

Jolly Green Giant' goes; proud record

7AF - The last HH-3 "Jolly Green Giant" helicopter used by the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service in the Republic of Vietnam left Da Nang recently, having participated in 567 rescues of American servicemen from the jungles and waters of Southeast Asia.

The Jolly Green Giants in service since 1965 with the 37th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron have been replaced by the HH-53 "Super Jolly Green Giant."

"While the HH-3 was an excellent aircraft for rescue work and has an outstanding record, its replacement, the HH-53, is an improvement in that it has increased range, more power, plus three 7.62mm miniguns, each capable of firing 4,000 rounds per minute," stated Colonel Albert L. Holcomb, commander of the 37th ARRS.

The last HH-3 was flown to Naha Air Base in Okinawa. "Three of the original 12 Jolly Green HH-3s were lost in combat," explained Captain

Dale R. Clark, the pilot on the last flight. Three others were previously sent to Osan AB, Japan, two to Clark AB, Philippines, one to Albrook AFB, Canal Zone, and the remaining two to Naha AB, where they will be joined by the final Jolly Green Giant," explained the captain.

Of the 567 saves the Jolly Green Giants have made since 1965, the years 1967 and 1968 were the busiest with 174 and 263 saves. "The 567 saves include downed fliers and Army and Marine troops extracted from combat situations where it was either a case of rescue or lose the men," commented Holcomb.

Jolly Green Giant crewmembers assigned to the 37th ARRS since 1965 have earned the Medal of Honor, 11 Air Force Crosses and 106 Silver Stars for participation in SEA rescue operations.

FIRST IN VIETNAM

the OBSERVER



Vol. 9, No. 40

Saigon, Vietnam

February 5, 1971

Lightning strikes

1ST AVN BDE -- You can't convince First Lieutenant Steven Moody, or Specialist Five Timothy Flood, that lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place. You'd probably have an easier time telling them that the world is flat or the moon is made of green cheese.

A light observation helicopter pilot with 17th Combat Aviation Group's B Troop, 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, Moody was recently on a reconnaissance mission with SP5 Flood as observer, when enemy gunfire downed their aircraft in the central highlands. The lieutenant successfully landed the crippled aircraft in dense jungle, without injury or damage. The two were immediately rescued by another helicopter.

The following day, Moody and Flood returned to the same area. And again while flying their tiny aircraft at tree top level, enemy gunners took aim and forced the helicopter from the sky. Moody was again forced to make an emergency landing...just 20 meters from the previous day's landing site.

Rescue teams reached the scrambling pilot and observer moments later and again flew them to safety, unharmed.

Asked if he believes that lightning can strike twice in the same place, Moody replied, "Roger that!"

Fashion plate -- Vietnam style

101ST ABN DIV -- The Vietnam fashion parade for 1971 had a surprise entry recently when Staff Sergeant Gary Varsel, 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry, returned from R&R in Bangkok.

The "new look" is a two-piece, tailor-made, camouflaged suit -- suitable for formal engagements or casual encounters.

"I was just walking back from the beach," Varsel explained, "and passed a tailor shop with camouflaged material displayed in the window. I thought that it would be nice to have a 'cammie' field jacket, so I went in and ordered one."

The results astounded Varsel. "I went back to the shop on my last day and picked up the package that was waiting. I didn't look at what I'd gotten until it was almost time to leave for the plane. I couldn't believe it ... a SUIT made of camouflaged cotton!"

The suit is just that, a jacket cut along the lines of an Australian "bush" jacket, and two pairs of slacks. The coat is silk-lined and custom-tailored for the recon platoon sergeant.

"Maybe this will start a new trend here," Varsel said with a grin. "Can you imagine? 'Class A' cammies!"



NO MUDPIES HERE -- PFC John A. Hagie, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mech), scrapes mud from the road wheels of his self-propelled 155 at Mai Loc. (USA PHOTO)

ry MACV anniversary MACV anniversary n
versary MACV anniversary MACV annivers
MACV anniversary MACV anniversary MAC
nniversary MACV anniversary MACV anniv
ry MACV anniversary MACV anniversary N
/ anniversary MACV anniversary MACV an
versary MACV anniversary MACV annivers
MACV anniversary MACV anniversary MAC

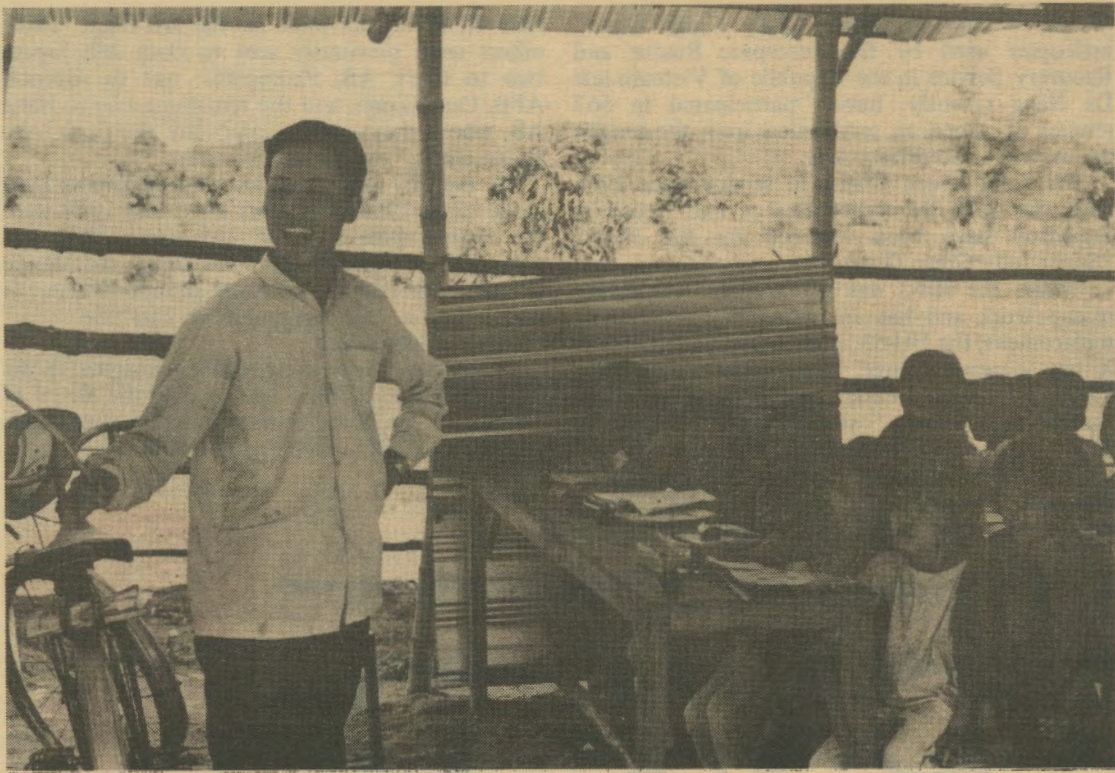
GI
Jen

198th Infantry Brigade troopers recently scared off a different kind of enemy...one that left behind footprints eight inches in diameter. Seems that a platoon from Company A, 5th Battalion, 46th Infantry was awakened at its night defensive position by a very loud roar coming from a nearby river...the kind of roar a tiger lets out with! After a while, though, the noise went away, and the men relaxed. Until it turned up again about thirty meters away. Enough was enough, and the infantrymen hurled a barrage of hand grenades toward the unseen but vociferous enemy. Later, the eight-inch spoor discovered nearby convinced all doubters that tiger paws are quieter than human feet.

INSIDE this week

VNAF ARTIST	2
NEW ERA FOR DELTA	3
COMMANDER'S ROLE	4
POINT OF NO RETURN	5
GENERAL ABRAMS' MESSAGE	6+7
SAVING THE CHILDREN	8
CANCER VICTIM	9
VIEW FROM THE GREEN	10
MOVIE TIME	11





In this open air Vietnamese classroom in Chu Lai, reading, writing and arithmetic seem to be taught to the tune of the bamboo stick.
(USA PHOTO By: PFC James Dunn)

The painting can wait

BINH THUY AB, (7AF) — Maj. Nguyen Cao' Nguyen has two loves; his job in the Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF) and his painting.

Major Nguyen is commander of the 4th Air Division's Maintenance and Supply Wing at this Vietnamese Air Force Base in the heart of the Mekong Delta. He is also one of the most talented artists in Vietnam.

"War doesn't leave much time for my painting," Major Nguyen said.

"I have a more important job to do now. The painting can wait."

The 37-year-old Hanoi native has been painting since he was 11. "I attended the Hanoi Fine Arts School when I was in my teens, but only as an observer," he said. "I was too young to be accepted as a regular student so I just sat in on the lectures."

Major Nguyen left North Vietnam in June 1954, one month before the take-over by Ho Chi Minh's Communist forces. Three months after arriving in Saigon, he joined the VNAF. He was sent to France where he spent two and one-half years at the French Air Academy and earned a degree in aeronautical engineering.

Other than his experience at the Hanoi Fine Arts School, Major Nguyen is a self-taught artist. Lacquer on hardwood is his favorite medium.

"I also do water color on silk and woodblock prints," he said. "But lacquer is my favorite, the thing I do best. Once in a while I will do a painting in oil, but only by special request." He has had many such requests.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky both requested Major Nguyen to do their official portraits in oil. He also painted a mural for Vice President Ky's office. "It's a painting of our Marines taking the Independence Palace during the revolution against President Ngo

Dinh Diem," Major Nguyen said.

Madame Ky has requested that he do her portrait in oil. "I've been so busy these past months, I just haven't had time to do it," he said.

In 1966, Major Nguyen founded the Vietnamese Young Painters Association. He is still president of the 500-member organization which has its headquarters in Saigon.

"The purpose of the Association is to help young avant garde artists who are just getting started," he said. "We provide them with some financial aid and help them with showings."

Major Nguyen traveled to the United States in 1968 as a member of the American-Vietnamese Cultural Exchange Committee. His paintings were exhibited at art galleries in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. He also had a special showing at the Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam in Washington, D.C.

While in the United States, many people asked him why he didn't get out of the Vietnamese Air Force and devote full time to his art.

"I even had some very good offers to teach," he said. "One university wanted to start me out at \$1,000 per month, but I turned it down."

Turn a thousand dollars a month to do something that you like and are very good at? Why?

"My country is at war. Winning the war is more important than my painting."

Project Cotton germinates

CAN THO — It took 14 months and the combined assistance of five New York textile firms, the U.S. Navy, and the Vietnamese Navy; but Major Bryan Branagan's Project Cotton finally germinated.

In November 69, then serving as an advisor to the 7th and 40th Engineer Groups, he wrote letters to five presidents of textile firms proposing a hands-across-the-sea gesture of friendship.

Would they be willing, he asked, to send small amounts of cotton cloth to families of

Vietnamese military men?

"Gladly," came the reply from self-appointed coordinator Jack Goldfarb, of Goldfarb Brothers, Inc.

"In fact we'll send you 15,000 yards of it." Since the material was packaged in three to five yard bundles, Project Cotton snagged. There was no feasible way to transport the much-needed donation.

Appeals for assistance finally reached the U.S. Navy who agreed to accept the cargo for shipment, under its own Project Handclasp, utilizing a Vietnamese Navy craft.

Seven months ago, what was to become a Tet present for some 10,000 Vietnamese

families left Charleston, S.C. aboard a Vietnamese LST. In the interim, Major Branagan completed his tour and returned to the U.S. but project Cotton arrived in the Mekong on schedule.

One third of the material was presented, during recent ceremonies, to dependents of 7th ARVN Engineers. Another third is to be given to families of the 40th ARVN Engineers, and the final portion will go to refugees in the Tri Ton District according to the Project Officer, CPT Charles Zitnik.

Each package is estimated to contain enough material for at least two *ao dais*, traditional garb of Vietnamese women.

Music freaks

USASC — Most music freaks, and there are quite a few of them around, don't always find their hunger for a good show satisfied while they are in Vietnam.

Many shows come and go, but not all of them manage to come across well in front of those soldiers who have been out in the field for a while.

The Qui Nhon Special Services sponsors soldier touring shows which are composed of musically talented soldiers who have passed the necessary audition and are plucked from their units for a 60-day period.

Frank Ceci, entertainment director for the Qui Nhon Special Services, by chance found himself with a group of seven musicians, some of whom had been on previous tours along with some new faces. They all had one thing in common, however, they all had been out in the field once before and when they returned as roving minstrels, they presented their

show in a manner that only a man who has been there would understand.

They chose material, which ranges from Dylan to Santana, that would appeal everyone, not only those in the EM clubs, but in the NCO and Officers' clubs too.

And because these guys know what it was like to be in the field, they could establish a rapport with the audience that most other groups can only dream of. To sing the blues, you've got to pay the dues, you know.

Aside from their gigs at firebases and landing zones, they toured Pleiku, Nha Trang, Tuy Hoa and Qui Nhon and were one of the few shows ever to be borrowed for performances in the Saigon Special circuit.

Growing Pains

7TH AF — The Republic of Vietnam Air Force's 4th Division has recently occupied expanded and improved facilities at Binh Thuy AB which were built by the U.S. Air Force 823rd Civil Engineering Squadron.

Other facilities are under construction or planned for the future — all part of the VNAF Improvement and Modernization program.

Most of the new facilities occupy a 70-acre site on the southern edge of the base. The entire area was hydraulically filled by dredge with 753,000 cubic meters of sand being required to fill the site.

Major David A. Korzep of

Twinsburg, Ohio, civil engineer advisor to the 4th Air Div, said the new facilities will provide much needed space for the expanding organization.

"The expansion from a wing to a division has produced a lot of growing pains," Korzep said. "With more aircraft, more people, and an increased mission responsibility, the base desperately needed additional space."

"This is one of the most extensive VNAF construction projects in the country," continued the major. "I know the new facilities will do much to increase the effectiveness of an already outstanding division."



Mai Loc makes rough going for Specialist 4 Arnold Anderson of Philadelphia, a Battery, 5/4 Arty. Anderson is stationed with the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech), on the DMZ.
(USA PHOTO)



FOR YOU -- A toddler from the An Bang Elementary School near Hue, receives a specialty item, compliments of Captain Axel Lenz of the 101st Airborne Division. Lenz, of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 159th Assault Helicopter Battalion, asked for and received five boxes of toys for distribution to the school children from donors in the U.S.

(USA PHOTO)

Repression ending

Birth of a new era

DMAC -- To chance visitors the new two-room building here is just a school. Yet, for the residents of this Delta village it is much more; a symbol of the birth of a new era, and an end to repression and ignorance.

Until recent months, Vietnam Cong roamed Dong Phu at will. Night-time harassment from the Communists was just another hardship in the difficult lives of the 8,000 inhabitants of this thatched hut village.

Enemy propaganda meetings were frequently held in the community's center; attendance was enforced at gunpoint. A few of the villagers were Viet Cong sympathizers, and it is said that there were some active guerillas among them. Yet, the majority were simply people who were trying to eke out an existence in spite of the VC-imposed tyranny. Many such families fled Dong Phu, over the years, to escape public execution as enemies to the Viet Cong insurgency.

A few months ago, hope came to Dong Phu in the form of two platoons of Popular Forces soldiers.

After first initiating operations to clear the area of Viet Cong, the unit rallied the villagefolk to unite against their persecutors. Communist influence waned rapidly during the early days of the alliance of soldiers and citizenry.

In the absence of terrorists, a popularly elected village council and village chief were selected.

Staunchly pro-government, the chief brought the first seeds of strength and prosperity to the community.

A Mobile Advisory Team - MAT 101 - was then assigned to the remote river side area. One of the first things the MAT Leader, Captain Jim Houston, noticed was the scores of children playing in the village.

"Why," he wanted to know, "aren't these kids in school?"

The village chief explained, "Because we have no school, Dai Ui."

"Ours is still only a poor village. We want a school very much, but there is not money."

Captain Houston went in search of a school.

After obtaining 300 bags of cement, 80 steel reinforcing bars, 112 sheets of roofing tin and 72 four-by-four timbers from the Air Force, there was still a need for money. At his suggestion they applied to the Vietnamese government for help. The community was granted nearly 100,000 piasters for the school.

When this sum fell short of

needs, another 33,500 piasters were donated from pockets of the unwealthy populace. After coordination was completed for the movement of the materials from Binh Thuy AFB, the townsmen turned out almost enmasse to construct the school. All five members of the MAT team volunteered to help with the building, and worked side-by-side with the villagers until the school was finished.

In the few weeks since the school has opened, over 200 children have enrolled in the split-session classes. Too, the school has attracted the return of more than 40 families who had once fled Dong Phu.

To the villagers the school is an important milestone. The VC reign of terror is gone, security has replaced violence, and their children are now receiving the education their parents were denied. Other self-help projects are taking form in the wake of the school's construction. A new market place is already being built, and still another school is planned for the immediate future.

America bound

USASC -- An attractive 22-year-old local national who works as a secretary in the Saigon Support Command's Headquarters Company orderly room will soon be trading her typewriter for school books as she heads for America and a possible four years of college.

Miss Do Thi Hien, affectionately called "Henry" by orderly room personnel, was one of five students selected from over 2,000 competing to win a South Vietnamese government scholarship. The grant will cover four years of college as well as all expenses including air fare to America and dormitory costs.

At press time Miss Hien was not sure exactly which school she would attend, but the University of California at Los

Angeles was the one most prominently mentioned by this black-haired beauty. Her trip to America will be the first time which she has left her native land.

Miss Hien was awarded the scholarship on the basis of her score on a test given two months ago and her performance during her two years at Dai Hoc Van Khoa, a university in Saigon where she majored in English.

English is the subject in which Miss Hien plans to major in America. After attending college, she hopes to come back as an English teacher in her hometown of Saigon -- on a high school level if she attends for two years and on a college level if for four years. She indicated that she would attend for two years and then decide whether to come home or continue.

She looks forward to seeing America and a college which should be far bigger than the comparatively cramped Vietnamese schools.

Miss Hien is expected to leave for America sometime in mid-February and will spend some time seeing the country before starting the term which, if she attends UCLA, will start in April.

This self-spoken Vietnamese is engaged to a pilot in the Army, Republic of Vietnam who is stationed in Saigon and whom she says is happy that she has the chance to attend an American college. Miss Hien plans to get married upon her return.

Enemy 'sniffed' out

MACV -- The ARVN soldiers seated in the MR II Headquarters compound theater were participating in a "premiere" of the Vietnamization effort. They were becoming the first Vietnamese learning to operate the XM-3 Airborne Personnel Detector, the highly successful device used by U.S. forces to literally "sniff" the enemy's presence.

"This is the first formal training class with the APD that we have held for the Vietnamese," remarked Captain William L. DeVaughan, MR II Chemical Adviser and coordinator of the two-day training program. "Until now, APD missions have always been conducted by U.S. personnel. We want to make these men thoroughly proficient in using this equipment by the time it is turned over to them," he added.

DeVaughan and two other Chemical Corps associates, Captain James Ticer and Captain Curtis Holmes, used the theater-turned-classroom to explain the operation, maintenance, disassembly and testing of the "sniffer," as the APD is nicknamed.

Later on the second day, the Vietnamese mounted the 90-lb machines into a helicopter and operated it in flight.

The 15 trainees were selected from the G-2 and Chemical sections of Corps Headquarters and the two ARVN infantry divisions of MR II.

Specifically designed for the Vietnam War, the "sniffer" was developed at the U.S. Army Chemical Research Center,

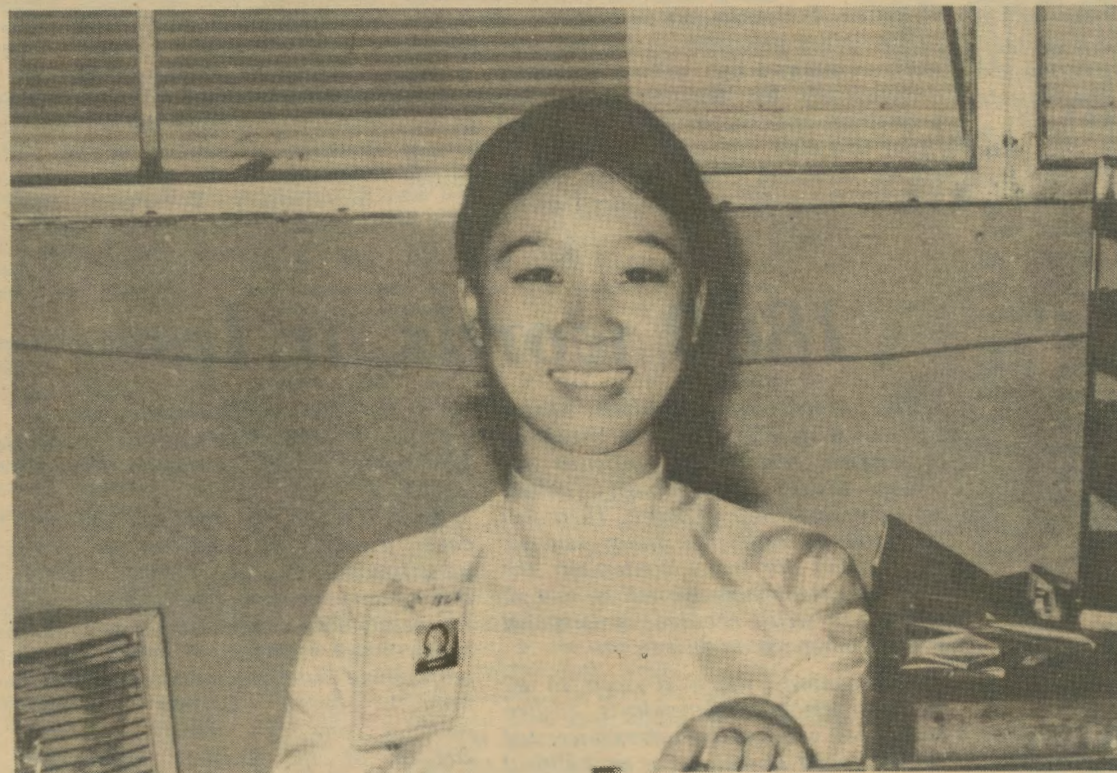
Edgewood, Maryland, to meet the need for a machine that could locate an enemy concealed beneath a jungle canopy.

"Sniffers" have been combing the Vietnamese countryside since 1965 and have proven invaluable in detecting the unseen enemy. "Most American field commanders use them extensively as a method of gaining contact with the enemy.

They are also credited with locating numerous cache sites," Holmes explained.

The XM-3, an improved model, has been used in Vietnam the past two years.

Following the course, the ARVN soldiers returned to their parent units for on-the-job training in actual "sniffer" missions alongside American advisors.



Do Thi Hien, a secretary that presently works in the orderly room of HHC, USASC, will be attending a college in the United States this year. She hopes to leave in mid-February and attend UCLA to major in English. The South Vietnamese Government is paying for the expense of her education.

Observations

Commander's role

By Sp5 John Wilcox

A recently published critique of military justice condemned the entire system with a pointed analogy: "military justice is to justice as military music is to music." In a narrow sense the comparison is apt, for it recognizes that military law, like military music, has a unique function. Just as there are practical reasons why military music differs from other forms of music (troops need a structured simple cadence for marching and drill), there are reasons why military law differs from civilian law. Frequently in civilian life we recognize these reasons when we accept "martial law" in times of public emergency. The military, with its mission of national security maintained through strict discipline and rank structure, requires a more martial law than that which governs the relatively loose structure of peacetime civilian society.

In its wider implication -- that military justice does not measure up to the ideal of justice -- the music analogy states nothing more than a truism. Military and civilian law both fall short of ideal standards. No legal system yet conceived comes close to achieving perfect justice. We accept the shortcomings of law and the weaknesses of our social systems as we accept the fallibility of human beings, and we try to correct our mistakes as we discover them. Blanket condemnation merely obscures whatever hope we have of improving our society and its laws.

Criticism of the system of military justice is most frequently aimed directly at the unit commander, for he is the figurehead of military justice. In the administration of company punishment, in the preliminary investigation and charging of the accused, then in post trial review, the commander bears first responsibility for the process of military justice. It is he who works at the level where military law touches the individual soldier. The commander thus becomes the natural target for complaints about the system as a whole.

Colonel William C. Vinet Jr., Staff Judge Advocate for I Field Force Vietnam, feels that many critics of military justice fail to appreciate some of the basic principles on which the system was founded. "Our system of military justice is vastly underrated," he claims, "as are all legal systems when evaluated by laymen. Critics of our system choose to ignore or deliberately refuse to recognize that its peculiarly military qualities are based on the Constitutional exception of cases arising in the land or naval forces found in the 5th Amendment. Furthermore, Congress has made clear that military justice is governed by standards different from those that apply under civilian law. This is implicit in a separate code of laws, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), enacted by Congress and applying solely to the military. Unless and until the Constitution is rewritten and the law is changed, we must accept this separate standard."

Colonel Vinet thinks of military service, like law, as one of the few absolutes in our free society. Inductees are obliged to serve by law -- by civilian law. Volunteers serve under a contract which they are legally bound to fulfill. All servicemen serve under oath. There are fundamental differences between holding a civilian job and serving in the military, and these differences are codified, made into law, in the UCMJ. The basic military rules say that we cannot walk off the job, we cannot disobey a lawful order, we cannot show disrespect to our superiors, and these strictures are legally enforceable. There is nothing comparable in civilian life. The military cannot be democratic in its processes; it cannot follow the principles of self-government which regulate a democratic society.

"No one should expect military service to be easy," says Colonel Vinet. "It involves sacrifice and enforced deprivation. Those who serve must accept the temporary loss of certain rights just as they accept the monastic life of a soldier."

Even with a solid basis in history, military justice is today caught dead center in a period of transition. Up through World War II justice was

administered under the Articles of War which were not too concerned with the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. Then in 1950, in response to criticism of wartime justice, Congress enacted the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The UCMJ extended to soldiers nearly all of the rights and privileges guaranteed to non-military citizens by the Constitution. It created a blend of civilian-military law designed to meet the special requirements for discipline in the military without sacrificing individual rights. In some respects, particularly in procedural safeguards, the Code surpasses state and federal law in protecting the rights of the accused.

In 1968 Congress amended the UCMJ, extending the accused's right to legal counsel at the special court-martial level and establishing an independent military judiciary. These alterations, enhancing individual rights and further separating military justice from command authority, followed naturally from the 1950 Code's policy of guaranteeing to a military defendant as many of the constitutional safeguards enjoyed by a civilian defendant as are consistent with the structured society found in any military establishment. A notable "right" not extended to servicemen is that to trial by a jury of one's peers. According to Colonel Vinet, "Trial by a court all of whose members outrank the accused is undoubtedly in the accused's best interest."

There is, however, a basic compromise in Congressional policy toward military justice. It attempts to serve two standards -- the traditional strict code of military discipline and the liberal safeguards of individual freedom. Under civilian law two standards of social regulation and protection of the individual work together because the executive and judicial functions are strictly separated. Policemen do not act as judges, and judges do not prosecute. In the military, however, the commanding officer assumes partial responsibility for the two roles. He is both prosecutor and judge, investigator and arbiter. From this dual role arises the most visible and openly criticized "flaw" of the military justice system -- the presence of command influence.

. . . to be continued

1800 words or less

The Armed Forces Writers League (AFWL) is again offering cash prizes and professional manuscript criticism for amateur fiction writers through its annual *Amateur Short Story Contest*. There will be \$100 in cash plus other valuable awards, but for many contestants the most important incentive will be that all entrants will receive professional evaluation reports on their work.

The contest, which is open to all military personnel, dependents, civilian employees, veterans and others interested in the *Armed Forces*, is for unpublished stories of 1800 words or less on any subject and closes on April 1st.

To obtain entry forms and a free copy of the AFWL's *Manuscript Style Guide*

write to Contest Department, Armed Forces Writers League, George Washington Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22305.

There is a \$50 first prize and 25 other cash awards in addition to free subscriptions to the *Writer*, *Writers Digest*, and *Armed Forces Writer & Journalist*. This competition is intended to encourage beginners and new talent -- professional writers and editors are barred from the contest. Chairman is Georgia Nicholas, New York literary agent and director of the League's manuscript marketing service. Entries will be judged anonymously by a group of professional writers and editors in New York who will also provide evaluation reports on each entry.

UP COUNTRY.[®]

(WITH THE "RED DEVILS")



I DIDN'T SAY I WAS WORRIED ABOUT YOUR DOG BITING ME... BUT WHEN HE RAISED HIS LEG... I THOUGHT HE WAS GONNA KICK ME!!

Emergencies hurt

Keep it current

Emergencies hurt in so many ways. One manner in which you can reduce the number of ways is to keep your Record of Emergency Data (DA Form 41) up-to-date.

This record shows many pieces of information that will help avoid additional hardship and complications for your loved ones at a time when they are least able to cope with them.

Among the items of information on the emergency data form are: the person entitled to notification in case of emergency; qualified relatives to receive death gratuity; the beneficiary for pay and allowances due at time of death; and life insurance companies the

service member desires to be notified in case of death.

When changes in beneficiaries or relatives occur due to births, deaths, adoption, divorce, marriage or remarriage, or other causes, be sure to give prompt notice of such changes to your personnel officer. Also give notice to insurance companies involved, including the Veterans Administration if you have U.S. Government life insurance.

The Record of Emergency Data contains important information which will have widespread effect on your survivors in the event of death. Keep it current. It will mean a lot to those who mean a lot to you.

For additional information on emergency data and other subjects, ask your personnel officer for a copy of "Your Personal Affairs Handbook," DA Pamphlet 608-2. It's chock full of helpful information. (ANF)

5th tour

After nearly a year and a half absence while undergoing an extensive overhaul, refitting, re-training and inspections, the attack aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk (CVA-63) is back on the line in the Gulf of Tonkin.

In December, the Kitty Hawk took up a position for her fifth combat deployment to the Gulf of Tonkin, launching aircraft for interdiction and combat support missions in Southeast Asia.

(AFPS)



COMUSMACV Gen. C.W. Abrams, USA
Information Officer Col. R.W. Leonard, USA
Chief, Command Information LTC. A.J. Nealon, USA
* * * * *

OIC Capt. C.F. Burke, USA
Editor Sp4 R.M. Volkmer, USA
Asst. Editor Sp4 K.M. Moriarty, USA
Asst. Editor SP4 E.J. Cieslesz, USA
Staff Writer PFC C.E. Menich, USA
Distribution PFC J.P. Harris, USA
Sports Contributor Sp5 L.H. Green, USA

The OBSERVER is an authorized newspaper published weekly by the Command Information Division, Office of Information, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, for United States Forces in Vietnam. Opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect policies or positions of the Department of Defense or any of the Armed Forces. The OBSERVER, printed offset at Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, uses material from the American Forces Press Service and other Department of Defense agencies. Direct mail to: Editor, The OBSERVER, Hq MACV, (MACOI-C), APO 96222. The OBSERVER has a circulation of 60,000.

Personal security Advice

1. Agreement between US/GVN 1950 guarantees you immunity from criminal and civil trial by GVN.
2. However, you must still obey Vietnamese laws. Failure to do so can result in court martial under UCMJ.
3. If apprehended by the Vietnamese police, cooperate. If involved in an accident try to contact the MPs. Don't sign any papers or pay any money until you have US legal assistance.
4. Make sure your vehicle is properly secured at all times. It should be locked and the steering wheel secured with a chain and lock.
5. You are prohibited from possessing a privately owned firearm in Vietnam. If you have a privately owned firearm turn it over to your commander for safekeeping.
6. Exercise the following precautions in Saigon.
 - a. Avoid dark alleys and travel in pairs. The VC are not the only threat. Saigon also has hoodlums known as Cowboys.
 - b. Don't congregate at bus stops outside your BOQ/BEQ.
 - c. Be alert in restaurants and bars, as bar girls are often used by the enemy to gain intelligence and blackmail.
 - d. Observe the curfew hours 2200-0600.

At the point of no return

DMAC -- "Some of my friends offered me some barbituates and I tried them. From there it was just a matter of time before I was popping pills every day," explained the 21-year-old Spec 4, recalling how it was that he came to the Military Region 4 Amnesty Program for drug users.

"The morning I came in on the Amnesty Program I had taken somewhere between 15 to 20 barbituate tablets...A couple of my friends had told me about it. My section chief referred me to the chaplain."

"I was so screwed up I couldn't even talk to him, so he had me admitted to the ward."

"I was spaced all the time. I knew I was at the point of no return. If I didn't kick the habit then, I would be on the stuff for the rest of my life."

"I just couldn't see that."

"I just sat around and crashed all the time. I did my work, but every spare minute I would just crash. There at the last I was popping pills every morning when I got up."

It has been a little less than three weeks since the day when the Can Tho-based soldier went in search of help for his problem. The change that must have taken place in that short period of time is uncanny.

"I feel great now."

"In the mornings we run. Some of the guys don't like that too much, but I kind of dig the physical aspect of it. We also have organized athletics and lots of classes on various things. We can take classes on just about anything we want."

"We were restricted at the ward, the first week, and I think that is good...It helped remove the temptation."

"Now that I'm off the stuff, I have the willpower to stay away from it."

"I mean I could go within 200 yards of right here," he motioned towards the center of the office, "and get anything I want. But the desire is gone."

The clear eyes gazed directly at those of the people in the room, with a confidence that underlined the sincerity of his words.

The inescapable fact about his story is that it could easily have had a very sad ending. It could have ended with his return to civilian life with his expensive, self-destructive habit intact, and brought him a prolonged prison sentence. It could have also ended with the loss of his life following an overdose of the drug.

The far-reaching program in Military Region 4, established under Colonel Leo Soucek, commander of the 164th Combat Aviation Group, is open to all military personnel with a drug problem in this area.

According to a spokesman for the program, the three week rehabilitation is designed to help those who want to break out of their drug cage. It is expressly intended for those addicted to 'hard' drugs, primarily heroin.

In order to take advantage of the offer one must do nothing more than bring his problem to the nearest chaplain, doctor, or his unit first sergeant.

A drug-assisted withdrawal stage is then followed by classes intended to keep the man and the mind occupied, to lessen temptation.

After rehabilitation the person may elect to return to his own unit, or accept a transfer to another organization.

Punishment? There isn't any, except for those who try to take advantage of the program only after being apprehended by the authorities. As the spokesman put it, "Then, it is too late."

viewing vietnam



"Viewing Vietnam" is written in an effort to improve the US soldier's understanding of the Vietnamese people and their customs.

As taught in Vietnam today, followers of Confucius are charged with five obligations or ordinary duties:

- * Nhan-love and humanity.
- * Nghia-right actions in expressing love and humanity.
- * Le-observation of the rites or rules of ceremony and courtesy.
- * Tri-the duty to the educated.
- * Tin-self-confidence and fidelity toward others.

There are nine conditions under which the individual correctly performs these duties. When the duties are performed under the nine conditions, the person reaches the goal of life which is achievement of the three cardinal virtues--the correct performance of three relationships. These are:

- King and subject (Fatherland and citizen)
- Teacher and pupil
- Father and children

(References in English usually list five Confucian relationships as follows: Ruler and subject, father and son, elder and younger brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend).

Although subordination to the superior is directed in each case, the superior has duties and responsibilities toward the junior whether it be ruler to subject or father to children.

A general rule to be observed in relationships with others is:

"Do not do to others what you would not want them to do to you."

While Confucius was a humanist whose teachings were ethical, he recognized existing beliefs in a Supreme Being; by his teachings, insistence on the observance of existing rites and customs, he perpetuated religion as a part of Confucianism.

Ancestor veneration was perpetuated also both by the precept of filial piety and the observance of rites for the ancestors. A basic Confucian precept and the basis of ancestor veneration is that children serve their parents, an obligation equally as binding after the parents' death as when they are living.

The Chinese Emperor Han Wu-Ti placed Vietnam under a military governor in 111 B.C., and for the next 900 years events in Vietnam were part of Chinese history.

During the period of national independence (939-1404 A.D.) most of the Vietnamese people accepted Confucianism. In 1404 the Chinese reconquered the country and held it for 23 years. In 1427 the Vietnamese patriot Le Loi defeated

the Chinese and, ruling under the name of Le Thai To, adopted a Confucian model of government which lasted for 360 years.

Vietnamese writers were dominated by Confucianism and rarely veered from moralistic tales until 1925 when the author Hoang Ngoc Phach published the novel To Tam that marked a departure from Confucianist tradition.

The influence of Confucianism on Vietnam was tenacious because it was rooted in the country's educational system until the 20th century. (Education consisted of a study of the Confucian classics and ethics).

In the 19th century, to be "educated" meant to be learned in the Confucian classics.

Schooled for centuries in Confucian principles, the rulers of Vietnam were unable to conceive of another kind of civilization and sought to isolate the country from alien religious ideas and from the modern world. In the 19th century this was no longer possible.

Under French rule, Confucianism declined. It encountered new ideas and forces, and long before the end of the colonial period it had lost its dominant position. The final blow to Confucian education was the French reform of civil service examinations which required training in the European educational system rather than Confucian learning.

Its basic precepts, however, remained deeply imbedded in the morals and values of the people.

Confucianism is still important as a traditional source of attitudes and values among the peasantry, and to some extent--influences life on all social levels.

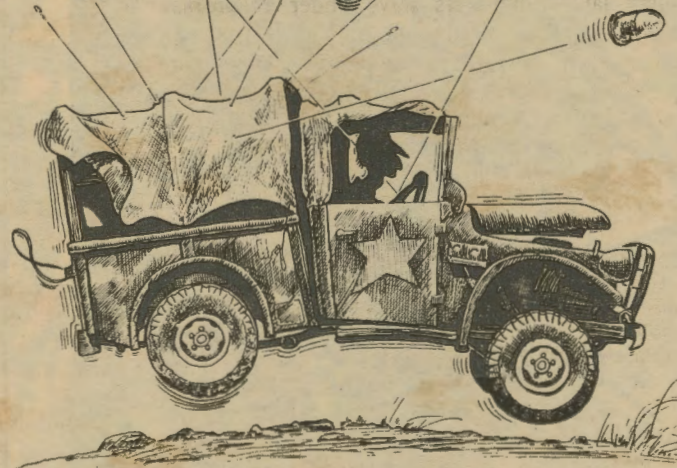
The Vietnamese villager still tends to feel that the family is more important than the individual, to respect learning and to believe that man should live in harmony with his surroundings. Therefore, the peasant takes the "dao" or way of Confucius, a harmonious path between all extremes of conduct.

Confucianism beliefs also contribute to the politeness of the Vietnamese.

The Confucian doctrine which commands children to respect their father and mother and honor their memory, provides strength, stability and continuity to the large family group. It is a powerful guardian of morality because of the fear of dishonoring the memory of ancestors.

Confucianists commemorate the anniversary of Confucius' birth on the 28th day of the ninth lunar month. The center of this birthday celebration is a temple (Temple of Souvenirs) dedicated to him in Saigon's Botanical Gardens.

chambered rounds
&
bouncing trucks



don't mix!



A Vietnamese translator helps prepare a loudspeaker for a naval psyops mission (USN PHOTO)



A Marine lance corporal and his young Vietnamese friend. (USMC PHOTO)

'...a unified command...'

MACV celebr



Nine years ago on February 8, 1962, the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam was activated. Since that time this command has coordinated all joint U.S. military activities in the Republic of Vietnam and conducted thirteen campaigns against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces which seek to deny the Republic of Vietnam its right of self determination. Because of the courage, perseverance and self-sacrifice of millions of American service men and women who have served with MACV over the past nine years, every enemy design to overpower and destroy this young republic has been thwarted.

The year 1970 has witnessed the fulfillment of many military assistance aims and objectives. A number of the important goals of Vietnamization, as demonstrated by the outstanding performance of Vietnamese air, ground and naval forces, have been reached far ahead of schedule. The Pacification program has also met with significant success and we can look forward to assisting the Republic of Vietnam in its new program of Community Defense and Local Development to extend security to all citizens. The hard work and dedication of the many U.S. soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen who have served their country and the cause of peace here in Vietnam have made these successes possible.

It is with great pleasure that I commend all MACV personnel, past and present, for a job well done.

Creighton W. Abrams

CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Commanding

The United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) is subordinate to the Pacific Command headquarters in Saigon, and is part of the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam. Its components from the United States Marine Corps and Coast Guard. MACV conducts its assistance mission in the Republic of Vietnam. The war. MACV forces must conduct combat on the ground and in the air of Vietnam, but it is also responsible for providing assistance to the government of Vietnam in maintaining a free society and itself against its communist enemies.

All United States military personnel have the responsibility to plan and execute operations and to conduct operations and rural operations. MACV presently has under its command 330,000 United States service personnel performing these tasks.

The United States Army is the largest single element of the MACV, with more than 240,000 personnel. It conducts the land operations of the Republic of Vietnam. The U.S. Seventh Fleet, USARV conducts operations and works closely with the U.S. Army.

Naval forces engaged in operations either the U.S. Navy (NAVFORV), directly under the U.S. Seventh Fleet, or the U.S. Naval Forces, coastal operations, and patrolling operations, and activity, while the U.S. land combat operations.

enemy's lines of communication, assembly areas and supply lines. An extensive resupply capability has also assisted in providing a means of refugees and combat operations.

The Marine air-ground force in Vietnam is the III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF), consisting of the Marine Aircraft Wing, and supporting elements.

III MAF was activated in 1965, less than two months after the Expeditionary Force, U.S. ground combat unit.

Command
command
mand. With
ls all of the
n and draws
, Air Force,
these forces,
ion to the
two kinds of
e enemy in
torial waters
to MACV's
onstitutional
uilding and
f defending

have a dual
ute combat
upport civil
programs.
l more than
accomplish

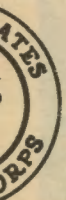
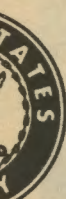
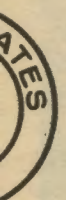
(USARV) is
joint forces
organized to
gment those
ed Forces.
ughout the
Vietnamese

a belong to
s Vietnam
f MACV, or
V has the
t with RVN
waterway
aval Support
et supports
e strikes the

ttacking his
also provides
use by the
ments. This
development
id relocation
resettlement

Republic of
s Force (III
Division, 1st
c Command

g on May 5,
9th Marine
as the first
war.



Air Force security police squadrons both protect installations and train their Vietnamese counterparts. (USAF PHOTO)



es anniversary

With the redeployment of the 3rd Marine Division to Okinawa in late 1969 Marine strength in I Military Region fell below that of the Army. Consequently, the U.S. Army's XXIV Corps and III MAF reversed roles, with XXIV Corps assuming operational control of U.S. forces in the region.

Under the command of Lieutenant General Keith B. McCutcheon, III MAF continues to conduct combat operations in eastern Quang Nam province, denying the enemy access to the DaNang vital area.

7th Air Force, Headquartered in Saigon, carries on a wide variety of activities which include aerial observation, photo reconnaissance, air rescue, cargo and passenger airlift, direct air support of ground troops, tactical air strikes, psychological operations, air evacuation, strategic bomber attacks, civic action, air liaison with ground forces and Republic of Vietnam Air Force (VNAF) guidance.

The mission of 7th AF is threefold: to assist, train and support the VNAF to support Allied forces and to conduct combat air operations in Southeast Asia.

The primary efforts of the 7th AF are directed toward the improvement and modernization of the VNAF but it also controls, coordinates and conducts offensive, defensive, logistical and special air operations to support Allied forces in Southeast Asia.

The Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS) element of the United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, is an integral part of the total American effort to assist the Government of Vietnam in resisting and ending communist aggression and providing a better life for its people.

CORDS advises and supports the GVN on pacification programs that span the broad spectrum from establishing security to initiating modest economic development projects.

Included in the U.S. effort to defeat the enemy is the task of assisting the government of Vietnam in rebuilding and revitalizing its armed forces.

This has been done largely through the assignment of U.S. servicemen in the capacity of advisory duties, and there are more than 11,000 personnel assigned to that type of job at present. Initially, their primary task was the training of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF), but this emphasis has shifted to supplying and supporting the trained active duty forces with materials and fire support. Advisors are also able to devote a considerable amount of their attention to the paramilitary forces such as the Popular Forces (PF) and Regional Forces (RF). Those forces provide a large portion of the territorial security for the pacification program.



Local workers at a CORDS IIMR project, a drainage system for the village of Hai Trieu. (CORDS PHOTO)



On patrol in I MR, with a trooper from the 101st Airborne Division. (USA PHOTO)



A Vietnamese nurse helps a young girl with her studies in one of the childrens' wards.

PHOTOS BY
MR. TRAN HUU CO

STORY BY
MR. R. A. VIRDEN

Saving the children

JUSPAO — On a wall of a small convalescent home here in Qui Nhon a plaque bears the words: "The whole world is one and we are in it as brothers."

The phrase is no mere slogan for the Vietnamese children who live there, nor for the nurses from Britain, New Zealand and Vietnam who work with them.

Operated by the "Save the Children Fund," an international voluntary charitable organization, the center serves as a "halfway house," providing intermediate care for children not yet sufficiently recovered from injuries or ailments to return to home or orphanage.

Usually, about 75 or 80 children live here. They come to the center after medical treatment at local hospitals and clinics, which include the Binh Dinh province hospital, where a New Zealand medical team operates, an American military hospital, and the nearby Canadian Rehabilitation Center, where patients are fitted with artificial limbs.

The center offers children the opportunity to recuperate in pleasant surroundings near the hills on the outskirts of town. Three nurses from Britain and New Zealand and 25 Vietnamese nurses and nurses aids help with their care.

American servicemen from nearby units have also helped by providing food and toys, constructing play areas, and by spending their spare time with the children at the center or on excursions to a nearby beach.

The chief nurse is Miss Anne Webster, who came here from Britain earlier this year. She says that for many of the younger children the basic problem is undernourishment. "We see great change in them just with regular food and some milk," she notes.

"It is the children who suffer most in this war," Miss Webster adds, "but I'm very pleased I came here and found that things are not so bad as I expected. It's very encouraging that such a lot is being done."

While at the center the children receive regular medical attention by doctors from area hospitals. Each child stays about four months on the average; those with artificial limbs return when their growth requires a refitting.

In addition to this center, the "Save the Children Fund" sponsors two other British nurses in Qui Nhon who help provide public health care for children through clinics at orphanages and refugee camps.

The "Save the Children Fund" is under the patronage of Britain's Queen Elizabeth. It sponsors programs in 28 countries, emphasizing, as in Vietnam, child health care and training of local workers in this responsibility.

More than 50 private organizations are providing social and humanitarian aid in Vietnam in addition to the aid sent by some 46 governments over the years.



Miss Anne Webster, chief nurse at the center, devotes her attention to a four-year-old Vietnamese polio victim.

an international effort in Qui Nhon

Civil Affairs

11th on scouting trek

11TH ARMD. CAV. -- The long column of two-and-a-half ton trucks rolled slowly along the gravel road. As they came to a stop, the troops quickly piled off the back end and scampered into the large clearing just beyond a row of tall, scattered teak trees. After a few commands, the crowd moved into several small formations with a single leader in front of each group. The troops stood rigidly, their dull green uniforms blending into the scenery.

Another command came and instantly the groups scattered, talking and laughing loudly as they grabbed equipment and ran to the perimeter of the clearing. Minutes later pup tents arose in several small groups under the trees.

The troops were not members of an invasion landing party. They were boy scouts and girl scouts from Saigon arriving in the country for a picnic.

The scouts are between the ages of six and eleven, and are--for the most part--dependents of the officers and men of the ARVN Armor Command.

With the assistance of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's civil affairs office, outings are held every Sunday. The scouts are transported in military vehicles to sites near Di An, most recently to the ARVN Airborne Training Center near Lai Thieu.

Chow was provided by the Regiment. The menu

included a heaping portion of potato salad, juicy hot dogs, and a large orange. The hot dogs seemed to be a big favorite, and second helpings were frequent. A slight problem concerning the use of ketchup and mustard was quickly solved by an ARVN interpreter.

In the afternoon each individual troop conducted several games, sing-alongs, and even short sessions of drill and ceremony. Supervising the group were teenage eagle scouts, two den mothers, and members of a MACV civil action team.

Battalion donates to cancer victim

USASC -- Serving in Vietnam can be one of the loneliest jobs in the world, but a battalion at Long Binh has forgotten its loneliness and has "had a heart for Christine," a 12-year-old cancer victim from Pennsylvania.

The battalion is the 185th Maintenance Battalion, 29th General Support Group. The officers and men of the 185th have contributed \$1,000 to the "Have a Heart for Christine Campaign" being conducted by the people of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for Christine Buchanan. Christine has had her right arm and shoulder amputated and tumors removed from her left lung because of cancer.

The 185th learned of Christine through Staff Sergeant Paul Adams, a U.S. Army recruiter in Johnstown, formerly with the 185th in Vietnam. According to Command Sergeant Major Joseph P. Stetz, word was sent out to "our five companies informing them of Christine's plight. We asked for strictly voluntary contributions of one dollar. In four days we had \$1,000."

Although the ten \$100 money orders sent to Christine will help pay for artificial limbs and rehabilitation and will help ease the family's burden of medical costs, rehabilitation takes more than just money--it takes courage. And courage is something Christine has.

According to a letter recently received by the 185th from Christine's father, James J. Buchanan, she is doing fine and is back in school. "You have boosted her morale to a point where she will never ever feel unwanted or forgotten," the letter stated.

One of the problems being encountered by Christine is learning to write with her left

hand. She has suggested a way of solving that problem faster--by writing to the men of the 185th.

The 185th has given its heart and a little more to Christine to help send that courageous young lady back into the "real world."

Message is a cool medium

101ST ABN DIV -- Five musicians of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) Band recently offered a message in music to 50-75,000 Vietnamese in a televised presentation arranged through the 29th Civil Affairs Office of the Civilian Operations in Rural Districts (CORDS) program in Hue.

The 30-minute program of pop, rock and country-western selections was video taped by Vietnamese TV for showing in ten districts around Hue.

The combo was comprised of MSgt. Landon Hopkins, sax; Sp4 Charles Walker, bass; Sp4 Michael Horsfall, drums; Sp4 Larry Conner, guitar and Sp4 Dan Nechuatal on trumpet.

'...to create more interchange'

Linguistic studies

II CORPS -- Soldiers of the 23rd ARVN Division and Vietnamese high school students are getting the chance to learn English, courtesy of the unit's American advisors.

Two-hour classes, ranging from primary and intermediate to advanced English, are held each week at division headquarters at Ban Me Thuot. The courses are evenly divided among 60 ARVN officers and enlisted men and taught by officers from MACV Advisory Team 33. Across town, two captains from the team's G-3 advisory section spend Wednesday afternoons teaching conversation to 120 teenagers at the division's Lam Son dependent school.

"Language is the key to understanding, it is said, and that is why the courses were begun this fall," explained Captain Ronald A. Housel, G-5 advisor. "A former division senior advisor (Colonel Paul Braim) started the classes to create more interchange with our military counterparts. The Vietnamese G-5 later requested two instructors for their high school so that the students could hear the language as spoken by native Americans," he said.

"Basically, we teach conversational English and correct pronunciation, as well as a little grammar," Housel added. "We use textbooks obtained from the U.S. Information Agency in Saigon. The classes were divided on the basis of tests given to the applicants. Those who complete the course can attend the next higher grade when the new series starts next year."

Housel, an English major at Cornell University, is coordinator of the program.

Learning aids such as a cassette recorder, a globe, a dictionary and pictorial magazines are also used in classwork, reported Chaplain (Major) Paul B. Cassibry, who teaches the advanced course. "I also have them read short stories from *The Reader's Digest* so they can see how the language actually flows."

"Since our arrival, English has taken the place of French as the second language over here," the chaplain continued. "Vietnamese officers, especially, find it very necessary to become proficient in English. Each officer selected for training in the United States must first attend an extensive language course," he said, "But, our classes aren't that thorough. We emphasize the

vocabulary they would need to understand our briefings and converse with their counterparts."

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese have reciprocated in kind by holding weekly Vietnamese lessons for Team 33 personnel.

At Lam Son High School, the Americans act as assistants to the Vietnamese instructor. "Sergeant Tuyen, their regular teacher, covers grammar in Vietnamese while we converse with them in English," said Captain Nicholas R. Friedman, one of the two American tutors. "My wife, who's a teacher back in the States, also helps by sending textbooks."

"Sergeant Tuyen does an excellent job," Friedman commented. "He speaks English with only a trace of an accent. These students know the basics of English grammar better than the average American. Having a teacher like Sgt. Tuyen, plus our help in pronunciation, puts these classes well ahead of others in their age group."

Like the other American teachers, Friedman finds it rewarding to open up a new language and culture to the Vietnamese. "We have as much spare time as anyone over here, and this is one way we can spend it in helping the people and creating good feeling toward us," he concluded. "I hope that when these people look back on our presence here, they will remember us as teachers and friends."



OPEN WIDE -- Dr. (Captain) Joseph Valenti checks the teeth of a young orphan while participating in a recent DENTCAP. (USA PHOTO By Sp5 A. McCullough)

Entertainment



VIEW FROM THE GREEN

By Sp5 Larry Green

A few weeks ago Maryland's basketball team used ball control tactics to beat South Carolina 31-30. The Terps had previously this season lost to S.C. 96-70.

The packed crowd at Cole Field House was obviously elated with the victory. However, the game also appeared on television and the TV station and newspapers were flooded with protests. The neutral TV viewers were expecting the same bland entertainment that the boob tube offers in abundance. They were not prepared to suffer through a game in which there was no action.

On their level of thinking-the entertainment level- the game had no meaning. It was inscrutable; the expected did not happen; it had no entertainment value. Hence, they didn't like it.

H.L. Mencken once remarked that, "No one ever went broke underestimating the intelligence of the American public." A rather cynical comment but one that most TV producers would subscribe to.

If by some telepathic magic the game could have been viewed ahead of time by the TV station they would not have televised it. Why? Because such a game can't be enjoyed on a superficial level, it involves strategy, complexity and understanding. The game contained interrelationships that require involvement from the viewer. The normal TV fare creates passive viewers. The media's message might be summed up as, "Let me entertain you." The most successful programs are those that can be enjoyed in a mindless stupor. Therefore, the Maryland game was not good entertainment.

It defies the imagination to conceive of how a game that is tied 23-23 at the end of the regulation period and ends 31-30 can be considered dull. The viewers can't fault the strategy. Maryland won after losing by 26 points earlier in the season. Good basketball and good entertainment are not necessarily compatible. But would it be more entertaining to see South Carolina win by 20 points?

A coach is paid to win and one is victorious by exploiting opponent weaknesses and capitalizing on one's own strengths. The Gamecocks are vulnerable to stall tactics. They were upset in the Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament last season by North Carolina State which used a similar strategy. They knew what to expect this year yet they haven't been able to adjust.

Mistakes under pressure have cost South Carolina dearly. Maryland scored six points in the last 16 seconds of overtime. In fact it was the Gamecock's failure to execute fundamental plays that spelled defeat. They fouled up in-bounds pass plays and didn't block out their opponents on rebound plays.

Ironically, the Gamecocks were undefeated in conference play last year yet lost to North Carolina State in the playoff tournament. This year already they have three losses in conference play and look to the ACC tournament for salvation. It will be interesting to see whether they make the necessary adjustments for this year's tourney.

HERE IN VIETNAM



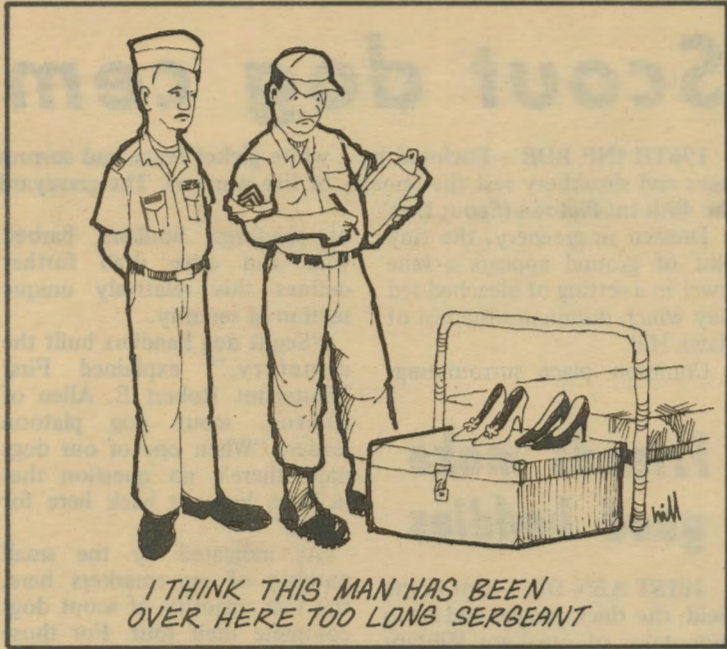
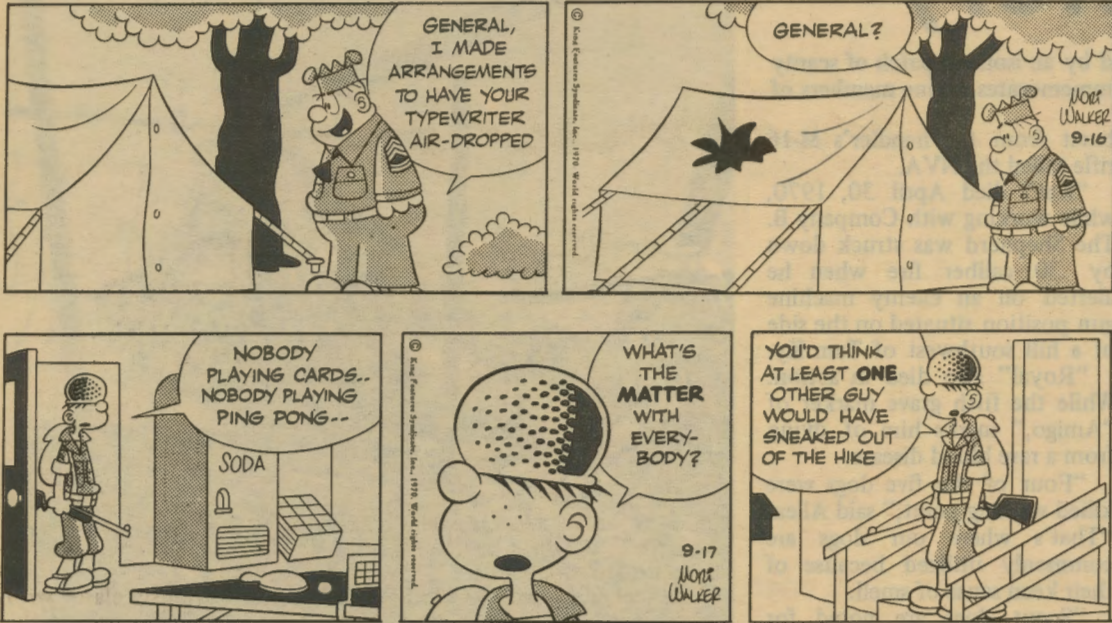
MISS BLACK AMERICA

BUNKER BUNNY SEZ,

"Hey man let's stop driving around like a bunch of savages. Too many accidents of late have caused foolish and preventable deaths and injuries. Remember that DEROS isn't that far away, so maintain your cool and you'll return to your own little savage."

Beetle Bailey

By Mort Walker



Blondie

By Chic Young



... every night at the movies

COURTESY A & AF MOTION PICTURE SERVICE (PACIFIC)

FEBRUARY 14-20	SUN (14)	MON (15)	TUES (16)	WED (17)	THURS (18)	FRI (19)	SAT (20)
TAN SON NHUT No1	The Adventurers		The Boys In The Band	The Chairman	Tell Me That You Love Me Junie Moon		Hail Hero
MACV ANNEX	West Side Story		Tarzan's Jungle Rebellion	The Adventurers		The Boys In The Band	The Chairman
MACV COMPOUND	My Lover, My Son	The Bridge At Remagen	West Side Story		Tarzan's Jungle Rebellion	The Adventurers	
TAN SON NHUT No2	WUSA		My Lover, My Son	The Bridge At Remagen	West Side Story		Tarzan's Jungle Rebellion
BIEN HOA AB	The Best House In London		Johnny Cash	WUSA		My Lover, My Son	The Bridge At Remagen
DA NANG AB No1	W.D. The Love Bug		Land Raiders	Butch Cassidy And The Sundance Kid		Watermelon Man	Then Came Bronson
DA NANG AB No2	The Honeymoon Killers	My Sweet Charlie	W.D. The Love Bug		Land Raiders	Butch Cassidy And The Sundance Kid	
FREEDOM HILL	Cotton Comes To Harlem		The Honeymoon Killers	My Sweet Charlie	W.D. The Love Bug		Land Raiders
PHU CAT	Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice		Where It's At	Heaven With A Gun	Ben-Hur		The Bushbaby
TUY HOA AB	Too Late The Hero		The Fox	The First Time	The Moonshine War		Let It Be
CAM RANH BAY	Hello, Dolly		Death Of A Gunfighter	The Comic	Z		Dracula Has Risen From The Grave
PHAN RANG	W.D. The Boatniks		Jenny	Skulduggery	Southern Star		The Maltese Bippy
CAN THO	Darling Lili		Halls Of Anger	Guns Of The Magnificent Seven	The Sicilian Clan		A Boy Named Charlie Brown
VUNG TAU	They Call Me Mister Tibbs		The April Fools	A Bullet For Pretty Boy	The Kremlin Letter		Pufnstuf

Scout dog cemetery

196TH INF BDE - Enclosed by a white picket fence and surrounded by an isolated patch of scanty trees and shrubbery rest the remains of five warriors. The graveyard commemorates canine members of the 48th Inf Platoon (Scout Dog).

Dressed in greenery, the tiny plot of ground appears a lone jewel in a setting of bleached-red clay which dominates the rest of Hawk Hill.

Common place surroundings

Friends make good buddies

101ST ABN DIV - Out in the field, the thick jungles and steep mountains of northern Military Region 1, a man's buddy means everything to him.

Specialist 4 Saturnino Miranda of Orocouis, P.R., and Private First Class Neftali Perez of Utuado, P.R., riflemen with Company A, 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry, know the true meaning of "buddies" and the buddy system.

Niranda and Perez both come from small towns in Puerto Rico, not too far away from each other. But they did not know each other until they arrived at Alpha Company about four months ago.

"They came together as friends mainly because of their linguistic and ethnic backgrounds," comments First Lieutenant William Jacobs Jr., North Augusta, S.C., executive officer of Company A. "We work on the buddy system so these two men became buddies in the field."

As buddies, Miranda and Perez complement each other in their daily lives in the field and in the rear.

"I don't really speak English too well," Perez said, "Miranda does. He helps me sometimes to understand, and he is helping me with my English."

"In the field we take care of each other," Miranda said. "That's what buddies are for. We know each other's limits and can compensate for them. Also, because of the language problems involved we can communicate with each other better."

"The buddy system works well," Jacobs said. "It helps the platoon and company leaders in matters of discipline, details, and effective running of the unit in the field. The men know they can depend on each other and we know we can depend on the men. The system helps to build a closer unit, in the field and in the rear."

of sandbags, bunkers, barbed wire and olive drab further defines this relatively unique section of serenity.

"Scout dog handlers built the cemetery," explained First Lieutenant Robert E. Allen of Boston, scout dog platoon leader. "When one of our dogs dies, there's no question that he'll be brought back here for burial."

As indicated by the small number of gravemarkers here, the vast majority of scout dogs complete their tour. For those that don't, a war story usually lives with each epitaph though the inscription only lists the German Shepherd's name and serial number.

"Rex" died March 6, 1970, while working with Company A, 3rd Bn, 21st Infantry. Rex alerted in front of a tunnel in a hilly area west of Tam Ky. After a grenade was tossed in the hole, dog and handler crawled into the tunnel for results. A VC at the base of the tunnel completed his last kill by shooting Rex with his AK-47 rifle.

"Chooch" died April 29, 1970, while working off leash with Company B, 46th Infantry. Chooch attacked an enemy point man just as the enemy and dog handler came face to face in a clearing southwest of Tam Ky. Chooch caught an enemy bullet saving his master's life. A short

burst from the handler's M-16 rifle killed the NVA.

"Kat" died April 30, 1970, while working with Company B. The Shepherd was struck down by .30 caliber fire when he alerted on an enemy machine gun position situated on the side of a hill southwest of Tam Ky.

"Royal" also died in action. While the fifth grave marker of "Amigo," marks him of dying from a rare blood disease.

"Four of the five dogs were killed walking point," said Allen. "That's where our dogs are commonly utilized because of their keen sense of smell."

"Scout dogs are noted for their ability to detect the enemy by way of an airborne scent. Then they give a silent warning."

Allen explained that the silent warning from dog to handler may vary with each team. A sudden poise or show of tension by the animal often represents an alert.

Months of daily companionship develop a bond between man and dog. The bond grows understandably closer when they experience combat situations together.

This interdependence may account for some of the pride represented in the sign which is posted not far from the cemetery at the entrance to 48th Scout Dogs. It reads, "Hell on Paws."

Copters go to VNAF squadron

1ST AVN BDE - For the second time in recent months the 145th Combat Aviation Battalion has transferred the aviation assets of one of its helicopter companies to a newly formed Vietnamese Air Force Squadron.

A ceremony recently signaled the activation of the 221st Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF) squadron and the transfer of 31 UH-1 (Huey) helicopters, maintenance facilities and support resources from the U.S. 68th Assault Helicopter Company.

Symbolizing the transfer of assets, Colonel Albert J. Fern Jr., 12th Combat Aviation Group commander, removed the

68th's guidon from its staff and passed the naked pole to Colonel Huynh Ba Tinh, commander of the VNAF 3d Air Division. Tinh affixed the guidon of the 221st Squadron to the staff and presented it to the new squadron commander.

A small contingent of the former 68th, which had been commanded by Major Bobby G. Pedigo, will remain with the 221st in an advisory capacity, assisting in ground school instruction, pilot orientation and maintenance assistance.

Bamboo bird

101ST ABN DIV - Sergeant Steve Clemons of Chattanooga, Tenn., Company D, 3rd Bn, 506th Inf, recently found what looked like a downed helicopter near Fire Base Brick, about 15 miles south-southeast of Hue. It was a helicopter, but made out of bamboo.

Clemons was on a patrol in the thick jungle near the fire base when the discovery was made. "At first I thought a LOH (Light Observation Helicopter) had crashed. When we moved closer, I could see that it was made out of bamboo," said Clemons.

"The helicopter was about the size of a LOH, but was shaped like a 'Cobra' gunship," said Captain George Worthy of



A CH-47 helicopter of the 101st Aviation Battalion appears well protected by the barbed wire barrier and the door gunner while awaiting a mission in northern MR I. (USA PHOTO)

Easter bunker

12TH INF - Elements of the 2nd Bde, 25th Div's 2nd Bn, recently uncovered one of the largest bunker complexes that has ever been found in this area in over two years.

The complex, containing over 120 bunkers, was the home and district headquarters for about 400 of the enemy. It was while on a search and clear mission that the men of Bravo Company discovered the complex.

The company began the mission by landing in a commando vault. A commando vault is a landing zone made by dropping a 15,000 pound bomb into the jungle. Dropped via parachute, the bomb has a 15 foot probe extending from the fuse. When the probe hits the ground the bomb detonates. Result? An instant LZ.

Soon after the bomb was dropped, elements of Bravo company and the 65th Combat Engineers Company began arriving.

While the Warriors

concentrated on searching, the engineers did their thing - clearing. Equipped with chain saws and axes, they cleared the debris from around the commando vault.

As troops of Bravo company found the bunkers, the "pick and shovel people" would move in with demolitions and destroy them.

Before long, the seemingly routine mission turned into something more like an Easter egg hunt.

Splitting up into squads, the company searched all likely spots for hidden caches. Results showed that the "little red bunny rabbit" had been there.

A final inventory listed a very odd assortment of items: six communist flags, a brand new portable typewriter, a sewing machine, three transistor radios, a Sony tape recorder, a small assortment of semi-automatic rifles and 18 M-16 ammo cans filled with assorted items.

Large bundles of men's, women's, and children's clothing gave strong indications that whole families had set up residence in the complex.

While Bravo company searched diligently for caches and bunkers, Warriors of Alfa and Delta companies made repeated contacts with the enemy on the outskirts of the complex. The result was five enemy killed and one captured.

The operation is not over for the Warriors. As Private First Class Thean Willis of Baltimore, Md., said, "When we first found the bunkers we didn't realize it was so large. We later found maps showing its actual size. It'll take weeks to check out the whole area."

From: Mail The Observer Home Stamp

12 cent First Class
20 cents Air Mail

To:

*does not meet requirements for free mail