frame USA)

Seabees Doing Their Share

Saigon (USN)— With a tag like 1007, a person might expect Navy Seabee Team 1007 to be a unit of "super-sleuths" bound to stop the Viet Cong with ultra-modern gadgets and devices, while fighting off hordes of beautiful women.

Seabee Team 1007 is out to stop the Viet Cong but without the usual color and style associated with 007.

They are doing it through hard work and a program called civic action.

One of the American civic action units in Vietnam is Seabee Team 1007.

The team has completed construction of one road, nearly completed three other roads, and completed basic plans for other projects since arriving in Tay Ninh March 1, 1966.

These planned projects in-

clude the construction of a dormitory for high school students and building a second bridge to supplement the single lane bridge that crosses the city's waterway.

Skills in which the team members are trained include welding, sheet metal fabrication, surveying, refrigeration, well drilling, drafting, soil analysis, interior wiring, pole line construction, water supply, small power

plants, sanitary systems, plumbing, pumps, operation of heavy construction equipment, bridge, dams, air-strip construction and drafting.

Team 1007 is headed by Ensign Alexander C. Gunn. He expressed an opinion that the "Seabee teams have done more in Vietnam to help the people-to-people program than anyone else." The ensign also says his men seem to have a mutual friendship with the Vietnamese people.

Before starting to their work sites, team members are picked up by their ever-present Vietnamese security guards. These guards proved

invaluable on two occasions when the Viet Cong attempted to ambush them.

To avoid Viet Cong traps, as often as possible, Ensign Gunn and his men strive to prevent establishing a standard routine. Projects are worked on for a day or two and different routes are taken to and from the work sites.

Seabee Team 1007's fight is rebuilding a sound and solid nation from the rubble of war. Their efforts are typical of the civic action programs of all Free World Forces units. Promises of great things are becoming reality.



SECURITY— The team convoys its equipment to a new working site. Vietnamese security forces screen the Seabees advance. (USN Photos by R.C. Veeder, PHI)



TRAINEES— Vietnamese trainees learn to operate the Seabee's heavy equipment. These are the people that will carry on their own reconstruction long after the team departs.



EARTH MOVER— A Seabee equipment operator begins the hard task of turning Vietnamese trails into full size roads. The team has finished one

highway and expects soon to finish three others.

- Vietnam News Wrap-Up -

Leathernecks Hit VC Stronghold

U.S. Marines stormed through enemy machine gun fire and fought hand-to-hand battles May 3 as they wrestled the village of Xuan Ngoc from the Viet Cong. Early the next morning they were mopping up small enemy pockets of resistance.

The Leathernecks first hit the enemy with a platoon, but after a reinforced company came to their aid by helicopter, the Marines, aided by artillery and air support, secured the village. Nine VC were killed and Marine casualties were light.

Operation Georgia Continues

Marines of the 3rd Marine Regiment, fighting from amphibious tractors killed 17 Viet Cong in a battle on the west bank of the Tinh Yen River northwest of An Hoa May 3. The enemy had attacked with recoilless rifles but the 105mm howitzers on the amtracs drove off the attackers.

In other Operation Georgia action, reconnaissance patrols and amtrac-borne Leathernecks accounted for seven dead VC May 2. Total enemy count for the operation stood at 93 dead and 21 captured while Marine casualties remained light as of May 3.

25th Division Hit Hard

Elements of the 25th Infantry Division received heavy casualties May 2 when a squad ambush position was attacked from three sides by an estimated company-size enemy force. The "Tropic Lightning" soldiers, in Operation Maili, lost contact with the enemy, but a search of the area revealed seven VC dead and turned up five weapons. No significant contact was reported May 3 in the operation which started April 27.

Units of the 3rd Brigade, 25th Inf. Div., terminated Operation Longfellow May 1 in northwestern Kontum Province. Enemy casualties for the operation were seven killed and 66 suspects detained. There were 95 air sorties flown in support of the 15-day operation.

'Red One' Troops Blast VC

Elements of the 1st Infantry Division in Operation Birmingham sweeping through steaming jungles in War Zone C fired on Viet Cong in Cambodian territory — in self defense — according to a military spokesman. The "Big Red One" troops May 1 killed a verified 42 Viet Cong but officials estimated that another 100 Reds died in the battle.

The 1st Inf. Div. troops uncovered large stores of enemy supplies and material in the operation which opened April 24. The U.S. infantrymen are backed by Vietnamese Army units. Air Force B-52s continued to hit the area May 4 in support of the operation.

Strikes in North Light

Air Force missions in North Vietnam have been light in the past few days, because of poor weather conditions. Six missions were flown May 1 resulting in damage to highways and convoys. The following day, staging areas, highways and storage depots were hit. No missions were flown May 3 by the Air Force but Navy planes from the carriers Hancock and Ranger hit cargo barges and trains in the vicinity of Thanh Hoa, Haiphong and Vinh.

Combined air operations flew more than 900 sorties in a three-day period ending May 3, hitting enemy troop concentrations, camps, storage areas and river traffic. Many secondary explosions were reported.

Market Time Patrols Active

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard units on Market Time patrols have detained more than 70 suspects in the three-day period ending May 3. More than 3,500 vessels were boarded and searched.

River patrol boats, SWIFT vessels and Coast Guard cutters in the Rung Sat Special Zone killed two Viet Cong at an ambush site about 18 miles from Saigon May 1. The patrols detained nine suspected enemy in action over the three-day period and inspected more than 750 junks or sampans during the patrols.

- World News Summary -

State Elections Set Trend For November

Primary elections in seven states have launched the 1966 balloting to be climaxed in November with the election of 435 representatives, 35 senators and 35 governors.

Primaries were held in Alabama, Florida, Indiana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. One point of interest in these primaries is the effect of increased Negro registration.

Vietnam Crisis Discussed In Rome

Pope Paul VI and Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, held a 40-minute discussion of the Vietnam crisis during the ambassador's stopover in Rome while he was en route to the U.S. and a visit with his family.

Lodge remained in Rome more than two hours. Part of that time he was with the Vatican Secretary of State, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani. No details of the discussion between the Pope and Lodge were given by officials.

Boost In Space From Agena

Gemini-9 astronauts Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Gernan will maneuver through the skies by firing the powerful rocket main engine of the Agena rocket to which they will be attached.

"It's the first time it's ever been tried, but we're not the least bit apprehensive about it," command pilot Stafford said during a discussion on the important test.

Free Duty Bill Goes To Senate

The House has passed legislation continuing the free duty allowed servicemen and other government employees on their household goods from overseas posts. The present temporary law is scheduled to expire June 30.

The bill, passed on voice vote and sent to the Senate, will continue the free duty provision permanently. The law was first passed in World War II and extended periodically since then.

Vietnam Veterans Tour White House

A group of wounded veterans of the Vietnam fighting, patients at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, were taken on a personal tour of the White House by President Johnson.

The President met the group as they were coming from services at the National City Christian Church. When they were asked if they would like to visit the White House, the veterans changed into uniform at a hotel near the church and boarded a bus. They also met Defense Secretary and Mrs. Robert McNamara and Luci Johnson and her fiancé, Pat Nugent.

Will Rogers Is Last of Polaris Subs

The Navy has started selections for crew members for the Will Rogers, last of 41 Polaris missile submarines. More than 10 months of training will precede the vessel's commissioning next March.

Thirty-five of the missile-carrying subs have been commissioned. The Will Rogers will be the last to join the fleet.

Rain Hits 29-State Area

A cloud mass spread rain from Texas to New England, hitting 29 states and bringing new downpours to the flood-stricken Dallas area May 1. Rainfall during April in the city set a record for any month in its history and was four times the normal rainfall.

The mercury dipped to 18 degrees at International Falls, Minn., equalling the record for the lowest temperature this late in the season. Rain and low clouds caused flights to be diverted from New York's Kennedy International Airport to airports at six other cities.

Griffith Seen as Substitute

Republican Gov. George Romney of Michigan is expected to appoint U.S. Rep. Robert Griffith as U.S. Senator to fill the remainder of Democrat Patrick McNamara's term.

McNamara died April 30 at the age of 71. He had been a patient at Bethesda Naval Hospital since March 11, being treated for a blood clot which settled in a lung. He was serving his 11th year in the senate and would have retired at the end of his present term.

BEETLE BAILEY

BY MORT WALKER



PEANUTS

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



▲ Last Mission Turns Dangerous

(Continued from P-1, Col. 3)

the downed airmen, the Dragon-ship made a flare drop a thousand yards upstream from Wilson. The VC shifted mortar fire to the area under the

flares.

Rescue came when a squad of Special Forces troops reached the airmen after moving up through heavy VC

small arms fire.

"We were in there for just a short time, but it seemed an eternity," Wilson said on reaching safety.

SCHEDULE

AJR6, Vietnam

RADIO

(News on the hour unless otherwise indicated)

MONDAY—THROUGH—FRIDAY

2400 News	0920 Spotlight on Artists
0005 Be Still and Know	0930 America's Popular Music
0010 Sign Off-On	1000 News
0015 Night Train	1005 Small World
0100 News	1100 News
0105 Night Train	1105 Analysis of Events
0200 News	1110 USO Show
0205 Night train	1130 Continental Varieties
0300 News	1200 News
0305 Mon.-Sound of 60's	1205 Bill Stewart
Tues.-Big Bands	1300 News Roundup and Sports
Wed.-Bob Hope Show	1330 World of Show Business
Thur.-Silver Platter	1400 News
Fri.-Night Train	1405 Monitor
0330 Ira Cook	1500 News
0400 News	1505 Country & Western
0405 Bill Stewart	1600 Sports and Scoreboard
0500 News	1800 News & Sports
0505 Country Corner	1810 Swinging Sixties
0600 News	1900 News
0610 Chaplain	1905 Swinging Sixties
0615 Dawnbuster	2000 News
0700 News	2005 Jim Ameche
0705 Chaplain	2100 News
0710 Dawnbuster	2105 Aussie News
0800 News	2110 Night Beat
0805 Dawnbuster	2200 News Thirty & Sports
0830 Ira Cook	2230 Night Beat
0900 News	2300 News
0905 Armed Forces Digest	2305 Night Beat

SATURDAY

2400 News	1205 Saturday Swing
0005 Be Still and Know	1300 News & Sports
0010 Sign Off-On	1315 Serenade in Blue
0015 Jazz Showcase	1330 Silver Platter
0100 News	1355 World of Money
0105 Night Train	1400 News
0200 News	1405 Country & Western
0205 Night Train	1500 News
0300 News	1505 Country & Western
0305 Night Train	1600 Game of the Day
0400 News	1800 News
0405 Night Train	1805 Bob Hope Show
0500 News	1830 Navy Hour
0505 Jim Pewters	1855 World of Money
0600 News	1900 News
0605 Dawnbuster	1905 Sammy Davis Jr.
0700 News	2000 News
0705 Dawnbuster	2005 Grand Ole Opry
0800 News	2100 News
0805 Dawnbuster	2105 Aussie News
0900 News	2110 Point of Law
0905 Polka Party	2115 VN Newsreel
1000 News	2130 Night Beat
1005 Bolero Time	2200 News Roundup & Sports Page
1100 News	2230 Night Beat
1105 Saturday Swing	2300 News
1200 News	2305 Patty Show

SUNDAY

2400 News	1100 News
0005 Jim Pewters	1105 Music for a Sunday
0100 News	1200 News
0105 Be Still and Know	1205 Silver Platter
0108 Sign Off-On	1230 Big Bands
0110 Night Train	1255 Point of Law
0200 News	1300 News Roundup and Sports
0205 Night Train	1330 Army Hour
0300 News	1355 World of Money
0305 Night Train	1400 News
0400 News	1405 Panorama
0405 Night Train	1500 News
0500 News	1505 Panorama
0505 Dutch Light Music	1600 Sports and Scoreboard
0520 Myron J. Bennett	1800 News
0530 Hawaii Calls	1805 World of Jazz
0600 News & Sports	1835 Gunsmoke
0615 Music for a Sunday	1900 News
0700 News	1905 Johnny Magnus
0705 Music for a Sunday	2000 News
0800 News	2005 Footlight and soundtracks
0805 Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir	2100 News
0830 Protestant Hour	2105 Aussie News
0900 News	2115 Studio 7
0905 Message of Israel	2200 News Roundup and Sports Page
0930 Catholic Hour	2230 Studio 7
1000 News	2300 News
1005 Music for a Sunday	2305 Studio 7

TELEVISION

TUESDAY

2000 I've Got A Secret
2030 Information Feature
2100 News
2105 Combat
2200 Red Skelton
2300 Sign Off

FRIDAY

2000 To Tell The Truth
2030 Information Feature
2100 News
2105 Gun Smoke
2200 Danny Kaye
2300 Sign Off

WEDNESDAY

2000 Voyage To the Bottom of the Sea
2100 News
2105 Where The Action Is
2130 G. E. College Bowl
2200 Jimmy Dean
2300 Sign Off

SATURDAY

2000 Perry Mason
2100 News
2105 Rawhide
2200 Hollywood Palace
2300 Sign Off

SUNDAY

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

Radar Converts Night

(Continued from P-1, Col. 5)

two-man team takes over.

When contact is made, the target, speed, azimuth and range are computed. This is sent to the command post which evaluates the data and

directs fire when necessary.

Thanks to the short range radar, the enemy has found that it's better to steer clear of the perimeter.

The Week's Sports Highlights

By Ed MacKay

Fireballing Sam McDowell of the Cleveland Indians hurled his second straight one-hit shutout May 1 to tie the major league record and Larry Brown singled in a run to give the Indians an American League victory over the Chicago White Sox. Don Buford's double was the only hit off McDowell, who now has a 4-0 record for the season.

McDowell blanked the Kansas City Athletics 2-0 on one hit in his last start. Brown also singled in both runs in that game. The fireballing righthander now has 49 strikeouts for the season.

The Baltimore Orioles made it 10 in a row as they took a 4-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers. Boog Powell pounded a 415-foot homer with Brooks Robinson aboard in the fourth and Robinson singled home two more runs in the fifth to knock out Detroit starter Joe Sparma. Steve Barber worked into the eighth frame when the Tigers threatened, but Dick Hall put out the fire to preserve the win.

In the National League, the Pittsburgh Pirates belted the New York Mets 8-0 with two triples and five doubles to back the four-hit pitching of Bob Veale. The Pirates maintained a half-game lead over the Los Angeles Dodgers and San Francisco Giants.

Willie Mays was forced to leave the game in the fourth inning after a collision with St. Louis first baseman George Kerneck as the Giants blanked the Cardinals 2-0. Gaylord Perry did not allow a St. Louis runner to reach second base. Mays' injury, a bruised left knee, prevented him from hitting the 512th homer of his career which would place him ahead of Mel Ott for the league record which stands at 511.

Dolph Schayes, named "Coach of the Year" in professional basketball, was fired May 2 as coach of the Philadelphia 76ers. He was replaced by Alex Hannum, who was coach of the team when it was the Syracuse Nationals. Hannum had been

released at the end of regular season play after three years as coach of the San Francisco Warriors.

Irv Kosloff, owner of the 76ers, who took the Eastern Division title of the NBA only to be eliminated in the playoffs by the Boston Celtics, said he made the coaching change for one reason: "To bring the NBA championship to this city."

The Boston Celtics, champions of the National Basketball Assn. has named Bill Russell to coach the team in the coming season.

Jackie Robinson has returned to the Dodgers—this time the Brooklyn Dodgers of the Continental Football League—as the general manager. The famed former star of the old Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team was the first to break the color line in big league baseball and now becomes the first Negro to

manage a professional team.

He is the second Negro to attain a high position in sports.

A home ice disadvantage has plagued the Montreal Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings in their battle for the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup final playoffs.

The Canadiens evened the race at 2-2 as the Detroit lost on home ice May 1. The unusual string of home ice losses, two straight by Montreal and then two straight by the Red Wings, has left head coach Toe Blake somewhat leery of returning to the Montreal forum.

Ernie Terrell, recognized by the World Boxing Assn. as the world heavyweight title holder, will meet Doug Jones June 28 at Sam Houston Coliseum for the WBA version of the crown. It will be the first heavyweight title fight to be held in Texas.

Infantry PFC Follows Bunker Hill Orders

Di An (USA) — A 1st Infantry Division machine gunner stopped two pre-dawn Viet Cong probing attempts recently following the 1776 Bunker Hill order: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

During Operation Abilene, PFC Theodore P. Del Rio, Jr., a member of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry, was in his foxhole at the edge of the perimeter when he spotted two Viet Cong coming down a trail in the dark.

Del Rio waited until he could see the whites of their eyes and opened fire with his M-60 machine gun.

"I don't like to fire

unless I have a clear target," said the young combat veteran from New York City. "Otherwise I just give away my position and don't accomplish anything."

Two hours later, a second Viet Cong squad approached the area from a different direction, apparently unaware of Del Rio's deadly position.

He held his fire until the guerrillas were within 15 feet of his position and then cut them down with a short burst from his automatic weapon.

"I saw both of them drop," he said later. "Then there was noise in the brush—like someone was taking the bodies away."

Members of the company cleared the area at daybreak and found rice and personal gear left behind by the Viet Cong in their hurry to escape from Del Rio's fire.

From documents found in the VC gear, it was determined that one had been a senior medic with both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese identification cards.

Fisherman Rescued From Raging Seas

Chu Lai (USMC)—Waves crashed over the Vietnamese fisherman hanging onto the mast and sail of his sunken boat.

LCpl. Robert M. Conner was flying aerial gunner on a helicopter sent to investigate reports of an overturned boat six miles northwest of here, and a mile offshore.

Searching the South China Sea in the reported area, Capt. Robert C. Marshall piloted his chopper low over the water as gusts of wind up to 30 knots whipped the aircraft, making maneuvering difficult.

The crew chief, SSgt. Francis C. Bonin lowered the chopper's hoist cable with a sling after spotting the Vietnamese fisherman.

Pulling the sling through the water, Marshall maneuvered the aircraft to the stranded Vietnamese.

The fisherman reached out and grabbed the sling but refused to let go of the mast.

Conner called on the radio and told the pilot he would go in after the man.

Bonin raised the hoist and Conner hooked it around himself, then was lowered into the 14-foot waves.

The wind was still blowing

the helo around and Marshall had to pull Conner through the water to get him into position.

Reaching out and grabbing the fisherman, Conner tried to get him to release the mast and sail.

The Vietnamese refused.

Battered against the heavy wooden mast and dunked under the crashing waves, Conner managed to wrap himself around the Vietnamese while the pilot backed the helo up, sliding the fisherman's grip off the slick mast.

As they helped the Vietnamese into the aircraft he accidentally bumped into Conner, causing the Marine to lose his grip and fall back into the water from 30 feet.

Marshall again put the hoist through the water until Conner could hook onto the sling and be lifted to safety.

A quick trip to the medics and a check up found the fisherman and Marine okay.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Answer to Previous Puzzle

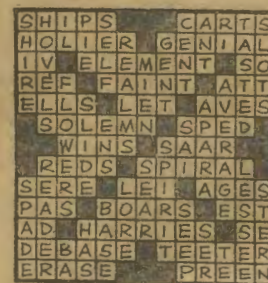
ACROSS

- 1-Harbor
- 5-Young cow
- 9-Crony (colloq.)
- 12-Aroma
- 13-Shakespearean king
- 14-Anglo-Saxon money
- 15-Determine
- 17-Hebrew letter
- 18-Number
- 19-Short blast of wind
- 21-Plague
- 23-Public opinion researcher
- 27-Near
- 28-Metal fastener
- 29-Condensed moisture
- 31-Room in harem
- 34-Exists
- 35-Stitch
- 37-Obtrusive
- 39-Prefix: not
- 40-Encountered
- 42-Uncooked
- 44-Rent
- 46-A state (abbr.)
- 48-Space between two objects
- 50-Article of bed linen
- 53-Cravats
- 54-Meadow
- 55-Faroe Islands whirlwind
- 57-33rd President
- 61-Dine
- 62-Woody plant
- 64-Rant
- 65-Contorted
- 66-Places
- 67-Looked closely

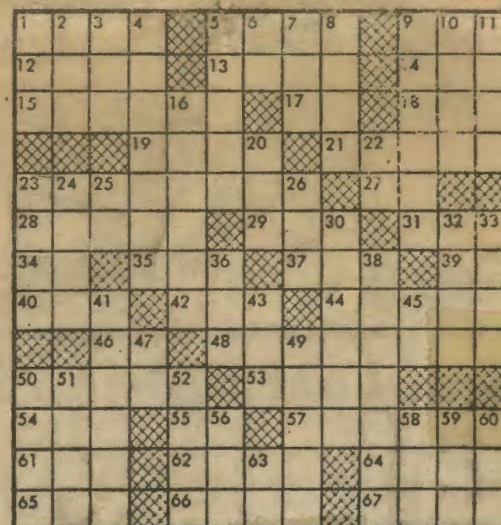
DOWN

- 1-Seed container
- 2-Poem
- 3-Fabulous bird

- 4-Three-base hits
- 5-Fissure
- 6-Diphthong
- 7-Once around track
- 8-Part of violin
- 9-Vegetable
- 10-War god
- 11-Path
- 16-Polisher
- 20-Gave food to
- 22-Babylonian deity
- 23-Punctilious person
- 24-River in France
- 25-55 (Roman number)
- 26-Communist
- 30-Man's name
- 32-Metal plate
- 33-Toward the sheltered side
- 36-Small lump
- 38-Determine length



- 41-Pact
- 43-Intellect
- 45-Indefinite article
- 47-That is (abbr.)
- 49-Locations
- 50-Killed
- 51-Listen to
- 52-Small children
- 56-Before
- 58-A month
- 59-Mature
- 60-Man's nickname
- 63-Latin conjunction



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