

US Once Protected NVA's Family

CHU LAI (USA)—The strange odyssey of a North Vietnamese private and the saga of the Army's newly-reactivated Americal Division crossed paths abruptly in the hills southwest of the Que Son Valley.

When the men of the Americal's Company A, 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry found Private First Class Kham hidden in a bunker during Operation Wallowa, they provided the final link in an unusual chain of circumstances that began over 25 years ago in the South Pacific and ended in a small interrogation room in Chu Lai.

When the newly organized Americal Division completed its 50-day voyage from New York and landed at Noumea on the island of New Caledonia in 1942, the parents of Kham—both native Vietnamese—were tending their small vegetable farm on the island just as they had done for the past ten years.

Having been sent to defend New Caledonia against a threatened Japanese invasion, the troops of the Americal Division underwent rigorous training on the island before launching offensive operations throughout the South Pacific.

The division spent seven months on New Caledonia, and as the tide shifted toward the allies in World War II, the parents of Kham and other islanders were spared the agonies of war.

Its mission completed, the division returned home in 1945 and shortly afterwards was inactivated. Life continued at the same traditional, tranquil pace for the islanders of New Caledonia. In 1948, a farmer's wife from Noumea, birthplace of the Americal Division, gave birth to a son named Kham.

Young Kham passed from childhood to adolescence, never leaving his native island. Although his parents were both Vietnamese by birth, he conversed in French, the primary language of New Caledonia, and attended a French-speaking school.

On the sands of Chu Lai, the khaki-clad NVA private fondly

recalled the carefree days of his boyhood, when he would occasionally sneak off from school to spend a day on the sparkling beaches near Noumea.

In 1964, at the age of 15, his life underwent a profound change, as his family—for reasons unknown to him—decided

to leave New Caledonia and return to North Vietnam, after an absence of more than 25 years.

Kham's family settled in the city of Haiphong in September. There he attended school, where he learned the Vietnamese language for the first time, and spent the next year working in

a steel mill. A short time later he was drafted into the North Vietnamese Army.

Following his training, the young infantryman joined his unit and began the long journey south, infiltrating across the Laotian border into South Vietnam in April 1967. That same

month, Task Force Oregon—later the Americal Division—moved north to meet the growing Communist threat in southern I Corps.

In the months that followed, Americal forces conducted extensive search and destroy operations.

(Continued on Back Page)



Vol. 6, No. 30

Saigon, Vietnam

November 29, 1967

Peaches Travels To New US Home

TAN SON NHUT (USA)—Miss Kim Su—better known to patients and staff of the 7th Surgical Hospital at the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's Blackhorse Base Camp as Peaches—is now residing in the United States.

Major John E. Raffety, Commanding Officer of 7th Surgical Hospital, accompanied the baby to Tan Son Nhut Air Field. Twenty-four hours later, his wife picked up Peaches at Travis Air Force Base in California and took her to her new home at the Raffety's.

A 9th Infantry Division ambush patrol found Peaches and brought her into the hospital. The bones in the 11-month old baby's right wrist had been shot out, but her hand was saved by surgery. After that, in the post-operation ward—she flirted with and cried at whomever stopped

by to see her.

Peaches' future was a matter of speculation for a while as Major Raffety wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Saigon to find a way to get her to the States.

The Vietnamese Secretariat of Justice responded by granting Miss Kim Su a Vietnamese passport, and the U.S. Embassy got her a non-immigrant visa for medical care followup.

When the day for the first leg of her trip arrived, she was put into a short arm cast to match the one on her passport picture taken earlier. The 7th Surgical Hospital nurses packed her clothing and Major Raffety carried her in a helicopter to the 3d Field Force Hospital.

There they met Captain Nellie L. Hensley, a nurse who was to escort Peaches across the ocean. They flew to Tan Son Nhut where the baby was sent through immigration and military clearance. There, Sergeant Dwight I. Booth from USARV joined them as assistant in-flight custodian.

Major Raffety will see Peaches again in December when he flies to the states for assignment to Walter Reed Army Hospital. He will begin adoption proceedings at that time.

When Miss Kim Su becomes a military dependent, Major Raffety will begin tendon transfers in an effort to fuse the bones around her wrist.



GAS MASK—A captured Viet Cong gas mask is displayed by a soldier of the 9th Division's 3d Battalion, 60th Infantry. The crudely constructed mask, along with medical supplies and clothing, was discovered in a hidden storage cache during Operation Coronado VII.

(USA PHOTO BY Sp4 Don Cordil)

Five Soldiers Save 3 Viets

NHA TRANG (USA)—Tragedy was averted at I Field Force Vietnam (I FFORCEV) headquarters recently as five quick-thinking soldiers called upon their knowledge of first-aid in order to save the lives of three Vietnamese workmen.

Seven Vietnamese employees of Pacific Architects and Engineers were injured when the boom cable of a crane inadvertently came in contact with high tension wires, releasing the electrical energy through the metal fence post on which they were working.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald E. Ledford, of the 63rd Maintenance Battalion headquarters, was on the scene instantly. Noticing that three of the men had apparently stopped breath-

ing, he began applying artificial resuscitation to one man, and then called to Master Sergeant George C. Blinebury. Sergeant Blinebury, of I FFORCEV, had just arrived on the scene, and he reacted immediately by lifting the second man from a hole and applying resuscitation. He was relieved by Private First Class Jerry J. Nordin, 272nd Military Police, who was on duty at the I FFORCEV compound front gate.

A third Vietnamese was in deep shock and coma, bleeding from the mouth. Staff Sergeant Sidney E. Holland, also of I FFORCEV, arrived on the scene and, after removing the man from the fence, began applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. A fifth man, Specialist

4 Ramon Castro, 864th Engineer Battalion (Construction) headquarters, moved from man to man, assisting wherever and whenever it became necessary.

Goes Airborne The Hard Way

BINH PHUOC (USA)—Second Lieutenant John R. Sweet, an APC (Armored Personnel Carrier) platoon leader with the 60th Infantry, was riding serenely on his track earlier this month when suddenly he went "airborne"—upside down.

It happened this way: While on a road security mission, the platoon's lead APC rum-

(Continued on Back Page)



FORWARD OBSERVER—A trooper of G Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment is aided by an unidentified friend as their convoy moves through Long Binh.

(USA PHOTO BY Sp4 Ray Wolf)

Piaster Control

Why piaster control?

When U.S. servicemen spend their piasters on the Vietnamese economy, the money most often goes for entertainment, patronage of bars and restaurants, purchase of souvenirs, and the use of taxis. Having a great deal of money to spend, they pay much higher prices for the goods and services than would the average Vietnamese.

This places into the hands of a small group of people—the owners of the bars and restaurants, the "Saigon tea" girls and the souvenir shop owners—an unproportionately large amount of money.



This group takes this money and goes to the Vietnamese market place to buy food, clothing and the necessities of life. Because they have more money, they will pay more.

Since the economy of Vietnam is tied to the farmers of the country (over 80 per cent of the population), very few people work to produce the other necessities. This means these items are scarce. The people with more bid up the prices on them. Even the price of rice, the main item of the Vietnamese diet, doubled in 1966. The poor man has had to tighten his belt as prices rose in an inflationary spiral.

To help fill the gap in the quantity of scarce goods, assistance is given to the government of the Republic of Vietnam through such organizations as U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This helps, but the cost of operating these agencies comes from the pockets of U.S. taxpayers, including the man and woman in uniform.

What can be done? Reduce piaster spending to the bare minimum. Pay only for essential goods and services and pay only a fair market price for those received.

You can also help by participating in the Command Savings Program, using military recreational facilities, avoiding the black market and suggesting ways to further reduce personal as well as official piaster spending.

Standby, Reduced Fares Cutback For Holidays

SAIGON (MACV)—A majority of the commercial airline companies will suspend the Military Reservation Fares (two-thirds of regular fare) and cutback the available standby (half-price) fares for servicemen traveling in CONUS, during the Christmas-New Year holidays, MACV officials have learned. The anticipated demand for plane seats was given as the basis for the curtailment.

DOD advised servicemen not to take a chance on being stranded at the airport with standby tickets and published the following schedule during which the Military Reservation Fares will not apply:

0001 Dec 15 through 2400 Dec 16
1200 Dec 17 through 1200 Dec 18
0001 Dec 20 through 1200 Dec 23
1200 Dec 24 through 1200 Dec 25
1200 Dec 29 through 1200 Dec 30
1200 Dec 31 through 2400 Dec 31

Just In Case You Have Not Heard Allowance Increased In GI Bill

Washington

Increased educational assistance is one of the major provisions of the "Veterans" Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967 signed into law by the President.

Allowances for veterans who served after January 31, 1967 have been upped from \$100 to \$130 per month for a single veteran taking full-time courses, to \$155 for veterans with one dependent, to \$175 for veterans with two dependents with an additional \$10 per month for each dependent in excess of two.

Allowances for on-the-job training, farm cooperative training and flight training have also been increased. Under other major provisions of the act:

1—Veterans of the Vietnam era receive compensation for disabilities at full wartime rates.

2—Vietnam era veterans qualify for nonservice connected pensions on the same basis as older veterans.

3—An allowance of \$250 for burial and funeral expenses of deceased individuals who served in Vietnam era became available beginning Oct. 1. (AD)

\$1000 Without Really Trying

SAIGON (MACV)—If you had \$1,000 when you got back to the U.S., what would you do with it?

Make a down payment on a new car? Have a big vacation with your wife? Buy a color television?

You can save that \$1,000 painlessly and easily. Go to your personnel office and make out a U.S. Savings Bond allotment for a \$100 bond each month.

The cost is \$75—hostile fire plus a little of your Federal Income tax exemption.

In 12 months you will have invested \$900 and will have earned more than \$20 in interest. That is not \$1,000? So buy an extra bond some month!

Airlines Give A Discount

WASHINGTON—Wives going to Hawaii to join their Vietnamese assigned husbands on R&R leave may now fly at 25 per cent reduced rates for round-trip tickets on United, Northwest and Pan American airlines.

A valid dependent's ID card plus two copies of DoD Form 1580 are required. The 1580s should be prepared by the husband's unit and forwarded by the service member to his spouse. (AFD)

Personnel Sps Can Make E-5

WASHINGTON—Personnel Specialists (MOS 71H) have been upgraded from the long standing E-4 authorization to E-5. The boost involves battery and company clerks on unit manning documents. The change is outlined in DA Message 830119. (AD)



HOLD IT—"Please, Sergeant Washington, won't you spare my turkey?" Little Nguyen Tre Be, notwithstanding Thanksgiving, pleads for her turkey's life. She won, but SSgt Charlie Washington assured the men of 7th Air Force in Da Nang that they would enjoy turkey for Thanksgiving. (USAF)

Suggestion Programs Geared To Save Lives

Ideas are valuable and in Vietnam there are times when they can be measured in terms of lives saved as well as dollars.

The branches of the U.S. Armed Forces look to all military grades and civilian employees in all fields of endeavor for suggestions that can help do job with greater efficiency or provide savings in manpower as older veterans.

3—An allowance of \$250 for burial and funeral expenses of deceased individuals who served in Vietnam era became available beginning Oct. 1. (AD)

Depending upon the tangible benefits to the service, the suggestion may earn cash awards ranging from \$15 up to \$25,000.

The basic idea behind the various suggestion plans of the services is that no one knows a job as well as the man or woman who does it. The offer of cash is an inducement to the individual to draw on his knowledge, experience and imagination to find better ways to do the job. The prospect of saving the lives of fellow servicemen fighting in Vietnam or providing them with more efficient support operations or better tools to do their jobs is an added inducement.

The need for these is obvious, particularly in Vietnam.

A good suggestion may help accomplish a job faster, better or cheaper; simplify or improve operations, methods and organization; conserve materials and promote health and improve working conditions; reduce the likelihood of accidents; and it may improve morale through better personnel services.

The cost is \$75—hostile fire plus a little of your Federal Income tax exemption.

In 12 months you will have invested \$900 and will have earned more than \$20 in interest.

That is not \$1,000? So buy an extra bond some month!

Penang Offers U.S. Soldiers A Memorable R&R Leave'

SAIGON (MACV)—Some 550 air miles from Saigon, a jewel of an island lies in the Straits of Malacca off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, inviting U.S. servicemen to a memorable R&R leave.

A shopping center 24-hours daily in the lobby of the Hotel International, provides information on tours, restaurants, entertainment and many other things that will make the visit enjoyable.

Shopping for souvenirs or gifts is another of the attractions of Penang, a free port and consequently one of the least expensive areas in the Far East for Armed Forces shoppers. Cameras, jewelry and pewterware are among the top buys.

The annual calendar of events on the island includes many unusual observances and holidays as well as periodic scheduling of horse racing, the "Sport of Kings."

The rate of exchange is \$2.90

Malay for one U.S. dollar. It goes a long way towards making an R&R trip to Penang the choice of those who want the most for their dollar.

The staff of the R&R detachment, which operates a proces-

Blind Singer Aids Government



Travels With Band To Rural Villages

PHAN THIET (I FIELD FORCE)—Nguyen Tu My has never seen a Viet Cong; he is blind. Yet, oddly enough, this young man is responsible for the return of many actual and potential Viet Cong to the national government.

Mr. My has worked as a folk singer for the Vietnamese Information Service (VIS) for the past 12 years. Traveling with 10 fellow artists—six women and four men—Mr. My visits rural villages, where his band sings folk songs and puts on plays.

The songs presented by the band are both traditional Vietnamese folk songs and original folk songs. The songs and plays, written by Mr. My and his wife, portray the modern conflict in Vietnam: the weeping widows and mothers of both the government and the Viet Cong.

They also urge the "wayward children" of Vietnam to return to the parenthood of the national government.

Mr. My began studying music at the age of nine. Today he plays seven different western instruments, including the guitar, accordion and the piano.

The 31-year-old singer firmly believes that wars are better fought, if they must be, with constructive thoughts and actions rather than with bullets.

Long Thanh District Holds First Boy Scout Camporee

LONG THANH (USA)—Vietnamese boys wearing wide-brimmed "Smokey the Bear" hats and brightly colored neckerchiefs anxiously milled about the grassy field.

Depending upon the tangible benefits to the service, the suggestion may earn cash awards ranging from \$15 up to \$25,000.

The basic idea behind the various suggestion plans of the services is that no one knows a job as well as the man or woman who does it. The offer of cash is an inducement to the individual to draw on his knowledge, experience and imagination to find better ways to do the job. The prospect of saving the lives of fellow servicemen fighting in Vietnam or providing them with more efficient support operations or better tools to do their jobs is an added inducement.

The need for these is obvious, particularly in Vietnam.

A good suggestion may help accomplish a job faster, better or cheaper; simplify or improve operations, methods and organization; conserve materials and promote health and improve working conditions; reduce the likelihood of accidents; and it may improve morale through better personnel services.

The cost is \$75—hostile fire plus a little of your Federal Income tax exemption.

In 12 months you will have invested \$900 and will have earned more than \$20 in interest.

That is not \$1,000? So buy an extra bond some month!

US, Vietnam Cut Expenses With Fuel Bank

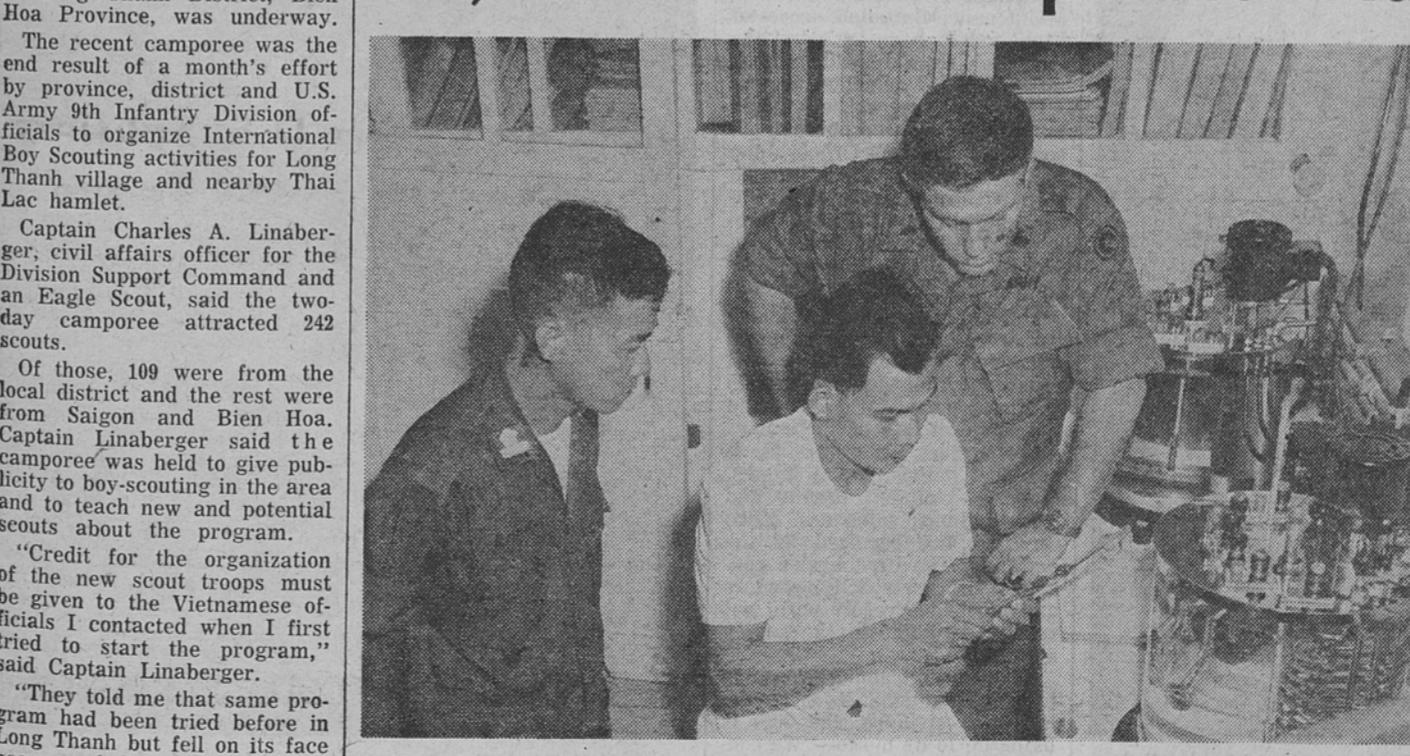
GO VAP (USA)—U.S. Army units in Vietnam are getting diesel fuel and gasoline more rapidly and cheaply than before through a combined Vietnamese-American depot known as a fuel bank.

The bank is operated by the Vietnamese Army's 30th Petroleum Base Depot and its only customer is the U.S. 64th Quartermaster Battalion, 1st Logistical Command. The 64th supplies petroleum products to U.S. units throughout III and IV Corps areas.

This system was established in July 1966 in an effort to reduce truck traffic in the city of Saigon. It has succeeded in eliminating an average of 70 large tankers a day from the streets of Saigon.

The depot—which has been cited for its performance on numerous occasions by higher headquarters—is the Vietnamese Army's largest petroleum facility.

It ships its products to Vietnamese units spread from Phu Quoc Island, near the Cambodian coast, to Quang Tri City, just south of the demilitarized zone.



Maj. Gia Nogc and 1st Lt. Dean Barger watch technician check samples. (USA PHOTO)

Warning: Do Not Take Internally: May Be Fatal
QUANG TRI (USMC)—Marines in "E" Company, 2nd Battalion of the First Marine Regiment, have added a personal touch to their M-16 rifles and M-79 grenade launchers. They have tagged nicknames and mottoes to them, and in doing so have solved the problem of look-alike weapons.

Some of the imaginative names are: "The Eliminator," "The Convincer," "American Power," and "The Real One."

One Marine, who thinks his weapon is the right "medicine" for the Vietnamese climate, has labeled his M-16 stock to read: "Warning—this medication may be fatal if taken internally."

Aircraft Play Psywar Roll In Pleiku

PLEIKU (USA)—In 1966, the Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program was certainly one of the most effective instruments used toward winning the war in Vietnam.

Captain Ellie B. Underwood Jr., a psychological warfare officer, made this observation at Pleiku Air Base recently. His statement concerns the effectiveness of psychological warfare activities conducted by "B" Flight, 9th Air Commando Squadron (ACS) at Pleiku.

In the psywar role, aircraft of the 9th ACS carry loads of three to five million leaflets. They also use loudspeakers to broadcast tape recorded messages.

The captain said that during Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, "B" Flight dropped a record number of leaflets.

"It is traditional among Vietnamese to go home at this time of year and so they are most subject at this time to appeals to their home-loving instinct," Captain Underwood said. "So we dropped leaflets which cater to those appeals. The response was overwhelming; a large number of returnees came into their villages."

Except for the usual amount of joking, interservice rivalry is practically non-existent.

Forces Team-Up In Delta

ABOARD THE USS COLLECTION (USA)—"You're looking for the crew's compartment? Take the starboard ladder below, go aft to water-tight door number 143, past frame 69 and that'll be the crew's compartment. Toss your dirty bag on any empty rack. Take the port ladder topside, come forward until you see the Charlie Noble and report to the galley for a cup of Joe. All you aliens will register there until you get your bearing and your CO talks to you. Welcome aboard, ground pounders!"

Although this WWII monologue is not the case anymore, the Navy is greeting Army infantrymen who come aboard barracks ships of the joint-service Mobile Riverine Force operating in the Mekong Delta.

"When we first came aboard we were baffled by all the Navy jargon," remembered one 9th Infantry Division soldier. "Now that we've been here awhile, we get along real well with the Navy people, and we can even understand what they're talking about—part of the time."

The division has assigned its 2d Brigade to the joint Army-Navy strike force which roots out Viet Cong in the watery delta region of South Vietnam. This is believed to be the first U.S. operation of its kind since the Civil War.

Living aboard ship for the first time, most of the soldiers involved find it a very pleasant experience. They all agree that the food seems to be a little better on ship than in the field.

"The best thing of all in my estimation," said one Army specialist, "is the ship's air conditioning. After two or three days of sloshing around in the boondocks, it's really great to have a nice cool sleeping area to come back to."

Except for the usual amount of joking, interservice rivalry is practically non-existent.

Sgt Adopts Son During VN Tour

QUI NHON (USA) — Very few military men in Vietnam have their dependents with them—but Sergeant First Class Joseph Guarine of the 1st Logistical Command has his two-year-old son here.

VC Attempt To Destroy Two Hamlets

DA NANG (USMC) — Using scrap lumber, donated cement and strong determination, the people of Cao Dia and Hon Long hamlets are building and rebuilding what one day will be their homes.

But for these Vietnamese of Quang Nam province, Viet Cong terrorism, sudden death and crippled children have become the price they must pay for their determination.

Since the villagers have committed themselves to live in freedom, the VC have decided to destroy what they cannot control. Several communist attempts have been made to stop the construction work being done with the help of two mobile construction battalions and Marines of the 7th Motor Transport Battalion.

Several VC booby traps have been hidden in the hamlets. Some of them have been found and destroyed by Marine engineers. Still, others were accidentally tripped—one by a seven-year-old Vietnamese boy who died after being rushed to a nearby U.S. Navy hospital.

Terrorists have attacked the villages. One attack lasted three hours, destroyed nine homes and wounded four civilians, one critically.

"Little Joe," as he is affectionately known by members of the unit was the nickname given to the sergeant's officially adopted Vietnamese son. The boy's legal name is now Joseph Man Tran Guarine, Jr.

In order to complete the adoption procedure, Sergeant Guarine endured a year of paperwork, travel and waiting. He had to convince both the Vietnamese and U.S. governments to permit him to adopt the youngster.

The red tape also required three trips to Saigon and a 30-day reenlistment leave spent in the United States between government offices in Washington and Maryland.

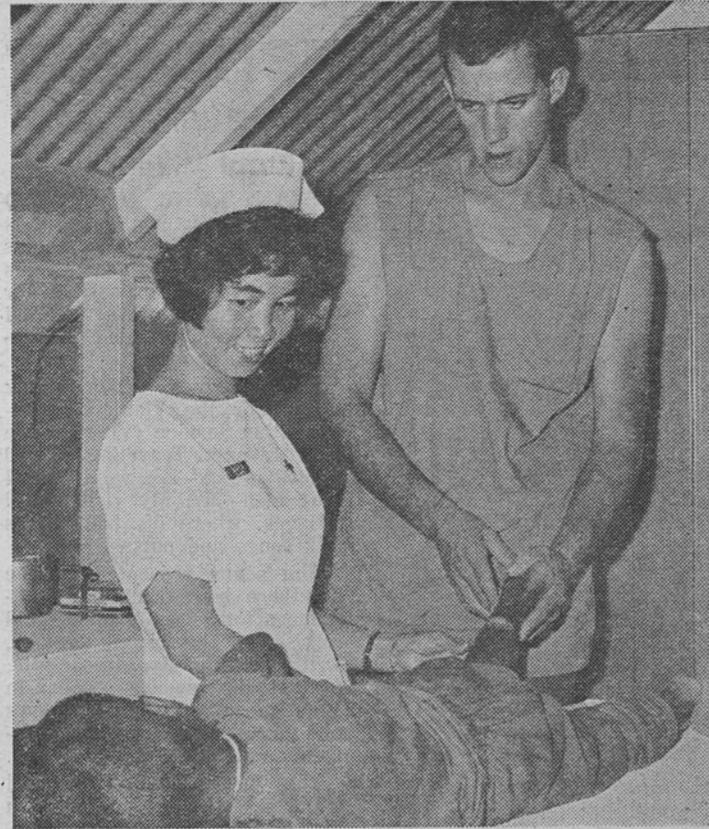
In addition to his regular duties as an operations sergeant and getting the legal matters straightened out for the adoption, the sergeant also found time to aid three local orphanages and teach English to a class of Buddhist monks. It was at one of these orphanages that he found Little Joe.

"When I first saw him," said the sergeant, "he was suffering from malnutrition and was very small for his age."

After the adoption became final, Little Joe was admitted to a U.S. Army hospital for treatment.

"Before he went to the hospital, he had never uttered a sound, smiled or walked. Now he is really sounding off!" said the sergeant with a grin.

For Sergeant Joe Guarine, the next objective is Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base and his flight home this month. He smiles proudly and recites his unique travel orders, "Concurrent travel authorized for Sergeant First Class Joseph Guarine and SON."



Nguyen Thi Khang helps a corpsman treat a sick boy.
(USMC PHOTO BY SSgt. D. S. Hood)

ARVN Div. Completes 8-Week Combat Course

PHUOC VINH (USA) — Elements of the 18th ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) Division recently completed an eight-week Combat Readiness Course given by the U.S. 1st Infantry Division.

The course was divided into three phases: Leader Training, Operational Training and Staff Training.

Under the first phase of training, the goal was to improve all aspects of squad, platoon and company operations. For the operations portion, maximum practical work, through actual combat operations, was achieved with each squad con-

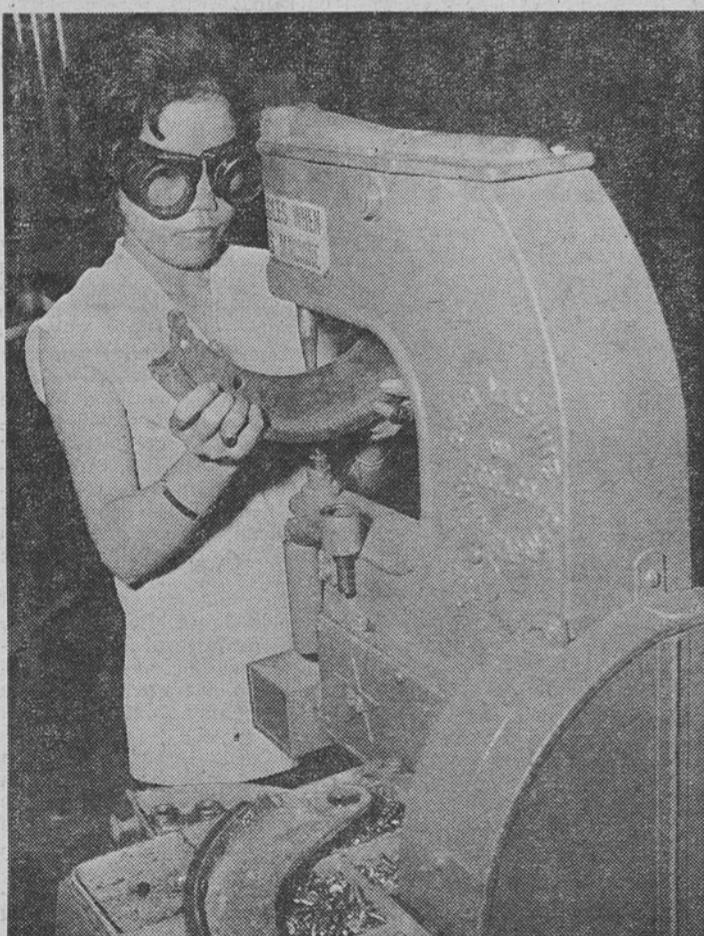
ducting a two-day search and destroy operation plus setting up a night defensive position.

Training for the staff was done through a planned two-day command post exercise. It required battalion staff officers to process intelligence and prepare tactical plans as well as other information.

At the conclusion of the program, a three-day Combat Evaluation Exercise was conducted to test the unit's level of combat proficiency. After the umpires graded the exercise, the ARVN battalion was evaluated as "Combat Ready," and is now searching for Charlie.

She still has not heard from her daughter—but is hoping someday to find out that she is safe and well.

US Unit Trains Vietnamese For Skilled Jobs



Vietnamese employee, Miss Le Thi Lan, rivets brake lining.



Mrs. Tran Thu Thuy disassembles a fuel pump.

SAIGON (USA) — Skillfully operating a machine rather than sweeping office floors adds piasters to a Vietnamese laborer's paycheck—and pride to his bearing. It also adds to his country's skilled labor force.

In the service branch of Saigon Support Command's 79th Maintenance Battalion, scores of Vietnamese have made the transition from unskilled labor to semi-skilled or skilled work.

"Most of our workers begin as laborers or warehousemen,"

said Chief Warrant Officer John W. Dimmitz, services branch chief. "Through on-the-job training and our cross-training program they learn valuable skills. More than 75 per cent are now semi-skilled or skilled laborers."

The battalion has 81 military personnel and 112 Vietnamese employees who provide general repair maintenance support to U.S. and Free World Forces in the southern half of Vietnam.

Carburetors, generators, starters, fuel pumps, brake linings, footgear, clothing, canvas and leather items, safes and office furniture are repaired by the battalion. The branch also contracts for repair of typewriters and fabricates repair parts not readily available in the supply system.

Through its training programs to raise the skill level among the local civilians, the 79th is living up to its motto—"We continue to improve."

VN Nurse Endures 2nd War

DA NANG (USMC) — Nguyen Thi Khang is a Vietnamese woman who knows what this war is all about.

While today she is head nurse at the U.S. Marine-supported children's hospital at Hoa Khanh, about eight miles northwest of Da Nang, she was a teen-age graduate of nurse training in Hanoi in 1951 and looking forward to a nursing career.

Then the communists came to her hometown. They killed her father, drove her out of the nursing field and, finally, in 1954, forced her to flee to the south with her husband. They were forced to leave their four-month-old daughter with her mother.

The young couple went to Saigon, where she taught school for several years—and wondered about her daughter. "I haven't heard anything about her since 1957," she wistfully recalls. "I loved the children in Saigon, but I just wasn't satisfied."

In 1962, the couple moved to Da Nang to be closer to their daughter. Her husband went to work for the World Health Organization and she opened a small seamstress shop. Then, in 1965, she was offered a job of nursing at the then-new children's hospital at Camp Brooks, headquarters of Force Logistic Command.

Since coming to the hospital, Nguyen Thi Khang has trained four other Vietnamese women as nurses and together they help two hospital corpsmen and one American doctor treat 50 or more children-patients in the hospital.

She still has not heard from her daughter—but is hoping someday to find out that she is safe and well.

Martha Raye, "Hello Dolly" Visit American Div Troops



PFC Joseph Johnson tells Miss Raye how it happened.



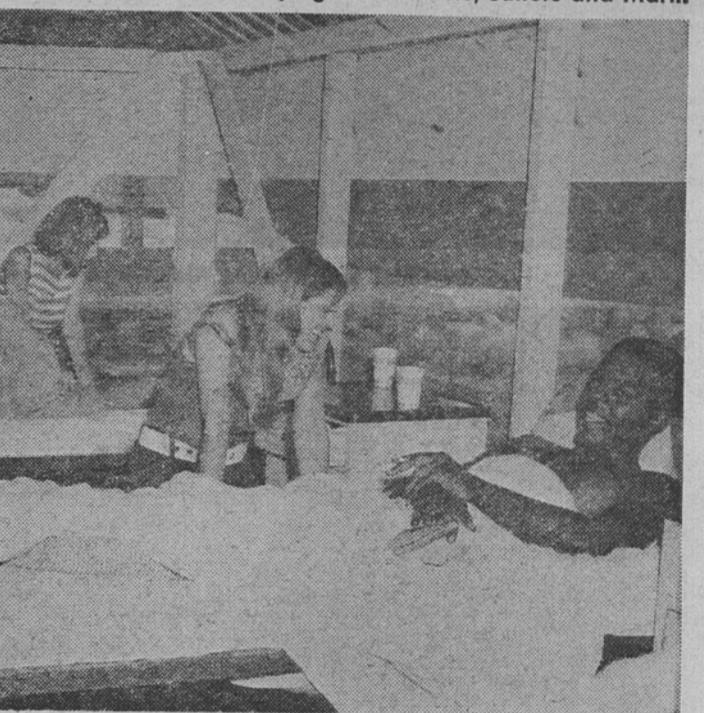
Visiting intensive care ward, the troupe cheered the wounded.



Martha Raye, wearing an honorary green beret, arrives with her troupe.



Arriving for visit, Miss Raye greets soldiers, sailors and Marin



Miss Lee and Miss Hass visit patients at the hospital.



Whistles and applause follow this scene from "Hello Dolly."



Vietnamese employee, Miss Le Thi Lan, rivets brake lining.



Mrs. Tran Thu Thuy disassembles a fuel pump.

SAIGON (USA) — Skillfully operating a machine rather than sweeping office floors adds piasters to a Vietnamese laborer's paycheck—and pride to his bearing. It also adds to his country's skilled labor force.

In the service branch of Saigon Support Command's 79th Maintenance Battalion, scores of Vietnamese have made the transition from unskilled labor to semi-skilled or skilled work.

"Most of our workers begin as laborers or warehousemen,"

said Chief Warrant Officer John W. Dimmitz, services branch chief. "Through on-the-job training and our cross-training program they learn valuable skills. More than 75 per cent are now semi-skilled or skilled laborers."

The battalion has 81 military personnel and 112 Vietnamese employees who provide general repair maintenance support to U.S. and Free World Forces in the southern half of Vietnam.

Carburetors, generators, starters, fuel pumps, brake linings, footgear, clothing, canvas and leather items, safes and office furniture are repaired by the battalion. The branch also contracts for repair of typewriters and fabricates repair parts not readily available in the supply system.



Crew Chief Sp5 Charles Alden hoists a wounded ARVN soldier into a dustoff helicopter



Inspecting a wound, Specialist Donaldson determines what needs to be done

Story by Sp4 John Prokorym
Photos by Sp5 Gordon Gahan

Sp5 Richard E. Yearman holds a plasma container as Specialist Donaldson gives a patient mouth-to-mouth resuscitation



Quickly loading 9th Infantry Division soldiers, Specialist Donaldson guides a stretcher



In flight, each patient's wound is evaluated and the more serious are treated first

Dustoff Copters Evacuate Wounded

LONG BINH (USA) — The shortest distance between two points is a straight line. That geometric theorem is being employed by the Army to save lives of its men in Vietnam.

Helicopter ambulances known as Dustoffs are the Army's bet to prove this proposition. Dustoff helicopters, on call 24 hours a day, evacuate sick and wounded from forward areas to well-equipped hospitals in a minimum of time.

Specialist 5 Herbert C. Donaldson is a medic with the original Dustoff unit in Vietnam, the 57th Helicopter Ambulance Detachment.

"My job is to check the patients we pick up, give them in-flight treatment if necessary and make them as comfortable as possible until we deliver them to the hospital," he explained.

Arriving at the Dustoff unit, each new medic is given a rigid physical examination and a de-

tailed interview by the commanding officer. If he meets the standards, he is teamed up with an experienced medic who breaks him in on the operating procedure in a Dustoff aircraft.

After a pickup, the medic checks his patient, evaluates the injury or wound and tells the aircraft commander where the patient should be taken. The pilot then notifies the hospital of the condition of the incoming patient. By the time the chop-

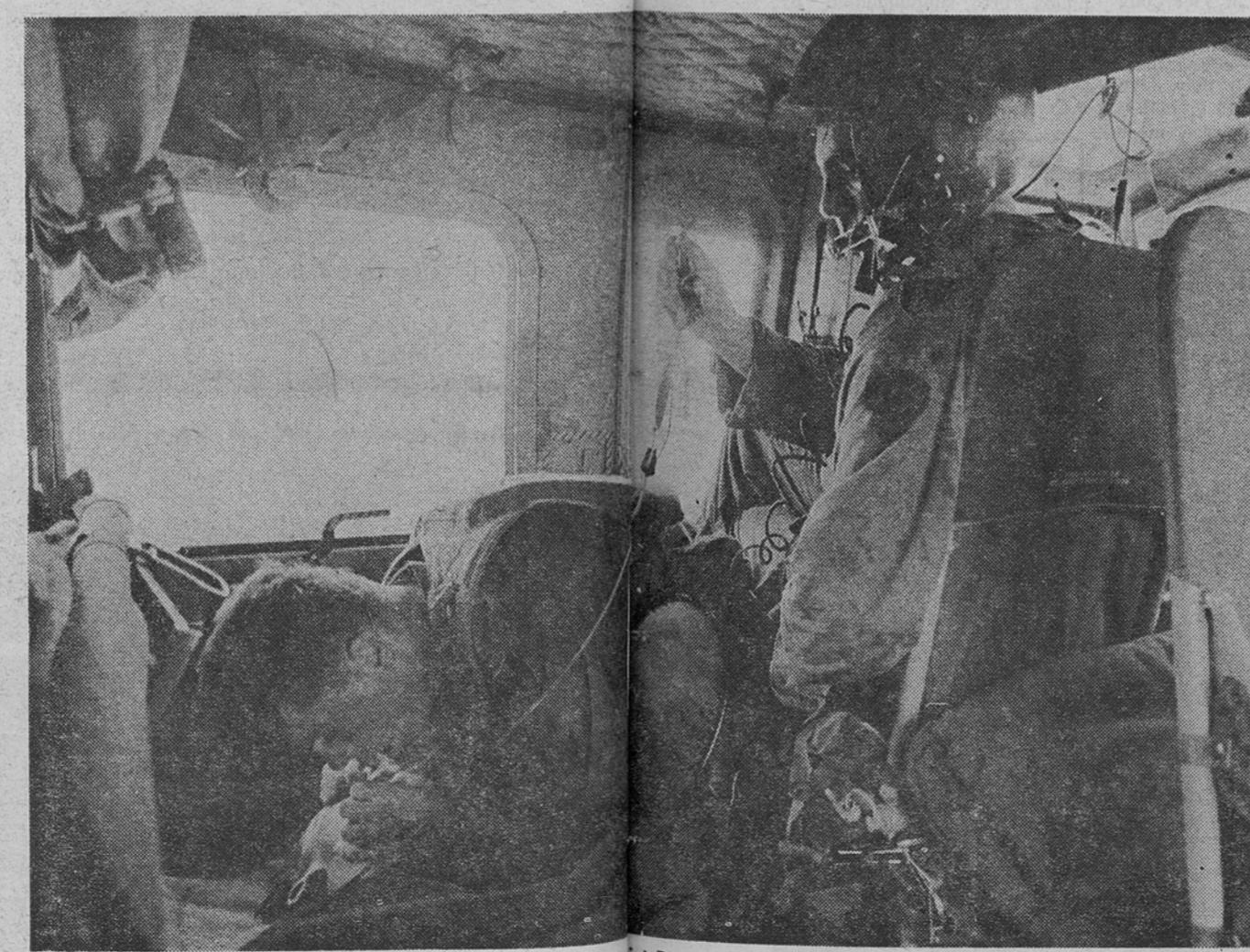
per arrives, a team of doctors—already prepared for this specific patient—are standing by.

The versatility of the helicopter makes it an ideal flying ambulance. A wounded soldier can be evacuated almost any terrain in Vietnam. Even the thick jungle canopy cannot stop MEDEVAC chopper. They hover over the jungle, lower a hoist and extract the patient without ever touching the ground.

"In the few months I've been flying, we have picked up soldiers, civilians and even a Viet Cong," recalled Specialist Donaldson.

Whenever emergencies arise, the Dustoff crew is ready. One MEDEVAC helicopter flying a test along Highway 1 noticed a traffic accident and immediately landed, picked up the injured person and flew him to the nearest hospital.

Unarmed Dustoff helicopters are prime targets of the Viet Cong and must rely on the ground force in the landing zone for protection.



Hospital aidmen unload stretchers as Specialist Donaldson directs off-loading of patients



Lt. Do Viet Vien broadcasts psy-ops messages to fishermen.



SSgt R.M. Shreier sets up speakers as Lt. Reiling and Lt. Vien look on.

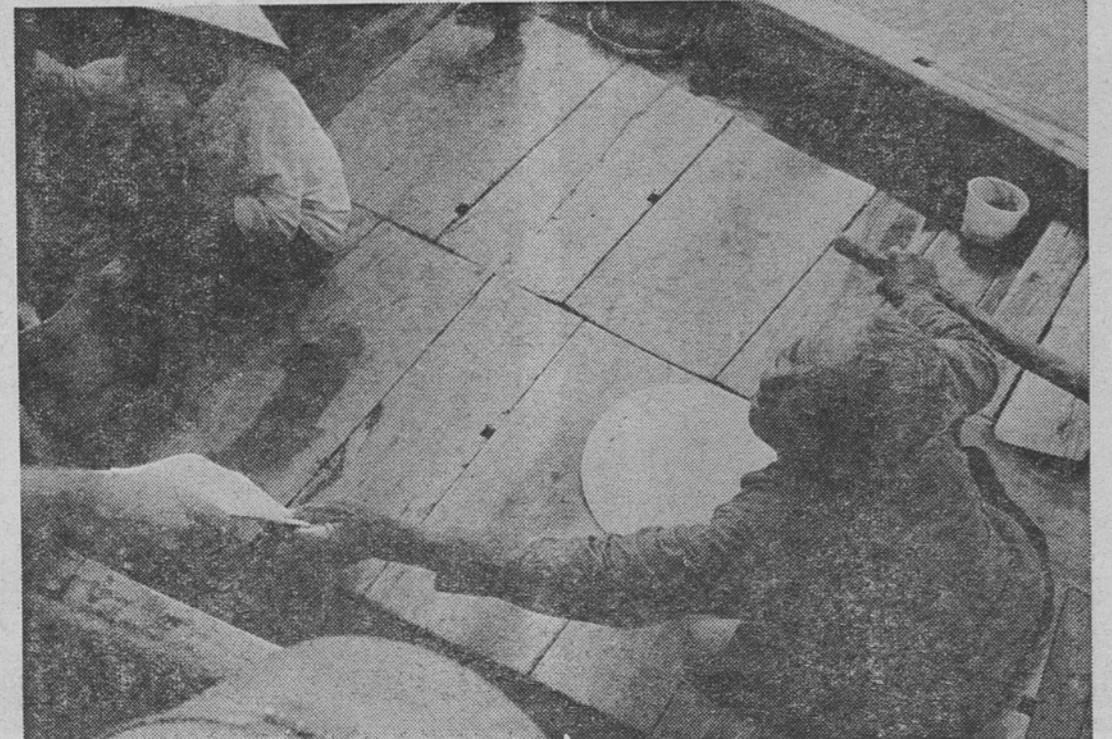
Viet, US Navy Psy-ops Team Fights With Verbal Bullets



A fisherman prepares to accept a line from a Navy swift boat.



Vietnamese dependents display a finished swift boat cut-out.



After searching his boat, a crewmember hands a fisherman a pamphlet.

DA NANG (USN) — Off the northern coast of Vietnam, a Navy swift boat cruises slowly near shore. On board, six Navy men and an Army staff sergeant are armed and prepared for the worst—hoping for the best. They are using a 250-watt loudspeaker to blast the beach with words.

For these men are waging a new kind of war. They call it psychological operations—psy-ops.

Navy Lieutenant V.G. Reiling, Navy psy-ops officer for the five northernmost provinces of Vietnam (I Corps), explained that one of the Navy's best contributions to winning the war is getting the support of the Vietnamese for their government.

In many cases, the only contact people living in Viet Cong occupied territory have with government forces is when their fishing boats are searched. From these contacts they form lasting opinions—good or bad.

Last year there were more than 175,000 such contacts in I Corps. "Now we're handing out pamphlets to fishermen," said the lieutenant. "We put them in packets designed like South Vietnamese flags."

Story By JO1 Tom Chance
Photos by JO1 Tom Chance
and
PHAN Chris Stratton, USN

The pamphlets explain what the government is trying to do for them and why their boats are searched. It also asks for their cooperation in spotting VC and VC vessels.

Stiff-paper cut-outs of swift boats are given to children aboard the boats. New Vietnamese flags are traded for old ones. A copy of a South Vietnamese newspaper and a packet of instant sweet drink are also distributed.

"Our most formidable weapon against the VC is the Chieu Hoi or open arms policy," Lieutenant Reiling added.

All of the psy-ops men are worth \$5,000 reward to the Viet Cong—dead or alive.

Since not all Vietnamese can read, Chieu Hoi signs or pamphlets are supplemented by broadcasts from 250-watt loudspeakers at sea. These broadcasts can reach as much as 30 per cent of the people living in I Corps.

In the final phase, the RD team holds a formal ceremony and presents achievement awards to the villagers as recognition of the progress they have made during the team's stay in the village.

As the team goals are met, the RD members move on to another hamlet where the process is started once again.

A survey was made and it was found that a minimum of three

Unarmed Skytrains Use Paper Bombs

BIEN HOA (USA)—"Surrender! Surrender! We will greet you with open arms. We will help you start a new life in the Republic of Vietnam."

This and many other similar messages are delivered daily to Viet Cong units and strongholds in central South Vietnam by members of the 5th Air Commando Squadron's Flight B. Flying from Bien Hoa air base, they deliver the messages from nine unarmed, single-engined U-10 couriers and

Observer p-9 unarmed nagu

Each aircraft is equipped with a leaflet drop system and loud speakers. Both systems can be operated at the same time.

At present the squadron is concentrating on two provinces, Binh Duong and Hau Nghia. These two areas are known Viet Cong strongholds and hotspots for allied ground forces.

During the first month of the operation, in addition to its normal missions, Flight B dropped 180 million leaflets and logged 215 hours on speakers in the two areas. This effort more than tripled their normal output.

"It is rather early to start computing the results of the drops and speaker time," said one of the C-47 pilots. "But, we have already had 143 Chieu Hoi returnees since the operation began."

Normally, the first reaction from a leaflet drop takes from three weeks to as long as six months after the drop is made.

The psychological war begins with ideas from the ground forces in the field. The idea is sent to the U.S. Army's 246th Psychological Operations Company where it is put on paper and expanded with illustrations. Then tape recordings are made. Within three hours, the last of an order of as many as a million leaflets is rolling off the

246th begin pouring the leaflets into a chute.

If the pre-flight calculations prove to be correct, the leaflets will be spread evenly over the target area. If incorrect, they may land in a nice neat pile in the center of the target area, or land miles from the desired area.

Tapes for the speaker systems are prepared in much the same method as leaflets. After the messages are received from the field units, Vietnamese Army personnel translate them and they are placed on small tapes.



Sp4 Sammy Williams helps Sgt Charles Ahlers load Chieu Hoi leaflets.

presses and on its way to the waiting aircraft.

Then, the Air Commando unit takes over. Target information is transferred to a map by the navigator. Cloud coverage, wind speed, ground fire reports and other essential data are checked. The crew chief and pilot decide how the drop should be accomplished.

As the aircraft arrives over the target, the pilot swings the aircraft into the wind while the crew chief and two members of the 246th begin pouring the leaf-

lets into a chute.

If the pre-flight calculations prove to be correct, the leaflets will be spread evenly over the target area. If incorrect, they may land in a nice neat pile in the center of the target area, or land miles from the desired area.

Cautiously in the beginning, the Marine began mimicking the American Advisor as best he could. And in fine American style he bluffed his way through the etiquette unfamiliar to him and managed to finish the meal—chop sticks and all. The preparation was foreign; the food familiar.

Normally, the first reaction from a leaflet drop takes from three weeks to as long as six months after the drop is made.

The psychological war begins with ideas from the ground forces in the field. The idea is sent to the U.S. Army's 246th Psychological Operations Company where it is put on paper and expanded with illustrations. Then tape recordings are made. Within three hours, the last of an order of as many as a million leaflets is rolling off the

246th begin pouring the leaflets into a chute.

If the pre-flight calculations prove to be correct, the leaflets will be spread evenly over the target area. If incorrect, they may land in a nice neat pile in the center of the target area, or land miles from the desired area.

Tapes for the speaker systems are prepared in much the same method as leaflets. After the messages are received from the field units, Vietnamese Army personnel translate them and they are placed on small tapes.

In an all-English conversation following the meal, Sergeant First Class Billy L. Bowin remarked, "As the only American Advisor here I got awfully tired of eating C-rations alone while the Vietnamese seemed to enjoy getting together at dinner time. Now I eat with my counterparts and enjoy both the food and the company." The Marine con-

cluded.

One American Advisor and an American Marine have found that understanding is reciprocal: everyone benefits.

Ralliers Lead

25th To VC

CU CHI (USA)—Viet Cong ralliers under the Chieu Hoi program led soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division's 2d brigade to Viet Cong forces or storage sites five times in a recently completed one-month period.

About mid-December the school, which the parishioners named Good News School, will be open. For many of the children it will mean their first opportunity for a formal education.

Warren, Ohio Civic Group Opens Door To Education

PHU LOI (USA)—Efforts of a civic group in Warren, Ohio have made it possible for Vietnamese youngsters in Phu Loi to attend school.

Lieutenant Kevin Ryan, a native of Warren, discovered many of the children in the Phu Loi area could not get an education because they could not afford school supplies.

The 1st Infantry Officer wanted to help obtain the school supplies, so he wrote Warren's mayor and asked for assistance. Although the city official said he could not use public funds to help the Vietnamese young-

GI Finds VN Food 'Not Bad'

CAU NGANG, (I CORPS)—A United States Adviser and Marine dine with an ARVN Airborne unit near the DMZ—and an expanded base for understanding between the peoples is achieved through the mere extension of American tastes in food.

"Come on over and eat with Trung Si Bowlin and me," Lieutenant Nguyen Van Nghi said to the newly arrived Marine. The Marine, having heard numerous unfair and unfavorable tales concerning the substance and preparation of Vietnamese food, was at first reluctant to accept. He wavered momentarily, but finally accepted with fear, trembling, and not a little bit of hunger.

The odor of nuoc mam, the pungent Vietnamese fish sauce, rising from the bowls struck his nostrils harshly; he was far more accustomed to the bland aromas of fish sticks and tartar sauce. Much to his surprise the food was identifiable: rice, bean sprouts, and pork. The preparation was foreign; the food familiar.

Cautiously in the beginning, the Marine began mimicking the American Advisor as best he could. And in fine American style he bluffed his way through the etiquette unfamiliar to him and managed to finish the meal—chop sticks and all. It was pretty good.

In an all-English conversation following the meal, Sergeant First Class Billy L. Bowin remarked, "As the only American Advisor here I got awfully tired of eating C-rations alone while the Vietnamese seemed to enjoy getting together at dinner time. Now I eat with my counterparts and enjoy both the food and the company." The Marine con-

cluded.

One American Advisor and an American Marine have found that understanding is reciprocal: everyone benefits.

Ralliers Lead

25th To VC

CU CHI (USA)—Viet Cong ralliers under the Chieu Hoi program led soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division's 2d brigade to Viet Cong forces or storage sites five times in a recently completed one-month period.

About mid-December the school, which the parishioners named Good News School, will be open. For many of the children it will mean their first opportunity for a formal education.

Warren, Ohio Civic Group Opens Door To Education

PHU LOI (USA)—Efforts of a civic group in Warren, Ohio have made it possible for Vietnamese youngsters in Phu Loi to attend school.

Lieutenant Kevin Ryan, a native of Warren, discovered many of the children in the Phu Loi area could not get an education because they could not afford school supplies.

The 1st Infantry Officer wanted to help obtain the school supplies, so he wrote Warren's mayor and asked for assistance. Although the city official said he could not use public funds to help the Vietnamese young-



ROCKING—The Starlets set the beat for an evening of musical entertainment at the Da Nang USA.



WEAPONS CACHE—Sgt John Figueroa inspects a weapon pulled from an underground Viet Cong storage cache 28 miles northwest of Saigon. His unit, the 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, is taking part in Operation Kolekole. (USA PHOTO BY PFC Gary Gatliff)

District Chief Continues Fight After Headquarters Destroyed

HIEU NHON (I CORPS)—Than Trong Sinh fights his war with strange weapons: sanitary latrines, electrical generators and a facile speech.

And he believes he's winning.

Sinh, the Hieu Nhon District chief, a civilian, represents the government of Vietnam in Hieu Nhon—and he has picked a tough place to do that. He works out of a tent. There has been no district headquarters since the September 27 VG attack—one typical of the shooting war in the area. Hieu Nhon is a place the VC are said to have sworn to hold because, some say, Ho Chi Minh was born here.

"But one doesn't need a building," said Sinh in regards to his headquarters.

He then started out to see how part of the war was going. After hailing a sampan, he was off to a nearby river island hamlet—Tham Nam in Cam Nam Village, where Revolutionary Development Team No. 7 is working separated from VC riflemen by only about 500 meters of river and marsh.

"We've got enough strength to keep the VC over there," he said, ". . . someday we'll be strong enough to chase them away . . . but for now, let's look at some of the important things."

The "important things" were spaced out along palm-shaded

streets, as if on a set for a Dorothy Lamour movie.

They were:

—Elevated latrines which will be opened soon: "We've got to teach the children sanitation so we can stamp out disease, so we'll be teaching them about these latrines in the school. They have to be elevated because of the water."

—A new school: "It's better to teach children near home. It's too far for the little ones to walk to the mid-island school."

—About a dozen brand-new wells: "There weren't enough before, and these have good clean water."

—A new bridge spanning a channel that splits the hamlet.

—A suggestion box: "The people like that," he said.

After a brief talk with a village official and an RD Team officer, he was off to another hamlet—one where new utility poles were being put up—so the villagers "will have electricity for the first time."

At the just-finished generator house, he gently scolded a woman for covering its steps with drying rice. "But," he said, "it doesn't make much difference. I need help before the generators will run."

"Help" in this case is Major G. E. Strickland, USMC, an engineer who is also serving in the war as a civilian—an employee of Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) who is now in the States on an extension leave.

Then Sinh was faced with a crisis.

The Thanh Nam Hamlet chief had a group of upset people on his hands. U.S. Marines were building a Combined Action Platoon compound at the market place.

"They don't understand that the Marines will leave plenty of room for them, and that they will make us safe from the VC," Sinh said. "I'll speak to them." He spoke for about 10 minutes.

The people then applauded.

"I think we're winning," Sinh said. "You'll have to excuse me; I have other places to go."

"Lucky" Escapes Bullets

DAU TIENG (USA)—A member of the 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division is being called "Mr. Lucky." And it's for good reason, too.

Private First Class Samuel A. Spinuzzi was with the lead elements of Alpha Company, 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry as they came upon a small VC base camp area.

With the base camp apparently deserted, the point squad continued through, leaving the bunkers for the trailing elements to destroy.

Suddenly, Charlie opened up. PFC Spinuzzi's squad, which was past the VC positions, hurried back to help reinforce the ambushed men.

"As we approached a bunker, a VC jumped up and opened fire," related the young soldier. "I hit the dirt and rolled away but that Charlie was a pretty good shot."

PFC Spinuzzi's steel helmet had several bullet holes in it and one round had ventilated his shirt sleeve. "Mr. Lucky" didn't have a scratch.

Former VC Now Scout For USMC

QUANG TRI (USMC)—Hoang Phieu is a withered little man, arms and face as brown as betel nuts, who has eked out a living from the land for most of his 56 years in the Gio Linh area immediately south of the demilitarized zone.

He raised a family of four children, and, for the most part, remained oblivious to the political and military currents swirling over the country.

But in 1966, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese moved into the area in force. Hoang, who had become a hamlet chief, was a prime target for the communist political machine and, in March of that year, he became a Viet Cong.

He served with them for six months but then fled south with his family and surrendered to government forces as a Chieu Hoi.

Last month, Hoang underwent a rigid three-week physical, weapons and military training program and was then graduated as a Kit Carson Scout with the 3rd Marine Division.

Hoang is the oldest graduate of the program. He has again been sent north to serve with the Marines in and around Gio Linh.

He was classed as a good student by his Marine and Vietnamese instructors and was one of 32 former VC graduating in the third Kit Carson training program.

Viets Open New Sports Stadium With U.S. Air Force Assistance

PHAN RANG (USA)—An estimated crowd of 15,000 Vietnamese adults and children were on hand recently for the opening of a new regional sports stadium built with the aid of the Phan Rang Air Base Civic Action program.

"It's been the major Civic Action project for the base and for the province," said First Lieutenant Arthur J. Querido, base civic action officer, noting that the opening ceremonies were "the most impressive I've ever attended in Vietnam."

Eight-hundred Vietnamese youngsters from 14 provinces gathered at the stadium for a five-day sports meet encompassing soccer, volleyball, tennis, badminton, basketball, track and field, swimming, target-shooting, boxing, and table-tennis. Because of a typhoon a day

before the opening ceremony, only eight of 14 teams in the sports meet arrived in time for the opening.

First of its kind in this region of Vietnam, the new stadium has a 440-yard oval track, a soccer field, basketball courts, four bleachers, and housing and dining facilities for 800 athletes. A provincial sports meet will be held annually.

Much of the material from which the stadium and its sports facilities were constructed was donated by the 554th 'Red Horse' Civil Engineering Squadron, the 35th Civil Engineering Squadron and the 35th Services Squadron.

Felix Barcena, over-all coordinator for the one-year project, noted that it incorporated the efforts of people from the base, the United States Agency

for International Development (USAID), Vietnamese Public Works, the First Brigade of the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division, the local sub-area command of the Army and the province of Ninh Thuan itself.

Mr. Barcena, who is assigned to the Civil Operations for Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS), estimated that youngsters from the province contributed 8,000 man-days of work to the massive project.



TOGETHERNESS—Capt. Michael E. Hudson and 2d Lt Lynne E. Hudson received their orders to serve in Vietnam at the same time. Capt. Hudson is an Army pilot and his wife Lynne is an Army nurse. (PHOTO BY L. J. Dawe)

Platoon Leader Airborne . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

bled across a bridge and its antenna struck large overhead sign, knocking down one end of it.

Lieutenant Sweet, riding on the second track, casually pushed the dangling sign aside as he passed.

What he did not notice was that a hook on the end of the sign had firmly attached itself to the cuff of his fatigue pants.

The APC continued on at 20 mph. Suddenly the surprised platoon leader was gone. His startled driver quickly spotted him swinging across the center of the bridge. Hanging upside down, the lieutenant gracefully sailed between two iron girders and out over the river—some 60 feet below him.

"I opened my eyes when I was swinging over the water," exclaimed the platoon leader, "and thought that if I fell from here it's all over." On his swing back over the bridge, he

grabbed the girders and stopped in the center of the bridge where the next APC removed him from the hook.

Now, the lieutenant's men consider him a real swinger.

US Protects . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

operations, killing more than 6,300 VC and NVA. Kham's unit faced crippling shortages of food and medical supplies. The gaunt private suffered a severe fever and became separated from his unit, until he was found in bunker by the American forces.

Upon questioning, Kham wistfully compared his boyhood in New Caledonia with the dismal years in Vietnam. He spoke of the pleasant living conditions and the abundance of food on his native island. "I would choose to go to Noumea, rather than return north," he said.



FIRST IN VIETNAM

The

OBSEVER

Vol. 6, No. 29

Saigon, Vietnam

November 22, 1967

COMUSMACV Thanksgiving Day Message

On this Thanksgiving Day, it is fitting for all of us in Vietnam to pause and give thanks for the blessings of the past year. We are serving our country well and for this we should be thankful, although we are separated from our homes and our families.

We and many nations of the Free World have chosen to assist the people of Vietnam in their struggle for self-government, economic stability and freedom from aggression. As we and our allies man the guns against the aggressors and help build the schools, homes and roads in the countryside, we support the strong Vietnamese desire for freedom and, in the process, further ensure our own. The significance of contributions by Free World Forces will not go unnoticed, for future generations of Vietnamese shall give thanks for the freedom and abundance that our joint efforts will have made possible.

In pausing to acknowledge the blessings of the Almighty, let us remember those who have fallen in battle. Let us rededicate ourselves to this fight against ruthless oppression and insure the perpetuation of freedom.

W.C. Westmoreland

W. C. Westmoreland
General U.S. Army
Commanding



Invest Properly

Back in the old days of Tin Pan Alley, songwriters and lyricists made frequent observations that the happiness or success for which most people were looking was "Just Around The Corner" or "Back In Your Own Backyard."

The same can often be said of investments, those elusive and important things we all seek in order to improve our financial status.

Some investments, although they do make money in varying amounts at one time or another, involve either some risk or the chance of losing it all.

However, there are safe, sound investments requiring a minimum of initial capital, yet which still offer a guaranteed return.

Fortunately, such investments are immediately available to us. They're U.S. Saving Bonds, Freedom Shares and the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program—opportunities familiar to all of us. They are, in fact, so familiar to us that we may be inclined to overlook their value in terms of thrift and sound investment.

That pot of gold "Over The Rainbow" is a nice dream, but the likelihood of getting "Pennies From



Heaven" is very remote. The returns from small, sound investments are less spectacular than those offered by many get-rich-quick schemes, but they are certainly more reliable.

The 4.15 per cent interest paid by U.S. Savings Bonds doesn't sound like much until you convert it to dollars and cents. For example, the \$50 Savings Bonds you paid \$37.50 for in January 1945 was worth \$74.56 in March 1967. And also remember that it's not only the financial return that is important, but the security of your investment as well.

Freedom Shares work the same way except they pay 4.74 per cent interest in only 4 1/2 years. As for security, they are just as secure as our Nation.

The Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program is reserved for military personnel serving overseas and pays you 10 per cent interest per year on your investment, a guaranteed return you seldom find in any investment.

Remember, "Wishing Won't Make It So," but safe, sound investment of your money in solid savings programs can, and you don't have to look very far to find them. (AFPS)

Ounce Worth Pound

A recent announcement from the Office of the Surgeon, Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC), disclosed that malaria has cost the Army more than 253,050 man-days lost during 1967.

In making the report, the Office of the Surgeon pointed out that more than 6,000 soldiers were infected with malaria while serving in Vietnam. Another 1,230 men, returnees from Southeast Asia, were reported as malaria cases in the U.S.

Why? There is a good possibility many of the men did not follow the anti-malaria rules prescribed by the Surgeon, Hq., U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam.

Mosquitoes spread malaria, encephalitis and dengue fever. The MACV Surgeon says every man is his own best friend in avoiding these diseases, providing he does the following:

...Take an anti-malaria pill weekly. In certain "hot" malaria areas, an additional tablet must be taken every day.

...Button up collars and roll down sleeves at dusk.

...Use insect repellent on all exposed skin surfaces.

Packages Require ID Forms

SAIGON (VRE) — Be prepared to fill out POD Form 2966 (the white tag) to be attached to all third and fourth class mail. It goes on the outside, address-side of your package.

POD Label 2376 (Green sticker) should be used for airmail and first class mail. Fill out the label and place in the lower left hand corner beside the address.

If the sender prefers not to show the nature of the parcel's contents on the outside of the package, only the upper part of the POD Form 2976 will be affixed to the address side of the parcel and POD Form 2376-A will be completed with a listing of the parcel's contents and enclosed in the package.

A weight limit for parcels has been set at 70 pounds. The size of the parcel may not exceed 100 inches in length and girth combined.

When you mail a parcel weighing five pounds or less, the APO automatically sends it by air from Vietnam to San Francisco on SAM (space available mail). Under the SAM plan, you are charged only the fourth class mail rates. When the package reaches San Francisco, it will travel by surface means to its destination in CONUS.

Remind your family and friends that parcels meeting these same requirements enjoy the same privileges in reverse, whereby the first portion of the mailing is done by surface mail and the second portion goes by air to Vietnam. For packages in this category, the size is limited to maximum 60 inches total length and girth.

'Mail Lady' Wants More Writers Here

SAIGON (MACV) — A letter reprinted in the 4th Infantry Division newspaper urging soldiers to write and receive letters from her was not enough for Mrs. M. Averitt of Newman, California.

She has requested that The OBSERVER publish her appeal for more correspondence with fighting men in Vietnam. Mrs. Averitt refers to herself as the "GI Mail Lady." She and other "project members" try to lift morale through letters indicating support for "our gallant fighting men" in Vietnam.

Mrs. Averitt and other members of the project can be reached at the following address: P.O. Box 674, Newman, California, 95360.

In her letter to The OBSERVER, Mrs. Averitt said, "We're so very proud of all of you... for you are doing such a tremendous job over there keeping freedom alive."

NCOs Needed As Recruiters

WASHINGTON (AD) — U.S. Army Recruiting Command is looking for qualified NCOs to fill some 300 recruiter vacancies around the nation. Applications from both men and women will be accepted from personnel returning from overseas short tour areas only. Needed are NCOs in pay grades E-5, E-6 and E-7. Further information and qualifications are listed in AR 601-275.



MODESTY—This pretty little lady presents a coy portrait as she receives her smallpox vaccination during a MEDCAP conducted by paratroopers of the 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry at Ly Tra. (USA PHOTO BY SP4 Robert Chambers)

US Auto Dealers Have Representatives In PXs

SAIGON (MACV) — Major automobile manufacturers have sales representatives at retail outlet sites of the Vietnam Regional Exchange to assist servicemen in the selection of a new car before they return to the U.S.

Currently, four firms are represented. They are General Motors Corp., American Motors Corp., Ford Motors and Chrysler Military Sales.

These have representatives at each of the major exchanges in the Saigon area—Cholon, Brinks and Tan Son Nhut.

In addition, General Motors Corp. has a representative at Bien Hoa.

American Motors Corp. is also represented at Da Nang, Cu Chi, II FFORCEN and Headquarters, 196th Infantry Brigade.

Those unable to contact a representative of a firm in person may seek information by mail addressing correspondence to:

Name of Firm
c/o Cholon Exchange
APO San Francisco 96243

Reserved Seats Allowed

SAIGON (VRE) — Servicemen returning to the States from duty in Vietnam can now purchase reserved seats for CONUS flights before leaving the country.

They also save an extra 5 per cent because all tickets purchased overseas are tax free.

Ordinary standby fare offered servicemen (valid for travel anywhere in the U.S.) is a 50 per cent saving on tickets purchased in Vietnam. The 5 per cent tax fee is also saved on these tickets. Waiting for a space on an airline is the one disadvantage of the standby method.



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 at Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, uses material from the Armed Forces Press File, Armed Forces News Bureau and other Department of Defense agencies. Direct mail to: Editor, The OBSERVER, Hq MACV, APO 96222.

COMUSMACV Gen. W.C. Westmoreland, USA
Information Officer Brig. Gen. W. Siddle, USA
Chief, Command Information Lt. Col. T. A. Costello, USA
Officer in Charge 1st Lt. W. L. Nack, USA
Editor SFC L.G. Benedict, USA
Asst. Editor Gy. Sgt. J.E. Huerta, USMC

Hygiene Taught In Film

CU CHI (USA) — Civil affairs soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade have started a new health program based on the fact that kids the world over love movies.

Making use of projector teams from the 246th Psychological Operations Company at Bien Hoa, the brigade combined Medical Civil Action Programs (MEDCAPS) with movies to teach the basics of good health and sanitation.

A typical program began when a MEDCAP team from the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry entered the hamlet of Tan Hoa 20 miles northwest of Saigon.

While the doctor and two Vietnamese nurses administered pills, shots and advice to the townspeople, the projector team was busy setting up their equipment in the village hall.

By the time the show of animated Vietnamese language cartoons was ready to roll, the hall was so crowded that some children had to be turned away.

Through they were promised a second showing, many of them hung in windows and doorways to watch.

"They didn't want to miss a minute of it," said Staff Sergeant Eugene Leighton. "Some of them even stayed to see it twice."

Brigade officials are enthusiastic about the new program and say that more and more children in Hau Nghia will get health lessons this new way in coming months.



I'M A SEABEE!!—Broadway actress Sharon Herr, who is in Vietnam touring with Martha Raye's "Hello Dolly" troupe, recently found out how the men of Mobile Construction Battalion 121 beat torrential rains. The only problem was that Navy Ensign Frank B. Keller and Marine Captain Norman Pecula had a hard time getting Miss Herr to try it, especially since it wasn't raining. (USN PHOTO BY Ensign G. D. Nye)

K9 Saves Soldiers From VC

CHU LAI (USA) — One man was slightly wounded in the brief firefight, and Sam lay unconscious with a bullet wound in the fleshy part of the neck. The men were worried. He wouldn't move.

Sam, an adopted mixture of Vietnamese dogs, point-man, companion and general morale-builder, had just saved the lives of several soldiers as he alerted, barked and warned the men of an enemy ambush only meters away.

Several minutes passed as the medic worked over him. He stirred, as if by a miracle, then jumped to his feet and dashed to the medevac helicopter that had landed to evacuate the wounded man.

As if knowing care would be administered, Sam jumped aboard the helicopter much to the medic's surprise. "What's going on? Get that dog off my ship!"

"You take that dog to the hospital," was the answer he received.

After minor surgery, minus a little fur and sporting several stitches, Sam was back in two days—playing with the men, walking point and serving the best he knows how.

Sam is the guardian of the troopers of Company A, 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry.

VFW Donates Ducks To VN

PHU BAI (USMC) — Twenty-two hundred ducks were delivered recently to the citizens of Phu An, a Chieu Hoi village five miles northwest of Phu Bai.

The ducklings, a donation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Vanderveer Park Memorial Post 7874, Brooklyn, N.Y., were divided equally among the 100 families of Phu An.

Though the VC are but 500 meters away on the next island, Tham Nam is a model "New Life" hamlet.

How's that possible? The answer is found in the military and civic action improvements implemented by the government of South Vietnam.

Once in a while, the VC fire off a round just to prove they are still in the vicinity.

But there has been a price for the progress in the hamlet. In September — before the ARVN infantry unit arrived — a Viet Cong raiding party braved the artillery fire, killed four members of the 59-man RD Team and wounded another.

"Right now," remarked Qui, "we're not enough troops to chase the VC out of that island over there.... but someday...."

He took advantage of the channels between the river islands. They can be covered with artillery fire on call.

A good defense can be sustained only if positive economic and social improvements to the village itself are made, and the economy of Tham Nam is being improved under the direction of Hua Huu Qui, the RD Team's assistant leader for political affairs. As outlined by the government, the object of the "New Life" hamlet is to create a community of prosperity capable of further political, social and economic growth on its own."

There are three regular South Vietnamese Army Divisions in the Mekong Delta, is composed of 16 provinces. Normally, a U.S. Army major is assigned as the RF/PF advisor in each province. In addition, there can be RF battalions operating in provinces that may be assigned a subsector advisory team consisting of two officers and a small ARVN infantry unit, making things a little tougher for the nearby VC.

The IV Corps Tactical Zone, which is synonymous with the Mekong Delta, is composed of 16 provinces. Normally, a U.S. Army major is assigned as the RF/PF advisor in each province. In addition, there can be RF battalions operating in provinces that may be assigned a subsector advisory team consisting of two officers and a small ARVN infantry unit, making things a little tougher for the nearby VC.

Regional Force units recently have been used to spearhead combined military sweeps. Their familiarity with the provinces in which they operate has proven an invaluable asset to the regular Army troops.

Several of the RF battalions have been cited for their aggressiveness against the Viet Cong. This is understandable since the RF troopers have been recruited from among the people whom the VC have terrorized for so long.

The Popular Forces are a militia organization comparable to the minutemen of our nation's struggle for independence. They are formed in platoons strength to provide defense for the hamlet in which they and their families live. They compose the military force

FRESH VEGETABLES—A village mama-san of Son Thuy hamlet, east of Da Nang, inspects rows of beans that will be added to her family's diet. Mobile Construction Battalion 133's civic action team assists the villagers in learning new methods of gardening. (USN PHOTO)

25th Div Infantrymen Save Mother, Child

CU CHI (USA) — Le Thi Thien My, a tiny Vietnamese baby whose name means "with the help of Americans," is resting easily with her mother at the 12th Evacuation Hospital after 25th Infantry Division soldiers saved her life and the life of her mother.

The pregnant woman had walked five kilometers to the base camp of the 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry to seek medical aid.

With his patient in labor and especially having trouble giving birth, the battalion's medi-

cal officer, First Lieutenant George Potter, requested an emergency medical evacuation.

"She was in very bad shape when we put her on the ship," he said, "but the flight was probably her only chance."

Fifteen minutes later the woman was on her way to the operating room where the baby was born.

Army doctors report that both mother and child are doing fine and will soon be returned to their home.

In thanks, the mother named her baby girl for the men who had saved both their lives.

TO BUSINESS, PLEASE

Red Cross, 1st Log Prepare For GI's Thanksgiving Dinner

TAN SON NHUT (USA) — Most American wives have been preparing for tomorrow's meal for the past week, but for wives of many U.S. Servicemen now serving in Vietnam, it will not be as happy as past Thanksgiving days.

There are people in Vietnam, however, who have been pre-

paring for tomorrow for the past few months. Their efforts promise to make this Thanksgiving the best possible (next to being home) for the 500,000 U.S. fighting men here.

One such person is Major Chester A. Kowalczyk. He is the head of the 1st Logistical Command's subsistence branch

which supplies food for all U.S. troops in country.

Major Kowalczyk has not been working on tomorrow's meal for the past week, but — for the past nine months — and thinks he has ordered everything needed to make it possible for everyone to have a hot and tasty turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

His "grocery list" looks like this: 57,000 whole turkeys plus 325 tons of boneless turkey meat, 28 tons of cranberry sauce, 15 tons of nuts, eight tons of candy, 11 tons of olives and 33 tons of fruitcake.

Helping to add a touch of home to this Thanksgiving dinner will be 110 attractive American Red Cross clubmobile girls stationed at 20 locations throughout the country.

Some of them will help serve tomorrow's Thanksgiving dinner and eat with the men in mess halls, while others will travel to forward operation areas by armed trucks and helicopters to help dish out turkey and dressing to men in the field.

Her fear of night firing led Stanley to become extremely familiar with bunker at the rear of the scout tent. In mid-April, when the base camp came under an enemy mortar attack, Stanley was reported to be the first one inside.

Recently when it came time to have her litter, she once again sought the security of the bunker, for both herself and seven little ones.

The scouts report that Stanley will never again see action. Once she has weaned her puppies, she will be issued a port call and sent to Sacramento, California, to be reunited with her owner.



Infantryman in a bunker enjoys a hot turkey drumstick.
(USA PHOTO BY Sp4 T.L. Farley)

Stanley's Shocked, But She Delivers

XUAN LOC (USA) — Stanley, the shell-shocked mascot of Headquarters Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's Scout section, gave birth recently to seven puppies. This marks the first time the well-known canine has been out of action in close to a year.

She assumed her position as mascot nearly one year ago, when Specialist 4 Jeff Williams — a former member of the scout section — purchased her in Xuan Loc for 100 piasters. Stanley was then but a puppy, green to her new role in the scouts.

Specialist Williams familiarized Stanley with her new responsibilities, mainly riding as an observer on one of the section's jeeps. Before long she was in the swing of things and took part in all operations from Junction City 1 to Emporia.

During Operation Junction City 1, Stanley suffered a traumatic experience which destroyed her combat effectiveness. Riding in a jeep with Specialist Williams as part of a convoy, they suddenly were hit

US, ROKs Team Up On Joint Patrols

LONG BINH (USA) — Faced with daily encounters with soldiers serving in the multi-national Free World Forces, the law and order mission of the U.S. military policeman has been greatly facilitated by the adoption of joint patrols — a technique that has been effectively put to use by Company C of the 50th Military Police Battalion.

In Qui Nhon, members of the 1st Platoon of Company C enforce discipline, law and order for the ROK Tiger Division and the 1st Logistical Command, utilizing joint patrols with members of the ROK Tiger Division MP Company. After duty hours, the Korean MPs eat, sleep and relax with Company C.

Through this close relationship, the American MPs have developed a sincere respect for their tough, versatile partners from the "Land of the Morning Calm", all of whom are Black Belt Karate experts.

In An Khe, members of the 3rd Platoon provide law enforcement for the men of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and local Vietnamese Popular Forces. In this instance, joint patrols consist of an American Military Policeman and a Quan Canh (Vietnamese MP).

The men of Company C have adopted the small detachment of Vietnamese MPs, building a strong rapport between the two units.



IN THE SOUP — Martha Raye places handprints in freshly poured concrete to dedicate the foundation for the new 1st Infantry Division Artillery PX. Miss Raye and her "Hello Dolly" troupe are touring Vietnam. (USA PHOTO BY Sp5 Len Breckler)

PHILADELPHIA — The newest U.S. Army helicopter, the CH-47C Chinook, was successfully test flown Oct. 14 at a flight center at Philadelphia International Airport.

The initial flight took place one day ahead of schedule. During the flight, the "C" model Chinook, which features an up-

dated transmission system and more powerful engines, was hover tested and forward-flight tested.

Earlier Chinook models, the CH-47A, and the current production model, the CH-47B, have flown more than 214,000 hours — including 132,000 combat hours — in Vietnam.

Design of the current production "B" model Chinook permits them to be converted to "C" models at a later date.

With installation of the new engines — Lycoming T55-L-11s — payload of the "C" model is increased 25 per cent, making it possible to transport loads weighing up to 23,400 pounds. Horsepower of the new engine is 3,750.

Maximum gross weight of the CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

In preparation for the prototype flight, 50-hour flight qualification tie-down tests for engines and dynamic components were successfully completed in mid-September.

Delivery of the first production model CH-47C to the Army is scheduled for March.

With the delivery of the first CH-47C Chinook, the industry's most advanced medium transport helicopter will be available for use by the Army and the world market.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

In preparation for the prototype flight, 50-hour flight qualification tie-down tests for engines and dynamic components were successfully completed in mid-September.

Delivery of the first production model CH-47C to the Army is scheduled for March.

With the delivery of the first CH-47C Chinook, the industry's most advanced medium transport helicopter will be available for use by the Army and the world market.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

CH-47C is 44,800 pounds compared to 40,000 pounds for the "B" model Chinook. Speed is increased from 150 knots (278 km/hr), in the CH-47B to 160 knots (297 km/hr) for the "C" model.

Maximum gross weight of the

Against Great Odds

Vietnamese Keep Trains Rolling

SAIGON (VFS) — "This is the most dangerous and difficult railroad to operate in the world," stated Nguyen Ngoc Lam, director of the Vietnam Railway System.

But despite Viet Cong sabotage and harassment, trains are running. And even with two-thirds of the 1,357 kilometer line out of service, more freight is being hauled in South Vietnam by rail today than at any time in the last dozen years.

In its heyday in the late 1930s the Vietnamese Railway System (VNRS) was part of a network linking Saigon with Paris via the Trans-Siberian Railroad. But in the past three decades it has known many disasters, including floods, World War II attacks by allied bombers, the "scorched earth" campaign by the Viet Minh, and within the last three years nearly 1,300 attacks by Viet Cong saboteurs.

It has been destroyed and rebuilt and

re-destroyed, and now is being rebuilt again with the help of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). Since December 1966, 163 kilometers of track, five bridges and 10 tunnels have been restored and put back into service.

In the first five months of 1967 the railroad hauled 425,000 metric tons of freight and 116,000 passengers. This tonnage is equal to any full year's operations since 1955. The heaviest traffic is on the section of main line from Saigon to Long Khanh, 81 kilometers east.

Farther north three other main line sections are now open to daily traffic—the longest stretch is from Thap Cham 193 kilometers north through Nha Trang to Ha Son. The railroad is being rebuilt in sections as security permits.

As military forces oust the communists from district after district and as VNRS

workers reclaim section after section of track, the railroad will continue to expand its service. One day travelers again will be able to ride from Saigon through 27 tunnels and over 333 bridges to the 17th Parallel.

Stepped-up military offensives and civilian programs by the South Vietnamese and their allies have improved security along the line. There were only 37 sabotage attempts against the railroad by the VC in the first half of 1967, compared with 276 in 1966 and 941 in the peak year of 1965.

But working on the railroad is not yet a safe job; from 1960 through 1966, 79 of its workers were killed and 660 injured by the communists.

In addition to five serious attacks by VC since April, which have damaged more than 12 locomotives, the Viet Cong regu-

larly stage harassing incidents, such as shooting at passing trains. "Sometimes it's like riding the Santa Fe during the Indian Wars of the Old West," said one American passenger. But so far, no crew has refused to take out a train.

Every regular train carries a radio to call for help if attacked, as well as a detachment of ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) soldiers with automatic weapons to man the armored cars.

When a train carries passengers, a few empty hopper cars are coupled directly behind the locomotive to protect the passengers if the locomotive is derailed. In areas where Viet Cong harassing fire prevents trackwalkers from checking for mines, flat cars are placed ahead of the locomotive to take the brunt of any ex-

ploding blow. That year the typhoons came one after another, and floodwaters washed out service over 350 kilometers of the line.

Gradually ARVN-troops and their allies fought their way back into district after district, and in each area they reclaimed part of the old rail line and started rebuilding.

One might ask why the Vietnamese bother to run the trains at all under such difficult circumstances. An important reason is that the VNRS, even with only one-third of its track in operation, is performing a freight-hauling and passenger service that would be difficult to duplicate on any other transportation system.

Another reason was given by Pham Minh Duong, a former VNRS director. "Vietnam, as everywhere," he said, "the railroads have come to be associated in the peoples' minds with order and stability—with peace and progress.

"Up until now the trains have been kept running in spite of the enemy's efforts to stop them. This represents a major, continuing victory for our side. Should we now decide to discontinue train service, even for a short temporary period, that would be interpreted by the people as a serious defeat and as the sign of a general withdrawal and abandonment of the countryside.

The VC can bypass this defensive maneuver by using command-detonated mines. This tactic, however, is being used less often now because of the heavy fire power of the train guards.

If the train is carrying a particularly important shipment, a light observation plane will fly cover, radioing a call for help to Vietnamese Air Force Skyraiders or to U.S. helicopter gunships in case of attack.

Also, with most trains the "Wickhams"

are used. These are small, four-wheeled, diesel-powered armored cars with a machinegun in the turret.

They are sometimes run before the train, but usually one or two will follow the train, carrying a reserve element to rush up if the train is attacked.

The VNRS has 48 U.S.-built diesel electric locomotives and six French-built diesels. Of these, 22 are under repair and soon will be back in service. It still has 87 steam locomotives, but less than half are serviceable. Several of the old steam engines were built in 1902, and some were built as late as 1949. They are less efficient than the diesels and parts for them are much more difficult to procure.

The VNRS has about 1,200 freight cars but only 187 passenger cars. These include 15 sleeping cars and six diners, for in peaceful days one could board a train at Saigon Friday evening and awake Saturday morning at Nha Trang's beautiful beach. Now, however, these luxury facilities are not used.

There is a special steam locomotive at Song Pha which takes a few cars at a time up a 12-per cent grade. This is done on a rack line. A cog wheel on the locomotive pushes against a rack rail between the regular rails to give the extra traction needed for the steep climb. It takes the train more than three hours to make the 44 kilometer run from Song Pha to Dalat.

The railway first came to Vietnam in 1885 with construction of the My Tho line in the Mekong Delta. Then, in 1902, construction was started in sections to link Saigon with Hanoi—a 1,730-kilometer run over what was then called the Trans-Vietnam Railway. It was completed in 1936.

Its completion linked all parts of Vietnam and broke up the self-isolation of the areas and peoples that had persisted throughout history. This meant people from the Mekong Delta could, for the first time, meet people living in the Red River Delta. But barely three years after completion of the railroad, World War II broke out, followed by a long guerrilla war. Within 15 years the rail line was little more than a heap of rubble.

It was not again until August 1959—after 194 railroad workers were killed and 972 wounded and more than \$7 million in labor and materials was spent—that a train would make the 1,041-kilometer run from Saigon to Hue.

Then again the country was at war. This time it was the Viet Cong out to stop the trains. They inflicted considerable damage to the line, but it was in November 1964 that the railroad was deal-



Enroute to Dalat, this oil-burning rack train crawls slowly up a 12 per cent grade.



Two flatcars are used ahead of diesels to take the brunt of pressure mines.



Boarding a train at Hoa Son, these Vietnamese are preparing to make the 100-kilometer run to Nha Trang.



Passengers on Vietnamese trains bring along their bicycles and baskets.



Vietnamese soldiers serve as train guards on most VNRS trains.



Soldiers question detainees taken during an operation after a combat jump.

What Is A CIDG Soldier? Where Does He Live, Fight?

By Capt. D.W. Thomas

NHA TRANG (USA) — To see a CIDG (Civilian Irregular Defense Group) soldier, you generally have to go to the more remote camps of the 5th Special Forces. There you will find him. He is small in stature, yet big in accomplishment. His average weight is around 120 pounds soaking wet, which he is much of the time. He spends most of his time hunting the VC or NVA.

The CIDG soldiers comes from many ethnic groups of Vietnam. In the Montagnard groups, they speak many and varied languages or dialects.

Vietnamese LLDB (Vietnamese Special Forces) recruit the CIDGs. With the advice and assistance of the US Army Special Forces "A" teams, they are trained, equipped and taught to be employed in the field. He can quit at any time though he seldom does.

An average CIDG soldier has little or no education. Generally he comes from the more outlying areas. This is being changed daily at every Special Forces "A" camp by teaching both English and Vietnamese to the CIDG soldier.

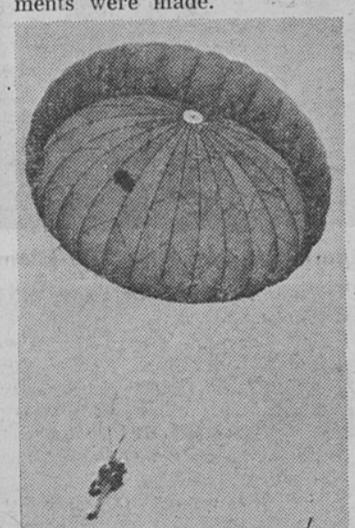
And other subjects are taught such as sanitation, personal hygiene, first aid and agricultural methods. The CIDG is gaining from these classes and applying this newly acquired knowledge to his everyday life. He is very receptive to the instruction, teaching his fellow men the techniques which he has learned.

The result has been evident in many villages near Special Forces camps throughout Vietnam. Camp Bunard, located in the northern part of III Corps, is a good example.

Here, an entirely new village sprang up in a matter of a few weeks and took on the look of a well-organized town. This was due to the hard work done by the CIDG soldiers from the camp. They helped the incoming people build their houses.

and a dispensary, where medical facilities had not been available for more than six years.

A school and other facilities, which had never existed in the area, also were added. Crops were planted with CIDG assistance and many other improvements were made.



Parachuting: part of CIDG training.



Mortar units assault a suspected enemy position during an operation near Thung Duc.



A CIDG soldier guards one of the access roads to his camp.

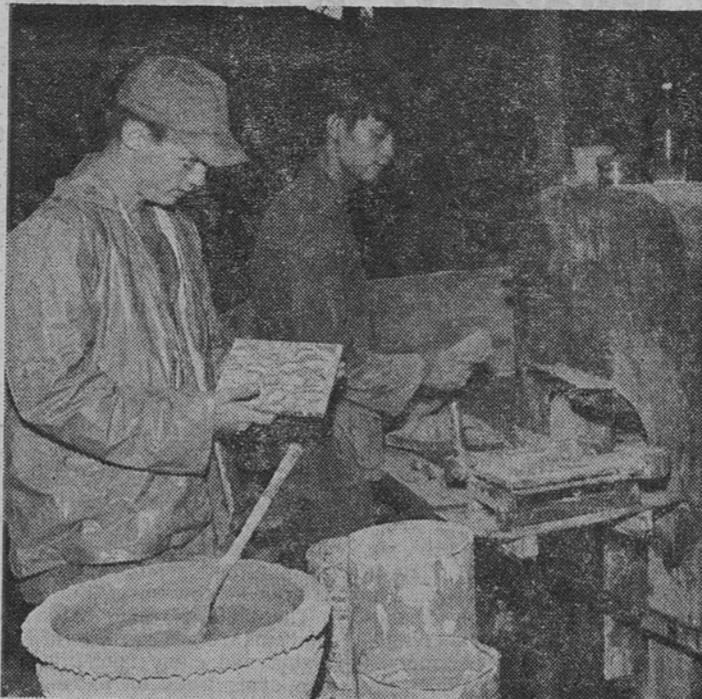


Disembarking from a chopper by ladder, CIDG searches for VC.



CIDG soldiers prepare to jump into enemy-held territory.

Refugee Center Becoming Self-Sufficient



Sp4 J.P. Smith examines a Ngoc Thanh-made cement tile.

QUI NHON (USA) — The Ngoc Thanh Center was just dreary cardboard and packing-crates refugee center until the U.S. Army's 27th Transportation Battalion and its enterprising chaplain entered the picture.

Now, for the 4,500 Vietnamese who live in the community, the future is hopeful. The center — located about 15 miles from Qui Nhon — is slowly becoming self-sufficient. Small industries have been created; health and living conditions have improved.

The 27th and other units of the 1st Logistical Command's Qui Nhon Support Command have been helping the people of Ngoc Thanh for 20 months. The idea is to give the villagers a greater degree of freedom to decide their future through the creation of a community cooperative.

As other units in Qui Nhon became involved with Ngoc Thanh, a laundry facility was constructed, along with a wood-working shop, concrete houses to replace the run-down shacks, a medical center and a shower house.

Plans now call for expansion of the thriving tile business, which has already supplied multi-colored tiles for mess halls in seven surrounding Army units. Production and income should be greatly increased when the villagers receive a second machine.

The center is also awaiting delivery of a complete power-operated woodshop donated by American units.

The village's laundry — patronized by many soldiers — now employs 60 people.

Marines Pay For Assistance

DA NANG (USMC) — Money can't buy everything, the saying goes, but — indirectly — under a Marine Corps program it has been buying lives in Vietnam.

The old farmer and the crew members doubled their efforts, but the harder they tried the madder the buffaloes became.

After some quick calculations the crew fired the mission with a substitute stake and the rounds landed right on target.

The water buffaloes later

wandered into the night after thoroughly sniffing and inspecting the lighted stake.

The largest cache, containing more than 55 tons, was discovered northwest of Ben Soi in Tay Ninh Province by a Civilian Irregular Defense Group operating with a Special Forces detachment.

Leaving Vietnam this month



A group of about 60 refugees work in the village laundry.

Major Volunteers For 70 MEDCAPs

BIEN HOA (USAF) — There are almost as many ways of measuring a year in Vietnam as there are people assigned here, but for Air Force Major Cecil E. Brown of the 3rd Tactical Dispensary at Bien Hoa air base, it has meant pulling 1,400 teeth.

As director of dental services for the base dispensary, he has gone on 70 medical civic action programs (MEDCAP) trips into villages around the base. It was on these trips that he extracted all those teeth.

The MEDCAP trips were voluntary, performed during off-duty time and were in addition to his regular work treating Air Force personnel at the base.

"Keeping busy has certainly made my time go by fast," stated the dentist. "And being able to help these deprived people while making friends for our cause has been most satisfying."

Leaving Vietnam this month

for an assignment in Texas, he has some advice for all newcomers: "Everyone coming here should learn some of the Vietnamese language and customs, and make as many friends as they can. It will make their stay here more rewarding and enjoyable."

ARVN Sgt Battlefield Fix-It Man

TAM KY (I CORPS) — If you had an Armored Personnel Carrier with a big fat shell hole in it around Tam Ky, it probably would be back in action in minutes.

ARVN Sergeant Le Quen, the 31-year-old maintenance chief of the 3rd Troop of the ARVN 4th Armored Cavalry Regiment, is winning himself quite a reputation as a battlefield fix-it man.

He puts APCs back in action while the enemy is still shooting. For example, during Lien Ket 81 — a bitterly fought February action in Quang Ngai province — he had one rolling 10 minutes after it took a 57mm recoilless rifle hit.

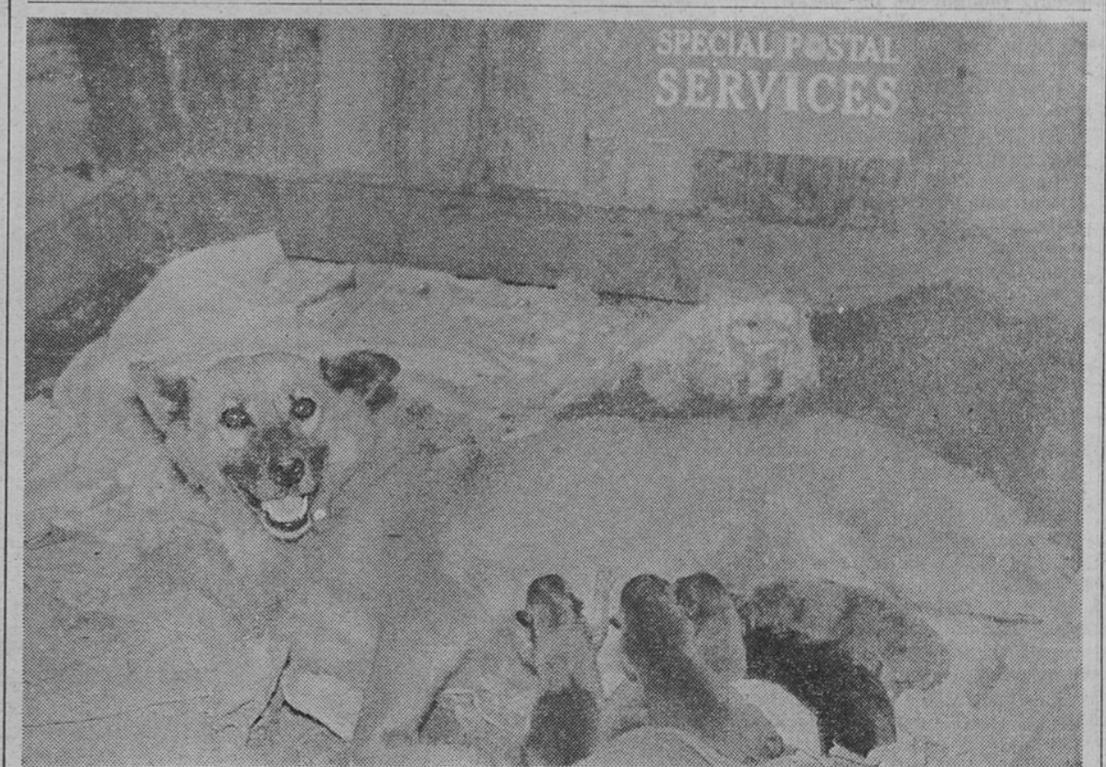
Sergeant Quen is a maintenance man who's a little bit different. His shop is an armored APC which fights right along with the others in the troop until one of its sisters is knocked out.

That's when Sergeant Quen stops fighting and goes to work.

Of course, combat repair is only part of the sergeant's job. As he puts it himself, "We handle everything from lubrication, battery work and minor repairs to heavy engine work. It keeps us busy, but we keep ahead of our deadline."

First Lieutenant William E. Shea, senior advisor to the troop, says that Sergeant Quen and his crew are one of the "backbones" of the troop.

"Maintenance," he explained, "is the backbone of armor. You can't operate without it and we've done pretty well thanks to them."



SPECIAL POSTAL SERVICE — Nellie Belle, mascot of the 50 airmen at APO 96243, proved to be a true "fe-mail dog." Neither rain, nor sleet, nor Saigon traffic kept her from delivering Christmas presents early. The somewhat startled coworkers called it a successful "Special Delivery".

(USA PHOTO)



MUDY WASH TUB—When Charlie is just around the corner or hill, depending on where you are, the nearest water available has to be used. Here, a Con. Thien Marine rinses his clothes close to his bunker during a pause in the fighting. (USMC PHOTO BY Sgt J. S. Ryan)

Village Asks Protection From VC

PLEI PRONG (USA)—The 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry's S-5 (Civic action) team, under the guidance of Captain Carl Brewer, has experienced signs that it has gained the trust and confidence of the people after many months of applying self-help principles.

Recently, two village chiefs from a neighboring village came to the captain while his team was visiting the village of Plei Prong.

The chiefs were fearful of the VC stealing their soon-to-be harvested rice crop and asked to be moved to safety.

Moving a village takes a lot of cooperation between the civil affairs team members and the villagers, together with many hours of hard work.

The team of the 4th Infantry Division's "Regulars" drove a truck as close to the isolated village as possible. But the distance between the village and the truck was still two kilometers. In between there were large bamboo thickets and several deep streams.

Viets Receive New Limbs

CHU LAI (USMC)—Marine Aircraft Group-12's civil affairs section is sponsoring the fitting of new artificial limbs for four Vietnamese at the National Rehabilitation Center and Hospital in Saigon.

This group of amputees consists of 37-year-old Sung Chau, who lost her left leg by stepping on a VC mine; Thi Hong Nguyen, 33, who lost her left leg when the VC tossed a grenade into her village; Huu Lai Nguyen, 24, who lost both legs in a North Vietnamese ambush while serving as a Popular Forces soldier near Ky Sanh; and five-year-old Ngu Nguyen, who lost his left foot when a plane crashed into his village.

A Marine Corps ambulance picked up the four amputees at Ly Tan village near Chu Lai. They were then taken to the air freight terminal, where they boarded a Marine C-117 transport for the flight through Da Nang and on to Saigon.

According to Major Richard F. Risner, MAG-12 civil affairs officer, "They should come back walking in about six weeks."

provided by the division—covered the 20 kilometers of bumpy roads to the old village.

Here the villagers, with the help of the team, actually loaded their houses onto the trucks.

Five 50-kilo and two 20-kilo mines found were blown in place.

Specialist 4 Dan Roe commented: "The trickiest part was crossing the small bamboo bridge with that heavy basket on. I thought that with all the weight it just might collapse."

Even with everyone pitching in, it was a slow process moving the villagers' possessions out to the assembly point. The baskets, pigs and cooking jars were loaded onto the truck and transported to their new home at Plei Prong.

The next day, the battalion's civic action team—with 6 trucks

56 Celebrate Anniversaries

DA NANG (I CORPS)—An event, thought to be the first of its kind in Vietnam, took place in I Corps last month.

It was the joint celebration of 56 birthdays by members of Free World Forces assigned to the I Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) last month.

Songs, good wishes, party favors and gifts highlighted the collective birthday party, followed by a cake cutting ceremony, refreshments and live entertainment.

The idea for the party originated with Lieutenant General Hoang Xuan Lam, commanding general of I Corps. He thought it would be a nice gesture to have a collective birthday party honoring all ranks, from general to private, of the Free World Forces in the CTZ.

"We are proud of having such loyal comrades-in-arms fighting by our side," said the general. "And, we will never forget their sacrifice. This birthday celebration reflects, to some extent, our warm feelings and deep gratitude to these fighting men."

Because of the success of the event, the I Corps has decided to hold a collective birthday party on a monthly basis from now on.

As General Lam pointed out: "Since we fight together—it seems only right that we should have fun together."

JANUARY DOESN'T LOOK COLD—Most people think of something cold when January is mentioned, but we think something else might come to mind if January Jones of Las Vegas were mentioned in a conversation in Vietnam. What do you think? (PHOTO BY LAS VEGAS NEWS BUREAU)

1. In 1952, they beat Stan Ford, 27-10.

2. In 1958, they beat Steve Tandy, 10-7.

3. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

4. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

5. In 1959, the Detroit Tigers won an American League pennant?

6. When did Notre Dame make its only Rose Bowl appearance?

7. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

8. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

9. In 1959, the Detroit Tigers won an American League pennant?

10. When did Notre Dame make its only Rose Bowl appearance?

11. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

12. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

13. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

14. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

15. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

16. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

17. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

18. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

19. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

20. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

21. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

22. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

23. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

24. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

25. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

26. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

27. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

28. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

29. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

30. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

31. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

32. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

33. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

34. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

35. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

36. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

37. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

38. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

39. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

40. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

41. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

42. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

43. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

44. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

45. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

46. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

47. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

48. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

49. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

50. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

51. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

52. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

53. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

54. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

55. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

56. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

57. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

58. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

59. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

60. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

61. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

62. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

63. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

64. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

65. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

66. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

67. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

68. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

69. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

70. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

71. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

72. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

73. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

74. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

75. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

76. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

77. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

78. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

79. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

80. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

81. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

82. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

83. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

84. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

85. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

86. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

87. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

88. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

89. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

90. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

91. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

92. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

93. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

94. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

95. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

96. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

97. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

98. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

99. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

100. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

101. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

102. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

103. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

104. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

105. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

106. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

107. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

108. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

109. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

110. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

111. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

112. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

113. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

114. What is the single game attendance record for Big Ten football?

115. What team holds the major college football record for pass defense?

Age-Old Problem Solved By Infantry

VUNG DAT AM (USA)—For centuries the Montagnards have let their livestock run loose in their villages to scrounge whatever food they could find. The results have been a major sanitation problem and a poor grade of domestic livestock.

But at the resettlement project of Edap Enang, this practice may change.

The project—representing the efforts of both the Vietnamese and United States governments—brought 48 Montagnard vil-

lages into a single area 15 miles west of Cambodia in an effort to protect them from communist terrorism.

Now, the 4th Infantry Division's Civic Action Team, along with Vietnamese Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS), are working together to bring needed livestock to Edap Enang and to teach the mountain people how to care for their animals.

"We are putting our ideas on livestock next to theirs," said one CAT member, "to let them determine which methods are the best."

By setting a successful example, the civic action team hopes to bring about an important change in the Montagnards' care for their animals. To help set this example, the team has built a model pig pen, complete with pigs, a feeding trough and a shelter area with a partial cement floor.

Soon, CORDS is to increase the swine population to 300. Later, after these animals have reproduced, they will be distributed among the resettlement's residents.

CORDS also is scheduled to introduce to the project several head of cattle, 400 chickens and some ducks. Along with the introduction will come lessons in modern husbandry.

Another problem facing the team members is that of teaching the Montagnards the principle of crop rotation. Out of necessity, the Montagnards have been a semi-nomadic people through the centuries, because they have planted a single crop—rice—on their land and it has burned out the soil in 10 to 12 years.

Sp4 Helps Viets Attend University

DONG TAM (USA)—Two Vietnamese youths will attend Saigon University for the next five years, thanks to the generosity of a 9th Infantry Division soldier.

Specialist 4 Charles Micallef wanted to make a special contribution to the Vietnamese cause before rotating back to the States.

After discussing his wish with base chaplains and officials in My Tho, a large city near Dong Tam, Specialist Micallef, a chaplain's assistant, decided to pay two-thirds of the college tuition for two of the more promising high school seniors from the village of Binh Duc.

The boys will earn the rest of their expenses through part-time jobs. Specialist Micallef's share, about \$40 a month, will be sent to the Binh Duc village priest, who will forward the money to the university.

The boys, Do Mum Nam and Le Viet Chien, finish high school in My Tho at the end of the current school year and will begin college classes next fall. Nam plans to concentrate on mathematics, while Chien has not decided on a major subject.

Specialist Micallef will be back home by the time the boys enter school, but he intends to keep a close eye on their progress by corresponding with them.

As for his own future, Micallef also plans to return to school after fulfilling his military commitment.

OJT Program Offers Chance

SAIGON (USA)—"It was like a miracle," said Con Tran Huu, a 17-year-old Saigon youth, when explaining his chance to learn a skill with the U.S. Army's Post Engineers in Saigon.

A year ago Huu's life was far from bright. His parents had suffered the ravages of war; his seven brothers and sisters could not attend school because of the cost, and he could not get a job because he did not have any special training.

The Headquarters Area Command's Post Engineers screened the city for youths to take apprenticeships with the large military complex. Huu was among those selected.

He started his on-the-job training in the sheet metal shop and soon was turned over to an experienced metal lathe operator.

Today, he is a full fledged lathe operator and with his pay he is helping his family to a better life.



RICE CACHE—Some of the several tons of rice found in two deep, mat-lined caches is passed out of the hole by this 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry soldier. The rice was discovered when the battalion was sweeping the jungle southeast of Dau Tieng on the 25th Division's Operation Diamondhead.

(USA PHOTO BY Sp4 Joseph Hettmann)

Phoenix, Ariz. Citizens Donate Church Bell To 1st Air Cav

The brother found that today there are no bell foundries in the United States, and that a new foreign-cast bell comparable to the one needed would cost more than \$4,000.

A used bell was found in Cincinnati and Phoenix citizens raised more than \$1,300 and sent the bell to the men in Vietnam.

The 350-pound, 26-inch diameter bronze bell now rings from a tower in front of the division's chapel, a 200-man capacity wood and stone church erected by the cavalrymen. It is a place of worship for all members of the

division and is a memorial for their fallen comrades.

"It brings a touch of state-side to our services," said the division chaplain when explaining how much the men appreciate the bell.

An engraved brass plaque is fixed to the bell tower, inscribed with a poem by Maria Baumann of Phoenix. It reads:

"They gave the last best gift they had,
Bright freedom's psalm to tell,
Their comrades keep their sacrifice
In the ringing of a Bell."



NATIONAL POLICE PATROL—A man suspected of being a VC sympathizer towels down after members of the Vietnamese National Police Force had dragged him from the water where he was hiding. The combat police were searching the village of An Qui 2 together with a 1st Cavalry Division unit.

(USA PHOTO BY Sp5 John Wilson)

Kit Carson Scout Finds AK-47s In Rice Paddy

DA NANG (USMC)—To the tired Marines trying to find a dry crossing, it was just one more soggy rice paddy.

On a nearby dike the bodies of two Viet Cong guerrillas sprawled on the wet ground. They had died earlier in a brief, fierce firefight with Marine riflemen.

To Nguyen Duc Lai, a Chieu Hoi returnee with the Marine battalion's Kit Carson scout team, the presence of dead VC and the absence of weapons made the muddy rice paddy look suspiciously like a hiding place.

Lai handed his rifle to Corporal John Wilson, assigned to the 5th Marine Regiment.

"As long as I've been working with him, I can never figure out what he's going to do next," said Corporal Wilson.

Lai started at one end of the paddy and slowly shuffled his feet through the water toward the opposite side.

After half an hour of this peculiar dance, Lai quickly bent down and came up with an AK-47 assault rifle. Moments later another rifle appeared in his hands.

Mail THE OBSERVER Home

★ (Does not meet requirements for "free" mail.)

From:

Place Stamp Here
(16 cents Airmail)
(10 cents 1st class)

TO: _____



INAUGURATION—Nguyen Van Thieu takes the oath of office as the new President of the Republic of Vietnam October 31 in front of the National Assembly Building in downtown Saigon. Thieu took the oath before 50,000 persons, including thousands of troops from the Free World Forces, youth, labor and other similar organizations. Diplomats from 22 foreign countries were also in attendance. Near him on the podium is Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky.

(PHOTO BY JUSPAO)

Malaria Figures Clarified

PLEI DJERENG (USA) — A consistently low malaria rate in the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division brought a question from the division commander — how do you do it?

The battalion commander, Lt. Col. John P. Vollmer, said though he used measures prescribed by division headquarters, he placed emphasis on two procedures. The procedures have been "supervision in taking malaria pills and mandatory rest periods."

"When the men are involved in . . . all-out pursuit or movement," Col. Vollmer said, "it is easy to forget to take the pills — but a reminder from headquarters has proven to be worthwhile."

Strong emphasis is also put on rest, and as the colonel said, "the man must either be busy or resting, as opposed to sitting around shooting the breeze."

Other measures taken in the battalion are: use of the jungle hammock when practical, frequent spraying around the fire base, counselling of men going on Rest and Recuperation leave on continued use of pills, generous use of insect repellent, drainage of pools in division areas, use of mosquito nets when feasible, and education on the effects of malaria.

Translation Must Lose Something

VUNG DAT AM (USA) — Sometimes it all gets lost in the translation.

The other day a 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division soldier spent some time chatting with a Vietnamese who spoke English. Finally, as the American was climbing on the back of a 2½-ton truck to leave, the Vietnamese asked him where he was from.

"New York," the soldier replied.

"Oh," said the Vietnamese, looking obviously disappointed. "My friend, a captain, was from the United States."

Suspect Put On The Spot

By Sp4 Don Drumm

XUAN LOC (USA) — "The Revolutionary Development (RD) team living in one of our hamlets found a VC sympathizer who was giving information to the enemy, but no one could prove it," recalled First Lieutenant John W. Wild, leader of the 1st Brigade's Mobile Advisory Team in Xuan Loc district.

"The whole population knew what he was doing too," stated the 9th Infantry Division lieutenant. "So during the hamlet council elections, he was elected council president — a job just under the hamlet chief. They felt he would be less credible to the VC if he held this position and that he might even take the job seriously if given some responsibility in the government."

This is one of the more unusual ways the citizens in the district are trying to weed out Viet Cong influence, improve their living conditions and work more closely with the government, with the help of RD teams and Vietnamese military units advised by Lieutenant Wild's five-man team.

Three RD teams of 40 men each live in the villages and train the people in construction, sanitation, defense and education, the lieutenant explained. Depending on the progress of the hamlets, there are three different programs.

"We have pacification, consolidation and 'new life' hamlets," he said. "We are now working on two 'new life' hamlets, Bao Vinh A and B. You can tell the status of a hamlet just by driving through. In these two, all the people are clothed, reasonably healthy, and doing some profitable work — either at their jobs or building better housing for themselves or their neighbors."

He said that in many of the hamlets, particularly Binh Loc, where 700 refugees from Bien Tuy province have been assimilated.

(Continued on Back Page)



Vol. 6, No. 28

Saigon, Vietnam

November 15, 1967

HHH Awards US Silver Star To ARVN Supply Sergeant

SAIGON (VFS) — Until 20 minutes before Vay Chiu Chan, a sergeant in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN), stood at attention while Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey pinned a medal to his khaki shirt, the 34-year-old hero had no idea why he had been awakened at 4:30 in the morning and flown from Saigon to Da Nang.

Security measures surrounding the Vice-President's travels during his recent visit to Vietnam kept the sergeant from knowing why or where he was taken.

On the morning of November 1, at the headquarters of the 3d Marine Corps Division headquarters in Da Nang, Sergeant Chan became the first Vietnamese enlisted man this year and the fourth Vietnamese in history to receive the U.S. Silver Star Medal for bravery.

Sergeant Chan is a veteran of 16 years of fighting the Communists. While still in his teens, he was a guerrilla in the north, one of a band of his fellow Nungs, highlander tribesmen who immigrated from China to earn a high reputation as mercenaries.

When Vietnam was partitioned in 1954, Chan, like hundreds of other Nungs, came to the non-Communist south, and Chan himself joined the Vietnamese Army. His military career hasn't been spectacular — it took him 11 years to make his present grade — but he considers himself in for the duration.

The way he fights Communists was demonstrated shortly after midnight on the morning of Friday, October 27, when more than 200 rounds of mortar and recoilless rifle fire began raining on the tiny Vietnamese army outpost at Phuoc Qua Hamlet, Phuoc Long Province, 70 miles north of Saigon and some 200 miles from the Cambodia border.

About 1 a.m., a half-hour after the barrage opened, three waves of attackers — soldiers of the North Vietnamese 88th Regiment — left the cover of surrounding jungle and swamp to rush the outpost.

By this time, the defenders were receiving Vietnamese and U.S. artillery support (more than 2,000 rounds before the battle was over), but the odds were four-to-one in favor of the attackers and, even when AC-47 aircraft arrived to drop flares and pour Gatling gun fire down on the attackers, it was a close

thing.

Three times before they gave up at dawn and melted back into the jungle cover, the northerners made it to the post perimeter. Three times they were driven back, and when they finally disappeared, they left behind 134 dead comrades, one wounded man who was taken prisoner, 17 crew-served weapons, six Chinese-Communist type light machineguns, three flame-throwers (never used and apparently intended for a final assault once the perimeter had

(Continued on Back Page)



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT — Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and General William C. Westmoreland, commander, MACV, confer atop the new American Embassy in Saigon before departing on a field trip to visit troops of both U.S. and ARVN units. Vice President Humphrey was in Vietnam to attend the inauguration of Vietnam's newly elected president.

(PHOTO BY JUSPAO)

Involvement

(On Oct. 17 and 30, Pacific Stars & Stripes printed stories on Page 1, released by UPI, about a U.S. Marine veteran of Vietnam named Curtis Stokes. This man demonstrated dignity, compassion, and a sense of right and wrong. He possesses the inner strength that leads to positive action. But for this he has suffered much.)

Stokes had been cited by the New York City police department six times for aiding police and citizens in distress. In the most recent case, on Oct. 12, he saw a man being beaten by three muggers armed with knives. While he fought the thugs and was slashed and stomped, the intended victim fled.

Stokes was lying in a pool of his own blood, alone, when police arrived.

In the past, this man's un-

How Do You Thank A Man?

How do you thank a man?

When the newspapers are full of people running from responsibility and hiding from America, one man stands up to be counted.

How do you thank that man?

Ducking jury duty has been "big sport" for the "know-it-alls" and making a buck has been their principal goal. One man risks his life, loses two jobs and goes \$500 in debt and all he craves is five friends.

How do you thank this man?

People have turned aside while others were being beaten, and shut their ears to a girl being murdered. Six times one man has gone to the aid of beleaguered strangers.

How do you thank such a man?

A man had battled for his country in the jungles of Vietnam and returned to safety and home. He elected to waive that safety in defense of his brothers. He had proven himself in battle. Nobody would blame him for turning aside. A Negro, his people are in the midst of an intense struggle, but he voluntarily risked all he had—all he was in defense of an ideal.

How do you thank a man?

Perhaps, as one unit here, money and friendship. Perhaps with citations (he has six). Perhaps someone will offer him a job.

Maybe, if you believe in old-fashioned American and biblical ideals, you just say "Thank you, Curtis Stokes. I wish I were as much a man."

Captured Weapons

A study was made recently to compare the amount of weapons and signal equipment captured during a three-month period from July through September with the authorized equipment of an NVA infantry battalion.

The following chart shows the allowance of individual and crew-served weapons and signal equipment for a representative NVA infantry battalion. The table of equipment was developed from interrogation reports and captured enemy documents. The chart further compares captured items to the table of equipment.

Individual Weapons	Authorized Per NVA BN	Battalion Captured Equivalent
Pistols	24	420
AK-47	127	1,458
Carbines	244	4,805
Crew-served Weapons		
LMG	36	245
AT RKT LCHR	27	523
HMG	3	43
60 MM Mort	6	37
82 MM Mort	3	13
57/75MM RR	3	54
Signal Equipment		
Radios	4	78
Telephone	8	30
Switchboards	1	9

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

Mail Order Christmas Presents

SAIGON (MACV) — Exchange customers in Vietnam may buy their Christmas toys by mail order catalog and, to assist them, the Vietnam Regional Exchange (VRE) has some tips designed to bring smiles to youngsters' faces Christmas Day.

According to a VRE spokesman, the big thing in toys is realism, as today's children have a heightened awareness of the world around them and a desire to copy.

For example, dolls are always popular, but the wise shopper looks for one that chews, drinks or even splashes in the tub.

Bikes will keep the boys happy but the trend is towards realistically equipped, lightweight vehicles with stick shift or multi-speed handling.

Another sure thing in popularity polls is hobby items such as radio-controlled cars or planes and slot cars.

Family games in which both adults and children can play together are gifts which also win approval.

To get the toys under the tree by Christmas, VRE says it is best to order now. Surface and air mail volume becomes extremely heavy in the weeks ahead.

Time For R&R? Try Malaysia

SAIGON (MACV) — Luxurious hotels and restaurants are among the prime attractions of Kuala Lumpur, one of the leading out-of-country R&R sites selected for members of the U.S. Armed Forces serving in Vietnam.

Peace, quiet and a leisure pace of life aid the individual in enjoying his escape from the rigors of serving in a combat area, according to reports from the men who have been there.

With a rate of exchange of \$2.90 Malaya for one U.S. dollar, the R&R visitor will find accommodations can be obtained to suit any budget. The staff of the R&R center will provide information on where to get the best at the most reasonable rates.

Shopping and sightseeing are rated high on the list of attractions at R&R sites. In Kuala Lumpur, bargaining is the shopping keyword and those who go to buy will find they should never pay the first price asked. Steps to be taken include:

1) Briefing of all Armed Forces members regarding prohibited explosive devices aboard aircraft, the extreme danger involved and the penalties associated with violations.

2) Physical inspection, to the maximum extent possible, of all personal baggage for explosive



Air Lines Prohibit Explosive Devices

SAIGON (MACV) — Reports of servicemen carrying explosive devices in personal baggage have triggered grave concern about the possibility of disastrous situations aboard aircraft.

Commanders of U.S. Armed Forces elements in Vietnam have been directed to take additional steps to prevent U.S. servicemen from transporting in their personal baggage dangerous materials as explosive devices while traveling aboard aircraft.

The actions planned will include briefings, physical inspection of luggage and instructions to be included on individual travel orders.

Spokesmen at MACV say the practice of carrying explosive materials in personal luggage poses grave danger to passengers and air crews of both military and civilian aircraft.

Steps to be taken include:

1) Briefing of all Armed Forces members regarding prohibited explosive devices aboard aircraft, the extreme danger involved and the penalties associated with violations.

2) Physical inspection, to the maximum extent possible, of all personal baggage for explosive

FIRST IN VIETNAM The OBSERVER

The OBSERVER is an authorized newspaper published weekly by the Command Information Division, Office of Information, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, United States Forces in Vietnam. Opinions expressed here do not necessarily reflect policies or positions of the Department of Defense or the Armed Forces. The OBSERVER, printed at Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, uses material from the Armed Forces Press File, Armed Forces News Bureau and other Department of Defense agencies. Direct mail to: Editor, The OBSERVER, HQ MACV, APO 96222.

COMUSMACV Gen. W.C. Westmoreland, USA
Information Officer Brig. Gen. W. Sidle, USA
Chief, Command Information Lt. Col. T. A. Costello, USA

Officer in Charge 1st Lt. W. L. Nack, USA
Editor SFC L.G. Benedict, USA
Asst. Editor Gy.Sgt. J.E. Huerta, USMC

GIFT CATALOG
The Army and Air Force Exchange Service's 1968 Mail-A-Gift Catalog offers a selection of more than 1,000 quality items as gifts for "the folks back home." (MACV)

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

During the same period, the capture of ammunition was closely correlated to the number of weapons captured. Sufficient ammunition was taken to sustain more than nine battalions under normal battle conditions for a 90-day period.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the weapons, equipment and ammunition taken from the large cache found in October during Operation AKRON III.

Teamwork Reopens 2 Ferries

CAU NOI (USA)—Teamwork between units of the Free World Forces and the Government of Vietnam has reopened the Cau Noi Ferry System.

This project links stretches of Highway 5 in the Mekong Delta with Saigon and will allow thousands of merchants and buyers to reach the capital markets each year.

Last November Viet Cong saboteurs destroyed the floating turntables and sank the two ferries that had shuttled many Vietnamese across the wide Van Co River, some 25 miles south of Saigon. In doing this, the enemy had effectively cut one of the two paved roads connecting the capital with the delta region.

The flow of crops and Vietnamese citizens between Go Cong Province and Long An Province was all but cut off until the 9th Infantry Division's 15th Engineer Battalion, working with units of the 86th Engineers, underwater demolitions teams and GVN, teamed up to rebuild the landings.

With the system operating daily, an estimated 150,000 tons of rice—once denied the Saigon grain market by communist destruction—will again reach the capital.



SURVEYING THE SCENE—This handicapped youngster at the Tanmai Orphanage near Bien Hoa air base chews a piece of gum given to her by members of the 1877th Communications Squadron. The reason for the recent visit to the orphanage was to distribute clothing donated by citizens back home in response to a letter written by the unit's first sergeant to his wife. (USAF PHOTO)

AF Sgt Witnesses Terrorism; Volunteers For Second Tour

PHAN RANG (USA) — "I can't really tell you my feelings when I had a little girl dying in my arms — her body torn to shreds by shrapnel."

That comment was made by Technical Sergeant Cecil W. Homer as he tried to explain

Sgt Meets Adopted Son In VN

SAIGON (USA) — Leaving a family behind and starting an assignment in Vietnam is a difficult task for anyone.

But to Master Sergeant Nolan Glauner, his arrival at Tan Son Nhut air base was brightened with the thought of meeting his adopted Vietnamese son, nine-year-old Thanh.

Glauner adopted Thanh through the Foster Parents organization in 1966. He has helped in the child's support and has exchanged letters with him.

After his arrival at the 377th Civil Engineering Squadron, Sergeant Glauner contacted the Foster Parents office in Saigon to locate Thanh and his family. He learned that the family lived in a small village near the air base.

Sergeant Glauner and his fellow workers decided to provide the family with a comfortable house, something they had lacked since leaving North Vietnam 13 years ago.

In their off-duty time, the airmen built parts for a prefabricated wood frame house. Materials, manpower and encouragement came from the squadron, the Foster Parents office and the Tan Son Nhut Actions office.



A PF trainee climbs Jacob's ladder at the training center.

Three Groups Unite To Fight Viet Cong

By Sp5 Herbert A. Cole IV

PHUONG THO (USA)—Three distinct ethnic groups have been drawn together by a common need for security from the harassment of the Viet Cong, and have worked out a system of defending themselves and their village of Phuong Tho.

Phuong Tho, located in Dinh Quan District, near the northern part of the Long Khanh Province, is composed of five hamlets.

The Montagnards occupy the Non Trung Hamlet. There are approximately 118 families, most of whom fled their previous homes when they were overrun by the Viet Cong. Economically, the people subsist on rice, vegetables and the raising of livestock.

The Nungs—a tribe of Chinese—have resettled in the hamlet of Nam Sao Trung. In 1954 they made an exodus from Mong Cay, near the border between North Vietnam and China, and moved to this area.

Viet Cong harassment made them move to their present location, where the 100 families of the hamlet can live in security and go about their daily activities of raising crops and tending their small businesses.

They do feel, however, that once peace is restored to the country they will migrate back to their old hamlet to continue large scale farming.

The Vietnamese population of the village is divided into three hamlets: Tho Lam, Phuong Lam and Phu Lam. The three hamlets are populated by 2,000 families, most of whom came from the Caisan Area in the Mekong Delta.

These people, like the Montagnards and Nungs, left their old homes, which had been overrun and devastated by the Viet Cong.

Security for both the Nung and Montagnard hamlets is provided by a 30-man Montagnard cadre team. The cadre is responsible for a 3,200-square-meter area, encompassing both hamlets. Members of the cadre are also responsible for building and maintaining their own per-

imeter as well as civic action within their area.

The Vietnamese hamlets are protected by Popular Forces emplacements within the village. This is a type of auxiliary force made up of villagers who give their own time in defense of their homes and places of business.

Near the village is combined Army of Vietnam (ARVN) and Regional Force outpost, also manned by an 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Mobile Advisory Team. The forces from this outpost provide a main source of protection to the villagers against enemy attack.

The forward defense for the village is a new Regional Force outpost located high on a hill overlooking Highway 20, near the province boundary. The outpost serves as an early warning system, keeping the villagers informed on the enemy activity in the area.

Army Men Aid ARVN Widows

DI AN (USA)—A special fund for widows of ARVN soldiers killed in a recent ambush has been collected in the 1st Infantry Division, with contributions reaching more than \$4,300.

Several ARVN soldiers and two U.S. advisors were killed recently when an estimated 500 Viet Cong ambushed two ARVN battalions during a sweep five miles northwest of Phuoc Vinh. First Infantry Division helicopters and artillery supported the operation and the evacuation of the wounded.

The widows and families of the ARVN soldiers killed in the action were left without any means of support. Realizing the families' situation, the men of the division took up a collection to aid those in need.

In five days, \$4,313.75 was collected and the money was to be turned over to the families.

RF/PF Soldiers Trained Rigorously

SAIGON (MACV) — In teaching the arts of war, the cadre at the Cai Von Regional and Popular Force Training Center stress practical and specialized training to meet the demands of a growing Vietnamese Army.

Pushing through a tough week, the IV Corps trainees meet firing range requirements, practice first aid and attend Tae-Kwon Do classes.

Providing technical assistance, U.S. Army Major O.C. Berg, Cai Von Training Center advisor, coordinates and plans training programs.

Recruited locally, RF soldiers learn radio operations and political warfare techniques. Popular Force personnel are taught military fundamentals during seven weeks of basic training.

Upon completion of basic training, PF trainees join local units which comprise about 50 per cent of the RVNAF (Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces). PF are stationed in all of the country's 237 districts. Regional Forces are deployed in all but five.

More than 3,000 PF platoons defend villages and hamlets.

guard key installations and provide security for government officials. Better than 800 Regional Force companies perform the same duty at district level.

As volunteer organizations, RF/PF are forbidden to recruit draft-age personnel. They operate their own training centers and fill quotas for ARVN schools and centers.

MARS Calls To Europe

BINH THUY (USA) — Now, the Military Affiliate Radio Station (MARS) at Binh Thuy air base has started placing calls to European countries in addition to its regular phone patches to the United States.

The MARS station personnel, whose primary job is to supplement normal Air Force communications systems and provide emergency communications, provide daily telephone patches for base personnel wishing to call home. Individuals are allowed one call each month.

River Patrol Boats Serve Dual Role

Story by JO2 James E. Messner, USN

Day and night, high speed fiberglass boats streak along the rivers that lace South Vietnam's Mekong Delta and Rung Sot Special Zone in pursuit of an evading enemy.

They blast away at entrenched enemy positions with their weapons.

They call alongside many rivercraft during the course of a 12-hour Game Warden patrol, looking for the enemy and his contraband.

They speed the seriously ill and wounded to medical treatment up-river.

The U.S. Navy's River Patrol Boats (PBRs) have become the "ambulances of the Delta. These PBRs are naturals for the dual roles of effective fighting craft and ready, reliable waterborne ambulances.

Their crews have been trained in first aid. They know a smattering of Vietnamese. They are at home on the rivers and are in constant contact with the Vietnamese river folk, who know that PBR help is only minutes away.

These Delta ambulances get the "call" in many ways. An anxious voice from a nearby Vietnamese outpost crackles in distress over the boat's radio. Or a hulking water taxi divert from a normal river transit, its horn blaring the emergency. But more than likely, it will be a simple peasant family waving from their sampan to a passing PBR.

Patrol boat sailors respond quickly to these situations, without a minute forgetting their combat mission. Should "ambulance service" be needed, other PBRs in the area are alerted and cover for the missing boat on its mercy mission.

PBRs called in for medical evacuation missions (med-evacs), have frequently come against heavy enemy resistance.

Chief Petty Officer Van C. Nicholson took on such a mission when he received an urgent call that a nearby Vietnamese Popular Force outpost was under enemy attack.

Racing in, the chief beached his boat—despite enemy fire—and took his crew ashore to evacuate the wounded. As they brought the wounded aboard, he, joined by Navy Lieutenant (junior grade) Richard J. Cragg and the Vietnamese village chief, covered the evacuation with rifle fire.

He radioed his river section headquarters of the pending ambulance mission, made his passenger as comfortable as possible and began the speed run to My Tho.

Headquarters' personnel

sprang into action with their phase of the medevac once they received word of the mercy mission.

The provincial hospital was notified and an ambulance was immediately dispatched to the pier to await the boat. It all went like clockwork.

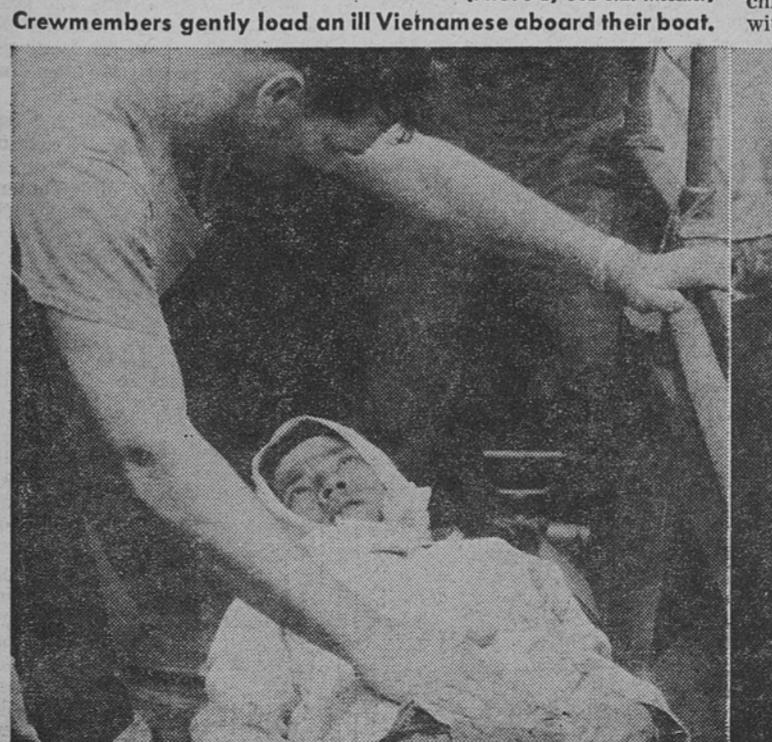
The combat record of the Navy's River Patrol Boats is already well documented. The newer role is becoming increasingly so.



(PHOTO by PH1 G.D. Olson)



(PHOTO by JO2 J.E. Messner)



(PHOTO by PH1 G.D. Olson)



(PHOTO by PH1 M.E. Dittman)



(PHOTO by PH1 G.D. Olson)



(PHOTO by JO2 J.E. Messner)

Farm Land Irrigated By Outboard Motors

A Vietnamese farmer's dream of a better life through irrigation has transformed the village of Than Cuu Nghia into one of most modern and wealthy settlements in this country.

He did it with pumps.

The pumps and Van Nam, the farmer, are responsible for the transformation of Than Cuu Nghia, in Dinh Tuong province, from a poor area producing a meager crop of rice a year, plus a few vegetables, into a prosperous village.

The farmer and his pumps are also creating important economic changes throughout the entire Upper Mekong Delta of Vietnam. This is an area that contains some of the world's most promising farmland.

The Viet Cong once described Than Cuu Nghia as "an area where dogs have only stones to eat and chickens have to be fed salt." Five years ago, the farmers themselves say, they had difficulty making ends meet even when they hired themselves out as laborers.

Today, these same farmers are as rich as any in Vietnam and their incomes are growing. Along National Highway 4 and along the dirt roads of their village 56 kilometers south of Saigon, the farmers are building expensive new houses of masonry and cement. The houses have red tile roofs — the ultimate status symbol in rural Vietnam. In these houses are radios, good furniture and new clothing.

The reasons for their prosperity are not hard to find. Along Route 4, plots of intensively cultivated vegetables stretch as far as the eye can see back to the tree line and the farmers' homes. And scattered among the plots, pump engines pour water into the irrigation channels between the rows of vegetables. The engines bear the handclasp symbol of United States foreign aid. The pumps

attachment. Perhaps he thought, the long-shafted American "shrimp-tail" outboard engines which the farmers used to power their sampans could be used the same way.

Van Nam experimented for four months. He found he could pump water by revving up the propeller, changing its pitch and putting the metal tube around the long shaft so the propeller now pushed water up the shaft.

The result: a simple, inexpensive pump capable of lifting a large volume of water about one meter. That's sufficient for most of the Delta.

The experiment was a success but Van Nam needed capital. He went to one of his relatives and borrowed 4,300 piasters (about US\$36) and he bought a 4.5 horsepower Clinton motor. The motor had been imported to Vietnam under the commercial import program supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Soon Van Nam had all the water he needed and by September 1962 he was renting the pump to his neighbors for 50 piasters an hour.

News spreads slowly in rural Vietnam. It goes by word of mouth through relatives and friends and by personal observation. Van Nam's idea did not catch on until two years later when Pham Van Thanh, 23, watched a dredge in action. He was selling Clinton and Jeter outboard engines in the provincial capital of My Tho. He drew the same conclusions as Van Nam and began making pumps.

By mid-1964, Thanh had sold 600 of the new pumps.

Thanh today is 28. He is considered one of the wealthiest men in My Tho. He has sold more than 2,400 of the outboard motor pumps every year since 1964. He now owns a new house and he is building a 14,000-piaster hotel.



About 50,000 converted pumps had been sold in the region by mid-1967.

STORY AND PHOTOS BY
VIETNAM FEATURE SERVICE



Irrigation ditches provide year-round water for Hoi's crops.



Shown here is a plot of green beans produced through irrigation.



Hoi shows Truong Van Than how he uses an outboard motor as a pump.

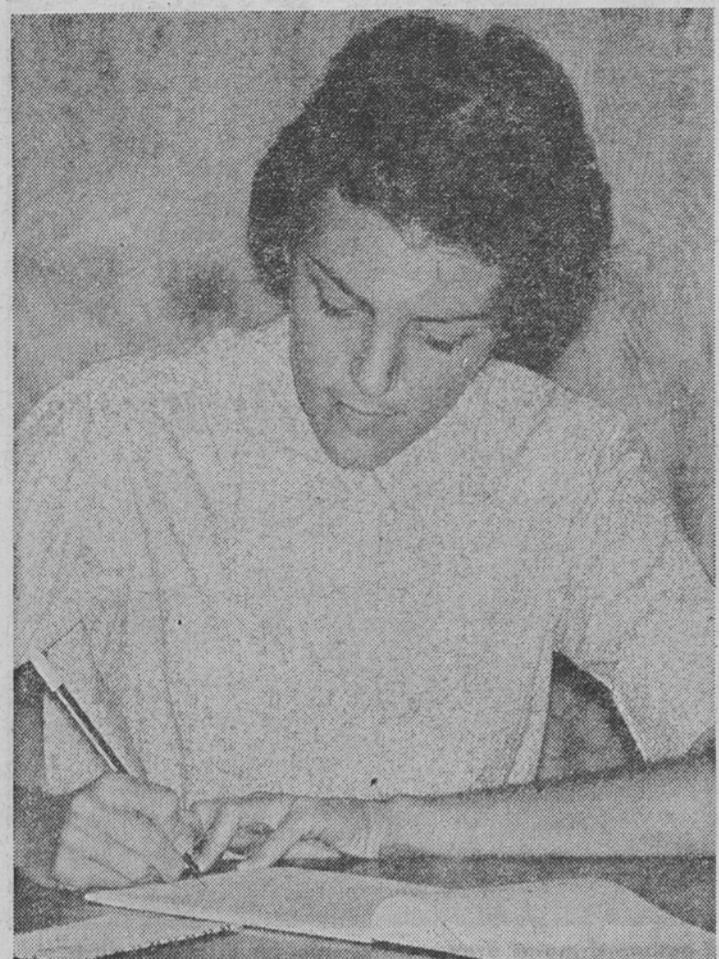


The converted outboard motor draws water into an irrigation ditch.



In Vietnam farming is a family business. Hoi and his family pick coriander growing between rows of onions.

A Day In The Life Of A Nurse



Time is usually available to relax or write a letter home.

LONG BIEN (USA) — The Army Nurse Corps is dedicated to saving lives and helping others. Skill, devotion and a sense of responsibility are a must for Army nurses.

For nurses, who live and work among death and disease, the days become long and working conditions difficult. But Army nurses look upon their assignment to Vietnam as a challenge and an opportunity to practice their profession—even under the most adverse conditions — of

saving lives and giving comfort to the wounded or sick.

One such nurse is Captain Janet McCarty, an operating room nurse assigned to the 85th Evacuation Hospital in Qui Nhon.

"I wouldn't trade my job with anybody. The rewards are great and the personal satisfaction is something I haven't been able to find anywhere else," explained Janet.

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, she first became interested in nursing while attending high school and upon graduation Janet enrolled in St. Luke's School for Nursing in Kansas City. After three years she received her diploma and qualified as a registered nurse following a test given by the state nurse examination board.

After several jobs in and around Kansas City, Janet decided to join the Army Nurse Corps. Her explanation was simple:

"I was looking for something in nursing I wasn't able to find anywhere else. I wanted to be where I could do the most good."

Janet attended the basic course and then a 22-week Basic Operating Nursing Course at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco.

On May 18, 1967, Janet joined a growing list of sister nurses in Vietnam. Nurse McCarty is one of over 600 Army nurses serving in this war-torn country.

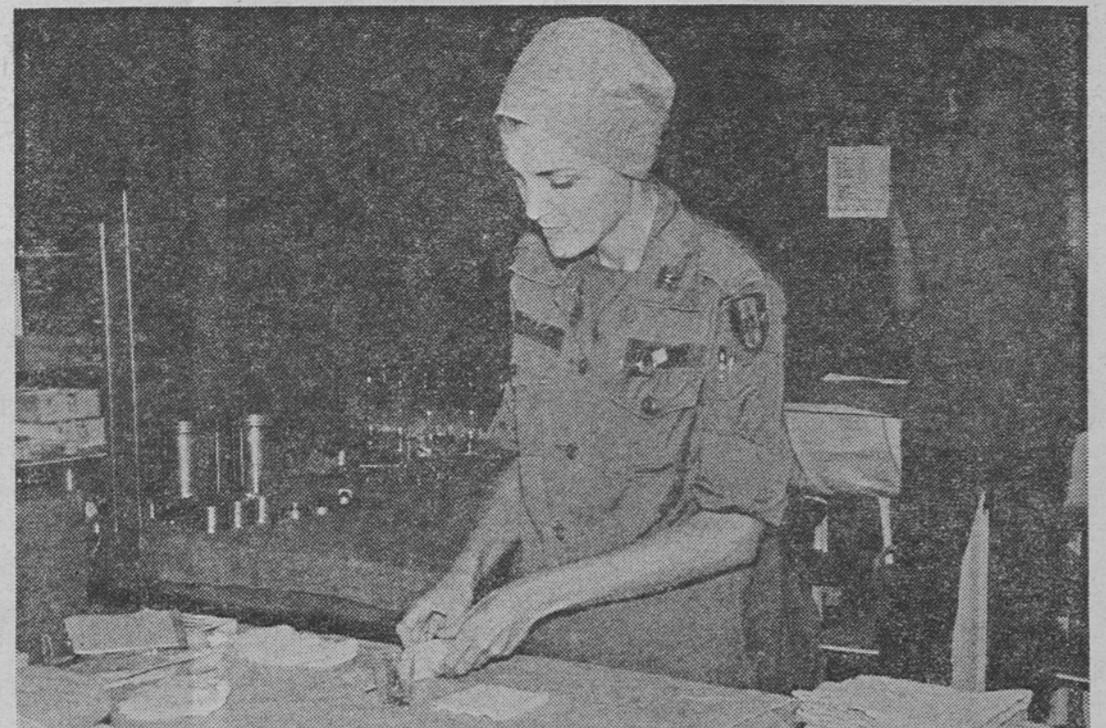
Her day begins early; supplies must be prepared for the day's surgery schedule, instruments must be sterilized, charts and medicines must be checked—and then she assists the doctors as an operating nurse. Then, at the end of the day, she confronts another myriad of details before relaxing.

Once a week Janet takes a day off—not off in the sense of just sleeping, relaxing or reading, but off on a MEDCAP (Medical Civic Action Program) to the Qui Nhon Leper Colony on the South China Sea.

"We have a relationship with the people that is quite meaningful," said Janet. "These people trust us and know that all we want to do is help them. Thanks to the work done by doctors and nurses before us, the people are model patients."

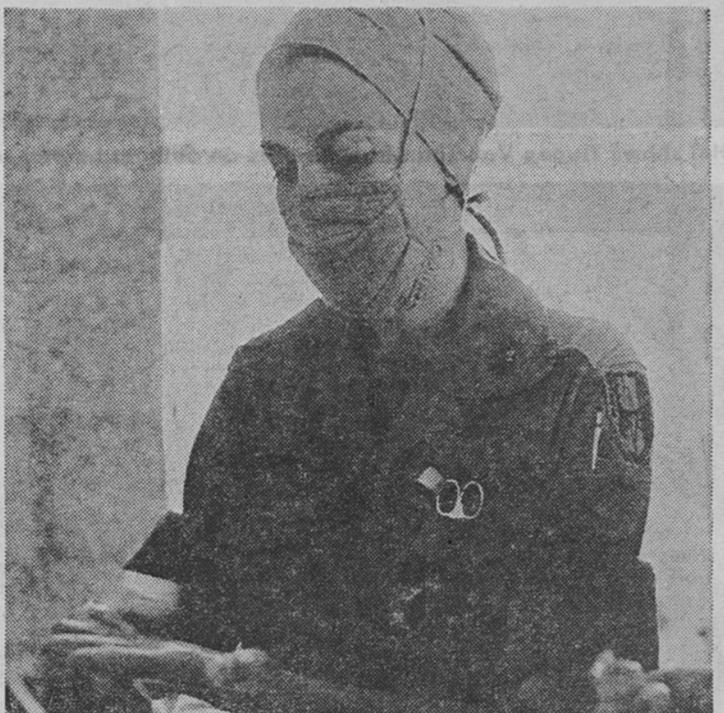
"Many times we even perform emergency care for the enemy," continued the pert Army nurse. "We have a ward just for the Viet Cong. Many of them are brought in unconscious and, when they come to, all bandaged up and treated, they can't believe it."

"I'm sure we've won many friends in the VC ranks through the work the hospital has done for them."



Working late is a common occurrence with nurses such as Capt. Janet McCarty.

**Story & Photos
By
USARV 10**



A 10-minute scrub is a necessity before each operation.



Capt. McCarty is part of a vital team dedicated to saving lives.



Janet portrays a mini-skirted model in a skit at a party.



GOOD WAY TO GET A TICKET—This cow was awaiting shipment from the Nha Trang cargo ATCO of Traffic Management agency to a village near Pleiku, but she apparently couldn't read English . . . must have been a Vietnamese speaking cow.

(USA PHOTO BY Sp4 David R. Frazier)

CO's Gamble With Suspect Results In Vital Information

XUAN LOC (USA) — Lieutenant Colonel Garland R. McSpadden, commanding officer of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's 2nd Squadron, "hit the jackpot" when he gambled for a detainee.

He was found to be carrying a Russian TT 33 pistol, but had chosen not to fire it. "Why am I not dead?" he kept repeating, for he thought the Americans wanted nothing more than to kill him.

The relieved detainee then provided a wealth of vital information to the squadron. The gamble had paid off.

Colonel McSpadden received word that two units had pinned down a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) company and he immediately flew out to direct the operation from his OH-23G helicopter.

In order to "see the program grow," Sergeant Gaither has extended his tour in Vietnam. Project Father has become a squadron effort, and also has the active backing of people in other squadrons of the base.

"We hope to help nearly 10,000 people in this Christmas season," he said, and is appealing to all personnel on base to write home to their families, friends, and hometown civic groups and clubs for gifts. Such gifts are to be addressed to:

Navy Team Studies Mosquitoes

KHE SANH (USMC) — A Navy corpsman is trapping mosquitoes at Khe Sanh in I Corps as part of a project to determine which species carry disease-spreading parasites to human beings.

Chief Marvin L. Cunningham, of Preventive Medicine Field Team No. 4, traps the mosquitoes with home-made box-traps constructed of wire mesh and wood.

"Five of the traps are set out along the perimeter at dusk and retrieved each morning," said Chief Cunningham.

"They are really quite simple to construct," he added, "and they catch a lot of mosquitoes."

The traps are 2x2 foot plywood squares with a circle of fine wire mesh, about a foot in diameter, placed in a hole on each of the four sides. The wire is convex with a small entrance hole where the mosquitoes enter.

"We bait the traps by placing hot ice inside each," the chief said. "As the dry ice evaporates, it gives off gases which attract mosquitoes."

"The mosquitoes are funneled down into the small entrance-way, where, once inside, it is extremely difficult to escape," he added.

After retrieving the traps each morning, the chief removes the mosquitoes with a portable vacuum and ships them to the Naval Support Activity in Da Nang where they are examined to determine their habits and characteristics.

"We are primarily interested in determining which mosquitoes carry diseases so that methods of treatment can be more effective," he concluded.

DID YOU KNOW?

The III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) was activated in Vietnam on May 7, 1963. (MACV)



(USA PHOTO BY Sgt Roger Smith)

Infantrymen set out a helium balloon to attract returnees.

Air Base Prepares For Project Father

PHANG RANG (USA) — An airman who spearheaded a Christmas drive last year which produced gifts for nearly 4,000 Vietnamese in Phan Rang is now launching a second drive in hopes of coming up with gifts for 10,000 more Vietnamese people this Christmas.

Sergeant Bill Gaither, assigned to the 1882nd Communications Squadron as a systems monitor, said last year's "Project Father" was the first Civic Action project ever undertaken at Phan Rang air base.

It began last year with plans for a Christmas party for 150 youngsters of a vocational school at the nearby Go Den hamlet. To provide presents for the children, Sergeant Gaither sought help from home by writing letters to his friends and relatives.

"Project Father" snowballed into 8,000 gifts, many of them from people in the area of Texas and Arkansas, and the sergeant turned to local officials of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to distribute the gifts throughout the communities around the air base.

In order to "see the program grow," Sergeant Gaither has extended his tour in Vietnam. Project Father has become a squadron effort, and also has the active backing of people in other squadrons of the base.

"We hope to help nearly 10,000 people in this Christmas season," he said, and is appealing to all personnel on base to write home to their families, friends, and hometown civic groups and clubs for gifts. Such gifts are to be addressed to:

Unit Makes Rallying Easier For VC

Project Father, 1882nd Communications Squadron, APO San Francisco 96321.

Asked how the Vietnamese reacted to the gifts last year, Sergeant Gaither said, "They gave us demonstrations of Vietnamese native dances, music . . . They had a great turnout, and they all did something to make us feel that they appreciated the gifts."

Villagers Receive VC Rice

CU CHI (USA) — Sixty-eight 100-pound bags of rice were removed from Viet Cong supply rolls and donated to needy villagers in Hau Nghia Province recently by 25th Infantry Division soldiers working in the Boi Loi Woods.

Company C of the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry made the find during 2d Brigade Operation Kolekole sweeps.

The unit was searching for a reported VC weapons cache when Private First Class John Johnson spotted the rice.

"It was a good job at camouflage," said PFC Johnson, "but just not good enough."

The heavy bags of polished with waterproof plastic and heavy layers of leaves and brush.

Helicopters supporting the 25th Division unit extracted the rice for distribution.

CU CHI (USA) — Civil Affairs soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division's 2d Brigade have used everything from leaflets to fireworks to entice Viet Cong into rallying to the government side.

Now they're trying to do it with helium filled weather balloons.

The idea, officials say, is to clearly mark the points throughout Hau Nghia Province where the rallier can find allied wading points.

Several ralliers in the past have told brigade intelligence officers that they were afraid to approach heavily armed U.S. base camps and didn't know where to go.

With the balloons, backed up by intensive leaflet drops and airborne loudspeaker missions, official say they think they have the problem licked.

An example of the technique took place at a Vietnamese Regional Force outpost in the village of Thai My, northeast of Saigon.

First Lieutenant Edgar McKee, civil affairs officer for the 1st Battalion Mechanized, 5th Infantry and his team set up the marker.

They used a helium gas generator to fill the balloon, then anchored it about 50 feet in the air.

In the flat rice fields of Hau Nghia they say the balloons are often visible for many miles around.

The balloon at Thai My was large enough to spot easily, but many smaller ones, not as easy to see, were wrapped in brightly colored covers.

Messhalls Get Fresh Vegetables

CAN THO (IV CORPS) — Troops eating in messhalls in the Mekong Delta are receiving fresh vegetables and fruits daily, such as lettuce, tomatoes, pineapples and bananas. Soon, they will even be getting watermelon and corn on the cob.

The present and future supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables are reaching the Free Word Forces' dining table through the Chau Thanh District Farmers' Association.

Now boasting 1,427 members, the association has been involved with an experimental effort to grow crops suitable for the U.S. Army's requirements. It was organized and has grown under the expert guidance of Tran Minh Canh, chief of the association.

Before this experimental program began, fruits and vegetables grown in the Mekong Delta were transported to Saigon, purchased by the U.S. Army, and then transported back to the Delta for distribution to the messhalls.

By surveying the local market each week, prices are established by mutual agreement, with the agreement based on an average price. This gives the farmers a stable price range and helps to contain inflationary tendencies.

Special emphasis is placed on purchasing fruits and vegetables, which are surplus to the needs of the local economy, and all produce is inspected and graded by U.S. standards.



A farmer (left) and his daughter help load produce aboard an Army truck.

AF Air Strikes, Leaflet Drops Offer VC Chieu Hoi Program

BINH THUY (USAF) — An immediate air strike and an unusually large load of leaflets made it possible to "super sell" the Chieu Hoi (open arms) program in the Mekong Delta.

"We were given two targets in Vinh Long Province, one in Kien Hoa Province and 1.8 million leaflets to divide among them," said Major James R. Chapman. Major Chapman is an aircraft commander of a C-47 Skytrain of the 5th Air Commando Squadron "C" Flight at Binh Thuy air base.

"After covering our targets in

Vinh Long with one million leaflets and one hour of broadcast time for our Chieu Hoi message, we started for Ben Tre in Kien Hoa Province. Paddy Control, our Delta radar, informed us of an immediate air strike in that target area and diverted us back to the Vinh Long targets," the major said.

The navigator, Major Willie Elmore, describing the mission said, "We really covered our Vinh Long targets, because of the leaflets we couldn't use in Kien Hoa. The total area covered was about 47 square miles with both speaker and leaflets."

Using the wind forecast from the weather detachment at Binh Thuy for direction and velocity, the altitude for the drop, and the size of the leaflets, Major Elmore computed a rate of fall and a dispersion factor for his load of leaflets.

With this information he plotted a flight pattern windward of the target area. "With nine kites wind and these particular leaflets I figured on a 3.4 mile offset to the target. I move from my desk in the plane to sit between the pilots so I can see the ground."

"Because clouds lowered our drop altitude, and ground smoke showed changes in wind direction, I had to alter the offset. This happens often enough that I keep my eye on the drift meter, the ground smoke, and instrument panel."

Another part of the navigators job on a psychological warfare C-47 is operating the tape recorder and speaker system built into the fuselage of the aircraft. This includes playing the Chieu Hoi messages to the VC and calliope music to Binh Thuy in their landing pattern.

Church bells, made of two howitzer casings suspended from a tree, were rung and people converged on the church from all directions.

Viet Nurses

DI AN (USA) — A reassuring hand and a voice of confidence are just two reasons why three Vietnamese nurses working with the 1st Medical Battalion are proving to be more and more valuable to the efforts of the 1st Infantry Division.

Originally hired for menial tasks, the work of Nguyen Thi Thuy Van, Hua Thi Thanh and Luong Quang Giao has developed into one of the finest examples of initiative in the battalion.

As qualified nurses their worth was obvious, but as time passed, the interest taken by the three proved to be priceless.

In the case of Luong Quang Giao, the only male nurse with the team, his efforts battling disease began in the early 1950's during the French and Viet Minh era.

Fleeing the north, Giao joined the battalion and offered his medical training to help his people.

Misses Hua Thi Thanh and Thi Thuy Van are both qualified nurses and expert interpreters. "They're doing a tremendous job at just about everything they do," according to Specialist 6 Rodolfo Evangelista. "I just don't see how we could get along

Work With 1st Infantry

without them."

"The have really proven to be an asset to the MEDCAP efforts," explained Captain Hern.

Sgt Receives VIP Treatment From Phoenix Radio Operator

BINH THUY (USAF) — An Air Force sergeant at Binh Thuy Air Base was given special VIP treatment during a phone call to his wife in the states.

Senior Master Sergeant Daymon G. Maddox, flight facilities noncommissioned officer for the 1889th Communications Squadron, recently made a phone call through the local MARS station to his wife in Myrtle Beach, S.C. The state-side station running the patch was AFATUGA in Phoenix, Arizona.

When the connection was made, static and other interference in the lines made it extremely difficult for the two parties to hear each other. "Hold on a minute — stop the clock!" interrupted the radio operator at the Phoenix station. "We can't run a decent patch with all this racket!" He then instructed the Myrtle Beach operator to have Mrs. Maddox hang up and to call her back on another circuit. After this special

task was accomplished, the new connection was loud and clear.

Sergeant Maddox could hear the Phoenix station clearly as the radio operator there gave his instructions to Myrtle Beach, and said that the voice sounded somewhat "familiar" but he was unable to place it at the time. He was quite surprised when he received a letter from his wife telling him who had run the phone patch.

The Phoenix MARS operator was former Senator Barry Goldwater. After Sergeant Maddox completed his call, Mr. Goldwater talked to Mrs. Maddox for about five minutes, asking where her husband was stationed and what his job was.

Mr. Goldwater, a major general in the Air Force Reserve, is an active "ham" operator and has run several Vietnam-State-side MARS phone patches.

"I really appreciated the 'special service' that the Phoenix operator gave me," Sergeant Maddox said, "but I hardly expected it from a VIP!"



STARLETS VISIT—Young film stars Mary Grover of Van Nuys, Calif., and Suzy Chandler of Cudahay, Calif., make a hand shaking tour of Marine Aircraft Group 11's Da Nang flight line. As far as we can see, any one would gladly shake hands with these pretty girls. (USMC PHOTO BY Cpl D. A. Johnson)

1st Mass In Three Months

LONG THANH (USA) — Roman Catholics in Dai An village, east of Bien Hoa, heard their first Mass in three months recently when a U.S. priest from the 9th Infantry Division came to their village.

Chaplain (Captain) James W. Craanem, 2nd Mechanized Battalion, 47th Infantry, offered a High Mass in Latin for more than 200 quickly assembled worshippers after he learned of the lack of church services.

The service was held unexpectedly after the civil affairs section of the battalion came to the village to conduct a MEDCAP (Medical Civic Action Program).

Father Craanem, who was accompanying the civil affairs group, noticed the village church had not been used for some time, so he went inside to find out why.

"Several of the village men watched as I entered the church and when they heard I was a priest they became very excited," said the chaplain.

"The local high school teacher showed up and told me in English that the villagers had not had a priest to say Mass for them in three months, and he asked me if I would, happy to say Mass, and they

"I told them I would be happy to say Mass, and they immediately began to hustle about the village and church. A small group promptly swept out the church. One family took care of the Mass vestments, another the chalice and another had the wine and altar bread."

Church bells, made of two howitzer casings suspended from a tree, were rung and people converged on the church from all directions.

American Forces Vietnam Network—Channel 11

(Programs Subject To Change Without Notice)
(Guide For Week Of Nov. 15-21, 1967)

Wednesday Nov. 15

1330 News Headlines
1345 Bewitched
1350 Information Feature
1355 News & Sports
2000 Perry Mason
Alfred Hitchcock Hour
2200 Hollywood Palace
Channel 11 Theater (Movie)
Sign-Off-News

Thursday Nov. 16

1330 News Headlines
1345 Hollywood Palace
1350 Air Force News Review
1355 News & Sports
2000 12 O'Clock High
2100 News Briefs
The Fugitive
2200 News Briefs
Joey Bishop Show
Sign-Off-News

Friday Nov. 17

1330 News Headlines
1345 Hollywood Palace
1350 Air Force News Review
1355 News & Sports
2000 Gunsmoke
2100 News Briefs
Willie Wild West
2200 News Briefs
Dean Martin Summer Show
Sign-Off-News

Saturday Nov. 18

1330 News Headlines
1345 Hollywood Palace
1350 Flying Fisherman
1355 News & Sports
2000 Assignment Underwater
2100 Sports of the Week
2200 Offense Detective
2300 Green Acres
2400 Lost in Space
2500 Bobby Lord
2600 News and Sports
2700 Dean Martin Show
2800 News Briefs

Sunday Nov. 19

1330 News Headlines
1345 Hollywood Palace
1350 Information Special
1355 Sunday Matinee (Movie)
Sports of the Week
1715 Hollywood Scoreboard
1720 The 3rd Man
1900 Greatest Flights of the Century
1915 Greatest Dramas
1930 News & Sports
2000 Window On Vietnam
2025 Dick Van Dyke Show
2030 G.I. Smart
2100 Banana
2200 News Briefs
Dean Martin Summer Show
Sign-Off-News

Monday Nov. 20

1330 News Headlines
1345 Hollywood Palace
1350 Bicycles
1355 News & Sports
2000 Combat
2100 News Briefs
Voyage To The Bottom Of The Sea
Our Place
Sign-Off-News

Tuesday Nov. 21

1330 News Headlines

1345 My Favorite Martian

1350 Magic Room

1355 News & Sports

2000 Big Valley

2100 News Briefs

Daniel Boone

2200 News Briefs
Variety Special
Sign-Off-News

Wednesday Nov. 22

1330 News Headlines

1345 Hollywood Palace

1350 The Answer

1355 Window On Vietnam

1355 Sign-Off-News

Thursday Nov. 23

1330 News Headlines

1345 Hollywood Palace

1350 Information Special

1355 Sunday Matinee (Movie)

Sports of the Week

1715 Hollywood Scoreboard

1720 The 3rd Man

1900 Greatest Flights of the Century

1915 Greatest Dramas

1930 News & Sports

2000 Window On Vietnam

2025 Dick Van Dyke Show

2030 G.I. Smart

2100 Banana

2200 News Briefs

Dean Martin Summer Show

Sign-Off-News

Friday Nov. 24

1330 News Headlines

1345 Hollywood Palace

1350 Information Special

1355 Sunday Matinee (Movie)

Sports of the Week

1715 Hollywood Scoreboard

1720 The 3rd Man

1900 Greatest Flights of the Century

1915 Greatest Dramas

1930 News & Sports

2000 Window On Vietnam

2025 Dick Van Dyke Show

2030 G.I. Smart

2100 Banana

2200 News Briefs

Dean Martin Summer Show

Sign-Off-News

Saturday Nov. 25

1330 News Headlines

1345 Hollywood Palace

1350 Information Special

1355 Sunday Matinee (Movie)

Sports of the Week

1715 Hollywood Scoreboard

1720 The 3rd Man

1900 Greatest Flights of the Century

1915 Greatest Dramas

1930 News & Sports

2000 Window On Vietnam

2025 Dick Van Dyke Show

2030 G.I. Smart

2100 Banana

2200 News Briefs

Dean Martin Summer Show

Sign-Off-News

Sunday Nov. 26

Tractors Rescue Villagers

DA NANG (USMC) — Stories are written often of mercy missions and water rescues made by helicopters and ships, but the U.S. Marines used tractors for a waterborne rescue mission in early October.

It happened when three Marine amphibian tractors (amtracs), later dubbed Noah's Arks, pushed their way through flood waters and cement-like mud to bring 115 Vietnamese villagers to safety on their hilltop outpost.

The villagers—from Gia Dong hamlet some 14 miles southwest of Da Nang—had been left homeless when typhoon rains and the overflow from a nearby river had combined to transform their homes into a muddy lake.

Only hillside islands and half submerged huts dotted the area when the flood reached its peak on Oct. 10.

It was at this time that the Marines were the busiest, bringing the homeless villagers, mostly women and children, to their outpost at Dai Loc by amtracs.

In addition to the human passengers, the villagers herded up seven pigs, a flock of chickens and a duck, which they brought along with them.

"When they got here," said one Marine, "we greeted them with a hot dinner of roast beef, mashed potatoes and all the trimmings in the battalion's mess hall."

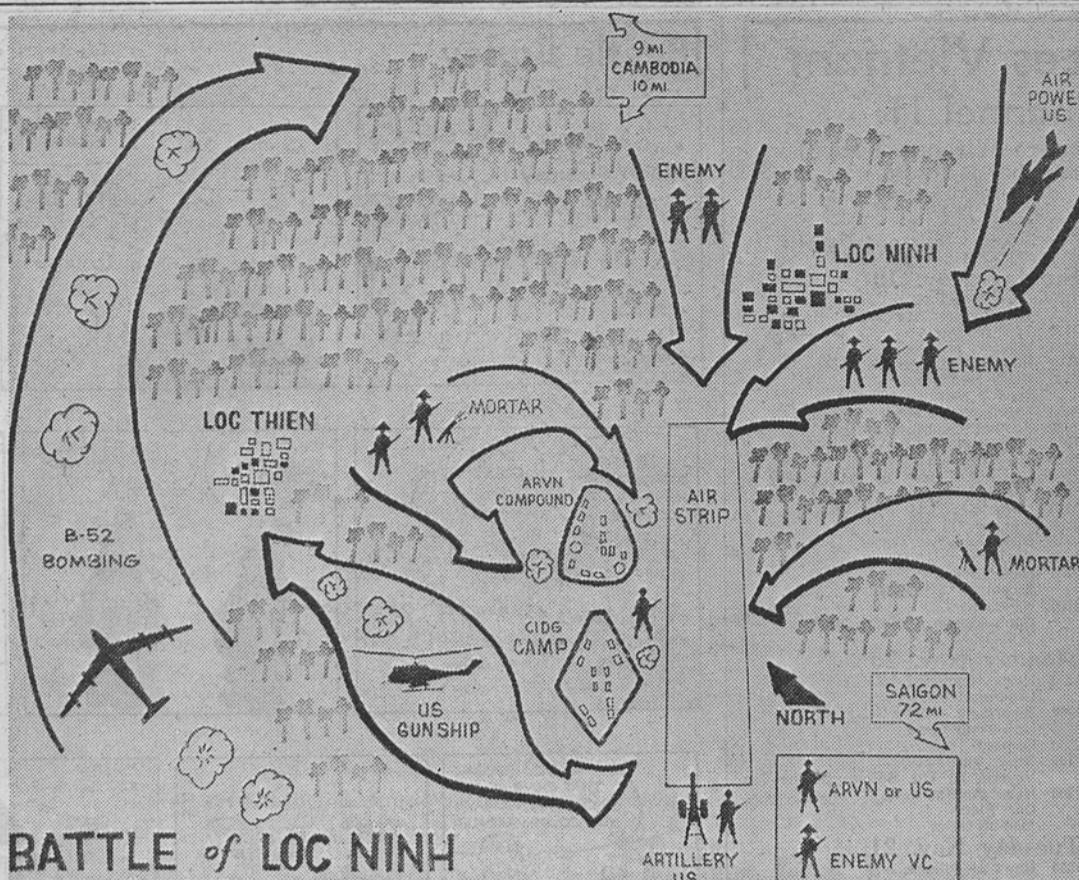
Marine barrack huts were made available for the flood refugees and the unit also furnished them with blankets for the night.

Infantrymen Aid Viets

CU CHI (USA) — More than \$1,700 has been contributed by the men of the 25th Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade to help underprivileged Vietnamese children in their area.

Some of the money collected already has been used to purchase clothing for orphans, and plans call for extensive aid to schools and hospitals in the province.

"One of the best features of our program," explained Major Donald Royal, civil affairs officer for the unit, "is that any soldier in the brigade can suggest a project."



LOC NINH BATTLE—Radio Hanoi said it was a big victory, but the battle of Loc Ninh ended with the complete rout of the major elements of three enemy regiments. Five separate attacks were launched by two VC main force regiments and one NVA regiment. During the battle, U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers flew 287 close air strikes; in 15 missions more than 111,800 minigun rounds were fired by AC-47 Dragonship crews, and almost 12,500 rounds were delivered by 105mm, 175mm and 8" artillery pieces. Known enemy casualties were announced as 860 killed and 13 detained. U.S. casualties were 11 killed and 66 wounded. ARVN casualties were light.

Revolutionary Development . . .

(Continued from Page 1) In two months, houses are built without roofs because of a shortage of tin. To help solve this problem, 20 families were placed in a schoolhouse while awaiting roofing material for their future homes.

The RD team members and

the campaign commander, Captain Do Duy Nhuong of the RF, all hope to make Binh Loc a "new life" hamlet for a future campaign, but the final decision rests with province officials.

"Each hamlet presents a different problem for the advisory team," said an RD member.

ARVN Wins Silver Star . . .

(Continued from Page 1) been breached), 54 Soviet-designed light automatic rifles, two other Soviet rifles, and numerous satchel charges and Bangalore torpedoes.

The army post was held by a headquarters company and company of infantry, plus a reconnaissance platoon, from the 3d Battalion, 9th Regiment, of the ARVN 5th Division—less than 200 men. A North Vietnamese Army regiment contains about 1,000 men.

When the shelling started, Supply Sergeant Chan ran to the corner bunker with three other men assigned to it. The first attack was beaten off by the post's own fire-power, but during the second, two bunkers flanking Chan's were destroyed

and their occupants killed by the attackers' rockets. It looked like the perimeter would be breached at that point, but grenades thrown by Chan and the three men with him kept the blasted bunkers out of enemy hands—and piled up enemy dead in front of them.

Between the second and the third attack, one of the post's mortars jammed. Running under fire, Chan carried the mortar to his bunker, where he and his companions repaired it. Then he ran back with it, returning to the bunkers with another basket of grenades.

The third and heaviest attack came at 4 a.m. and lasted for 45 minutes.

"I could hear them yelling to each other," Chan said, "and I guess to us, too, encouraging each other and saying we would all be wiped out."

"For myself, I planned to fall back if I had to, but to fight as long as any resistance was possible rather than surrender, and our commander called to us to fight to the end, to keep fighting as long as we were alive."

"But we held out, and in the end we had lost five men killed and 19 seriously wounded."

"I did keep one basket of grenades just for myself. There were 100 grenades in the basket, and at dawn I had seven left. I was very careful, I didn't just throw them around. I had a definite target every time I used one," he concluded nervously."

After all, the battle is over, and the supply sergeant is again worried about safeguarding government property.

Chieu Hoi Program Succeeds

DA NANG (USMC) — A 29-year-old Vietnamese carpenter and father of four is moonlighting in an unusual capacity—he is bounty hunting.

At first glance, the carpenter, better known as Henry to Marines at Force Logistic Group Alpha, Phu Bai, where he is employed, appears mild-mannered and friendly.

But don't let his appearance fool you. Henry has killed 33 Viet Cong and has taken four prisoners. A former VC himself, he has earned a Silver Star, four Bronze Stars and two Certificates of Commendation from the Republic of South Vietnam since being repatriated.

Originally from Phu Thu district, near Hue, Henry now works at the Marine supply activity and lives with his wife and four small children at Chieu Hoi village (1). Chieu Hoi is made up entirely of former Viet Cong who have voluntarily rallied to the side of the South Vietnamese government.

Four years ago, Henry's uncle convinced him to become a VC and he believed their cause to be just.

"When I saw them viciously kill village chiefs, pregnant women and little children, I knew it was wrong and decided to rejoin the ranks of South Vietnamese," Henry said.

Fourteen months ago, he surrendered, and was screened and placed in a rehabilitation program. However, his decision to leave the VC ranks wasn't without repercussions; Henry's father and grandfather were killed by the Viet Cong.

Putting his guerrilla training to effective use, Henry easily tracked down and killed the VC responsible for the deaths.

He now stalks the enemy armed with a carbine rifle and turns them in for the bounty. The 10,000 piasters (about \$85) for each one captured bolsters his family's budget.



Winner of the U.S. Silver Star, Sgt Van Chieu Chan.

Mail THE OBSERVER Home

★ (Does not meet requirements for "free" mail.)

From:

TO: _____

Place Stamp
Here
(16 cents Airmail)
(10 cents 1st class)

Kindness Surprises VC Women

BONG SON (USA) — An attractive 29-year-old mother — embittered by her husband's death four years ago and a dedicated Communist since — expected the worst when her allied captors picked her up as a powerful member of the Communist bureaucracy.

Instead, she and her baby

daughter were treated with kindness and gentleness—gradually, she began to trust the soldiers.

A platoon of the Vietnamese National Field Force Police's 3rd Company, and a team of the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 545th Military Police Company, were searching the tiny hamlet of

Chuong Hoa No. 1, along Highway 1 for Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers.

They were also on the lookout for persons named as part of the Communist infrastructure. They found the woman, a Communist women's group leader.

When the soldiers approached she trembled, fearing the tor-

ture tactics attributed to the allies by the Communist propaganda machine.

Instead, she and her daughter were pampered by the friendly Vietnamese and U.S. military police while riding the helicopter to an interrogation center at Landing Zone English near Bong Son. Later, she will be

sent to a rehabilitation center for six months and clothed, fed and taught new skills.

She did her best not to smile during the trip, but every once in a while she couldn't help it.

"We have high hopes for her," said First Lieutenant Horst H. Glatte. "She was surprised to find that we weren't monsters."

Air Evac Methods Improved

CHU LAI (USA) — "Here's the problem," explained Major Patrick H. Brady. "Charlie is pretty active in bad weather and that's when we get casualties. Before, it was hard to make pick-ups at night in bad weather. Now it doesn't matter so much, provided we have at least a few hundred feet of visibility between the clouds and the ground."

He was speaking of the greatest natural obstacle encountered helicopter ambulance pilots in their around-the-clock mission of evacuating wounded from the battlefields of Vietnam.

Skillful flying is required in order to avoid mountains that range upwards to 3,000 feet; the flying is especially tricky when the weather closes in and clouds shroud the rugged, rain-sashed peaks. Air evacuations were often impossible in the past because of the danger of flying into a mountainside hidden by the mists.

But Major Brady's new technique enables instrument-rated pilots to complete their missions under the worst conditions.

"I sort of stumbled onto it," said the major. "It happened on the night of October 2, only about a week after we became operational."

That night was one which Major Brady will long remember. The monsoon had set in and the northern provinces were deluged with torrential rains. The mountains and green valleys were wrapped in low-hanging clouds.

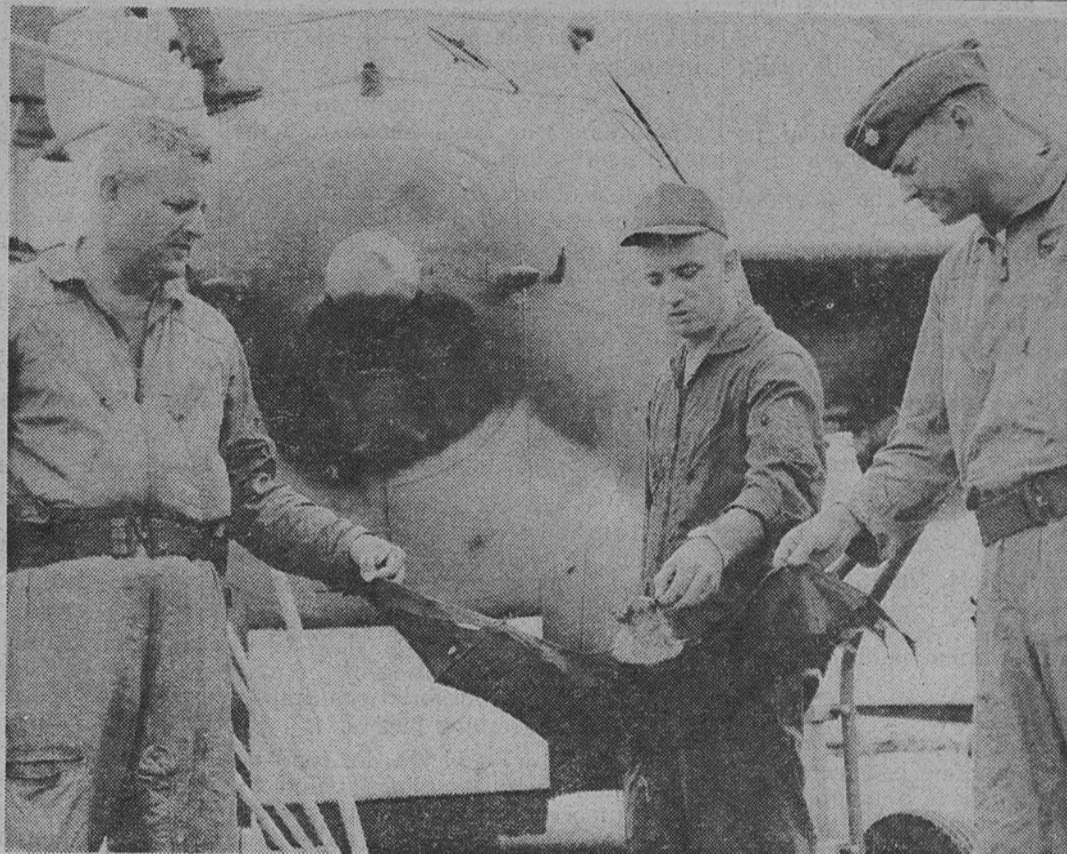
Word came crackling over the radio that somewhere in the dark mountains, a paratrooper of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, had been wounded in heavy fighting. He was awaiting evacuation from a twisting, mountain-ringed area dubbed "Death Valley".

The rescue crew raced for their helicopter. Lifting off, they (Continued on Back Page)

Vol. 6 No. 27

Saigon, Vietnam

November 8, 1967



RIGHT ON THE NOSE—Taking hits from enemy ground fire is not unusual for aircrewmen of the 12th Air Commando Squadron at Bien Hoa air base. But when a bat with a wing-spread of 4 feet 2 inches pokes a hole in the nose of their C-123 Provider, that is news. From left to right are Maj. William Knothe, Airman First Class Arthur Gack and LTC Carlton Conner. (USAF PHOTO)

Odds 8 To 1

ARVN Repulse VC 3 Times; Kill 143 In Five-Hour Dual

SAIGON (MACV) — Drawn tightly together in a perimeter defense of foxholes, bunkers and barbed wire, 140 Vietnamese Infantrymen repulsed three attacks by an estimated 1100 North Vietnamese soldiers on October 27 about 70 miles north of Saigon.

The 88th North Vietnamese Regiment, battle-jaded for the first time since entering South Vietnam last June, suffered 143 men killed, by body count, and one enemy detained.

ARVN casualties were light. Two U.S. advisors were also injured in the action.

The enemy's two major attacking forces, seeking to mass their firepower, attempted to pinch off the southern portion of the perimeter by striking simultaneously from the southeast and southwest. The third attack force hit the defensive position from the north.

But the embattled ARVN — composed of one infantry company, a headquarters company

and a reconnaissance platoon from the 3rd Battalion, 9th Regiment, 5th Infantry Division — put down steady, intersecting bands of fire with bunker-emplaced machineguns and small arms.

The North Vietnamese never penetrated the perimeter.

As the battle gathered momentum, with the enemy desperately seeking to steamroll the position, the ARVN and their small band of advisors got almost continuous support from Vietnamese and U.S. tactical bombers, helicopter gunships and RVN artillery.

At one point, the ARVN commander had to wave away hovering gunships so that he could call in artillery fire. And during the final enemy charge, a C-47 "Spooky" — armed with rapid-fire mini-guns — banked across the jungle clearing, adding their high rate of fire to the grazing fire from Vietnamese machineguns.

The battlefield, as daybreak approached, yielded five B-40 and six B-41 rocket launchers (Russian-made), 32 AK-47s, six light machineguns, two Russian-made carbines and three flame throwers.

You Hold Drink In Right Hand Then . . . Salud!

AN KHE (USA) — A newly promoted 1st Air Cavalry Division soldier was so excited about his advancement that he forgot to salute the colonel that gave him his stripes.

"Don't you think you should give the colonel a 'highball'?" asked the sergeant major, using the old term for salute.

"Sir, do you really want a drink?" replied the promotee.

Marine Is Cited By President

WASHINGTON (USMC) — A Marine officer who disregarded his own wounds and led a relief force through enemy positions to one of his own outnumbered platoons was the seventh Marine to be awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in Vietnam.

October 25, President Johnson presented the nation's highest award to Major Howard V. Lee at the White House.

At the time of his heroic action, on August 8 and 9, 1966, Major Lee, then a captain, was commanding officer of Company E, Fourth Marines, 3rd Marine Division. A platoon of his company, operating deep in enemy-controlled territory, was attacked and surrounded by a large NVA force.

Captain Lee volunteered to take seven of his men by helicopter to reinforce the platoon. When the small unit arrived in the area, the platoon was still under heavy enemy attack.

The citation accompanying Major Lee's award reads, in part:

"Major Lee disembarked from the helicopter with two of his men and, braving withering enemy fire, led them into the perimeter, where he fearlessly moved from position to position, directing and encouraging the overtaxed troops.

"The enemy then launched a massive attack with the full might of their forces.

"Although painfully wounded by fragments from an enemy grenade in several areas of his body, including his eye, Major Lee continued undaunted throughout the night to direct the valiant defense, coordinate supporting fires, and apprise higher headquarters of the plight of the platoon.

"The next morning he collapsed from his wounds and was forced to relinquish command. However the small band of Marines had held their position and repeatedly fought off many vicious enemy attacks for a grueling six hours until their evacuation was effected the following morning."



Major Lee



Major Brady

A Long Overdue Letter To Servicemen In Vietnam, From 'The Silent Millions'

(The following open letter appeared in a full page ad in the Chicago Tribune on October 20. It is reproduced here in full. The wording down the right column appeared below the letter along with the signature of Wally Phillips, a Chicago disk jockey—Editor)

Today must be a sad day in Viet Nam—

Because today, we are ashamed to admit, some of your own countrymen are marching on Washington.

The marchers' sponsoring group has announced: "We will shut down the Pentagon. We will fill the hallways and block the entrances. Thousands of people will disrupt the center of the American war machine."

It must be a little discomforting for you fellows ducking sniper bullets in the rice paddies to learn that some of your "fellow Americans" are trying to foul things up at your headquarters.

You must wonder what the folks back home really think.

This letter is to let you know that MOST of us are WITH you—100%.

We want you to know that you are not the forgotten men.

You are in our thoughts every day.

You may not realize this, because normally we don't spout our feelings in fact, we are typical of the Silent Millions of NON demonstrators—those who back you with quiet concern and prayerful pride. We are painfully aware of the personal sacrifices you are making for the cause of liberty.

For a long time we've been meaning to write to you—but haven't. Finally, this march on Washington did it. We've decided we could no longer remain silently on the sidelines.

Those who are marching in protest, those who deserve our flag, those who burn draft cards—all make a lot of noise. They also make the headlines. And they present to the world a distorted picture of America. But, thank God, they are not typical.

At best, they are a misguided minority whom we'll just have to ask you to defend along with the rest of us. Granted, the motives of some of these people may be pure. But they seem to think they have a unique right to protest in any way they take a notion—with faint respect for fellow citizens or servicemen, for their country's laws, for their elected authorities, or even for others' opinions.

There is room for honest differences and doubts, but when demonstrations stir up sabotage, vandalism, and violence parading under the banner of rightful dissent, they threaten to tear our country apart.

These protesters act as if they're the only ones who possess any morality. But we all have a conscience. And it might not be too surprising to find that some of us ordinary guys have even a little more conscience than some of the sign bearers.

Let's face it. NOBODY we know wants war.

EVERYBODY we know hates war.

EVERYBODY we know wishes this war were over. EVERYBODY we know wants you home as soon as possible.

We can't think of one person who enjoys war.

We don't.

Our friends don't.

Obviously, the protesters don't.



FIRST IN VIETNAM

THE OBSERVER

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 are not necessarily reflect policies or positions of the Department of Defense or any of the Armed Forces. The OBSERVER, printed at Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, uses material from the Armed Forces Press File, Armed Forces News Bureau and other Department of Defense agencies. Direct mail to: Editor, The OBSERVER, Hq MACV, APO 96222.

COMUSMACV
Information Officer Gen. W.C. Westmoreland, USA
Brig. Gen. W. Sidle, USA
Chief, Command Information Lt. Col. T. A. Costello, USA

Officer in Charge 1st Lt. W. L. Nack, USA
Editor SFC L.G. Benedict, USA
Asst. Editor Gy.Sgt. J.E. Huerta, USMC

You don't, that's for sure. Yet—some of these people call you names like "murderers" and "hired killers," implying that you're having a sadistic field day.

Government officials don't enjoy war either. So it's ridiculous for anyone to chant vulgarities like: "Hey, hey, LBJ—how many kids did you kill today?"

But there's one thing that all of us do enjoy.

That's the FREEDOM of the most fortunate land in the world. It is a historic privilege to be a free citizen of America. This freedom is part of the heritage we cherish and for which we have and always will pay any price, including our lives.

Despite our country's admitted shortcomings, most of us appreciate the opportunity of living here. Most of us wouldn't trade places—or systems—with the people of any other country.

Most of us are grateful to the brave men of other generations who have fought and died to preserve this priceless freedom.

Most of us today are humbly indebted to you and to our sons and brothers and husbands and fathers who are fighting—and dying—in Viet Nam for freedom. And for us.

Yes, the majority of Americans love America and the American way.

Even the protesters enjoy their unearned freedom—although they might not admit it. They're too busy shouting about the virtues of "the other side."

But no one knows better than you about "the other side."

You know—and we do, too—that international communism is determined to obliterate us and enslave the world. Communism must be contained. This is vital to our world, our lives, our future, and our children.

You know—and we do, too—that Hanoi's blind hunger for the subjugation of the free people of Viet Nam has made peace negotiations impossible to date, even with several bombing pauses.

You know—and we do, too—that "the other side" has deliberately assassinated and tortured many, many more innocent civilians in the South than our air raids have accidentally killed near military targets in the North.

You know—and we do, too—that if you and your companions were to leave Viet Nam today, the iron hand of communism would clamp down tomorrow. And South Viet Nam would become another East Germany—another cowed Cuba.

You know—and we do, too—that your presence in South Viet Nam is a guarantee to freedom-loving people everywhere that they will not be forgotten. And so a remarkable number of you have evidently re-enlisted to return to Viet Nam.

You know—and we do, too—that a strong stand in Viet Nam by the champions of human rights reduces the chances of a larger war. And it is holding off communist take-overs of other nations in southeast Asia.

You know—and we do, too—that appeasement has never worked and never will.

We hope that all who read this letter over here and feel the way we feel will do three things:

1. We hope they'll tear out this page—and airmail it to you, maybe with a letter of their own—to give you a bit of moral encouragement.

2. We hope they'll write letters—and express their points of view to their Government Officials, to their friends and relatives, and to all the news media.

3. We hope they'll speak up—and quit apologizing for how much they love this country. Get off the defensive. On to the offensive.

We believe that when sound-thinking people want to say something, they should say it. When they want to do something, they should do it.

If more solid citizens would speak out to the protesters, perhaps we could even set them straight.

We believe the time is here for the voice of responsible patriotism to be heard.

The sooner this is done and the sooner we present a united front, the sooner you'll be coming home from a peaceful Viet Nam.

In Behalf Of

The Silent

Millions,

(Signed by)

Wally Phillips

Of WGN-TV

And Over

3,500

Citizens Of

Chicago And

The Midwest

Who

Contributed

To The Cost

Of This

Letter

Chopper Rescues Civilians

TUY HOA (USA)—An Army helicopter Company may have saved the lives of 19 Vietnamese recently by rescuing them from a burning bus after it struck a VC land mine.

The bus was traveling on the road near Nha Trang when it ran over the mine, immediately bursting into flames, and rolled down the road and overturned.

The Vietnamese in the bus managed to escape the raging inferno, but most were badly burned and in dire need of medical care.

The 48th helicopter—commanded by First Lieutenant Jerry T. Carr—was on a normal re-supply mission when Lieutenant Carr sighted the burning bus with its passengers scattered on the ground.

Lieutenant Carr flew his "Huey" to the site and began to airlift the casualties for medical treatment. Nineteen persons, mostly women and children, were evacuated to the 8th Field Hospital at Nha Trang.

DOES IT FIT?—Trying on a dress for size given to her by men of the 1877th Communications Squadron at Bien Hoa air base is a young girl from the Tanmai Orphanage near the base. The clothes came to the unit after its first sergeant, Master Sergeant Bernard Z. Lowman, wrote to his wife revealing the children's needs.

(AIR FORCE PHOTO)



In Large NVA Cache

Medical Supplies Found By Infantry

CHEO REO (USA)—The 1st Platoon of Company B, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry—operating on a search and destroy mission 75 miles south of Pleiku—uncovered a large NVA supply cache recently.

As the platoon was moving down a high speed trail, marked on either side by thick scrub brush and heavily dotted with trees, it discovered an NVA back-pack.

Quickly fanning out to search the area, the platoon soon collected an additional pack and 16 large metal canisters, each containing unused medical supplies and equipment.

The canisters were found within a radius of a 100 meters. Some were sitting on small bamboo stands, while others were partially concealed by light brush.

The cache, the largest to date in the 4th Division, contained enough medical supplies to sustain a battalion-sized force for more than one month.

Of particular interest were the large quantities of hormones and vitamins found. Presumably, they were to be administered to the NVA troops to bolster their diet.

"This must have set the enemy back at least four to five weeks," said Major William Lozier, Brigade S-2. "It was a very impressive find."

It started three months ago when Sergeant Carter began to use his off-duty time assisting the Civic Action Section in the aid of refugee camps located near the base.

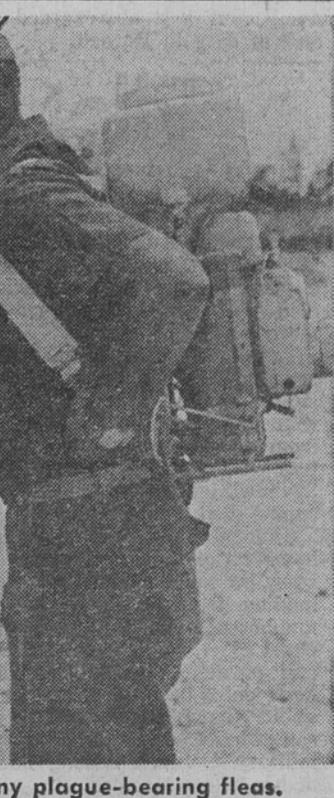
Approximately 25 miles south of the base are 500 families of the Nung Camp who are grateful to Sergeant Carter for the helping hand he has given them.

Lumber from old temporary buildings, no longer in use on the camp, was donated to the villagers for construction of permanent living quarters. Sergeant Carter drove out early each morning to pick up the villagers so that they could gather this material, and then returned them to their camp.

Not only has he given technical assistance in the construction of their homes, but on every trip he gives candy to the youngsters and provides first aid for minor sicknesses.

Sergeant Carter has become good friends with all of these people and requested that he be re-enlisted in their village. Major Ted J. Schutawie performed the ceremony with the villagers looking on.

Thanks to the sergeant and other airmen like him, these families will have a roof over their heads during the rainy season.



A corpsman sprays a bunker with insecticide to destroy any plague-bearing fleas.

Refugees See Sgt Reenlist

CAM RANH BAY (USAF)—A re-enlistment ceremony was recently held in an unusual setting for Sergeant James B. Carter, a mechanic for the 14th Aerial Port Squadron, Cam Ranh Bay air base.

The ceremony was held in a hangar at the base, which is currently being used as a temporary shelter for refugees. Sergeant Carter was re-enlisted for another year.

Long Binh (USA) — Less than a year ago, much of the farmlands surrounding Saigon were Viet Cong strongholds. That situation changed in December 1966 with the arrival in Vietnam of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, a combat unit trained and tailored for counter-insurgency warfare.

This was strikingly demonstrated one day when the following radio conversation was overheard:

"Chinook carrying a sling-load, vicinity of Dragon Mountain, be advised that you have just flown through an artillery barrage."

The unit made its main base camp at Long Binh and quickly began combat operations against the VC in its own backyard. The 199th's mission: to defeat the enemy and win the support of the people for the Government of Vietnam (GVN).

Statistics for the first 11 months show the brigade has more than accomplished the first part of its mission, with a record of 995 enemy killed, 119 enemy taken prisoner, 338 tons of rice and 239 small arms and 12 crew-served weapons captured.

The MEDCAP has been able to set up 16 permanent medical clinics which operate daily throughout the province. It is being conducted jointly by U.S. and Vietnamese medics.

Today, there are no enemy controlled hamlets in Gia Dinh Province. The people can harvest their crops without fear of being taxed and terrorized by the enemy. And today they can safely travel roads which last year were considered highly dangerous.

The record of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade has proven it has the drive needed to defeat communist aggression and in freedom for the people of Gia Dinh Province.

Preventive Medical Unit Counterattacks Disease

DA NANG (USN)—While men work and fight in Vietnam, they are exposed to dangers other than those of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers. It is the danger of disease, which plays a large part in raising the death rate of U.S. casualties in Vietnam.

Helicopters also are used in the battle against disease-carrying insects. In one peak month, the choppers on spray missions dispersed more than 2,000 gallons of insecticide.

"Counterattacks" in this battle within a battle are being launched by the Preventive Medicine Unit (PMU) of the Station Hospital at the Da Nang's U.S. Naval Support Activity.

The 41-man unit is engaged in the work of locating, identifying, and controlling the breeding of disease-bearing mosquitoes. They are assigned to the five northernmost provinces of South Vietnam, where they gather information on outbreaks of reported disease.

Preventive Medicine Units collect suspected carriers such as mosquitoes, gnats and fleas and make a thorough study of the insect's habitat, rate of breed-

The sooner this is done and the sooner we present a united front, the sooner you'll be coming home from a peaceful Viet Nam.



IT CAME OUT THERE—Sergeant Major Roy S. Parrett places a cleaning rod through the hole in his boot which was caused by an enemy round. The 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division sergeant major was involved in an enemy contact southeast of Pleiku.

(PHOTO BY Sp4 Mick Harsell)

MEDCAP Treats VN Youth Bitten In Duel With Rodent

TAN TRU (USA)—Because a Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) team from the 9th Infantry Division was in the right place at the right time, a young Vietnamese boy received immediate treatment for a rat bite sustained during the MEDCAP.

The incident occurred at the

New Zealander Visits 1st Infantry

LAI KHE (USA)—Company B, 2nd Battalion, 34th Armor—which is working in operations with the 1st Infantry Division—received a visit recently from an officer of the New Zealand Army.

Captain Michael S. Woodard, who is stationed in Malaya, is in Vietnam studying the tactics and methods used by U.S. units during operations. Prior to visiting the company, the captain had spent a tour of duty with the Australian 3rd Cavalry Regiment at Nui Dat. Captain Woodard is a veteran of 13 years service in the New Zealand Army and has also served a tour of duty in Borneo.

Binh Tinh grammar school near this 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry base camp.

The MEDCAP team had just begun treating patients when a large rat crawled out of some nearby bushes and scurried into the crowd.

Several children saw the rat, quickly surrounded it, and attempted to kill it by throwing stones. Dodging the stones, the rodent soon attacked a seven-year-old boy, bit him on the right foot, then escaped.

Specialist 4 William Fauver, a member of the MEDCAP team, rushed to the child's assistance.

After stopping the bleeding, Specialist Fauver carried the boy to the battalion aid station to dress the wound.

While the boy remained at the aid station, Specialist Fauver and a Vietnamese medic went to talk to the child's mother.

"We told the woman exactly what had happened to her son and that he wasn't hurt badly," said the specialist. "We then asked her permission to start giving the boy rabies vaccinations—14 in all. She gave us her permission."

The market, planned by the

Pilot Gives Life To Save Sam Hai

CHU LAI (USMC)—At first glance there is nothing distinguishing about the 300-year-old coastal village of Sam Hai, but lately there have been some changes because a U.S. Marine died while saving the lives of many of the villagers.

The story behind the changes at Sam Hai is a stark and simple one. Last Aug. 13, while returning to Chu Lai airfield from a bombing mission, Captain Wesley R. Phenegar's A-4E Skyhawk jet lost power—and the engine died completely.

Although he was near his home base, the Marine captain knew he could not make a safe landing there. Still, he had a number of options. He knew he could eject, let his plane crash and parachute to safety. This he rejected because of the probability that his jet would crash somewhere within the Chu Lai military complex—killing some of his fellow Marines.

Instead of "punching out" while he still had plenty of time, he elected to "dead stick" his jet to the coast for a ditching at sea.

Loosing altitude fast, the pilot found out he could not make the shoreline. He still had enough time to parachute safely, but knew by then that his aircraft would almost certainly crash into the village of Sam Hai.

Captain Phenegar decided to ride his plane down and, in doing this, he was able to aim it away from the populated area. He was killed in the crash, but his heroic act probably saved the lives of many of the villagers.

Before the accident the villagers had done their best to ignore the nearby base of Chu Lai, and an estimated 20 percent of the people sided with the Viet Cong.

For three days after the

crash, incense was burned in a Buddhist memorial service as prayers were offered for both the captain and his family. In keeping with the Buddhist tradition, "ghost money" also was burned to provide for his needs in heaven.

Yet the services were not altogether sad, for, as one believer in Confucius explained, "To achieve greatness in a later life, one must suffer sorrow and bitterness in this life. For what this man has done, both he and his family will be rewarded in a later life."

And the people of Sam Hai wrote a long letter to Captain Phenegar's wife and children in America. It said, in part: "We can offer you so little, we have nothing to repay one who has given so much." Along with the letter, they sent a plaque for his grave in the United States.

Sam Hai looks about the same

Chieu Hoi Program Helps Defeat VC

SAIGON (MACV) — Late last month a Hoi Chanh (returnee), while working with 1st Infantry Division troops during operation Shenandoah II, noticed a VC sign designating the site of a buried enemy ammunition cache.

A unit of the division's 1st Brigade searched the area and found a concealed hole containing a large number of rocket and mortar rounds.

This Hoi Chanh was only one of the 23,538 returnees who have voluntarily rallied to the side of the Government of Vietnam (GVN) during the first nine months of this year. This total represents a 79.8 per cent increase over last year's nine-month figure.

In an attempt to counter the effect of the successful Chieu Hoi program, Viet Cong leaders are telling their troops that those returning to GVN control will be beaten, tortured, imprisoned, disemboweled or killed by the South Vietnamese government.

Moreover, the Viet Cong have said that any VC who returns to GVN will have his property confiscated by the VC, and if he should ever be recaptured by them, he will be executed.

Propaganda programs and personal threats are Viet Cong countermeasures directed against the Chieu Hoi program. These countermeasures reveal the increasing concern which the

VC have with Chieu Hoi gains. For the first nine months of this year, military Hoi Chans alone have returned at an average of 1,710 a month. Last month, the monthly average for military returnees was 1,075.

VC Cache Found In Manure Pile

CU CHI (USA)—Captured intelligence reports indicated that in Hau Nghia Province have been pressured to the point of desperation by lack of rice.

On a recent search and destroy operation Specialist 5 James Coleman, a medic with Company C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, was helping probe for hidden VC caches with a sharp bamboo pole.

Told to check everything, Specialist Coleman poked the stick into a large manure pile and was surprised to strike something hard.

Underneath, the infantrymen found a ton of hidden rice, a set of one hundred dishes and 18 sets of black pajamas.

Seabees Help Villagers Construct Market Place

TAN HY (USN)—The villagers of Tan Hy and the surrounding hamlets were left with an unfinished market place when the Army unit which had been helping them was moved.

The village chief and the Army civic action officer from the American Division turned up at a nearby Seabee camp looking for help. Petty Officer John Murphy, civic action coordinator from Mobile Construction Battalion (MCB) 71 volunteered to help even though he was engaged in the completion of a school and orphanage in Chu Lai.

In mid-July, Petty Officer Murphy began traveling the ten miles to Tan Hy, crossing the Song Tra Bong river by ferry twice each day.

The market, planned by the

villagers, consisted of a 5,000 square-foot concrete foundation with five or six small tin-roofed buildings, and most importantly, a concrete gate facing the road.

It took five weeks to haul in the hand-crushed rock and hand-dug laterite for the foundation. U.S. construction equipment was almost never seen. Petty Officer Murphy, and a few volunteer Seabees that accompanied him, worked with Vietnamese tools, using Vietnamese materials and Vietnamese methods.

Petty Officer Murphy is a veteran of this type of project; he served as a civilian advisor to under-developed nations in Central America. He joined the Seabee's Direct Procurement Petty Officer Program over a year ago.

National RR Prepares To Rebuild

DA NANG (I CORPS) — Vietnam's National Railroad between Da Nang and Hue, the ancient capital of Vietnam, has been closed for such a long time because of Viet Cong attacks that in some places it is a building site for homes and stores.

More than 10,000 tons of civilian freight flowed over the Da Nang-Hue line per month before VC closed it with bridge wrecking explosions early in 1967. It carried 8,000 passengers per month as late as 1965 when fear of VC bullets forced the railroad to end passenger service.

What does a railroad do when it's under attack by the enemy and can't run its trains? Walk into two shops and you'll find out.

Nguyen Van Hong, a civil engineer, has a crew hard at work preparing rails and bridging materials so he can start rebuilding the line as soon as a work train can roll.

He's literally making new out of old, and he has a regular Army railroad security battalion standing by to protect the crews when they go to work on the right-of-way again.

The shop of Tran Ngoc Kim, equipment division superintendent as well as the senior executive for the railroad in the northernmost provinces, is building rolling stock from the wheels up.

Steam flows in his eight narrow-gauge French-built steam locomotives, one of them 65 years old, and his three new U.S.-built diesels are in the shop getting ready for use.

Freight and passenger cars which range from ancient four-wheel French boxcars to U.S. and Australian narrow-gauge versions of modern cars are getting a complete going over.

Photos By
Sgt Tom King, USMC
Mgt M.A. Smith, USMC



The rail-highway bridge at Nam-O, north of Da Nang, was blown by Viet Cong frogmen in April.



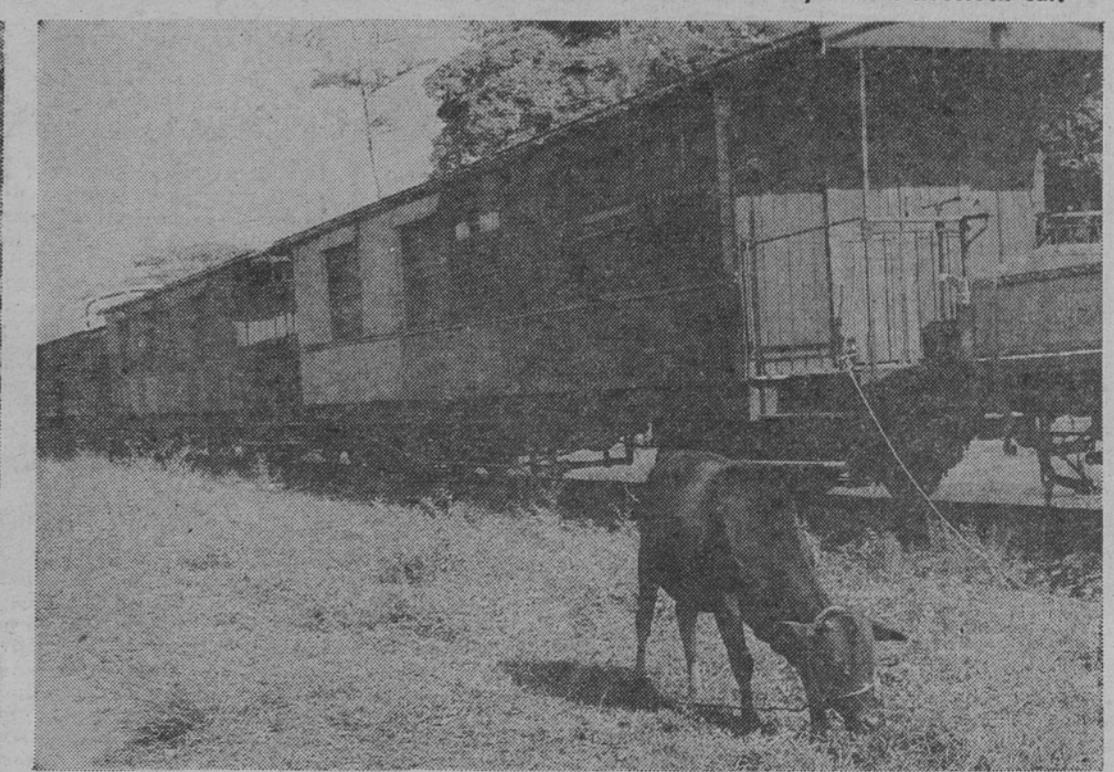
A welder reinforces a wheel truck of a blown car.



Mr. Kim stands beside a newly rebuilt livestock car.



Local citizens have set up their homes on the rail line.



Da Nang's train depot isn't a pasture, but some citizens use it as such.

BOMBS AWAY — The first bombs to strike previously untouched Phuc Yen airfield in North Vietnam fall toward the runway Oct. 24. (USAF PHOTO)

The Children Of The Republic Of Vietnam

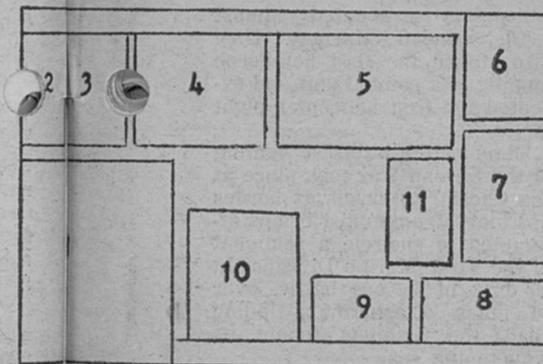
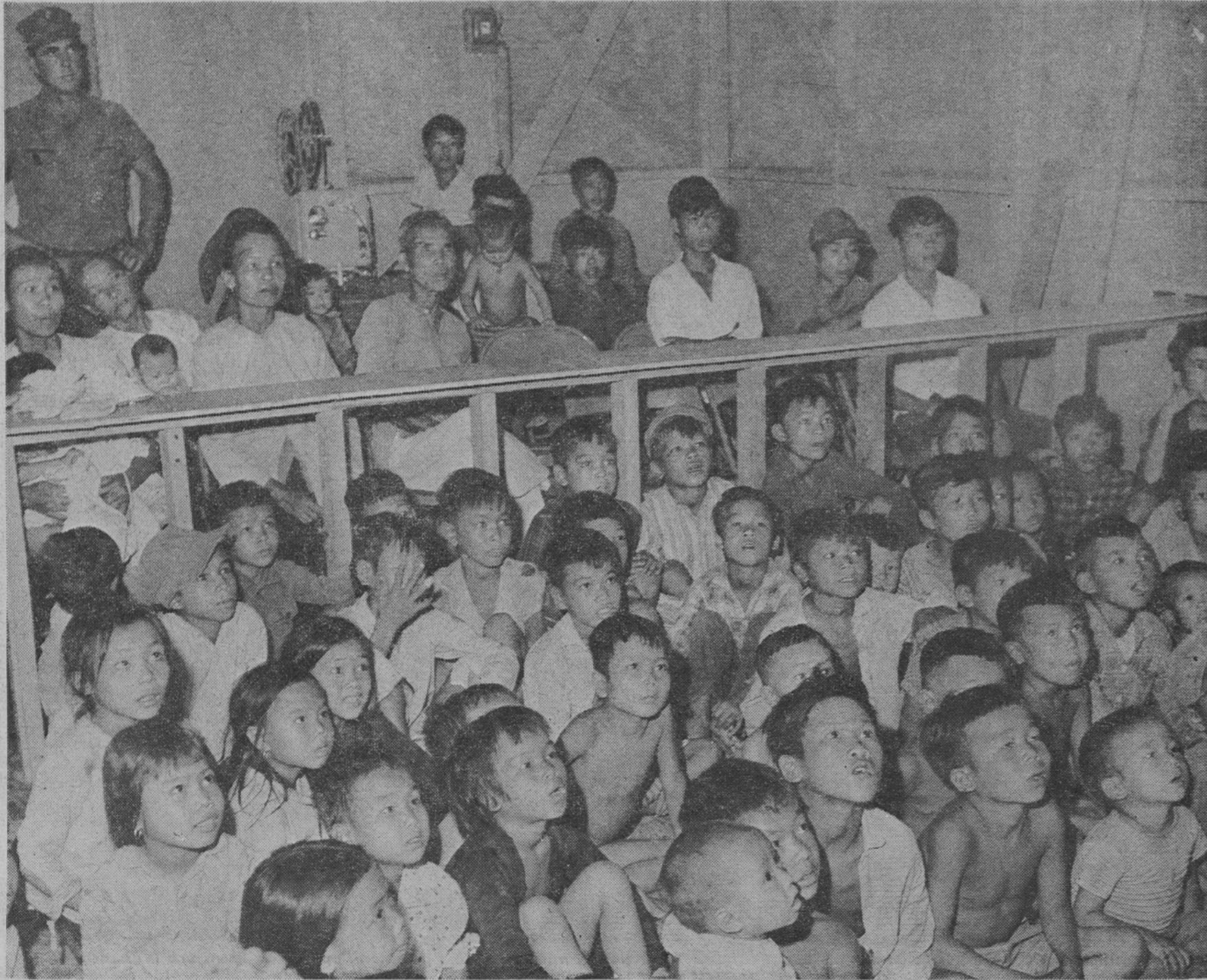
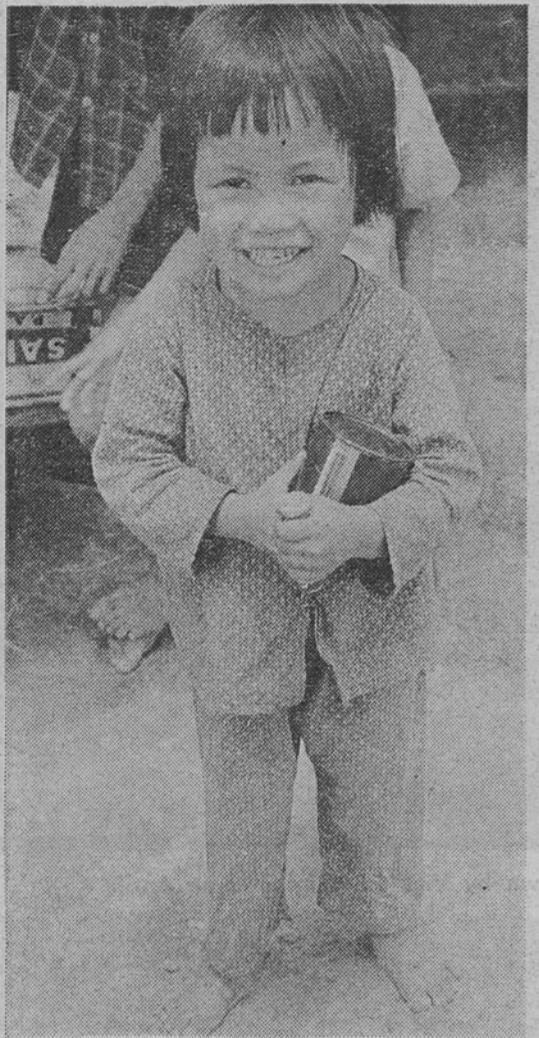
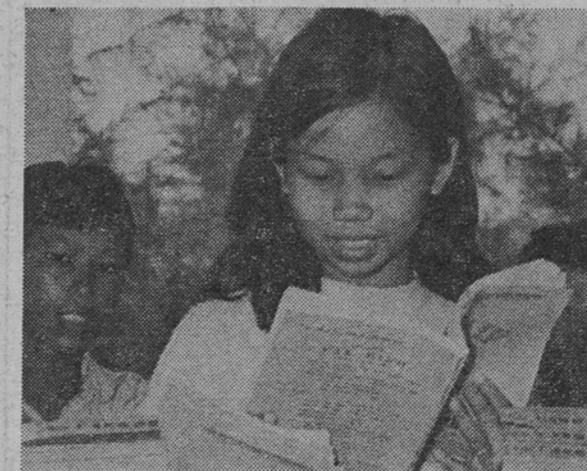


Photo Credits

1-USN
2-SSgt Art Campbell
3-MM3 Dick Ferneau
4-Pfc Bob Kalsey
5-Sp5 Terry Richard
6-Sp4 Bela Fischer
7-Sp4 Don Cordi
8-USN
9-USN
10-No ID
11-Sp5 J.P. Millaire



Who Will Build Vietnam's Future

From 1775 To 1967

Marine Corps Birthday Friday



IN VIETNAM—Today's Marines, like Marines on many past anniversaries of the Corps, are locked in deadly combat this Nov. 10. But, as the history of the Leathernecks grows longer—so does the list of their accomplishments. Their current battle to help the Vietnamese people find freedom will be won... and Marines will once more go home to their loved ones. Until that victory has been achieved, they will hold fast, fight and some will die for a cause they know is just.

Friday the U.S. Marine Corps is 192 years old.

Marines will be observing the birthday while serving in a multitude of assignments around the world.

The Corps had its beginning when John Adams introduced a resolution passed by the Continental Congress on Nov. 10, 1775. It authorized the raising of two battalions of Marines.

Four months after their birth, Marines landed in the Bahamas.

It was their first amphibious landing. Returning home, they were assigned to General George Washington. They sailed with John Paul Jones; fought in the war with France; landed at Tripoli, and won a battlefield citation from General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812.

They marched through the "Halls of Montezuma" during the Mexican War; accompanied Commodore Perry to Japan, and were with Colonel Robert E. Lee when John Brown was captured at Harper's Ferry.

In 1865, some 400 Marines and a larger group of sailors attacked Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N.C. The fall of the fort made the defeat of Lee inevitable.

They landed for the first time in Korea in June 1871; and returned 79 years later. Leathernecks were with Admiral Dewey when he destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and were "first to fight" in Cuba while securing Guantanamo Bay.

In 1900, American Marines teamed with Russian, English and German troops to oppose the Chinese for "55 Days at Peking," during the Boxer Rebellion.

WW I AND II

At Belleau Wood, during World War I, the Germans referred to Leathernecks as "Devil Dogs" because of their ferocious

fighting spirit. They also fought at Soissons, Saint Mihiel, Blanc Mont and the Argonne Forest, and were cited by the French with the Croix-de-Guerre three times.

General John J. Pershing said in France: "A Marine and his rifle is the most dangerous weapon in the world!"

It was in Aug. 1918 that Opha M. Johnson invaded the Marines. She was first of 305 women to "free a man to fight." They were called "Marinettes."

The Corps' Air-Ground Team began in Nicaragua in 1919 when a Marine pilot dove his plane while firing his .45 pistol at an enemy which had engaged a Marine ground unit. Eight years later they launched the first organized dive-bombing attack in support of ground troops, when they attacked a large force of bandits in Nicaragua.

The attack on Pearl Harbor destroyed all but one of the 48 Marine planes based there. Another dozen were destroyed two weeks later at Wake Island, after seven enemy aircraft had been downed and a Japanese destroyer sunk.

From Wake to Okinawa, Corps pilots relentlessly pursued the enemy, shot down 2,355 enemy aircraft and produced 121 aces. The first American offensive operations were the amphibious landings of Marines at Guadalcanal, in Aug. 1942. There were to be many more...

Between 1943 and 1945, more than 23,000 women served in the Corps.

On Feb. 19, 1945, Marines landed at Iwo Jima which was considered a major turning point of the war. It was one of the bloodiest engagements ever fought by the Corps. Medals of Honor were awarded to 22 Leathernecks and three sailors serving with Marines on Iwo

Jima.

SINCE WW II

Following the war, the strength of the Corps dropped from a peak of 485,113 to 74,000 by June 1950. Then on Jun. 25, 1950 came the Korean War. On Aug. 2, just

38 days later, the first brigade of Marines landed in Korea and clashed with the enemy five days later.

This force performed the first helicopter rescue in Korea and during the first year of the war,

helicopters evacuated almost 2,000 wounded Marines. They also staged the first heli-borne landing of a combat unit and executed the first helicopter night lift.

Some of the bitterest fighting of the Korean War took place at the Chosin Reservoir as hordes of Chinese communist troops attempted to encircle a regiment of the First Marine Division. In 15 days of furious battle, over 60 miles of narrow, winding road, the regiment fought its way to the sea.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn—a Marine ace in Korea—broke the transcontinental speed record in July 1957. In February 1962, he became America's first "spaceman" to orbit the earth.

Marines landed in Lebanon in July 1958, to protect American citizens, and in April 1965 they were ordered to the Dominican Republic to restore and maintain peace.

IN VIETNAM—Prior to the landing of a brigade of Leathernecks at Da Nang, in March 1965, some 950 Marines had been serving as advisors with the Vietnamese armed forces.

Now, while celebrating the 192nd anniversary of the Corps, today's Leatherneck might reflect on recent events there, such as "Hastings," "Hickory," "Hill 881," "Con Thien," and a dozen other Marine operations in Vietnam.

The Marine Corps heritage is a long, proud one, and on Friday, wherever he may be, a Marine will pledge to be "Always Faithful" to defend our country against its enemies. "... first to fight for right and freedom."

And to keep our honor clean. We are proud to claim the title of
"United States Marine!"



USMC 192 Years Old Friday

192ND BIRTHDAY MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

As we near fulfillment of a second century of service to our Country and our Corps, U.S. Marines—past and present—can take prideful inventory of our Corps' accomplishments and its contributions to the development and welfare of the greatest Nation on earth.

The occasion of the 192nd Birthday of the Marine Corps is a time for reflection on the past; to pay tribute to our predecessors who set the watch. It is also time to view the present and look into the future to assure that the watch remains eternal.

Although fighting his Country's battles is a Marine's profession, it is not his preoccupation. It is not for him to make war, but to keep the peace. This anniversary, however, finds Marines in fierce combat, as they have been on many anniversaries past. But it is my fervent hope and desire that all of us will be able to mark future observances in an environment of peace—and at home.

To those Marines now serving in Vietnam, I send special greetings and personal wishes for Godspeed in the pursuit of their tasks. To all marines and their loved ones—everywhere—I say thank you for making the past year in our Corps' history every bit as illustrious as those before.

General W. Greene, Jr.

General, U.S. Marines Corps

November 8, 1967

The OBSERVER

Page 9

With Limited Equipment

VN Repair Facility Services 38 Junks

NHA TRANG (USN) — The Vietnamese Navy Repair Facility at Nha Trang is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the junks of Vietnamese Navy

Coastal Groups 25, 26, 27 and 28.

To assist the men in their mission, Lieutenant James C. Stout, Engineman First Class Jimmie R. Hughes and Storekeeper First Class Edgar L. Spigelmire—who have become experts at improvisation—are assigned as the U.S. Navy advisory team.

Located in the village of Cau Da near Nha Trang, the repair facility has 45 Vietnamese sailors and 22 civilians assigned.

The facility originally belonged to the Vietnamese Naval Training Center at Nha Trang and was to keep its training boats operating. But in August 1966, with the war tempo increasing, it was expanded to become a permanent unit.

Today it is one of the seven Vietnamese Navy repair facilities.

The four coastal groups, which are serviced by the repair facility, have a combined force of 36 to 38 junks. Eight to 10 of these rotate through the facility each month for either major or minor repair work.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin T. Meadows, commanding officer of the battalion, an old friend of the villagers, introduced Colonel Mason J. Young, commanding officer of the Americal Division Artillery.

Colonel Young, through an interpreter, explained to the assembled villagers how the fund worked and how the individuals were selected. He then made the presentations to the three selected students as their proud parents and neighbors looked on.

The scholarships are named for Gen. Lewis W. Walt, former III Marine Amphibious Force commander in Vietnam.

The men were just beginning to dig and probe into the small opening when a local Vietnamese came running up the road gesturing wildly.

"It's amazing," Petty Officer Spigelmire said recently. "When you consider what these men have to work with, they really do fabulous work."

CU CHI (USA) — A little cooperation and a lot of wild sign language probably saved the lives of several 25th Infantry Division soldiers recently during an operation 28 miles northwest of Saigon.

Charlie Company of the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry "Wolfhounds," was securing a road building operation near the village of Trang Bang. Sergeant Dennis E. Neill and his squad were checking houses for enemy activity along the road when one of his men spotted a hole in a nearby hillside.

The men were just beginning to dig and probe into the small opening when a local Vietnamese came running up the road gesturing wildly.

"We couldn't understand a word he was saying," said Sergeant Neill, "but we could tell by his actions that something was wrong."

PHAN THIET (USA) — Montagnards from the village of Thien Giai are finding life much more pleasant these days, largely because of the efforts of Team Four, 4th Civil Affairs Company, operating in Binh Thuan Province.

Sick calls, clothing distribution and support of a local industry which makes souvenir crossbows have led to a continual improvement of the living conditions among the Rai refugees near Phan Thiet.

When the Viet Cong operating in the Central Highlands near the seacoast city of Phan Thiet began their flight from the coastal plains to the nearby mountains, the plight of the primitive mountain people worsened quickly.

The Viet Cong confiscated essential items such as salt and rice, and often the tribesmen were forced into VC units. The remainder of the Rai tribe fled their mountain home.

The 1st Air Cavalry Division's 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry task force came to the assistance of the unfortunate people.

The Air Cavalrymen and civil affairs teams, in cooperation with local Vietnamese officials, built a village complete with artesian wells, a modern school and a hospital for the refugees, and furnished the new school with supplies. A positive program to integrate the Montagnard tribe into its new surroundings was begun.

Despite the primitive living conditions of the people, the resettled Montagnards have become a remarkably healthy and happy people through the efforts of the U.S. forces.

Instead of clinging to the old ways of life which have been followed for centuries in the



A Coastal Group command junk is brought out of the water for repair at the naval facility.

Villagers Warn Infantrymen Of Buried Bangalore Torpedo

The men said that at first they thought there were Viet Cong in the hole, and so they renewed their digging. After more probing and signalling by the men, the squad began to dig more carefully.

Inside, they found an eighteen foot bangalore torpedo explosive fused with demolition cord and

Montagnards Flee VC; Resettle In New Village

isolated mountain communities, the Montagnards rapidly developed their land into highly productive areas, educated their children and became contributing citizens to their society.

MARS Radio Morale Boost

PLEIKU (USA) — It's rewarding to have a guy come here and talk to his family or wife in the states and see the grin on his face," said Staff Sergeant Curtis M. Mathews while explaining how the Pleiku Air Base MARS (Military Affiliated Radio System) station is helping to boost the morale of troops in Vietnam.

The central highlands station is operated by the 187th Communication Squadron and amateur radio operators. It has contact with 10 other MARS stations in Vietnam and numerous stations in the Pacific network.

Sergeant Mathews said the stations in the states are known as patches, and are accomplished through the combined use of radio circuits and stateside telephone systems. To place a "patch" through to the U.S., the local station finds a state-side amateur or MARS station on the air and asks the state-side station to place the desired telephone call.

The central highlands station is operated by the 187th Communication Squadron and amateur radio operators. It has contact with 10 other MARS stations in Vietnam and numerous stations in the Pacific network.

The Air Cavalrymen and civil affairs teams, in cooperation with local Vietnamese officials, built a village complete with artesian wells, a modern school and a hospital for the refugees, and furnished the new school with supplies. A positive program to integrate the Montagnard tribe into its new surroundings was begun.

Despite the primitive living conditions of the people, the resettled Montagnards have become a remarkably healthy and happy people through the efforts of the U.S. forces.

Instead of clinging to the old ways of life which have been followed for centuries in the



Diane and her friends collected \$75 for Lai Thieu orphans.

Run Charlie Run!

It's The 21st Inf

BAC LIEU (IV CORPS) — tactical and personnel problems now, stated one American advisor to the 21st.

More than 3,000 VC were killed and 1,396 captured. 2,450 Hoi Chanh rallied to the government of Vietnam during the first eight months of 1967. In addition, 882 weapons were captured from the VC during this time.

An example of the fighting ability of the 21st was on June 14, when it nailed the enemy in a 2½-hour battle — killing 210 of them.

Because of its success in seeking out the enemy and its decisive victories during the last few months, the division has forced the Viet Cong into hiding. They are experiencing logis-



CONCRETE EVIDENCE—Headquarters Area Command's (HAC) civic action efforts in the self-help program can be seen in a small street in Saigon. The project was the paving of a 100-foot area where a public watering point was located. Where once people had to stand in mud to draw water at the public fountain, they can now come and go with dry feet and clean shoes. HAC supplied the cement and the people provided the labor.

(US ARMY PHOTO)

U.S. Trucks Transport Gift Cargo

PHUOC VINH (USA) — As the small convoy of U.S. military vehicles came to a halt in the village of Vung Giao, near Phuoc Vinh, the soldiers started unloading an unusual cargo. Instead of weapons and ammunition, the cargo this time was clothing, toys, soap and rice for the villagers.

The gifts were from the United States and were the results of letters written by Air Force Captain Joseph Potter, a forward air controller with the 1st Infantry Division.

He had sent letters to his hometown newspaper, high school and college telling about the needs of the people of Vung Giao. The El Cajon, Calif., Women's Club responded to the letters and headed up the drive for the needed items.

The home economics department of the captain's high school sewed dresses, while the Girl Scouts of La Mesa contributed dolls and candy.

"All I can say," said Captain Potter when commenting on the results of his letters, "is that I'm amazed at the response. I want to thank all the people back home for demonstrating their generosity and compassion for these brave people."

A.F. Doctors Treat 1,200 Viet Weekly

PHAN RANG (USA) — Two Air Force doctors who work full time at the Ninh Thuan Province Hospital are treating 1,200 sick and wounded Vietnamese citizens a week.

The two doctors, Captain Chesley Hines Jr., and Captain Allan B. Berggren, work approximately six days a week treating the Vietnamese people who live in the province around Phan Rang air base.

During their tour in Vietnam, the medical men are assigned to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which works hand-in-hand with the Vietnamese government to improve the life of the Vietnamese citizen.

A Vietnamese interpreter is assigned to each doctor and the clinic is open eight to 10 hours a day. "The most common ailments we are faced with are malaria, tuberculosis, intestinal parasites, vitamin deficiencies, lung diseases, cholera, plague, and typhoid fever," said Doctor Berggren.

A NEW LEAF? — "Some Marine Gunny up north says this stuff behind me looks like poison oak, but I'm leaning toward a different belief," says American Forces Vietnam Network's Chris Noel.

It's The 21st Inf

Since the beginning of the year and especially within the last two months, the 21st ARVN Infantry Division has compiled an impressive combat record by forcing the Viet Cong into a defensive role in the Division's Tactical Area (DTA).

An example of the fighting ability of the 21st was on June 14, when it nailed the enemy in a 2½-hour battle — killing 210 of them.

Another example of the division's success is the small amount of enemy activity during the national elections. In one of the three southern provinces in the DTA, the Viet Cong made countless threats against the district's population and warned that many would be killed if they voted.

The VC rarely carried out their threats and 93 per cent of the eligible voters turned out and marked their ballots.

Another area in which the division has hurt the VC is taxation of the local populace; an area most critical to the enemy and one which he formerly enjoyed much success. Although the Viet Cong still manages to levy some taxes on the people it is much smaller now than before the division moved into the area.

All events of the past few months and daily intelligence reports indicate that, though still not defeated, the Viet Cong within the 21st area is having plenty of problems.

Or, as one American advisor in the division said, "We haven't defeated Charlie; not by a long shot. But I'll say that, down here in the Mekong Delta at least, we've got him on a definite run."

(US ARMY PHOTO)

Six Viet Children 'Hit Books' Again Supported By 3 American Soldiers

CU CHI (USA) — Six Viet namese children who couldn't afford to continue school are back at their books because of three 25th Infantry Division soldiers.

When Staff Sergeant Floyd Young, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry took his company's laundry into nearby Cu Chi, he struck up a convy in broken English and Vietnamese with 12-year-old Nyguen Van Day; Sergeant Young found that the boy was forced to quit school and take up shining boots—to buy food for himself and his mother.

"The wonderful thing is," said Specialist Collins, "he's doing very well in school. He's at the supply room nearly every afternoon telling us what new things he's learned."

(US ARMY PHOTO)



Huge Monster In C-R Bay

CAM RANH BAY (USA) — In the eerie darkness of the early morning hours recently, a 500-ton monster slid into the waters of Cam Ranh Bay.

The "Monster" is the newest and largest floating dry dock in Vietnam, capable of handling two 65-foot tugs at one time and vessels up to 100-foot.

The dry dock, which is 173 feet long, 56 feet 8 inches wide, was launched at South Beach.

It will be towed to the main port marine maintenance area where it will be finished and become operational by the end of this year.

This is the second shipment received from Mrs. Zavislans by the battalion.

Piasters Given To Children

BIEN HOA (USA) — Ngo Phuoc Huong — vice-president of the United Buddhist Congregation of Bien Hoa Province — accepted a gift of 34,338 piasters (\$291.00) from the Bien Hoa air base Protestant congregation recently.

The child care center, which was established by Mr. Huong can accommodate 50 children, to care for youngsters of all religious faiths whose parents work during the day.

"We sincerely thank the Bien Hoa air base civic action program and the Protestant congregation for this most charitable gift," said Mr. Huong.

"We especially appreciate your spirit of giving to make the lives of our people better. Your help in establishing this child center, although you are not of our religion, truly represents the act of the good Samaritan in your Scriptures."

ARVN Regt Building School

BIEN HOA (II CORPS) — Ground was broken recently for the construction of a school for the dependents of the 43rd ARVN Infantry Regiment near Bien Hoa.

The material for the school, which will be built in the center of the dependent housing area, are being provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the labor by the regiment.

Teachers for the school will be reserve officers on active duty who were also teachers in civilian life. Tables, chairs and other items that will be needed are being built along with the school.

As yet, no one has been found to provide books, paper and other necessary items for the children who will attend the new school.

Doesn't Dig Walking'

DUC PHO (USA) — Duke is a scout dog with the 40th Scout Dog Platoon which is assigned to the 3rd Brigade 4th Infantry Division.

Now, as anyone knows, this involves a lot of walking, so it isn't odd that Duke likes helicopters.

Specialist 4 Dennis J. Quinlan, his handler, says that there is more to it than that.

"Well first of all, I have to drag him off the helicopters, and as soon as I do that, he starts dragging me to another one. The dog is bats over helicopters!"

Another of Duke's vagaries centers around his diet. Now, from a dog's point of view, horsemeat is good, but every day of the week! So Specialist Quinlan set his ice cream down one night. Being an adventurous and intelligent dog, Duke left his horsemeat and meandered over and sampled the ice cream. Delicious! Ever since, Duke has had a chilly monkey on his back.

"Now I didn't mind the helicopter kick," says Specialist Quinlan, "and the ice cream thing wasn't too bad, but Duke has a new thrill now. The other

Widow Sends More VN Gifts

BIEN HOA (II CORPS) — The 1st Battalion, 52nd ARVN Regiment recently received seven large boxes of children's clothing, coloring books and religious momentos from Mrs. Berry Zavislans, whose husband was killed last spring while advising the battalion.

This is the second shipment received from Mrs. Zavislans by the battalion.

American Forces Vietnam Network—Channel 11

(Programs Subject To Change Without Notice)
(Guide For Week Of November 8-14, 1967)

Wednesday Nov. 8
1830 News Headlines
1845 Bewitched
1900 Information Feature
1930 News & Sports
2100 News Briefs
2120 Alfred Hitchcock Hour
2130 News Briefs
2145 Channel 11 Theater (Movie)
Sign-Off-News

Thursday Nov. 9
1830 News Headlines
1845 My Three Sons
1900 Air Force News Review
1930 News & Sports
2000 News Briefs
2100 News Briefs
2120 Joey Bishop Show
Sign-Off-News

Friday Nov. 10
1830 News Headlines
1845 Addams Family
1900 Information Feature
1930 News & Sports
2000 News Briefs
2100 Wild Wild West
2110 News Briefs
2120 Tonight Show
Sign-Off-News

Saturday Nov. 11
1830 News Headlines
1845 Mike Douglas Show
1915 Encyclopedia Britannica
1930 News & Sports
2000 News Briefs
2100 Assignment Underwater
1730 Sports of the Week
1740 Official Detective
1750 Green Acres
1760 Let's Invade Space
1900 Bobo Loco
2000 News and Sports
2100 News Briefs
2110 Dean Martin Summer Show
Sign-Off-News

Monday Nov. 13
1830 News Headlines
1845 Fractured Flickers
1900 Biography
1930 News & Sports
2000 News Briefs
2100 Voyage To The Bottom Of The Sea

Tuesday Nov. 14
1830 News Headlines
1845 My Favorite Martian
1900 Magic Room
1930 News & Sports
2000 Big Valley
2100 News Brief
2110 Daniel Boone
2200 News Briefs
2210 Variety Special
Sign-Off-News

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1-Support 4-101 (Roman number)
6-Indolence 5-Naval students
11-Dried grape 6-Rock
12-Neater 7-Swing
14-Evils 8-Poem
15-Scarf 9-Note of scale
17-Sun god 10-Courageous
18-Everyone 11-Lasse
19-Massive 12-Roam
20-Emerged 13-Tense
21-Symbol for 14-Turf
22-Debate 15-Torment
23-Ship's prison 16-Cheat
24-Unmoving 17-Lid
26-Instant 18-Showered
27-Free ticket 19-Conjunction
28-Part of leg 20-Pickle
29-Unrefined 21-Runs away to be married
31-Sharp pains 22-Collect
32-Part of leg 23-Pickle
33-Satirists 24-Label
34-Paddles 25-Three-banded armadillo
35-Glisten 26-Conceive
36-Note of scale 27-Part of scale
37-By way of 28-Cheat
38-Express 29-Lid
gratitude 30-Showered
39-Torrid 31-Conjunction
40-Printer's 32-Runs away to be married
measure 33-Satirists
41-Demon 34-Precipitous
42-Bind 35-Precipitous
43-Recommend
45-Departs
47-Roadside
48-Rims
DOWN
1-Song 29-30
2-Small brook 31
3-Beast of burden 32-33
4- 34-35
5- 36
6- 37
7- 38
8- 39
9- 40
10- 41
11- 42
12- 43
13- 44
14- 45
15- 46
16- 47
17- 48
18- 49
19- 50
20- 51
21- 52
22- 53
23- 54
24- 55
25- 56
26- 57
27- 58
28- 59
29- 60
30- 61
31- 62
32- 63
33- 64
34- 65
35- 66
36- 67
37- 68
38- 69
39- 70
40- 71
41- 72
42- 73
43- 74
44- 75
45- 76
46- 77
47- 78
48- 79
49- 80
50- 81
51- 82
52- 83
53- 84
54- 85
55- 86
56- 87
57- 88
58- 89
59- 90
60- 91
61- 92
62- 93
63- 94
64- 95
65- 96
66- 97
67- 98
68- 99
69- 100
70- 101
71- 102
72- 103
73- 104
74- 105
75- 106
76- 107
77- 108
78- 109
79- 110
80- 111
81- 112
82- 113
83- 114
84- 115
85- 116
86- 117
87- 118
88- 119
89- 120
90- 121
91- 122
92- 123
93- 124
94- 125
95- 126
96- 127
97- 128
98- 129
99- 130
100- 131

Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc. 27

For Use In Authorized Service Newspapers Only.

ANSWERS

Lewis,
play Slieve sturdy and Shireman

3. Babe Ruth hit three home

runs in the fourth game of both

series in 1912 and 1928 World Series

2. North Carolina won 22

straight games in 1957.

1. Babe Ruth hit three home

runs in a single World Series

game in 1912 and 1928 World Series

3. What is the longest pass

play in Michigan State's Big

Ten gridiron history?

1. Babe Ruth hit three home

runs in the fourth game of both

series in 1912 and 1928 World Series

2. North Carolina won 22

straight games in 1957.

3. What is the longest pass

play in Michigan State's Big

Ten gridiron history?

1. Babe Ruth hit three home

runs in a single World Series

game in 1912 and 1928 World Series

3. What is the longest pass

play in Michigan State's Big

Ten gridiron history?



Conversation was good, very good, until . . .

Air Evac . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
on a winding course up the valley.

"When we got there," recalled Major Brady, "we tried to get in under the clouds, but we couldn't make it. It was so dark we couldn't see the mountains or the ground. I couldn't risk piling into the side of a mountain, so I radioed the people on the ground that we'd try later."

Back at the base, something kept tugging at Major Brady's mind. He recalled something that had happened some days earlier on a cloudless night, but one which was so dark that he couldn't distinguish the hills around him from the black sky.

A U.S. Air Force flare ship had been there; Major Brady called for its crew to drop flares; he had been able to land by their light.

At 10 p.m. on October 2, the major and his crew made another try at picking up the wounded paratrooper. When they arrived above the clouds which hid the valley and the pick-up zone, another Air Force flare ship was present.

Major Brady asked for flares, a succession of them, each of which lighted a large area around the ambulance helicopter as it descended through the clouds. The lights were bright enough that although the major couldn't see the mountains, he could see far enough into the mists to know how much maneuvering room he had.

Finally the crew could see the ground; they were in the clear, under the dense cloud bank. They landed, picked up the casualty and safely took off again for the return to base.

Ground action was heavy that night and the major and his crew returned to the battle area two more times to pick up wounded men. Each time, they landed with the aid of a series of flares, timed so that as one burned out another was lighting the area.

Since that night, Major Brady has refined the technique and made a number of other evacuations in weather which formerly would have caused the missions to be aborted.

"The people on the ground know we can do it now," he stated. "It gives them a morale boost to know we can get them out just about anytime. To the best of my knowledge," the major added, "it's a technique which hasn't been used before."

Other helicopter ambulance pilots are now working with the rescue-by-flare technique which continues to speed the wounded from the battlefield to medical treatment.

'Sad, Very Sad . . .'

DA NANG (USN) — Petty Officer Third Class John Paul Fannin, a member of Mobile Construction Battalion One's Civic Action Team was chatting with two Vietnamese elders of the village of Chom Tam.

The team was in the village for the weekly distribution of food to the villagers. After the food had been turned over to the village chief, a conversation developed between Petty Officer Fannin and one of the elders that went something like this . . .

Elder, "Our granddaughter is very beautiful." Fannin, "Yes, she is very beautiful." Elder, "Her long hair is as black as night." Fannin, "Yes, yes, black as night." Elder, "Her teeth are without holes. They are perfect." Fannin, "That is good, very good." Elder, "Her eyes are like pools, very deep, very deep." Fannin, "Yes, very deep, very nice." Elder, "She is nineteen years, not married, it is sad." Fannin, "Sad, yes, very sad." Elder, "You—are American Seabee?" Fannin, "Yes, yes, American Seabee." Elder, "Seabee make very good money?" Fannin, "Yes, very good money." Elder, "You need good number one wife?" Fannin, "No, I have number one wife." Elder, "That is sad, very sad . . ."

U.S. Motorists Support Allied Forces In VN

SAIGON (MACV) — Motorists, throughout many areas of the United States, turned on their car headlights during the daytime Oct. 21-22 as a visible show of support for the Free World's stand in Vietnam.

This action was sponsored by the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism last month in sharp contrast to the anti-war demonstration in the Nation's capital.

727's Jet Stripes To S. Vietnam

HICKAM AFB, HAWAII (USAF) — The Military Airlift Command (MAC) flying out of Hickam Air Force Base is claiming to be the world's largest "paper boy." It is claiming this title because it is making sure servicemen all over Southeast Asia and the Far East get the news from home daily through the Pacific Stars & Stripes.

MAC this year assumed the job of delivering "Stripes" from the Pacific Air Force's 315th Air Division. Its contract flight, a Boeing 727 jet, picks up the papers at Yokota Air Base in Japan and drops them off at seven locations along the "paper route."

The paper drops in Vietnam are: Cam Ranh Bay, Tan Son Nhut, Pleiku and Da Nang. Representatives of units then truck the papers into the "boondocks," where they help the U.S. serviceman catch up on what is happening back home.

The results, according to committee reports, were that hundreds of thousands of Americans demonstrated peacefully in support of the servicemen in Vietnam.

Lam Son Continues 'Longest Operation'

DI AN (USA) — Most division operations in Vietnam are relatively short, but the 1st Infantry Division has one underway that started in June 1966. It's called Lam Son 67 and is the division's civic action program.

From the beginning, Lam Son has been a cooperative effort between the division's soldiers, ARVN forces and civilian Vietnamese government teams.

After the Viet Cong are routed out of a village by troops of the "Big Red One," ARVN forces move in to search the tunnels in the village for VC, supplies and documents.

Then Revolutionary Development (RD) teams of South Vietnamese begin programs to win the villagers' trust and confidence in the Vietnamese government. The RD teams are trained in Vung Tau and are comprised of young men who are deferred from military service while working on the teams.

Some improvements brought about by the RD teams include construction of a dispensary

and roads, improving the market place and digging new wells.

Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDECAPS) and Dental Civic Action Programs (DENTCAPS) also are an important part of Lam Son.

The name "Lam Son" has a special meaning to the people of Vietnam. Its significance is embedded in legend dating to the 15th Century when aggressors (Chinese) ruled the country. They tried to force the Vietnamese into accepting Chinese customs and traditions, but failed when a Vietnamese landowner, named Le Loi, organized an army and defeated the Chinese.

Le Loi established his base of operations near Lam Son mountain in the province of Thanh Hoa and shortly after defeating the Chinese in 1347, ascended to the throne under the name Le Thai Ton. His dynasty lasted 360 years.

Villagers Discuss Program

DA NANG (USAF) — It has been said that U.S. servicemen in Vietnam are the best informed fighting men in the history of the U.S.

Colonel Robert W. Maloy — 366th Tactical Fighter Wing commander—is trying to make certain that the airmen at Da Nang air base remain fully informed of wing accomplishments and the progress of the war in Vietnam.

To do this, he works through his senior noncommissioned officers. Every Monday, Colonel Maloy and his staff brief the NCOs on the progress of the war, both on the ground and in the air. Unclassified information at these briefings is then passed on to the lower ranks by the NCOs.

Once a month, the NCOs are briefed on the wing operations for the past month concerning the number of missions flown, achievements and problem areas. In addition to the group's meeting, senior NCOs who are being reassigned meet with the wing commander prior to their departure.

The colonel asks for suggestions to improve wing operations and personally expresses his thanks for jobs well done.

CAMP ENARI (USA) — During the first monthly meeting of village chiefs in Le Trung District, held in October, sponsored by the S-5 section of the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, a four-point program was discussed.

The meeting was held in the Good Neighbor Council House on the perimeter of the camp and was attended by 27 chiefs representing their 14 villages.

Goals of the meeting were: finding ways of getting a better acquaintanceship between the Army and the villagers; providing the chiefs with information about the brigade's Civic Action Program; hearing suggestions and comments of the chiefs in regard to the Montagnard Bill of Rights and the new Vietnamese Government's Land Policy, and to fully explain the division's Good Neighbor Program.

Other items discussed were the building of a dispensary, village cleanup and the building of toilets. The mine and weapons reward program, policy regarding property damage and the purpose of the Youth Health and Recreation programs were explained.

Mail THE OBSERVER Home

★ (Does not meet requirements for "free" mail.)

From:

Place Stamp
Here

(16 cents Airmail)

(10 cents 1st class)

TO:

In-Country Combat Training

Assists Troops In Training Transition

LONG BINH (USA)—Almost 20,000 soldiers a month who are coming to Vietnam to replace combat troops are given a special six-day training school in the simple yet ingenious methods of the Viet Cong.

Such training, both in class and in the field, is paying big dividends throughout the country. Smooth transition from stateside training camps—despite Vietnam village replicas and a bevy of combat veteran instructors—to the jungles, the rolling central highlands or the flooded Mekong Delta, cannot be taken for granted.

The mechanics of the program are simple.

"In six days, we put the replacement through an intensified course covering everything from booby-traps to VC tactics," reported Sergeant First Class John Moon, an instructor at the 25th Infantry Division's training center. "While here he may be 'killed' four or five times. But when he leaves and goes to his unit, his chance to survive has improved 100 per cent."

The Viet Cong, North Vietnamese regular, a mine or booby-trap are all threats. They do not distinguish between an officer and a private, or a clerk and an infantryman. Nor does the rigorous in-country training program.

In most divisions and brigades, all company grade officers and all enlisted men, re-

(Continued on Back Page)

APOs Promise Mail 'Will Go Through'

TAN SON NHUT (USA) — To the familiar slogan of the U.S. Postal system, the military postal personnel in Vietnam have added one additional phrase:

"There is no mortal thing faster than these messengers, neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night can stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

These words were spoken by the Greek historian, Herodotus, in describing the Persian postal system of 500 B.C.

The main job of hauling the mail in Vietnam is being accomplished by the 315th Air Division. According to a spokesman at the 8th Aerial Port Squadron's mail terminal, almost 70,000 pounds of mail are

processed daily for airlift throughout Vietnam. Most of the mail is hauled on C-130s, but C-123s and Caribous (C-7As) are also used.

On an average, C-130 Hercules haul approximately 53,000 pounds of mail daily, while the C-123s average 12,000 pounds and the Caribous 1,000 pounds.

The flight crews—the final link in the Vietnam mail transportation system—are also dedicated in seeing that the mail gets through.

One pilot remarked, "It's really quite gratifying to land at a desolate landing strip with a load of mail and see how fast the fellows there unload it. For this reason we treat all the mail on our birds as if it were letters addressed to us from back home."

Mobile Construction

MCB Starts Scholarship Fund

BIN SON (USN)—What started out to be English classes for three Vietnamese children in Binh Son turned out to be a scholarship fund provided by members of Mobile Construction Six.

As the Seabees from the battalion started construction on a highway near the village, the children would gather to watch. During break period the men

would try to teach the children English.

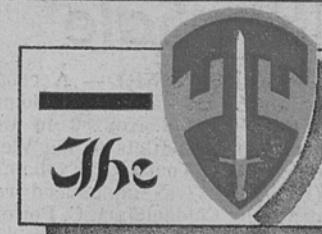
In one of the impromptu classes Chief Petty Officer E.L. Williamson discovered that the children wanted to attend regular classes, but because of the \$3.00 a month required for tuition, they were unable to do so.

The chief and his men decided to help the children by pro-

viding funds for them to attend school for the next 10 months.

In addition to sending the children to school for the next ten months, the Seabees have established a fund that will continue to pay for the children's education after the unit returns to the states.

This fund will also pay for any essentials they need, such as pencils and books.



FIRST IN VIETNAM

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 6, No. 26

Saigon, Vietnam

November 1, 1967



A 9th Infantry Division replacement learns techniques of quick water crossings. (PHOTO By Sp4 Ernest Neal)

Maybe The Fish Had An Iron Constitution

CU CHI (USA)—Electronic mine detectors are proving to be most effective in locating enemy mines for the combat engineers operating with the 25th Infantry Division, but one reported "find" sounds a little fishy.

According to one division lieutenant, a mine detection crew was clearing a section of road near Trung Lap, some 25 miles north of Saigon, when their instrument gave off a strong signal while over a large puddle in the road.

"We probed through the water and found no evidence of metal," related the lieutenant, "but we did find a nine-inch fish."

The fish was caught and a second reading was taken to verify the accuracy of the detector. Now the men are thinking of marketing the instrument for sale to fishermen.

Three Airmen Save 20 In Airline Crash

PLEIKU (USA) — Three airmen from Flight B, 9th Air Commando Squadron at Pleiku Air Base recently helped to rescue 20 passengers from an Air Vietnam C-46 airliner when it crashed on take-off. Ten of the passengers saved were children.

Technical Sergeant Norman R. Bolduc, Airman First Class David J. Radell and Airman Second Class Robert J. Drot were working on one of their flight's C-47 Skytrain aircraft on the north side of the runway.

"I looked up and saw a C-46 go off the south side of the runway," Sergeant Bolduc said. "I called to Radell and Drot and we ran over to help."

The aircraft had skidded down the runway embankment, where the airmen found it nose down and leaking fuel.

Passengers were crowded at the exit door, but—because it was 10 feet from the ground—they were reluctant to jump.

Extending their arms, the 9th ACS men urged the adults to throw down their children. The aircraft's right engine started to burn and the parents dropped their children safely into the airmen's arms.

Encouraged by the men, the adults started to jump as smoke and flames billowed from the engine. The three airmen helped break each passenger's fall.

Meanwhile, an Air Force HH-43F Huskie helicopter from Detachment 9, 38th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron landed two firefighters who began to use their fire suppression kit. Within minutes, the base fire department arrived to extinguish the blaze.

Rescuemen Have 1:46 Save Ratio

SAIGON (USA) — Air Force pararescuemen in Vietnam have rescued 390 tactical aircrash members this year, according to the 3rd Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group.

On alert standby status 24 hours a day, men who fly and man the rescue helicopters have flown deep into North Vietnam and the entire length of South Vietnam to pick up downed fliers.

"For each rescue member killed, captured or missing, we have returned a total of 46," said Brigadier General Allison F. Brooks, commanding general of the Air Force Rescue Services.

With the recent introduction of the new Super Jolly Green Giant rescue helicopters, which are presently undergoing flight test and crew transition training, the pararescuemen will be even better equipped to perform their mission.

Editorial

GIs, Education

Everyone should agree that in the construction of a building, the greater the strength of the foundation the more enduring will be the edifice.

The same might be said of the individual and the many factors which result in his development as a complete and contributing member of our society, including education.

Men and women in the Armed Forces of the United States have a unique advantage in broadening their educational backgrounds. The military services not only want us to improve our level of knowledge in all fields but have gone to great expense to provide the means for us to do so.

The General Educational Development (GED) programs of each of the Armed Forces is conducted with the realization that a solid foundation of knowledge is necessary to produce the quality individual required in meeting the military missions of today. One has only to look at the technological advances made in such fields as communications and weapons systems to understand this.

In this respect, the U.S. military services are continually building for the future.

And what of the individual's plans for the future? Education is his keystone. The man who plans to leave the service after one hitch to enroll in a university under the Cold War GI Bill, the man who plans to remain in the service as a career and the man who plans to retire in the next few years, each owes it to himself to provide the best possible foundation upon which to build his plans of the future.

There is no reason to put it off until later. You can start now, even while in Vietnam. The Education Centers and the Education Officers of the services are near enough to you to merit a few minutes of your time while you inquire about the U.S. Armed Forces Institute or the University of Maryland programs.

There is no doubt about it. Enrolling in a correspondence course or the University of Maryland is one of the most practical ways to use your spare time while in Vietnam when you think in terms of building for tomorrow. (MACV)

Christmas Shopping On Hong Kong R&R

SAIGON (MACV) — "Where am I going on R&R? To Hong Kong. I'll kill two birds with one stone . . . get my Christmas shopping done and relax, too," the captain said.

His statement is typical of the thousands who have already made Hong Kong their choice from among the ten cities currently hosting American servicemen on R&R from Vietnam.

The city is a shopper's paradise. Real bargains are to be found whether purchasing tailor-made clothes, cameras, electronic equipment or an exotic, unusual gift for someone back home.

Located some 900 air miles from Saigon, Hong Kong is a metropolis of 3.7 million people, 99 per cent of them Chinese. It has tall, modern buildings jutting into the skyline and thronging streets fostering the intrigue of the Orient.

Members of the R&R detachment at Hong Kong provide free cold beer, a warm welcoming

committee and information for the visitor on tours, entertainment, restaurants and hotel accommodations.

No restrictions have been placed on R&R visitors since the partial curfew imposed on the night of July 12 and night clubs swing every night until 2 a.m.

A British Crown colony since 1842, Hong Kong began as a trading port. Today, its 8,500 factories are turning out products exported to more than 100 nations throughout the world.

The rate of exchange is \$5.70 Hong Kong dollars for one U.S. dollar (subject to daily changes) and a visitor on R&R can live as extravagantly as or reasonably as his financial situation dictates.

The R&R spokesmen say there has been no let up on the living in Hong Kong, no slowing of the pace of life that is attuned to the tempo of the great cities of the world.

Main PXs To Hold Big Sale

SAIGON (RVN) — A country-wide Pre-Inventory Bonus Sale will start Nov. 3 in the seven major outlets of the Vietnam Regional Exchange (RVNE) it was announced recently by Colonel Jack C. Potter, commander of the exchange.

The sale which will last for three days is aimed at helping the service personnel in Vietnam do their last minute shopping in time to mail for Christmas.

Every effort has been made, according to the colonel, to clear merchandise out of the warehouses, conexes and stores to offer a chance at large reductions.

There will be special clearance tables set up so that those items on sale will be readily available to shoppers. This is considered one of the largest sales the exchange has ever offered to servicemen in Vietnam. Many daily essentials will also be found on the clearance tables.

First Payment Should Be In Cash

APO Officials Note Customs Exemption

WASHINGTON (AFPS) — Department of Defense officials are urging military personnel who purchase commercial insurance to make adequate cash payments to insure the policy is in force while the insurance company is awaiting the first allotment payment.

Pointing out that the policy is not in force until the first payment has been made to the insurance company, DOD officials said that occasionally servicemen have discovered they are not covered because of a time lag in the arrival of the allotment payment.

The DOD officials said that in many cases it may take months to process allotments for commercial insurance coverage, and that like most contracts a first payment is required to make the policy binding upon the insurance company.

In addition, commanding officers are urged to check insurance allotment records to be certain they are in order, eliminating the possibility that one of his men will find himself without coverage made out papers, neglect or a slow down in processing, and to be certain the serviceman fully understands his allotment situations.

The rate of exchange is \$5.70 Hong Kong dollars for one U.S. dollar (subject to daily changes) and a visitor on R&R can live as extravagantly as or reasonably as his financial situation dictates.

The R&R spokesmen say there has been no let up on the living in Hong Kong, no slowing of the pace of life that is attuned to the tempo of the great cities of the world.

Wounded GIs Get Free Mail

WASHINGTON (AD) — Men who are hospitalized in the U.S. as a result of service in combat zone may now send letters, post cards and some recorded tapes free. Service is extended to international addresses. Articles are NOT to be marked "Free."

Instead, articles are to be mechanically printed or rubber stamped "Postage Paid" and French equivalent "Post Paye" in upper right corner of the address side of the article. Hand-written, hand printed or typewritten marking is NOT acceptable.



"Have A Good R&R Harry?"

APO Officials Note Customs Exemption

SAIGON (MACV) — With Christmas less than two months away, many military and civilian members of the U.S. Armed Forces will be selecting gifts for their families back home. The U.S. Military Postal officials are now reminding all users of the Military Postal Service of two different customs exemptions rules for bona fide gifts not exceeding \$10.

When this method of mailing more than one gift exceeding \$10 to two or more people, the sender also must mark on the address side of the large package the number of gifts and state the value of each as not exceeding the \$10 limit.

One exemption applies to merchandise, which is purchased in the local civilian economy, whose total retail value does not exceed \$10. The second, and probably the one most commonly used, is the \$50 exemption, which applies to members of the U.S. Armed Forces serving in Vietnam; this duty-free law is applicable only to items purchased in the Military Exchange (PX, BX or Ship's Store) or one of its authorized concessions.

The exemptions provided under these laws does not apply to American cigarettes, nor to items purchased with money provided by persons other than the sender. A further explanation of the term "bona fide gift" is that an article must be owned by the sender and be given outright to the recipient without compensation or promise of compensation.

Articles which are sent to the U.S. to be held for the future use of the sender, or purchased as an accommodation for others, are not considered as bona fide gifts and cannot be sent duty free.

Perfumes containing alcohol or tobacco products bought on the local economy—can only be sent duty free in individual shipments which do not exceed \$10 in retail value.

\$10 VN RULE
Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the economy-bought gifts is the total value of articles received by one person in the U.S. on a single day and exempt from duty must not

exceed \$10 VN RULE.

Another rule on the

ARVN Armored Cavalry Unit Strikes VC Hard In I Corps

DA NANG (I CORPS) — What the VC have known for some time has been officially recognized—that the 4th Armored Cavalry Regiment (ARVN) is one of the best Vietnamese armored cavalry units in the Republic.

The 4th Armored Cav has killed 1,105 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops, detained 77 suspects and captured 93 individual and crew-served weapons. This record was made during 150 combat operations in Vietnam's five northernmost provinces conducted during the first nine months of this year.

In February, two troops of the 4th Regiment killed 195 VC in

It lost two APCs.

"Our cavalry has plenty of punch," stated Lieutenant Colonel Phan Hoa Hiep, regimental commander, "because we can mass our fire power behind mobile armor protection."

With six V-100 armored commando cars for road security and reconnaissance, and normally a battalion or two of infantry or Rangers along during regimental operations, it means big trouble for the Viet Cong.

And, that is what "Charlie" has found—nothing but trouble.

In February, two troops of the 4th Regiment killed 195 VC in

five days near Quang Ngai city. Two months later, during an eight day DMZ operation, one troop killed 150 enemy in eight days while operating with an airborne task force.

While operating with 1st Infantry Division units near Hue, the 4th again found the enemy and killed 84 of them in a five day operation.

When two battalions of VC tried to overrun the Quang Tin province capital of Tam Ky Sept. 6, a troop of APCs from the regiment drove them back. In doing this, it killed 60 VC and drove the remainder onto the barb wire and the fire of Regional and Popular Forces, where some 217 enemy were killed.

"We upset the apple cart," said Major Gary W. Bloedorn, senior advisor to the ARVN regiment. "Normally, Charlie is very reluctant to engage armor because our APCs can push right through him."

"At Tam Ky he changed his tactics and directed his fire at our APCs rather than the infantry, his usual target," the major said.



A U.S. Navyman wades back through the silty mud to his River Patrol Boat—after destroying enemy fortifications in the Mekong Delta—carrying a long-shanked sampan motor he captured. (USN PHOTO By JOI Tom Walton)

VC Base Camp Demolished By Combined Naval Forces

SAIGON (USN)—A Viet Cong camp in the Mekong Delta was hit hard for the second time in three weeks October 3 by combined American and Vietnamese naval forces.

The operation, called Crimson Tide II, was conducted by U.S. Navy SEALS, River Patrol Boats (PBRs), armed "Seawolf" helicopters, the PBR support ship USS Garrett County and Vietnamese River Assault Group (RAG) 25.

Although only light enemy contact was made during the combined attack, the base

camp area was all but demolished. The forces destroyed some 67 structures and fortifications, 9 bunkers, 18 sampans and severely damaged many others.

There were also 153 fortified structures, 120 sampans and 75 bunkers destroyed in Crimson Tide I, conducted in mid-September.

If an ailment is acute, a patient may be admitted to the 85th Army Hospital at Qui Nhon.

Veterinary and public health services are also being incorporated into the MEDCAP with a rabies control program.

The enemy area—70 miles southwest of Saigon on Tan Dinh Island and the adjacent banks of the Bassac River—has been a constant hazard to the Operation Game Warden PBRs whose job is to deny the enemy use of the Delta's waterways.

Seldom have these units gone into the area without coming under attack from the many fortified structures and bunkers there. The earlier operation was

designed to crush the enemy's hold on the area, but it resulted only in stepped up attacks on the boats, indicating that the enemy places considerable importance on retaining absolute control there.

The October 3 operation began with the SEALS going into the enemy area before dawn, by helicopter, for their covert operations. After daylight, PBRs moved in to pick up the SEALS and rake the enemy positions with machinegun fire from the "Seawolf" helicopters.

The operation ended with two U.S. Navymen slightly wounded, two men taken off Tan Dinh Island detained, and the enemy base camp a smoldering ruin.

U.S. Chapels Help Local VN Diocese

LONG BINH (USA)—A check for \$1,000 was recently presented to Bishop Joseph Le Van An of the Xuan Loc Diocese to assist in the building of a seminary near the city of Xuan Loc.

The money, raised by a special offering throughout II Field Force chapels during one Sunday service, was turned over to the diocese by Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Maurice J. Errico.

"We discussed what could be done for the diocese by the Catholics in the II Field area," said the chaplain. "This is just a partial answer, as we hope to contribute more in the future."

The recently established diocese has no seminary, so the students must study at the Vung Tau or Saigon seminaries some distance away.

Xuan Loc Diocese, 50 miles northeast of Saigon, serves more than 250,000 people in three provinces. It is currently aiding 500 refugees—both Catholic and Buddhists—who escaped communist domination.

"We are providing them food and clothing," said Bishop An who is himself a refugee from the North. "We are giving them materials and cement to build a village. Shortly, we hope to find jobs for those able to work."



"I HATE TO TELL YOU, BUT YOU HAVE BAD BREATH."—This puppy isn't afraid of a bigger dog. The dogs, pets of the men of the 1st Infantry Division, help boost morale. (PHOTO By Sp5 Jerry Waite)

In Phu Cat

Air Force Trains New Strike Unit

PHU CAT (USAF)—When one hears the word cobra, they usually think of the swift-striking, deadly snake found in the orient. Around Phu Cat Air Base, however, most airmen are proud of their "cobras," the name adopted by a specially trained group of men in the 37th Security Police Squadron stationed there.

The unit, known as "Cobra Flight," was trained in combat tactics by personnel of the 1041st Security Police Squadron, under Operation Safe Side. Newly-created, the "Cobras" use some weapons and tactics not commonly found in the Air Force inventory. Some of these weapons are armored personnel carriers, 81mm mortars and electronic detection devices.

All members of the "Cobra Flight," commanded by Captain Frederick C. Heiss, are selected volunteers for the duty. They undergo training exercises each day and go out on nightly patrols around the Phu Cat area.

STORY & PHOTOS
By
7th Air Force IO



Cobra mortar team protect their ears while firing for effect near Phu Cat.



Armored personnel carriers give .50 caliber machinegun cover.



Flares are tested by the tactical security support equipment team.



Two members of a Cobra Flight start out on a recon patrol.



A Cobra Flight response team deploys to their pre-determined position.

ARVN Medical Students Hold MEDCAP



Student corpsmen assisted by cadre (berets) process the patients' medical records

STORY BY SSgt J.B. Nelson, USA

PHOTOS BY SFC A.E. Wakefield, USA

Staff Writer and Photographer

SAIGON (MACV)—Men, women and children huddled under the porch roof as the first truck splashed through the rain-pooled yard and parked beside the parochial school. Before the last vehicle had stopped, the Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) clinic was nearly set up.

This MEDCAP team is different because most of its members are Vietnamese student nurses and corpsmen with a handful of experienced doctors to aid and supervise. They are all volunteers from ARVN Military Medical School, Saigon.

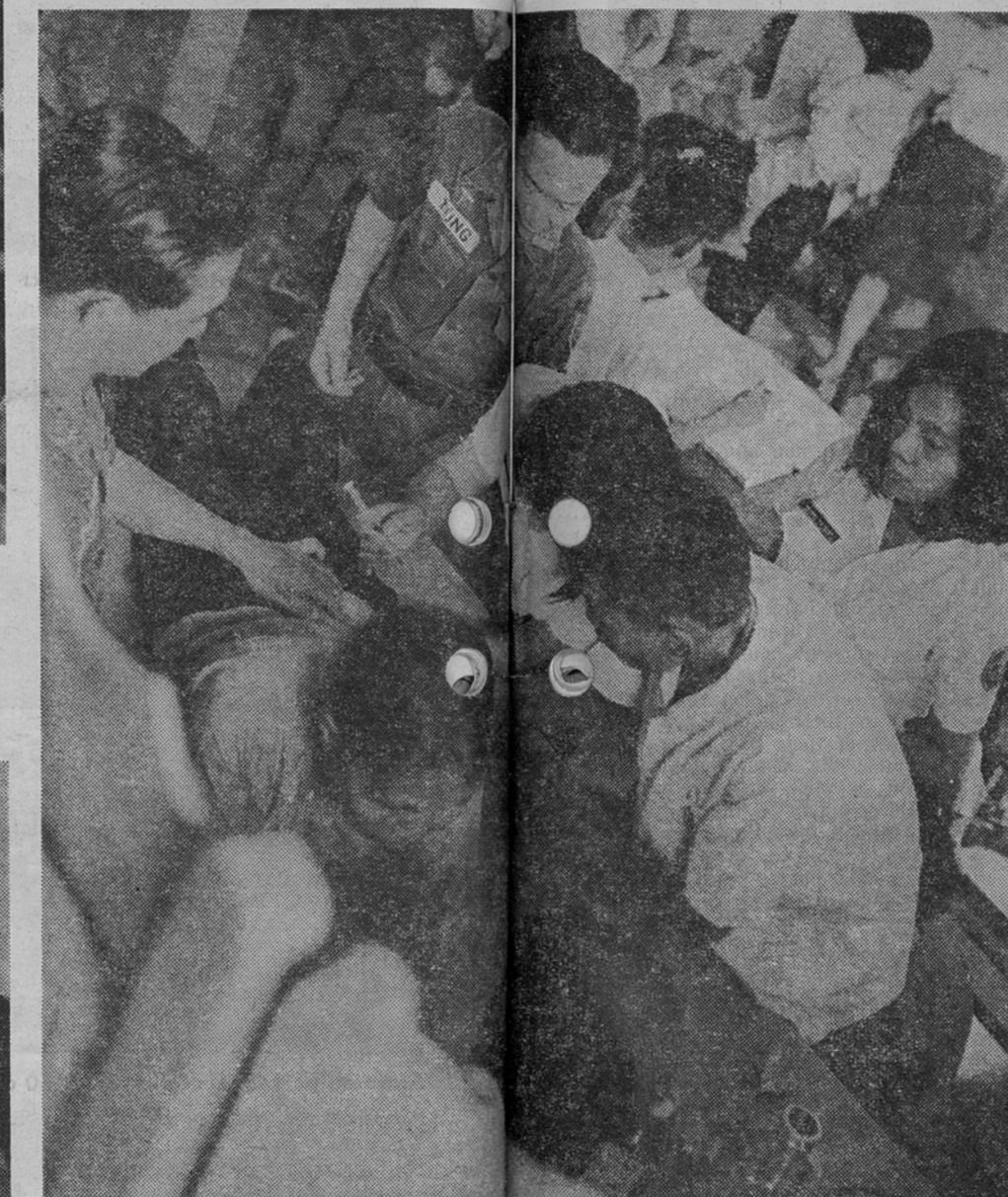
After weeks of school they are here to test new found knowledge and sharpen professional skills as they help less fortunate countrymen.

With the cristal symbol of brotherhood and charity looking down from a wall, these Vietnamese medical personnel perform surgery from minor surgery to dental maintenance, tooth extractions and prescription filling.

Lieutenant Colonel (doctor)

Tranh Minh Tung, school commandant, inspects and assists, while MEDCAP team leader, Captain (doctor) Trinh, moves from patient to student, as he works and advises.

Estimates place the doctor-population ratio at 1 to 15,000 and many Vietnamese never see any trained medical people. These young doctors, student nurses and corpsmen are bridging the gap, bringing help and hope—tangible evidence that South Vietnam is reaching out to help its citizens.



Lt. Col. Tranh Minh Tung watches student nurses and corpsmen treat a patient



Lt. Lam instructs the patients in procedures for the MEDCAP



An exam is given to a young Vietnamese boy by Dr. Dien as a student watches



The dentist, an instructor at the school, is a member of the school's MEDCAP team



Checking the medication against the prescription, Lt. Col. Tung observes the work of his students



ROK mortar crew fires on suspected NVA positions.

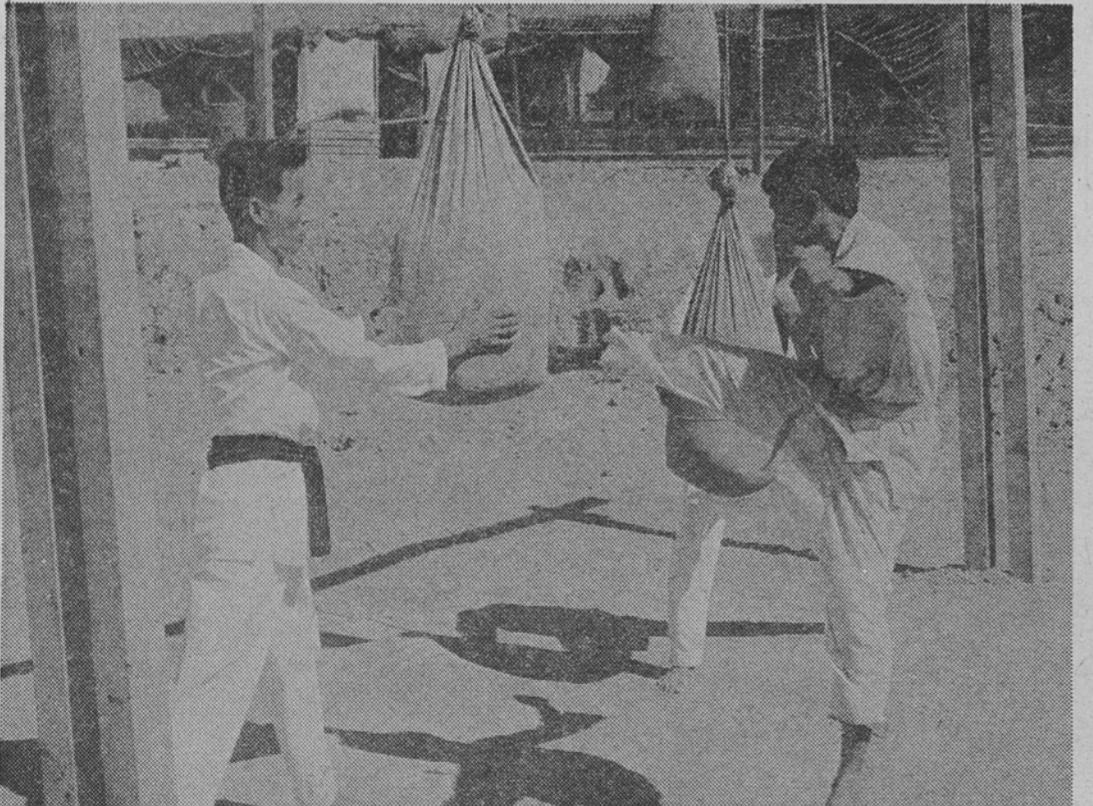


A Korean medic administers first aid to a Phu Cat area villager.

ROKs Spike VC Ambitions In II Corps' Mountain Area



Korean engineers work on an irrigation project to increase village rice crops.



With a sweeping kick, a VN youth demonstrates his Tae-Kwon-Do skills.



Col. Bong Soo Kim and his aides examine captured NVA weapons.

SAIGON (MACV) — Characterized by steep slopes and natural caves, the Phu Cat Mountain area in II Corps has been logical Viet Cong stronghold for years. Its dominating peaks overshadow Highway 1, the South China Sea and the local population.

The strategic position of the mountainous terrain has not been overlooked by the Republic of Korea's 1st Infantry Regiment in Qui Nhon which has the job of controlling the Phu Cat mountains.

Operating with a force of 12 companies, the ROK Regiment conducts continuous operations which, during the last year, have accounted for more than 1,800 enemy killed and several hundred individual and crew served weapons captured.

The regiment also supports 18 Revolutionary Development teams in the area.

In constant contact with the people, the 1st Regiment has initiated civic action projects and youth and sister group programs to supplement the Re-

volutionary Development team efforts.

Aiding the people through civic action, the Koreans are constructing new homes, schools and irrigation projects. MEDCAPS (Medical Civic Action Program) missions are conducted daily.

The Regiment's youth group program is designed to strengthen hamlet and village leadership. Through a 12 week Tae-Kwon-Do course, selected youths aged 10 through 16 learn the art of self-defense and return to their homes to start classes of their own.

Under the sister group program, a part of civic action, each company in the regiment has adopted a village or hamlet in the Phu Cat area and supports the people with various self-help projects.

Story and Photos
By
SSgt George Hicks
Staff Writer/Photographer

Patients Have TV After Major's Stay

CAM RANH BAY (USA) — Patients of the 12th USAF Hospital at Cam Ranh Bay air base will enjoy television in their wards because of Major Thomas H. McKiernan and the citizens of Rapid City, S.D.

Major McKiernan, an Air Force forward air controller at Ban Me Thout, had to spend a week as a patient at the hospital shortly after arrival in Vietnam. While there he discovered that television was transmitted to Cam Ranh Bay but that no TV sets were available for viewing in the hospital.

A former information officer at Ellsworth AFB, S.D., Major McKiernan thought the citizens of Rapid City would be delighted to donate several sets to the hospital for use by the patients. He wrote a letter to his wife, Marie, concerning the idea.

Mrs. McKiernan immediately went to work, contacting friends and the military affairs office at Ellsworth, and writing letters to local newspaper editors.

In short order Rapid City organizations had contributed nine sets and Major McKiernan's idea became a reality. Now the Junior Chamber of

Commerce of Rapid City is talking up the idea of promoting a drive to obtain nine more sets for the patients.

Aid Enroute Prior To Emergency

AN KHE (USA) — When fire ravaged Binh Tri village in Binh Dinh Province, the homeless villagers could hardly have realized that aid was on the way—and had been already for two months.

Seventy of Binh Tri's 100 homes were destroyed by the fire. Many villagers escaped with only a few personal possessions. And they needed clothing desperately.

More than two months before, during June, friends and families of the men of the 1st Battalion, 77th Artillery, 1st Air Cavalry Division, began collecting clothing. The clothing was assembled by the NCO Wives Club, Wurzburg, Germany, and shipped to the 77th Artillery at its Central Highlands duty station.

In short order Rapid City organizations had contributed nine sets and Major McKiernan's idea became a reality. Now the Junior Chamber of

VN Students Honored By 150 Airmen

PHU CAT (USA) — More than 150 Air Force personnel from the 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing at Phu Cat air base recently honored 12 Vietnamese students of An Nhon High School in An Nhon Province selected to receive a one-year scholarship to the high school.

As part of the scholarships, which were donated by the base personnel, each student was given a bicycle—the first owned by any of them. The bicycles were also donated by airmen from the base.

"You should have seen their faces," said Technical Sergeant Ubaldo A. Vinciarelli, NCOIC of the Life Support Section, "when the truck-load of bikes came into the picnic grounds."

"They were a happy bunch of kids," he went on to explain. "We let each youngster select his own bike and then had his name printed on it. Many of them didn't even know how to ride, but they sure were willing under repeatedly," said Specialist Owens.

The incident occurred during a bridge building project along Highway 16, approximately 26 miles northeast of Saigon. Following the accident, the medic and bridge crews returned to work, with the youngster toddling on down the road behind his mother.

Also during the day the students were treated to a barbecue steak lunch with hot dogs and hamburgers.

AN KHE (USA) — Green Pool, the first man-made concrete swimming pool in the 1st Air Cavalry Division, was dedicated recently by Major General John J. Tolson, division commanding general.

After the ceremony was over, four men of the 15th Supply and Service Company—the builders of the pool—threw their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Vaughn, into the new pool fully dressed.

Green Pool is named in honor of Private First Class Ray Green who was a member of the company and who was killed during a mortar attack August 26. The pool will hold 80,000 gallons of water.

Construction of the 40x60-foot pool began in June and was completed in September. It is three feet on the edges and eight feet deep in the middle.

The pool is for all division soldiers and is open from noon until 6 p.m. daily except for Sunday, when it opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m.

Green Pool is the first of six pools to be built for the 1st Air Cavalry.



(PHOTO BY 1LT AL KAREL)

City Girl Nursing Village

YEN NE (I CORPS) — How does a city girl enjoy roughing it in the country? Ask Huynh Thi Anh, a native of Hoi An who is currently serving as a nurse in the resettlement village of Yen Ne.

Huynh came to Yen Ne three months ago when her family moved into the village.

Before coming to Yen Ne, she worked as a nurse for nine years at the Quang Nam Provincial Hospital in Hoi An.

Today, she assists the Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) team that visits the village twice a week; she also looks after the villagers when the MEDCAP team is not there.

She treats common ills, as a matter of routine, and when necessary makes arrangements for the people to get into the 1st Battalion, 11th Marine Aid Station close by.

"At a later date, I will return to a Vietnamese military hospital for further training and then return to carry on my work here," the nurse said.

She explained that she is in a continuous training program, splitting her time between the hospital and working in the field.

"In answer to your question about how I like the country, all I can say is, while I enjoy the change, I'm a city girl at heart and prefer the faster paced living of Hoi-An."

US Infantrymen Teach Radio Repair To Soldiers Of 7th ARVN Division

in the near future to replace outdated field radios now in use by the ARVN.

The ARVN soldiers are being trained at Dong Tam because of the overcrowded conditions at the ARVN radio-repair school at Vung Tau.

The soldiers come to classes every day from their homes in My Tho, five miles east of Dong Tam. They work in a small repair shop set up in a mobile van.

"They do a good job," said PFC Savage, "and after we teach them what we know, they are permitted to repair faulty radios in our shop."

1st Air Cav Dedicates Its First Concrete Pool

AN KHE (USA) — Green Pool, the first man-made concrete swimming pool in the 1st Air Cavalry Division, was dedicated recently by Major General John J. Tolson, division commanding general.

After the ceremony was over, four men of the 15th Supply and Service Company—the builders of the pool—threw their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Vaughn, into the new pool fully dressed.

Green Pool is named in honor of Private First Class Ray Green who was a member of the company and who was killed during a mortar attack August 26. The pool will hold 80,000 gallons of water.

Construction of the 40x60-foot pool began in June and was completed in September. It is three feet on the edges and eight feet deep in the middle.

The pool is for all division soldiers and is open from noon until 6 p.m. daily except for Sunday, when it opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m.

Green Pool is the first of six pools to be built for the 1st Air Cavalry.

900 Soldiers Arrive Here By Troop Ship

QUI NHON (USA) — Nine hundred heavily armed 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry (Mechanized) infantrymen landed at Qui Nhon recently after traveling 10,000 miles across the Pacific aboard the USS General John S. Pope to join the 1st Air Cavalry Division.

Trained at Ft. Hood, Tex., the unit will be guided by approximately 90 soldiers who have already served in Vietnam, most of them familiar with the terrain around where they will be operating.

The men were met by the 1st Air Cavalry Band and transported to their area of operations by the 1st Logistical Command.



SWIM TIME—Skytroopers of the 1st Air Cavalry Division dive into their new pool for a cool dip. This pool is the first of six planned for the division.

Coffee Drinkers Helping Viet-Montagnard Clinic

PLEIKU (USA) — Every time anyone buys a cup of coffee at the 633rd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron at Pleiku Air Base, he is helping to improve and add to the medical facility of the Vietnamese - Montagnard Evangelical Clinic in Pleiku City, operated by Doctor Christopher A. Luez.

The Squadron's coffee fund recently built up to more than 75,000 piasters (about \$650), which was donated to Doctor Luez by members of the unit.

One of the main purposes of the Squadron's fund is to raise

money to help improve facilities of the hospital. So far, the 633rd had donated the equivalent of \$7,000 in Vietnamese currency to the hospital. Monday has been collected on base at chapel services, through donations to a radio-television station in Houston and through personal donations from people in the United States.

Nearly all of the hospital

equipment and beds at the clinic came as a result of efforts by men of the 633rd. Right now the Squadron is gathering the 750,000 piasters (\$6,350) needed to complete the nurses' and hospital workers' living quarters.

Future plans are to help improve the hospital by grading of the grounds, putting in an electrical system and digging a well.



New Armored Truck Built By Saigon MPs

SAIGON (USA) — Saigon security guards now have a new type of armored pick-up truck.

The vehicle, carrying a machine turret, is the result of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon D. Rowe's imagination and several hundred man-hours by mechanics at the 716th Military Police Battalion's motor pool.

Colonel Rowe, battalion commander, pegged the turret as his answer for the security problem of the important pipeline at Tan Son Nhut air base.

The pipeline which carries jet fuel, diesel oil and gasoline is the life line artery for the base. Actually a cluster of three 12-inch pipes, the line runs nearly 22 miles from a remote pumping station on the Saigon River to the base.

Security for the line is provided by the battalion and, in the

last year, the line has been attacked twice successfully and once unsuccessfully.

The turret is electrically operated and can turn 360 degrees in both directions. It has a double layer of sheet steel and a sheet of three-inch transparent plastic to protect the gunner.

An M-60 machinegun, spotlight and radio make the turret an effective weapon.

Members of Company C, 52nd Infantry, attached as security guards to the MPs, man the turret.

WHERE'S THE END? — This could be the question asked by Specialist 4 John M. Porter (right) of the 25th Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade as he looks over his "long" letter with an assist from Chaplain (Major) Thomas McInnes. It was 65 feet long and had messages from the personnel of the firm where he worked before entering the Army. (PHOTO BY 1LT Al Karel)

The pipeline which carries jet fuel, diesel oil and gasoline is the life line artery for the base. Actually a cluster of three 12-inch pipes, the line runs nearly 22 miles from a remote pumping station on the Saigon River to the base.

Security for the line is provided by the battalion and, in the

provinces.

The unit, with 91 jeeps and 23 trucks, services both Vietnamese and U.S. vehicles throughout the area. Fifteen jeeps and trucks are repaired by the motor pool each day.

Many of the vehicles served by the motor pool are in the area on temporary duty only. During this year, 109 jeeps from all of the five provinces have been returned to service by the unit.

Each of the mechanics has had six months maintenance schooling in Saigon," he said. "So when they come here, they are able to repair just about anything."

Master Sergeant Do Van Lai, NCOIC of the section, says that his 74 Vietnamese workers can "fix everything, including the

provinces.

The unit, with 91 jeeps and 23 trucks, services both Vietnamese and U.S. vehicles throughout the area. Fifteen jeeps and trucks are repaired by the motor pool each day.

Many of the vehicles served by the motor pool are in the area on temporary duty only. During this year, 109 jeeps from all of the five provinces have been returned to service by the unit.

Each of the mechanics has had six months maintenance schooling in Saigon," he said. "So when they come here, they are able to repair just about anything."

Master Sergeant Do Van Lai, NCOIC of the section, says that his 74 Vietnamese workers can "fix everything, including the

Unit Keeps Vehicles Running

DA NANG (I CORPS) — Thanks to a special blend of skill and technique, the I Corps' motor pool keeps things moving in Vietnam's five northernmost

kitchen sink."

Their jobs range from minor repair to continued up-keep and maintenance of the vehicles, Sergeant Lai said. "They inspect each one after every 1,500 kilometers."

Sergeant First Class Lewis Brittingham is the corps' motor maintenance NCO advisor. He credits good training for the unit's effectiveness.

Each of the mechanics has had six months maintenance schooling in Saigon," he said. "So when they come here, they are able to repair just about anything."

They Call Him 'Bac Si'

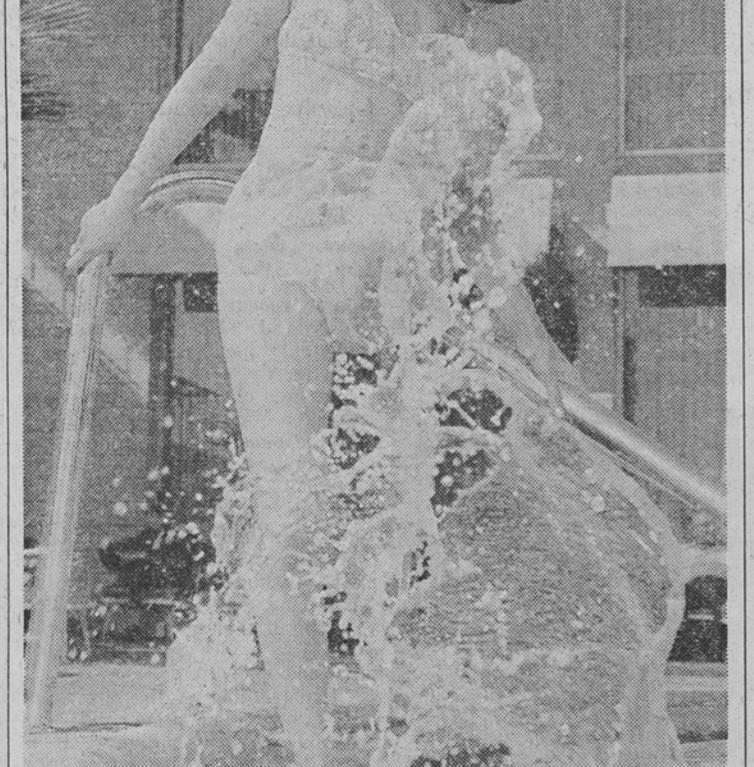
CU CHI (USA) — Villagers call him bac si; the Army calls him a senior aid man. He doesn't play a pipe, but he does smile a lot and the children of the hamlet of Loc Thanh follow him wherever he goes.

For the past few weeks Specialist 5 James Coleman, a medic with Company C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, has been holding one-man MEDCAP's in the area where his company is securing an engineer road building project.

Early each morning he packs up his equipment and walks into the village. On the way he usually stops at ten or twelve houses and at each there is a spontaneous neighborhood gathering. "When I make my house calls I usually treat quite a few babies. The mothers worry about them," said Specialist Coleman.

The first day he set up across from the village market he had only three patients. "I don't think they understood what was going on at first," he said. During the next ten days he treated more than one thousand patients.

He doesn't carry a black doctor's bag, but he does have a small medic's kit the people can spot a half mile down the road.



WAITING FOR YOU — Exciting Yolanda Saldana, a dancer in Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas, Nev., thinks the servicemen's 10 percent savings program is just great. She wants more men in Vietnam to use the program so they can stop by the Sahara when they get back home and see her show. (PHOTO BY Sp4 Joe Cary)



MORE NEW FRIENDS

After a long day's work in the village, Specialist Coleman heads back to his unit knowing he has helped a few more people to a healthier life.

(PHOTO BY Sp4 Joe Cary)

American Forces Vietnam Network — Channel 11

(Programs Subject To Change Without Notice
Guide For Week Of Nov. 25-31, 1967)

Wednesday Nov. 1

1830 News Headlines
Bewitched
1900 Information Feature
1930 News & Sports
2000 People's Mason
2030 News Briefs
Alfred Hitchcock Hour
2130 News
Channel 11 Theater (Movie)
Sign-Off-News

Thursday Nov. 2

1830 News Headlines
My Three Sons
1900 News & Sports
2000 The Touch High
2100 News Briefs
The Fugitive
2200 News Briefs
Joey Bishop Show
Sign-Off-News

Friday Nov. 3

1830 News Headlines
Addams Family
1900 Information Feature
1930 News & Sports
2000 Gunsmoke
2100 News Briefs
Wild Wild West
2200 News Briefs
Tonight Show
Sign-Off-News

Saturday Nov. 4

1830 News Headlines
Mike Douglas Show
1215 Flying Fisherman
1300 Wonderful World of Golf
1400 Assignment Underwater
1430 Sports of the Week
1770 Green Detective
1830 Daniel Boone
1900 Bobby Lord
1930 News and Sports
2000 Lost in Space

Sunday Nov. 5

1100 News Headlines
The Christopher's Sacred Heart
1130 The Answer
1200 Window on Vietnam
1300 Information Special
1330 Sports of the Week
1090 Football Scoreboard
1715 Pro Bowlers Tour
1830 The 3rd Man
1900 Greatest Fights of the Century
1915 Greatest Dramas
1930 News & Sports
2000 Window on Vietnam
2035 Dick Van Dyke Show
2050 Get Smart
2100 News Briefs
Bonanza
2200 News Briefs
Dean Martin Summer Show

Monday Nov. 6

1830 News Headlines
Fractured Flickers
1900 21st Century
1930 News and Sports
2000 Combat
2100 News Briefs
Journeys To The Bottom Of The Sea
2200 News Briefs
Our Place
Sign-off-News

Tuesday Nov. 7

1830 News Headlines
My Favorite Martian
1900 Magic Room
1930 News & Sports
2010 Big Valley
2100 News Briefs
Steve Allen Show
2200 News Briefs
Variety Special
Sign-off-News

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	2-Inlet
1-Sea in Asia	3-Unintentional occurrence
5-Barracuda	4-French article
9-Man's nickname	5-Vapor
12-Insects	6-English baby carriage
13-Woody plant	7-Lamprey
14-Military unit	8-Symbol for tellurium
15-Bulgaria	9-Place in line
16-Tosca	10-Drinks
17-Plunge	11-Without end
18-Religion of the Moslems	12-Entreaty
20-Boomer	13-Eat
21-Buck	14-Soil
23-Underground worker	15-Toward
24-Genus of grasses	16-Cloched hand
25-Crate	21-Clerical collar
26-Hebrew month	22-Withdraws
28-Musical organization	23-Female horse
29-Arrow	27-Vegetable
31-Mature	28-Guitar
32-Military penalty	29-Soil
33-S-shaped molding	30-Toward
34-Trade union (abbr.)	32-Golf cry
35-Additional	33-Eggs
36-Nautical cease!	35-Repairs
37-Wideawake	36-Everyone
39-Turkish regiment	38-Clayey earth
40-Make amends	
41-Sick	
42-Lump	
45-Conduct	
46-Skill	
47-The caama	
48-Doctrines	
49-Sign of zodiac	
50-Solar disk	
DOWN	
1-High mountain	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	

For Use In Authorized Service Newspapers Only.

Q-Sports

(APFS Feature)

1. Since the PGA championship switched to medal play in 1958, there have been two play-offs. One man participated in both. Who was he?

2. Who holds the NFL record for most seasons and most consecutive seasons leading the league in rushing?

3. The famed race horse "Buckpasser" raced 31 times during his career before retiring last month. Did he ever finish

out of the money?

Answers

finished fourth.

4. Yes, in his first race he

finished 19th.

5. The 1967 Don Jarrett, Jimmy Brown, Jerry Jarrett, Don Massengale, 2-Promoter Cleveland Browns, 2-Year over Don Massengale, 1961 Jarrett, 1962 Jimmy Brown, 1963 Jerry Jarrett, 1964 Jimmy Brown, 1965 Jerry Jarrett, 1966 Jimmy Brown, 1967 Jerry Jarrett.

6. The 1967 Don Jarrett, 1968 Jimmy Brown, 1969 Jerry Jarrett, 1970 Jerry Jarrett, 1971 Jerry Jarrett, 1972 Jerry Jarrett, 1973 Jerry Jarrett, 1974 Jerry Jarrett, 1975 Jerry Jarrett, 1976 Jerry Jarrett, 1977 Jerry Jarrett, 1978 Jerry Jarrett, 1979 Jerry Jarrett, 1980 Jerry Jarrett, 1981 Jerry Jarrett, 1982 Jerry Jarrett, 1983 Jerry Jarrett, 1984 Jerry Jarrett, 1985 Jerry Jarrett, 1986 Jerry Jarrett, 1987 Jerry Jarrett, 1988 Jerry Jarrett, 1989 Jerry Jarrett, 1990 Jerry Jarrett, 1991 Jerry Jarrett, 1992 Jerry Jarrett, 1993 Jerry Jarrett, 1994 Jerry Jarrett, 1995 Jerry Jarrett, 1996 Jerry Jarrett, 1997 Jerry Jarrett, 1998 Jerry Jarrett, 1999 Jerry Jarrett, 2000 Jerry Jarrett, 2001 Jerry Jarrett, 2002 Jerry Jarrett, 2003 Jerry Jarrett, 2004 Jerry Jarrett, 2005 Jerry Jarrett, 2006 Jerry Jarrett, 2007 Jerry Jarrett, 2008 Jerry Jarrett, 2009 Jerry Jarrett, 2010 Jerry Jarrett, 2011 Jerry Jarrett, 2012 Jerry Jarrett, 2013 Jerry Jarrett, 2014 Jerry Jarrett, 2015 Jerry Jarrett, 2016 Jerry Jarrett, 2017 Jerry Jarrett, 2018 Jerry Jarrett, 2019 Jerry Jarrett, 2020 Jerry Jarrett, 2021 Jerry Jarrett, 2022 Jerry Jarrett, 2023 Jerry Jarrett, 2024 Jerry Jarrett, 2025 Jerry Jarrett, 2026 Jerry Jarrett, 2027 Jerry Jarrett, 2028 Jerry Jarrett, 2029 Jerry Jarrett, 2030 Jerry Jarrett, 2031 Jerry Jarrett, 2032 Jerry Jarrett, 2033 Jerry Jarrett, 2034 Jerry Jarrett, 2035 Jerry Jarrett, 2036 Jerry Jarrett, 2037 Jerry Jarrett, 2038 Jerry Jarrett, 2039 Jerry Jarrett, 2040 Jerry Jarrett, 2041 Jerry Jarrett, 2042 Jerry Jarrett, 2043 Jerry Jarrett, 2044 Jerry Jarrett, 2045 Jerry Jarrett, 2046 Jerry Jarrett, 2047 Jerry Jarrett, 2048 Jerry Jarrett, 2049 Jerry Jarrett, 2050 Jerry Jarrett, 205

Special Soy Bean Bolsters Economy

SAIGON (VFS) — A joint team of Vietnamese, Chinese and U.S. technicians — with the mission of providing agricultural assistance — recently surveyed Long Khanh Province to find out why the production of soy beans had decreased so sharply in the last few years.

The three-nation team found that the major cause of crop failure was due to the refusal of the farmers to accept modern cultivation systems.

With the aid of provinces' officials, who offered a new type of seed, chemical fertilizer and insecticide to the farmers, the joint team set up a plan to aid the local farmers. A goal was set to bring 100 hectares (1 hectare is 2.47 acres) under cultivation with in the next year.

Since much of the production problem was caused by the type of seeds used, the province made two other types of seeds available.

For those who tried to try the

new methods, 800 kilos of one new variety and 1,500 kilos of the other new variety were produced per hectare after the first year, as compared to 200 kilos of the old variety.

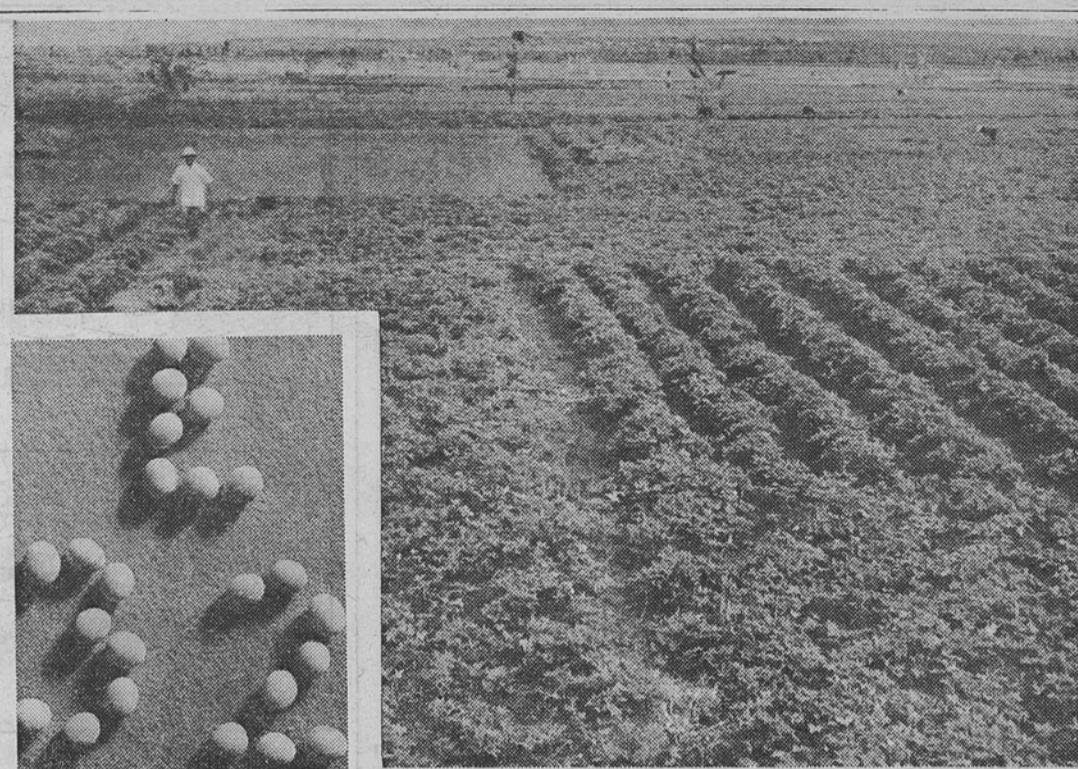
Shortly after this, something happened to speed up even more the recovery of the soy bean economy of the province.

Tommy Shu, a Chinese technician who specializes in soy bean culture, visited the farmers with a new type of seed. It was a new cross-breed plant which scientists had obtained in Africa, so new that it only had a number, E 32.

It seemed to be a good mixed breed, with large and uniform-size seeds, a high coefficient of germination and a good average yield.

The farmers were not interested in testing the new seed. That is, all but one Vietnamese farmer by the name Nguyen Van Tan.

Nguyen asked the Taiwanese expert for some of the seeds, an average of 1,544 kilos per hectare. He planted the 24 seeds in an orchard in front of his home and continued to follow the improved methods he had been



The special E 32 Soy Bean (left insert) produced this crop at Gioc Mo.

taught by the joint agricultural team.

The first harvest produced a milk can full of soy beans which Nguyen replanted. The second harvest yielded 35 liters of soy beans.

He gave some of these to friends. His third harvest produced 4,600 kilos of soy beans or average of 1,544 kilos per hectare.

tare planted. Other farmers who had received part of the first crop got even more astonishing results: their yields averaged from 2,200 to 2,600 kilos per hectare.

One of the farmers, Do Van Duc, a 37-year-old refugee from North Vietnam with seven children, also tried E 32 between his last two rice crops. He made

enough from the yield to rebuild and enlarge his home at a cost of 70,000 piasters.

The 24 seeds of soy bean E 32 have changed Long Khanh's economy, according to the joint nation team. They have returned prosperity and given hope for a better life to the people who took a chance on modern methods in an ancient land.

Airman's Hometown Aids VNs

BIEN HOA (USA) — Though they have never met and are located on opposite sides of the globe, the residents of Greenwood, Miss., and Tam Hiep village, 18 miles northwest of Saigon, are friends for life.

First Lieutenant William V. Tomlinson, assigned to the 510th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Bien Hoa air base as a F-100 Supersabre jet fighter pilot, brought the needs of the village students to the attention of his hometown community.

The town chipped in and bought a one-year scholarship for 15-year-old Pham Manh Hung, a ninth-grader at the Thang School. This touched off a mammoth civic action project.

Through the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing Civic Action Program, the lieutenant learned that only 1,050 of the 2,000 children in the village attended school. Of these, most were lower graders.

"The main reason most of the teenagers don't attend school is financial," the combat pilot said. "Parents are able to send most of their elementary age children to school because the cost is between 51 and 76 cents monthly, according to their grades."

"They cannot, however, afford to send all their teenage children," he went on, "because the tuition rises to between \$2.12 and \$3.38 a month, a substantial sum for the average Vietnamese."

To remain eligible under the program, students are required to maintain a "B" average. Grades of "C" or below are reported as probationary. Three probationary months in one school year will result in suspension of aid from the program, dubbed "Dollars for Scholars." Attendance is also recorded.

So far, U.S. military personnel at Bien Hoa air base have bought more than 360 scholarships for students at the school. The goal of the project is 425.



During training, a replacement approaches a booby-trapped artillery round. (PHOTO By Sp4 Ernest Neal)

Marine General Awarded Vietnamese Honor Medal

DA NANG (I CORPS) — The Vietnamese Army Distinguished Service Order First Class was awarded to Marine Major General Herman Nickerson Jr., by Lieutenant General Hoang Xuan Lam, I Corps commander at ceremonies in I Corps Headquarters.

General Nickerson was cited for exceptionally meritorious service. The citation read, in part: "Tasked with many vital

projects he displayed an exceptional degree of enthusiasm, professionalism and leadership ability... As commanding general, 1st Marine Division, General Nickerson guided 44 operations which inflicted great losses upon the enemy—4,821 KIA enemy confirmed... His professional skill and highly effective leadership contributed greatly to the overall success achieved in I Corps Tactical Zone. (During 1 June to 16 October)"

In-Country Training . . .

(Continued from Page 1) regardless of assignment or duty, must complete the training. As one 9th Infantry Division instructor put it: "No matter what your job you are in a war zone and must expect combat-type duties at any time."

It is a common thing to see clerks, mechanics, cooks and pilots mingle among combat replacements struggling to grasp the soldier's trade: ambushing, placement of claymore mines, spotting booby-traps or "monkey-crawling" along a rope across a muddy canal.

And in almost every training class, there are several veterans, many wearing the Combat Infantryman's Badge. They undergo the same training as a private who is only days out of basic.

"Sure, in some subjects it's just a refresher," exclaimed Sergeant Charles McDonald of the 25th Infantry Division. "But the big thing for me is that I'm getting the latest poop on the enemy and the terrain," continued the veteran of Korea and Vietnam.

"Before coming back to Vietnam, I was an instructor at the jungle warfare school in Panama," he said. "This goes far

beyond that, and that was rough enough."

And more than one soldier has received his baptism of fire while still in his unit's training center. The 9th Division's "Reliable Academy" runs both a daylight and a night ambush patrol into Charlie's territory, letting its students gain first hand knowledge under the guidance of battle-tested cadre.

The 173rd Airborne Brigade regularly conducts a night ambush exercise. In fact, all training is topped off with some form of the "real thing" — a chance at the enemy.

There are no routine sessions in these schools. Replacements at the 25th Division were just setting into bleachers for the night on patrol preparation when Charlie modified the lesson plan with a mortar attack. Although seven were wounded and treated, instruction did not halt.

"One thing for sure," commented one excited young private, "never will I forget what to do under a mortar attack."

Although each unit's training differs slightly in scope and emphasis, one consistent thought prevails: the time and place for a man to be "killed," is in training—not in combat.

Mail THE OBSERVER Home

★ (Does not meet requirements for "free" mail.)

From:

Place Stamp Here
(16 cents Airmail)
(10 cents 1st class)

TO: _____