

Choppers Rout 25 VC

From Woods Then Kill 12

LONG THANH, (9th INF-10)—Two heavily-armed helicopters from the 9th Infantry Division flushed about 25 Viet Cong from a wooded area about nine miles east of Tan An and killed at least 12 of the enemy as they sprinted for cover across an open rice paddy.

"The first bursts of rocket, mini-gun, and machinegun fire from the Hueys so completely demoralized the enemy that they broke ranks and ran in utter confusion," said the pilot of the lead gunship, Capt. Milt Brokaw.

The action occurred during Operation Enterprise.

The Stingray gunships answered a call for assistance from Company B, 2nd Battalion, 60th Infantry, which was receiving mortar and sniper fire from the VC.

As the choppers made their first attack, the VC shifted their fire from the ground troops to the aircraft.

Both gunships made three passes at the fleeing enemy, Brokaw said.

"While the Viet Cong were trying to make an escape, we could see every step they took, every small-arms round fired at us, every dike they tried to hide behind, and every hut they headed for," he recounted.

"I remember watching one of the enemy run into a small deserted hut at the edge of the jungle. I fired two rockets directly into the structure, and everything in the area was immediate-

ly enveloped in fire and smoke.

"We didn't count him as one of the 12 known dead."

Captain Stonie Patterson co-piloted the lead gunship and was also the mission commander.

Piloting the second gunship were WO Dan Nielsen and 1st Lt. Thomas Hail.

Each of the helicopters carried two machinegunners, who, according to Hail, "were responsible for several of the kills."

Stone Bunkers Demolished

TUY HOA, (USAECV-10)

Twenty Viet Cong sniper bunkers have been destroyed by a demolition team of Company A, 39th Engineer Battalion (Combat), 45th Engineer Group.

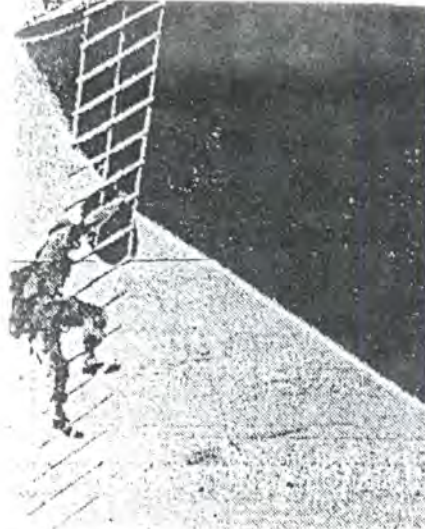
After 90mm recoilless rifles and light anti-tank weapons failed to dent the source of constant enemy harassing fire, the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry summoned the engineers.

The demolition squad discovered a system of 20 interlocking stone forts which were so skillfully laid that anti-tank weapons proved ineffective.

Forty-pound cratering charges were used to destroy the sniper positions.

The 45th is a part of the Army Engineer Command Vietnam (Provisional).

MAC 25, 1967



HE JUNGLES—An engineer of the 1st Division descends a "skyladder" down area of War Zone C. His unit helicopter landing zone to resupply Junction City.

sweep through the muggy jungles of War Zone C on the second day of the operation, Company A came within 25 meters of the bunkers before seeing them. About the same time, the company's scout-dog was alerted and as the men directed their attention to the bunkers, the VC inside opened fire.

One of the six men heading the company dropped with a bullet in his right thigh. "The rest of us hit the ground fast," said PFC Ralph Masters. "We fired back with everything we had."

While Masters and three more of the point men provided cover, Sp4 Ernie Lopez crawled into the enemy fire lane and pulled the wounded soldier back to cover.

Once Lopez joined the fight, the VC sprang from their bunkers and ran. "I think I got one of them," said Masters. "He tripped and fell, then got back up and ran into the bushes."

A dustoff was called in for the wounded Wolfhound and Co A. men searched the bunkers. Inside, they found the VC had taken everything with them but a clay-

Sp4 Jimmy Taylor damaged. [to anybody anyway.]

Injured Chopper Pilot Flies Own Medevac

TAY NINH (196th INFIO) — "My biggest worry was how I was going to land the ship. You have to be able to use the right foot pedal to land, and I couldn't."

Thus a 196th Light Infantry Brigade helicopter pilot told how a few hours earlier, he had to become his own medevac pilot.

First Lieutenant Robert E. Crawford was on a routine flight from the brigade's base camp to the forward command post for Operation Junction City, alone in his OH-23 Bubbletop.

"I saw a Caribou (supply plane), which was apparently going to land at Tay Ninh, coming towards me. To get out of the way, I started to turn to the right."

"Just as I turned, I heard three shots and felt a sting in my right foot. I knew that I'd been shot, and looked down and thought I saw blood. I gave the chopper all the power I could and turned back to Tay Ninh."

"I tried to use my right foot (which controls the rudder, to keep the ship's nose pointed in the direction of travel) but I couldn't do it. As I approached the base camp I started letting off power to prepare for the landing. The ship swung its rear end around to the left, which is the natural torque reaction, and I was flying sideways."

"I tried to let off power as gradually as I could, knowing that if I'd let off abruptly, the

chopper would have started spinning completely around, and that would have really been it."

He radioed operations and asked them to have someone from the hospital at the dustoff pad in case there was trouble.

"I flew from the perimeter of the base camp to the 45th Surgical Hospital dustoff pad with the chopper still going sideways. When I was hovering a few feet over the pad, I increased power gradually, so the torque could straighten the ship out, and then just cut the power and dropped it onto the ground."

MUC Given

TAN SON NHUT, (USARV-10) — Headquarters 1st Headquarters Detachment of the Qui Nhon Support Command has been awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for exceptional performance of duty in the Republic of Vietnam.

The citation awarding the commendation said that the unit accomplished its assigned mission despite adverse operating conditions and limited resources. The detachment was further cited for the perseverance, determination, and professional competence of its members, and the establishment of a key logistical support site serving Free World Military Assistance Forces in the Qui Nhon area.

Discover Hidden Trail With NVA Force

th INF-connas- h Infantry- side was afternoon lay out, landing uncharted signs of jungle prohibited com the vegetation

squad size force was moving in on them. The team moved back to a better position near a clearing and radioed for artillery support from the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry forward fire base. An artillery barrage soon rained in on the ene-

8th Fld Hosp Awarded Unit Citation

NHA TRANG, (1st LOG-10) — The 44th Medical Brigade's 8th Field Hospital and attached units were recently presented the Meritorious Unit Citation by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Eitler, commanding general of the 1st Logistical Command.

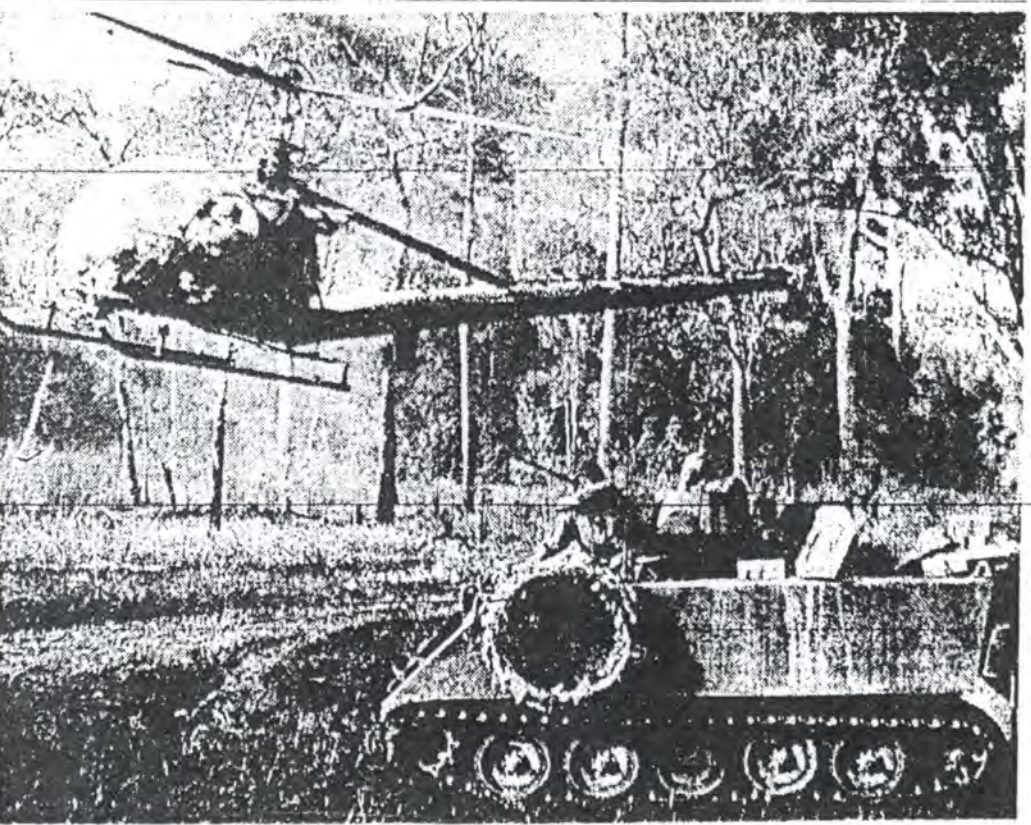
The hospital units, part of Cam Ranh Bay Support Command's Nha Trang Sub-Area Command, distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of service during the period January to July 1965. Throughout the cited period, the hospital—provided—outstanding medical support and hospitalization services to United States forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations in the Republic of Vietnam.

Units attached to the hospital are the 29th Engineer Detachment, 88th Quartermaster Detachment, 406th Medical Laboratory (Mobile), 20th Preventive Medicine Detachment and the 36th Dental Detachment.

The hospital, staffed by more than 260 people, has mission responsibility for the southern half of the II Corps area. From January 1965 to February 1967 the medical facility admitted more than 23,000 patients.

my positions and two teams of helicopter gunships arrived on the scene.

Choppers fired rockets into the NVA gun positions and sprayed the woodland surrounding the clearing with machinegun fire, enabling another Huey to land and pick up the reconnaissance patrol.



"JUNCTION CITY"—A scout helicopter from the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment takes off to look for Charlie while two "Blackhorse" armored personnel carriers stand by to move into action if the enemy is found. (Photo by AP)

ES—Specialist Four Thomas Lent Infantry Division decided to call his Taipei. The call was to Miss Kay Higan. Lent told the operator to let had talked for five minutes. The forgot, because according to a recent as the phone bill came to \$270.00. e Lent, "It was worth it, and my girl f."

—PFC ounced His job ver the times a believe, r is as Assault of the on Bat-

E CAR- A girdle Division ... and Private nder medical nd Bat- has de- bag. His imprac- ght can- cording on morn- he worst ile.

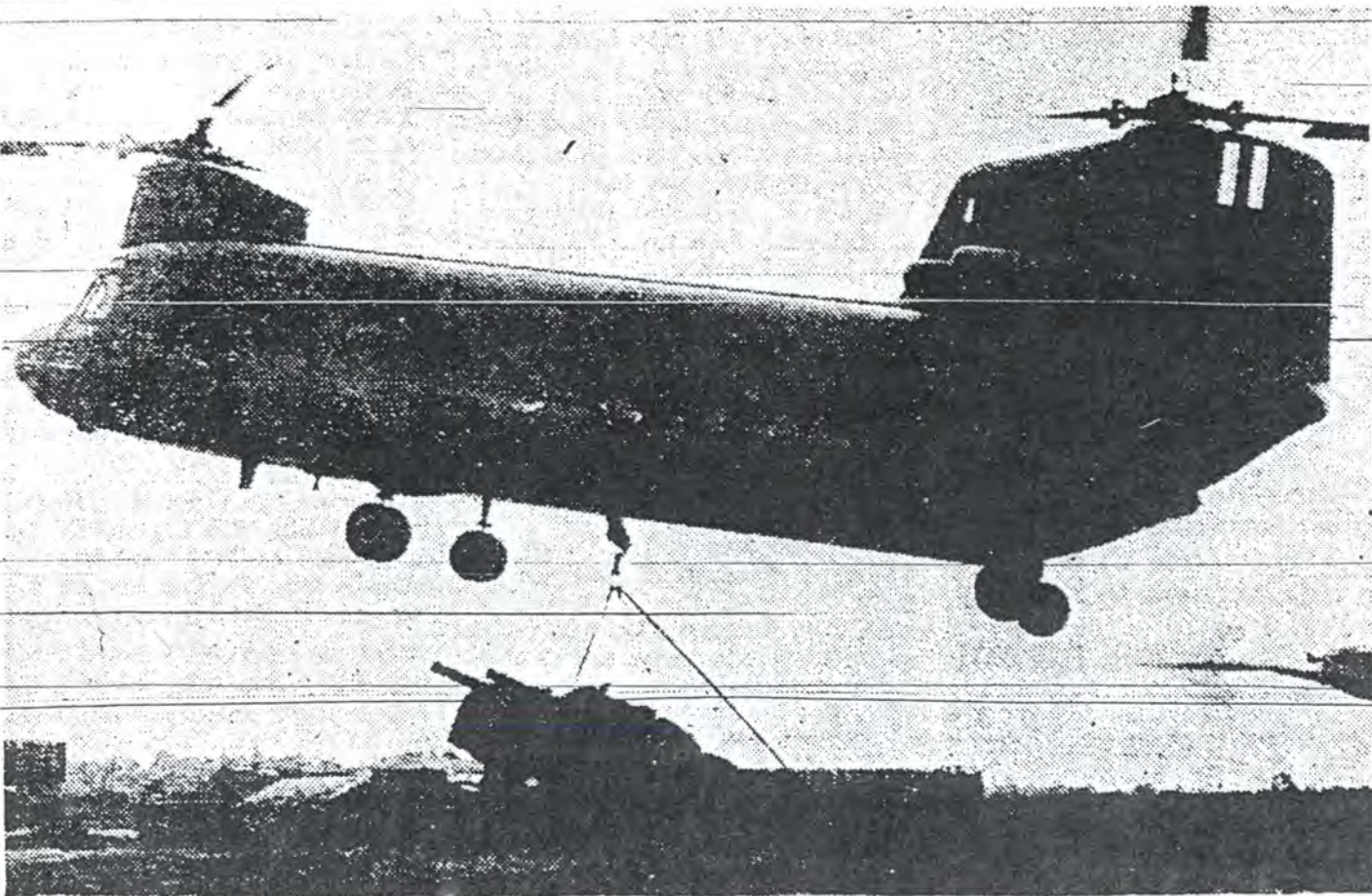
signs in Plei Mok Den, a small hamlet nestled in the forested highlands of Pleiku Province. There is no one in the village who could read it, if there were. But there is a monument to 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. Using cement supplied by the Government of South Vietnam, the battalion helped construct a water spillway to provide clean water and a hardstand on which the villagers can wash themselves and their clothes.

Group helped lay the foundations of a new school for the children of Plei Mok Den and the surrounding hamlets. With the villagers supplying the manpower, the GVN donating the construction materials, and 1st Lt. Arthur H. Trujillo acting as project officer, the building was constructed in just nine days. Pleiku Province educational officials responded by shifting Sin Huet and Ksor Doc, who had been teaching open-air classes at Duc

books. To cap the series of projects, the village chief, R'Com-Lom, asked SSgt. Charles L. McKee, the S-5 Operations sergeant, to get a GVN flag to be flown on the new flag pole in the village square. In praise of the whirlwind effort of the battalion, Maj. Gen. William R. Peers, commander of the 4th Infantry Division, termed the civic action program in Plei Mok Den "a civic action fast moving train" and an excellent example of what can be done by enthusiastic people who are sold on helping others to help themselves.

213th Joins 11th Avn Bn

PHU LAI, (1st AVN-10)—The newest members of 11th Combat Aviation Battalion, 1st Aviation Brigade are the 213th Assault Support Helicopter Company and the 329th Transportation Detachment. The 213th was activated at Ft. Benning, Ga. in June 1966. After extensive training, it supported the 199th Light Infantry Brigade in its exercises at Camp Shelby, Miss., in September and received its "combat ready" rating in late October. The advance party arrived in Vietnam in mid-January and the main body in late January. The Black Cats began committing three aircraft per day in early February and became fully operational by mid-month. The Black Cats have been adopted by the city of Columbia, S.C.



ARMY MOBILITY—A Chinook airlifts a 1st Infantry Division artillery piece into its new position during a recent operation. (Photo by 121st SIG BN)

VUNG TAU—The 1st LOG's 507th is open for business at Vung Tau, the

VC Demo

Mar 25, 1967

Home Front Morale Bolstered By Stateside 'AWOL' Wives

DI AN, (1st INF-IO)—"AWOL" is not a term ordinarily used when referring to Army wives. There is a group of wives, however, who claim they are just that and have even formed a club called "AWOL".

"In this case, "AWOL" stands for "Always Writing Overseas Letters." The club's president is Mrs. Roger Harano of Hastings, Neb., the wife of a 1st Infantry Division chaplain.

The club was first organized in November and its original membership consisted of three women whose husbands were serving in Vietnam. With increased publicity the club grew and now claims between 10 and 15 members with husbands serving in all four branches of the service throughout the Pacific area.

Meetings are held once a month in one of the members home of a club member. Both social and informative projects are discussed and information on such things as Red Cross service and

tax benefits is made available. Comparing pictures, slides, souvenirs and "war stories" also helps keep their morale up.

The club also plays an important part in community affairs. It helps encourage the buying of

bonds to support the war and the displaying of flags on National Holidays. The wives have also made personal calls on the families of servicemen killed in action in Vietnam to offer assistance.

9th Inf Div Lieutenant Sprints To New Record

BEAR CAT, (4th INF-IO) — Second Lieutenant Mel Pender, a 9th Infantry Division platoon leader, sprinted 50 yards in 5.3 seconds to tie the Boston Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Meet record last month in the 1967 Boston competition.

Pender, from the 1st Brigade's 3rd Battalion, 39th Infantry, was the first to break the tape in a field of notable short-distance runners, including speedsters Jim Lee of the University of Maryland and Orin Richburg of Kent State University.

Pender and PFC Mitchell Darnell, a middle distance runner from the 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry, left Vietnam in mid-January to train for the upcoming Pan American games and to compete in national meets such as the one in Boston.

Pender, former national sprint champion, ran in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Darnell, Ohio record holder of the 880-yard and mile runs, failed

to qualify for the Olympics but was a finalist in the trials.

No report on his performance in the Boston meet has yet been received.

Leech Leads To Lost 105 Ammunition

PLEIKU (25th INF-IO) — Private First Class Edward Cook, point man of the 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, Reconnaissance Platoon, leaned over to pull a leech from his ankle after crossing a stream and found what his platoon had been looking for the past two days: 75 rounds of 105mm ammunition.

The ammo had fallen from a CH-47 helicopter into the thick underbrush near the village of Thu My when a carrying strap hooked to the helicopter belly broke, dropping the 75 round load.

For two days they searched. On the last day, hope of locating the rounds dwindled. It looked as though Charlie had beaten them to the prize. Then Private Cook crossed the stream. "I leaned over to pull a leech from my ankle and happened to take a look to one side of the trail and saw something that looked like artillery shells. Now, by this time, a lot of things had begun to look like artillery shells; so I didn't get too excited. But, after a second look I knew the search was over."

The rest of the platoon arrived, located all 75 rounds and stacked them. It was decided to destroy the ammo because many of the rounds were damaged in the fall.

After everyone was evacuated, a squad from the 65th Engineer Battalion detonated the rounds.

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BONDSV tily on th Only Live



(AFNB Feature)

1. What is the world outdoor pole vault record?
2. Who was the only NFL quarterback to pass for more than 5,000 yards during the 1966 season?
3. Red Ruffing, former Yankee pitcher, was recently named to the Baseball Hall of Fame. How many games did he win during his career?
4. What athlete had the distinction of playing in the major league All-Star Game, the World Series and the Rose Bowl during his competitive years?

ANSWERS

1. The record is 17'-6 1/2" set by John Bennett in July 1966.
2. Sonny Jurgensen of the Washington Redskins passed for 3,208 yds., completing 254 throws.
3. He won 273 games plus seven World Series contests. He scored 232 victories with the Yankees.
4. Jackie Jensen played in the 1919 Rose Bowl with California, the 1930 World Series with the Yankees and the 1952-53-54 All-Star Games with the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox.

C & W Show Thrills 196th

TAY NINH, (196th INF-IO) — Bob Toppings and his Country and Western Jamboree presented a foot-stomping, hand-clapping show here recently for the 196th Light Infantry Brigade men.

The four-man group laid down such sounds as "Truck Driving Man," "Steel Guitar Rag," and "Memphis." Swinging into rock and roll, the group sang "Johnny B. Goode" and "A Whole Lot Of Shaking Going On."

Staff Sergeant Bob Toppings is the leader. He has appeared with the Hank Snow USO Show in Vietnam. Base guitarist is Sp4 Fred Lee, drummer is A1C Monty Wilson, and rhythm guitarist and comedian is Sgt. Jack Daughtry.

Mar 25, 1967



oward the 9th Infantry
and staged an impromptu
(Photo by 9th INF-IO)

Bolstered Wives

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196th 'Gimlets' Hack Airstrip From Jungle

TAY NINH, (196th INF-IO) — The "Gimlets" of the 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry, 196th Light Infantry Brigade, were responsible for a Vietnam first when, using only hand tools, they carved an airstrip out of triple-canopy jungle, deep within Viet Cong territory during Operation Junction City.

An airstrip large enough to accommodate planes such as the Air Force's CV-7A "Caribou" was needed to ferry in vital supplies for ground soldiers working the jungles of War Zone C. The Gimlets decided to build the landing strip themselves, with no help other than a five man Air Force advisory team.

Companies A, B, and C boarded helicopters which carried them to the proposed airstrip site. There they met intense Viet Cong fire while disembarking. After driving the enemy out of their bunkers and trenches, a secure perimeter was established and the Gimlets got busy on the airstrip.

Finding a cleared area with a natural laterite base, the infantrymen turned engineers, concentrating on clearing approach paths and leveling and improving the landing strip. Tools consisted of power saws, axes, and explosives.

The Air Force eased the Gimlets' task in an unusual way. An airstrike was called in on a particularly thick jungle area interfering with the proposed approach path. The jets swooped in and dropped their bombs, blasting and burning away the jungle obstacles.

For three days the Gimlets toiled in the burning sun. Company A commanding officer, Capt. Emil C. Gregg remarked, "In the absence of engineering equipment we used backbone to drag the fallen trees out of the way."

The Air Force team checked the alignment of the strip and made sure the approaches were suitably clear. Finally the airstrip was ready with the last

touches completed. An Air Force Caribou, piloted by Maj. Douglas J. Thiel of the 458th Troop Carrier Squadron, circled the field and made his approach. The twin engine aircraft made a fine-landing, using almost all of the strip's 1150 feet before coming to a stop.

Thus the new airfield was christened. Major Thiel taxied his Caribou up to the battalion command post, where he was congratulated by Gimlet commander, Lt. Col. Graham M. Sibbles.

Ivy Sgt Entertains His Men

PLEI DJERENG, (4th INF-IO)—It seems that every company-sized element of the Army has its own comedian, musician, or vocalist.

Each unit also claims that its talented individuals are the best. Company B, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, 4th Infantry Division is no exception.

Regardless of the occasion, the man who says he "enjoys singing very much," Sgt. Norris Rolax can be heard practicing countless popular tunes as well as old favorites.

Prior to entering the service, the mortar section chief was a member of a singing group called the "Edsels," a group which enjoyed moderate success performing in east-coast nightclubs.

Rolax said, "I have taken advantage of every opportunity to perform while in the Army. I've sung in NCO clubs in both Germany and Korea and in various talent shows in Vietnam," he added.

Following this tour of duty, Rolax said he plans to return to the entertainment field.

y 1st Inf Plt

100)—A platoon in a company discovered a well uncovered a C supplies and on the 1st Infantry Company C, 2nd Infantry about 20 on in a cove on when his squad dis-

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AP sic

b INF-10) — Division band e "Music To P" (Medical m) here re- combined their al team from 9th Infantry, ted by WO played tunes e" and "Alley mes C. Mail- idies treated ases, ear and some possible

people," said Cramer III, for the 3rd.

Busy

10)—Saigon 200,000 short 4 nonmilitary February. y sister port, 145,344 short new high. nd Qui Nhon r 144,000 and respectively, so reached as t-loaded-7632 th day of the n ran a close 000 short tons

off-loading fa- and its best 00 short tons, of tonnage to- charged 26,000 ng 20,700, Nin ung Ro-Bay's

represent dis- cargoes orig- Vietnam and ed from port

patrol continued to search the area. "I thought I saw a tunnel near the bottom of a well," explained PFC Gerald Harris. He was lowered about 30 feet into the well, but after getting down there, it was obvious I was mistaken—wet yes, but mistaken."



READY TO GO—Armored vehicles of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment stand in line waiting the order to move out in search for the enemy during Operation Junction City. (Photo by AP)

Even Sink Finds Place In VN

DONG TAM, (9th INF-10)—A 9th Infantry Division artillery battalion brought everything with them when they came to Vietnam, including the kitchen sink—three kitchen sinks to be exact. The 3rd Battalion, 34th Artillery also brought a bathtub and a firehose (along with authorized equipment, of course). But they do not wash greasy dishes in the sinks—they wash greasy engine parts in a solvent. They do not put out fires with the hose—they sliced it up and used it for door hinges.

And they do not bathe in the tub—they cool refreshments in it. Second Lieutenant Martel Firing, executive officer of the 3rd's Headquarters Battery, explained the presence of the plumbing accessories. "There was a lot of space left in our trucks after we packed them at Ft. Riley, Kan.," he said. "I could not see letting that space go to waste so I went into Manhattan (a city near Ft. Riley) and picked up a sink."

they had anything in their storage rooms they might want to get rid of." The sinks and the bathtub were offered by a hardware merchant and a hotel contributed the firehose.

Cartoons From Disney Studio To Go On 1st Cav Choppers

AN KHE, (1st CAV-10)—A cartoon caricature will soon appear on the helicopter doors of Company D, 229th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, courtesy of Walt Disney Studios. The cartoon, depicting a smiling tiger, is the pride and joy of Maj. Isaac R. Jones, the company commander. He got the idea while his company was participating in Operation Paul Revere II in August. At that time the company's call sign was "Smiling Tiger," and his men thought that it would be appropriate if they could have

PLEIKU, (1st AVN-10) — An Army CH-47 Chinook from the 179th Assault Support Helicopter Co., 1st Aviation Brigade, left Camp Holloway at 7:15 on a recent morning on a normal resupply and troop relocation mission in the vicinity of Pleiku. The ship was commanded by Maj. Robert Price, and piloted by (CWO) John Daneker. As they arrived at the supply point, the pilots noted an increase in enemy activity in the area. A number of times during the day the Chinook was unable to reach the landing zone because of enemy fire. About 8:00 that evening the pilots headed the aircraft for

home base. Enroute, a call was received, requesting assistance in an emergency medevac. The ship returned to a forward base for fuel, emergency gear and, to pick up a flight surgeon and two medics. Forty minutes later, aided by three armed helicopters and an Air Force flare ship, they located the evacuation point. Hovering a 15-foot wide hole in the jungle canopy, the ship lowered to the waiting ground troops. As the first of the injured men was being hoisted up the 150-foot climb, the pilots realized that if the aircraft moved a few feet in any direction, it would spell disaster to the crew and the troops below. By getting the nose of the Chinook on the top of a tree like a bird settling into its nest, the pilots were able to steady the ship and hold it almost motionless during the remainder of the operation. As the cable lowered the second time, the strong undercurrent created by the Chinooks whirling blades blew a tree down, and the cable became entangled in it. Troops on the ground freed the cable and nine more critically wounded men were hoisted aboard. Working in the dark and continuously exposed to enemy sniper fire, the pilots had hovered their ship for almost two hours. After delivering the injured troops to the 18th Surgical Hospital, aircraft "seven zero" headed for home after ending its routine day in a non-routine fashion several hours later than expected.

You Build As You Travel

QUI NHON, (USAECV-10) — The movement of troops, their equipment, ammunition and food supplies on American roads is no problem. Here in Vietnam, the situation is somewhat different: in many instances you build as you go. Units of the 45th Engineer Group, United States Army Engineer Command Vietnam (USAECV), have placed more than one and one-half miles of bridges since arriving in Vietnam. Most active bridge builders have been members of the 39th Engineer Battalion (Combat), with a total of 4915 feet — almost a mile — of bridging to their credit. The 20th Engineer Battalion (Combat), now assigned to the 937th Engineer Group, placed 480 feet of bridging while assigned to the 45th between June and October 1966. The 19th Engineer Battalion (Combat) has contributed 944 feet of bridging since joining the 45th Group in November 1966. The 577th Engineer Battalion (Construction) has placed 1227 feet, while the 35th Engineer Battalion (Combat) has built 316 feet of bridges since arriving in Vietnam in November 1966. By far the longest single bridge built has been the 1153-foot My Ca float bridge, which provides a vital link in the supply route between Cam Ranh Bay and Nha Trang. It was built in 72 hours in June 1966 by the 553rd Engineer Company (Float Bridge) and Company A of the 39th Engineer Battalion.

March 1967



(right) is aided by Sp6 Johnny F. Wright
uation Hospital. The 1st Log Command
to by Sp4 Jack Germeau, 1st LOG-IO)

Blood Trail ache Of Rice

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rdue followed
a well-used

path.
Stoltenberg, however, met with
success. At the end of his trail
his fire team discovered a bunk-
er complex.

Stoltenberg sent for Purdue's
team. As soon as the other team
arrived, the infantrymen encir-
cled the bunker. Platoon Sergeant
Eddie Steward was notified of the
situation and brought his platoon
to the location.

The platoon, moving cautiously
and checking for booby traps and
mines, assaulted the bunker. No
VC were found, but a thorough
search uncovered approximately
100 pounds of rice, plus assorted
documents.

ny Can Be Led sily As Sheep

(NF-10)—With 26 as Viet Cong, including one
Viet Cong in platoon leader and a squad lead-
er.
on in a flock

Sp5 Making Sure Resupply Is Smooth

CU CHH, (25th INF-IO)—Resup-
ply can be listed as one of the
most important necessities of an
army at war. The 1st Battalion
(Mechanized), 5th Infantry Bob-
cats, currently participating in
Operation Junction City, have
one of the most efficient resupply
operations in the 25th Infantry
Division.

It is well known fact that an
army element cannot continue to
function efficiently without its
supplies being daily replenished.
The Bobcats ensure this replen-
ishment and go one step further.
They continually try to receive
maximum resupply in the least
possible time.

One of the key men in the for-
ward element of the Bobcats sup-
ply section (S-4) is Sp5 William
Joseph Anderson. He is the as-
sistant supply sergeant for the
battalion and holds the respon-
sibility of ensuring that resupply
operations are conducted smooth-
ly and quickly.

An average of eight tons of sup-
plies is brought to the battalion
each day. At times, as much as
15 tons are unloaded. Usually the
daily supplies are brought in by
UH-1D helicopters. Anderson and
his five-man team can usually
unload one of these helicopters
and have it back in the air within
15 seconds. His crew are alter-
nated each day, and the men try

to out-do the previous day's
group. This competitive spirit in-
creases the efficiency of the op-
eration.

The Bobcats S-4 section ensures
that their unit receives two hot
meals a day, mail forwarded
with all possible haste, and such
comforting extras as sodas, ice
cream, and Red Cross packages
as often as possible.

At least 22 helicopters are land-
ed by Anderson's group each day.
The battalion's four mess halls,
250 water cans, fuel drums, and
maintenance equipment are at
their location and unloaded in
the space of an hour and a half.

40 Tons Of Rations In 1 Day

AN KHE, (1st CAV-IO)—Ra-
tions—40 tons of them—are need-
ed each day to keep the men of
the 1st Cavalry Division on the
move.

During a typical day, two tons
of vegetables, seven tons of meat,
16000 loaves of bread and more
than 22000 eggs are distributed
by the 14 men in Class I of the
15th Supply and Service (Can Do)
Battalion.

In addition, approximately 50
tons of ice is produced and dis-
tributed every day. "And when
the hot weather gets here," says
Capt. Robert T. Jones, Division
Class I Officer, "we'll probably
need 100 tons to keep the men
cool."

All rations are shipped to Viet-
nam from the United States, ex-
cept fresh vegetables, which are
obtained from Dalat.

During the first seven days of
a forward operation, Class I pro-
vides rations to the men directly
from the base camp. Then, for-
ward elements of Class I take
over.

"We can get ice cream from
the base camp to the foxhole in
about 40 minutes," says Jones.

C-rations, the familiar food of
the hard-core fighting man, are
consumed at the rate of 4000
cases a month.

Nix On Pvt Guns

TAN SON NHUT, (USARV-IO)

All military personnel serving
in Vietnam are reminded that,
under the provisions of U.S.
Army Vietnam (USARV) Regula-
tion 210-5, possession of privately-
owned firearms or other danger-
ous weapons is prohibited.

Under a new provision of the
regulation, privately-owned fire-
arms and other dangerous weap-
ons must be placed in the cus-
tody of the unit commander or
the owner's supervisor.

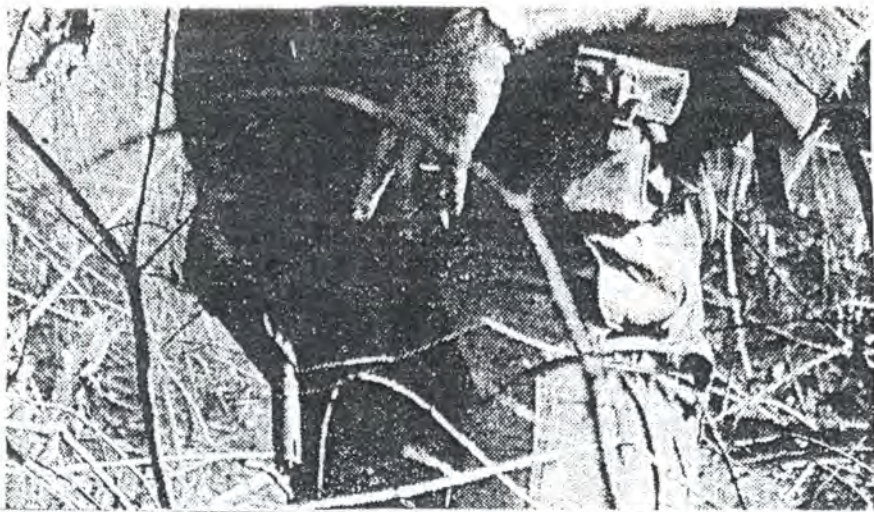
Those personnel returning fire-
arms and weapons to the United
States must comply with appli-
cable U.S. laws governing the
import or possession of firearms.



Men of the 11th Armored Cavalry
the word for them to advance into
ers in wiping out the Viet Cong.
(Photo by AP)



outdog accompanies 1st Infantry Di-
turned out brush near the Cambodian
(Photo by John Lengel, AP)



DENSE JUNGLES—This master sergeant from the 4th In-
fantry Division is surrounded by dense brush as he plods his
way through War Zone C searching for Charlie.
(Photo by AP)



CHOW COMIN' IN—Cartons of rations are unloaded off a
UH-1D helicopter to resupply troops of the 196th Light In-
fantry Brigade during Operation Junction City.
(Photo by PFC Chris Perales, 196th INF-10)

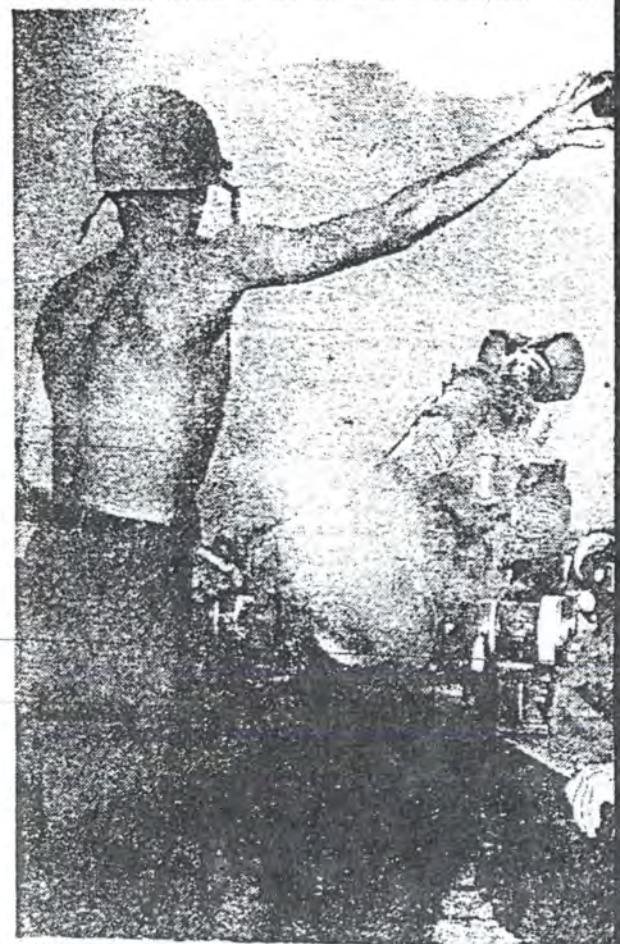
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II Field

LONG BINH, (II FFV-IO)—The 11th Armored Cavalry thrusting into a horseshoe shaped formation located on a mile jungle plateau in Tay Ninh Province known as War Zone C. That thrust, that horseshoe, describe Operation Junction City—a multi-division armor-infantry assault conducted by II Field Force Vietnam.

The operation is designed to locate and destroy the VC headquarters for South Vietnam. The effort to smash the suspected headquarters included a combat parachute jump by the 7th Brigade, the first since the Korean War.

The operation, taking place some 70 miles north near the Cambodian border, involves two brigades each



BAD MUSIC FOR CONG—A 1st Cavalry Division artilleryman tosses away an empty 105mm howitzer cartridge cap dropping a round on a suspected Viet Cong position in War Zone C. (Photo by Hong Son)

Force Clears W

alry Regiment on is currently a 150-square-mile Zone C. Junction City—a Field Force Viet-

VC Central Office and VC national 73rd Airborne

est of Saigon of the 1st and



artilleryman se just after War Zone C. (Photo by Chan, AP)

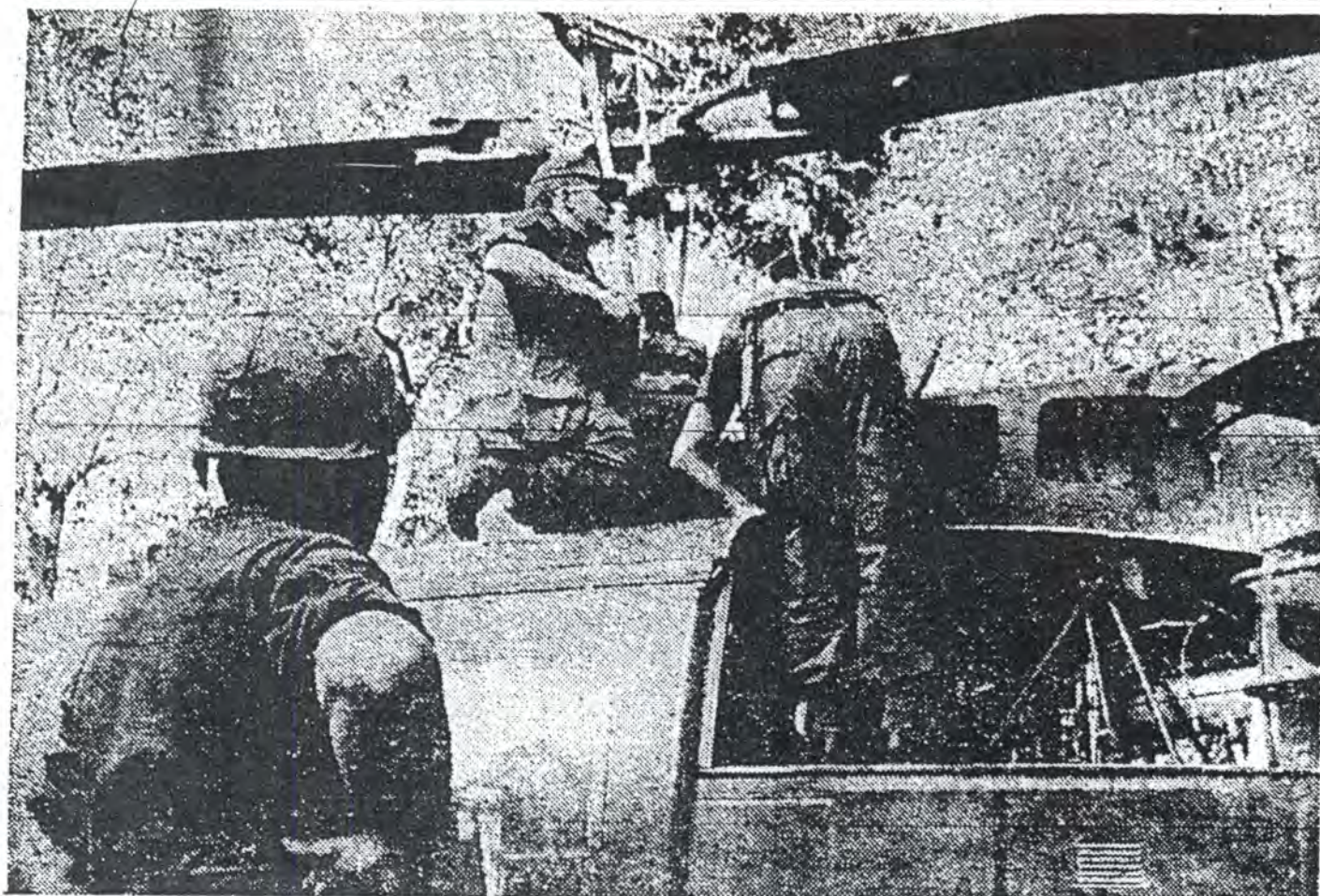
25th Infantry Divisions, the 3rd Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 34th Armor, the 12th Combat Aviation Group, and the 1st and 5th Vietnamese Marine Battalions.

The units have seized a wide range of equipment, supplies, weapons, and facilities from bicycles to an R&R center, from small arms ammunition to rocket propelled grenades, from communications wire to a switchboard, and from writing paper to a technical manual on how to attack an M113 armored personnel carrier.

Viet Cong losses include 474 dead, 10 prisoners, 18 suspects detained, 53 base camps, 286 tons of rice, 122 mines, 145 small arms, 15 heavy weapons, and 32,000 small arms rounds.



WAITING FOR THE WORD—Men of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and their tanks await the word for them to advance into the zone to support the foot soldiers in wiping out the Viet Cong. (Photo by AP)



FIXING IN THE FIELD—Mechanics from the 196th Light Infantry Brigade Aviation Section provide on-the-spot maintenance for a Huey chopper in dense jungle near Cambodia during Operation Junction City.

(Photo by PFC Chris Perales, 196th INF-IO)

Korea Call Skips To Vietnam

PLEIKU, (4th INF-IO) — Returning recently from a mission, 1st Lt. Dean A. Phillips, aerial observer, Headquarters Battery, 4th Infantry Division Artillery, was surprised when an unfamiliar radio station suddenly popped up on the frequency.

After listening to such calls as "This is Tomahawk Tower" and "say again position reports, over," Phillips decided to chal-

Engineers Go To Mo For Crushed Rock M

PLEIKU, (USAECV-IO) — To say that Army Engineers move mountains to accomplish their mission may sound pretty far fetched. But the truth is, they do move mountains — when necessary.

In the construction of airfields, roads, fuel and ammunition areas, troop housing, and countless other projects, crushed rock plays a major role. Here in Vietnam, the engineers do almost all of their

own rock crushing.

The operation is all but routine. First of all, a site (usually a mountain) is selected on the basis of its rock content, the quality of the rock and its accessibility. Since the mountain won't come to the engineers, the engineers must be able to get to the mountain.

Once the go ahead is given, heavy equipment—bulldozers, diggers, and men that operate them,

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Infantry Runs Out Charlie

TAY NINH, (196th INF-10)—Men of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade's 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, known to be where the action is, have added further claim to the title as they drove the Viet Cong from his base camps near the Cambodian border.

Participating in Operation Junction City, the Guardians disrupted much of Charlie's home life. Company B came upon a VC base camp, complete with bunker system, 4000 pamphlets, printer's ink, and one individual weapon. Charlie also left behind eight tons of unpolished rice.

One Viet Cong decided to return to his camp a little too soon. Company B made sure he would never make the mistake again.

Continuing its search, the company found a bathing area, a bicycle, and 400 pounds of white paper.

Meanwhile, Company C came upon a similar, but more elaborate base camp. It had a cooking area, mess hall, and even a VIP-type quarters. Food was still cooking when the company came calling on Charlie.

Company A, also hunting for the enemy, found 400 pounds of rice, numerous huts, utensils, and clothing were also discovered.

In total, the battalion netted 36 tons of rice, 400 pounds of beans, 31 bunkers, 30 chickens, 18 pounds of clothing, 70 gallons of cresote, 2 bicycles, and several arms and explosive devices.

Artillery Sinks VC Sampan

BEAR CAT, (9th INF-10)—A 9th Infantry Division artillery battery "blew" a successful air strike during a recent operation, but never got off the ground.

Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 4th Artillery was given the mission of firing marking rounds over a Viet Cong sampan so an Air Force jet could sink it.

Battery B sank it instead. The target-making mission was called in by a forward air controller in a spotter plane. When it was relayed to the 10mm howitzer of Battery B, the open swamp in to action.

The forward air controller watched as the first "marking" round hit the sampan. When the second sank the boat he radioed back, "I can't believe my eyes," and praised the extreme accuracy of the firing.

A battery member reportedly commented, "Now that's the way to run an air strike."



MOVE OUT!—A machinegunner from the 9th Infantry Division hits the ground running during a heliborne assault against suspected enemy positions in the Rach Kien area. (Photo by PFC David Epstein, 69th SIG BN)

4th Inf Nabs Cong Sgt Maj While Chasing Seven Enemy

PLEI DJERENG, (4th INF-10)—A Viet Cong sergeant major was captured recently by Company A, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry, while the company was in pursuit of seven VC.

The action took place near a road construction site where the 4th Infantry Division unit was providing security. A day earlier, a patrol from the 1st Platoon had come upon the seven VC in the jungle.

A fire fight took place and the seven VC slipped away through

Record Set

PHU LOI, (1st AVN-10)—The 17th Assault Support Helicopter Company broke its own Vietnam record early last month for cargo airlifted in a day by a CH-47 company by transporting 386 tons of cargo.

The previous high of 377 tons of cargo transported in a single day was established during the "Cedar Falls" operation.

The 178th, a 1st Aviation Brigade unit, established the record while in support of the 25th Infantry Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and II Corps. Six disabled CH-47 helicopters, 105mm howitzers and ammunition, water trailers, POL, barrier materials, and a variety of lesser items were airlifted. The unit also carried 170 passengers.

Digging Just Phase Of Village Seal Op

DI AN, (1st INF-10)—The long walk was over. After five days of marching south from Lai Khe across endless rice paddies, through numerous rubber plantations and dark patches of dense jungle, the battalion was finally in position to seal the village of Tan Phuoc Khanh in southern Binh Duong Province.

It was about 10 p.m. but the task of digging individual positions was still ahead. The infantrymen's "day" had just begun. Everytime the 1st Infantry Division's 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Swamp Rats took up a new position during their march, they dug in.

Although the 2nd Brigade soldiers conducting Operation Lam Son are experienced in night operations such as ambushes and patrols, this was the first time that they had moved as a unit for an extended period of time at night.

Sergeant Lewis Parker said, "The VC definitely had an advantage, since they have more opportunity to surprise us or set an ambush for us."

Another 2nd Brigade battalion, 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry Rangers had been alerted to join the Swamp Rats on this operation. Two days later, everything was

ready.

As darkness closed the two battalions "saddled" began to move. The 1st Inf. moved the last 2000 their trip. By 10 p.m., sealed the northern sector Phuoc Khanh.

The 2nd Bn, 16th Inf. relatively short distance from their tactical base Phu Loi to the village. element, Company A, he ment at 8:30 that night, companies soon follow p.m., the battalion was around the southern the seal of Tan Phuoc completed.

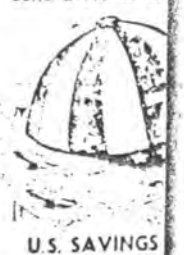
Then the digging over again. "Man, this like iron. I just hope holds up..." mumbled George M. Ball.

As the sun broke over zon, a helicopter began Tan Phuoc Khanh by instructions and advisors layers to stay inside the

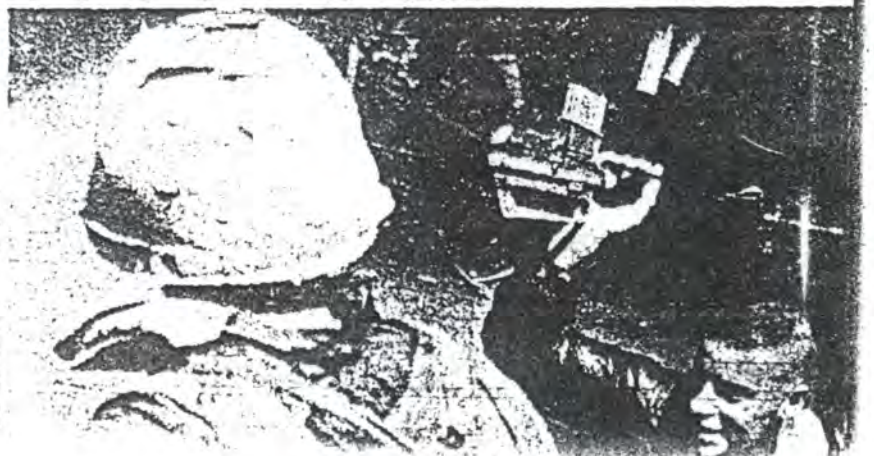
Soon, the 2nd Bde Group, the 1st Inf. Divisionary Task Force authorities from the A Republic of Vietnam entered the village, complex outside the located and a patrol fr went to investigate. search of the village action control check w by the ARVNs. More ple were detained by authorities for in-the tion.

The search of Tan P was completed by noon

Star-spangled wa send a son to co



U.S. SAVINGS



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MOVING TIME—As American troops wait on the ground, a flight of helicopters from the 12th Aviation Group prepare to land and transport them to another section of the battle zone. Choppers of the 12th airlift about 30,000 troops a week.
(Photo by IFFV-IO)

'Moonlighting' Choppers From Cav Unit Harass VC At Night

AN KHE, (1st CAV-IO)—A cup of moonshine, a trio of H-13 helicopters, and a dash of searchlights comprise the basic elements.

Sprinkle lightly with hand-held flares and decorate with 7.62mm machinegun tracer rounds and you have a diet for Viet Cong that would give anyone ulcers.

This is part of a new "night surveillance and harassment" technique developed, tested and successfully employed by the Silver Scout teams of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division.

At night, the VC move troops

and run resupply missions under cover of darkness either overland or by boat.

The Silver Scout teams, as they are called by Maj. Thomas G. Hines, the 2nd Brigade aviation platoon commander, also come out at night.

The system is called "Operation Moonraker" because at least three-quarters of a moon with little cloud cover is necessary to conduct a mission.

With the moon lighting the way, two of the H-13 helicopters fly at treetop level while another flies some 200 feet above them.

When enemy activity is spot-

ted, the two ships flying low employ their innovation in weaponry.

This new system amounts to an M-60 machinegun mounted on a swivel on the right hand side of the chopper and operated by the observer-gunner. Attached to the top of the M-60 is a powerful searchlight. The gun and searchlight have been pre-adjusted so that the bullets hit wherever the beam of the searchlight is directed.

When a target is spotted, the overhead ship is notified by the lower ship and immediately begins dropping flares.

The flares, while giving light for the gunners, blind the enemy on the ground so that he is unable to tell where the helicopters are coming from, reducing the accuracy of their fire.

The first night when this concept was tested, Capt. William Siegling, WO James Hill, and WO John Forrest piloted the helicopters.

Results of the night's work were three sampans full of enemy equipment destroyed and four VC killed.

Choi Oi! Connie's Sis Has A Name

TAN SON NHUT, (USARV-PM)—Connie Rodd's Vietnamese twin has a name and Sp4 Steven Mayer of USARV's Admin Company has a three-day R&R pass to Vung Tau.

The two developments combined happily as Mayer's entry, Miss Choi Oi, was chosen best in a command-wide contest sponsored by USARV Headquarters' G4 Maintenance Division to find a name for the Vietnamese honey.

PS Magazine's Connie Rodd, who helps GI's out with their maintenance problems worldwide, felt that she needed some special help for our special situation so Miss Choi Oi and Connie will team up to promote preventive maintenance in Vietnam. Connie's alter ego is a doe-eyed minx who will have a special message for GI's in the Republic. She will be seen shortly on posters and other PM promotional material.

RUNG SAT, (9th INF-IO) — In a move to put one of the enemy's most effective means of water transportation to its own use, a 9th Infantry Division reconnaissance platoon has set out to learn how to operate native sampans through the narrow channels here.

A decision to try to make use of the nine-foot long wooden boats as supply vehicles came from officials of the 3rd Battalion, 47th Infantry, after battalion forces captured a fleet of six Viet Cong sampans in a recent operation.

Inflatable rubber boats have been used by the battalion in this zone on supply missions, but they sometimes proved difficult to maneuver.

Jungle thickets often become too dense around and over the shallow, meandering waterways, or the waterways themselves become too narrow for the wide boats to navigate.

As the reconnaissance Tiger platoon undertook operation of the flat-bottomed boats, the men involved immediately found problems. Several platoon members jumped into a sampan and discovered the vehicles tip over when too many heavy, equipment laden American troops board them.

The men also had problems paddling the craft. They found that long, deep strokes used in moving American row boats would not work in the sampans.

Short, gentle strokes proved effective and splashed less water into the boats. Plans are being made to use the boats as supply vessels in future operations.



*CONNIE'S
VIETNAMESE
SISTER*

VC Fear Heliborne Artillery

CU CHI, (25th INF-IO)—"Guns from the sky" is the way detained Viet Cong have described the ability of United States artillery to be heli-lifted into virtually any part of Vietnam.

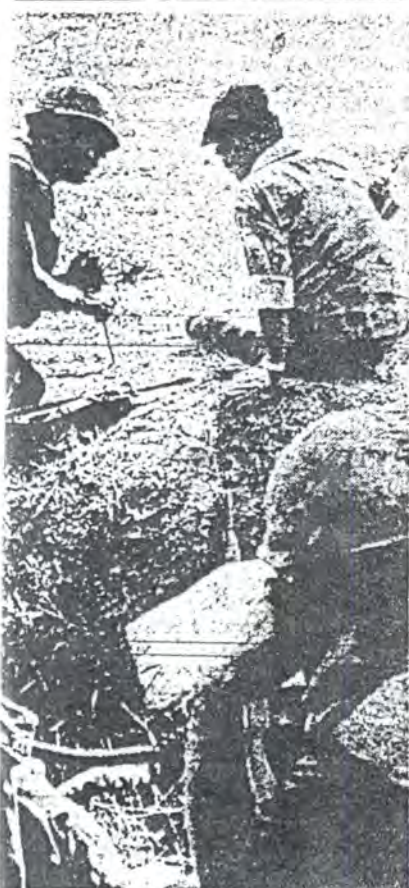
The 1st Battalion, 8th Artillery, 25th Infantry Division is making good use of that ability during the massive Operation Junction City. It is supporting the division's 2nd Brigade in War Zone C and has found that the only way to place its 105mm howitzers in the dense jungle was to fly them in.

Chinook helicopters carried the artillery pieces and ammunition in slings over miles of thick forest and placed them in strategic clearings.

"We can have the first round on its way into VC positions two minutes after the howitzer touches the ground," said section chief SSgt. Luis A. Romero. Romero directs the emplacement of the guns once they have landed.

The touchdown marks the start of frantic activity. The howitzer is wheeled into position by hand, ammunition is prepared, and the sites are set.

The tricky job of handling the air transport of the weapons is done by specially trained Pathfinderers. The soldiers guide the helicopters into a hover over the howitzer and quickly hook the carrying straps to the aircraft.



THIS—A 9th Infantry Division of the proper method to probe for mines soldier accompanying a patrol from Battalion, 60th Infantry.
to by Sp4 John Millaire, 9th INF-IO)

MAR 25 1967



HELIBORNE ARTILLERY—As one 105mm howitzer swings into action, another is lowered to the ground by a huge CH-47 Chinook. Both guns belong to the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, currently participating in Operation Junction City.

(Photo by AP)

WO, New To VN, Earns Silver Star

CU CHI, (25th INF-10) — A warrant officer who, with just 14 days in-country, found himself fighting side by side with the infantry, has been awarded the Silver Star.

Soon after WO John Lowe, a helicopter pilot, was assigned to the brigade's aviation section, his flight officer decided that a good orientation to his duties would be to spend a few days in the field with an infantry unit to see how they operate and what type of support missions he would be flying for them.

Lowe picked Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, Manchus who were pulling security for an engineer team working in the area of Phu Hoa Dong, four miles northeast of the Tropic Lightning Division's base camp here.

His schedule called for five days with the Manchus and Lowe laid down on his last night in the field looking forward to coming back to base camp the next day. But his last night in the field was a memorable one. "There were mortar rounds going out every five minutes or so," said the 22-year-old pilot. "But they didn't bother me and I went to sleep. Then, just after midnight, I woke up to a sound that just didn't seem right. I climbed out of my tent and heard someone yell 'mortar'."

Lowe ran for the company command post (CP) which was the nearest protection. After several mortar rounds landed, the enemy soldiers, estimated at about 200 in strength, hit the camp with a human wave assault. Although the attack was repelled, a few VC infiltrated and one made it to the CP, spraying it with fire from automatic weapons fire before hurling a few hand grenades in. During the outbreak Lowe was wounded by shrapnel.

A few minutes later, the enemy attacked again and infiltrated the Manchu position. Lowe and several other officers held off the attack from their post until a hand grenade landed next to them. Lowe, seeing the hand grenade land, threw himself on the artillery forward observer shielding him from the blast. He took more shrapnel in his arm.

The battle raged for three and a half hours more and Lowe

spent the night adjusting gunship fire of the VC positions since he had just learned this in flight school. When the fight ended early the next morning, 114 enemy soldiers had been killed.

4th Inf Bn Guard Engrs

PLEI DJERENG, (4th INF-10)

The 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry Division provided three days of security recently so an engineer unit could build a bridge.

An element of 299th Engineer Group built a pontoon bridge west of Kontum without visits from Charlie.

Vietnam Communique

Operation Junction City—Contact in War Zone C continues as the multi-battalion elements of the friendly forces push deeper into the zone. In one 24-hour period, 255 enemy were killed. Almost 800 enemy have been killed since the operation began. A 1st Infantry Division battalion repelled a battalion-sized attack with 50 caliber machine-guns, small arms, supporting air strikes, armed helicopters, and artillery. The battle lasted about eight hours. A 173rd Airborne Brigade battalion battled an unknown sized force for two hours, resulting in eight dead enemy with no U.S. losses. Around noon one day, an 11th Armored Cavalry division, operating with the 25th Division, battled with Charlie until after nightfall. Air strikes and artillery supported. A sweep was conducted the following morning. A number of huts were destroyed and two secondary explosions were credited to the previous day's artillery and air strikes.

1st Cavalry Division — A 2nd Brigade company in a blocking position received automatic weapons fire from the enemy. Reinforcements were called in, and tactical air, AC-47 Dragon-ships, and artillery supported. Latest reports list 17 U.S. and 21 enemy killed. The action occurred during Operation Pershing.

9th Infantry Division—Operation Palm Beach is underway. A multi-battalion force of the 3rd Brigade is conducting the base security operation for the Dong Tam base, about five miles west-southwest of My Tho. One contact has resulted in 12 enemy and nine U.S. killed. "Enterprise" is also being carried on. In one action, 3rd Bde. elements called in artillery support to repel the enemy. During the fire, four 105mm rounds impacted on a 9th Infantry Division unit. Six U.S., two Army

of the Republic of Vietnam, and one civilian correspondent was killed.

4th Infantry Division—The 1st Brigade platoon was attacked by

vest and saved the life of a 4th Infantry Division grenadier recently.

A sniper's bullet smashed into the pouch carried by PFC Jerry R. Spittler, 2nd Platoon, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 39th Infantry.

The bullet blew a hole through one grenade and lodged in another, but they did not explode.

The incident occurred northwest of here during a search and destroy mission. The 2nd Platoon waded through a waist-high stream and fanned out on the far side using the bank as cover to protect the crossing of another platoon.

A 2nd Platoon member spotted a Viet Cong moving along a woodland 400 meters to the platoon's front.

Spittler was ordered to pepper the woodland with M-79 grenades. "I did just that, and as fast as I could," said Spittler. "After firing a few rounds, a sniper started firing at me, so I fell back into the stream for additional cover."

"When I came up I reached into the grenade pouch to get a round. As I pulled a round out of the pouch and started to chamber it, my fire team leader screamed at me to stop. When I looked at the round, I could see why he screamed."

"I stopped to think of all the things that could have happened. The rifle-shell could have set the M-79 round off."

"I might have tried to fire the

an unknown-sized enemy force shortly after midnight one morning. The enemy penetrated the platoon using grenades and satchel charges.



Med Off-L In M

LONG BINH Suddenly the team (M) self in a natural habitat place of CAP team.

The team, 11 Field Force day treating name Army Xu, about 50 Saigon in B.

The team for the trip craft took down into the compound Warrant Officer decided to back to the shuttling there.

Four team Robert A. ward and Julian After the Vitori notice compound and making to say, "don't move."

It was a suspected mine field.

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TAY NIN Viet Cong disappeared 3rd platoon fantry Brig Battalion, 1

Private Hendrie, the had spotted weapon. As concealed grass.

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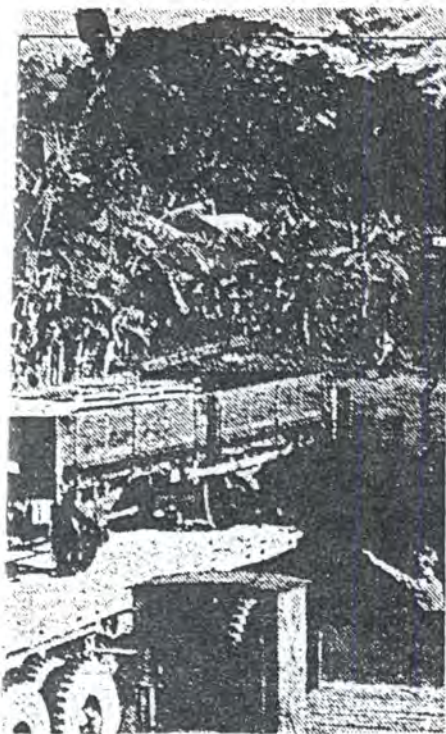
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WASHINGTON die's parent son's posthumous letter exp about God, family, and D. Strick George W a check funds For Pa. Strick in Vietna

7 MAR 25, 1967

Qui Nhon Of Rails



ERSE—A freight train, stranded years because the railroad bridges to Qui Nhon were knocked out, be returned to Qui Nhon. Sgt. Charles Reilly, 1st LOG-IO)

Describes ish Attempt

(F-IO) Reconnaissance Platoon, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry, was commander of the lead armored personnel carrier. He gave the following account of the incident. "We were moving down the road about 15 miles an hour watching out for the enemy. I heard a short burst from an automatic rifle and heard the rounds hit. One hit the belt on my .50 caliber machinegun and two more bounced off the hatch behind me.

"I turned the machinegun around to fire it, but the enemy slug had jammed it. I told the driver to move out. We went up the road about 200 meters and stopped so I could see how the trucks behind us were doing. For some reason the VC didn't bother them.

As soon as the convoy was clear of the area, air strikes and artillery were called in on the ambush site.

'Eagles' Take Over Following Air Strikes

TUY HOA, (4th INF-IO) — "Eagles" roam the skies over the 4th Division's 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry.

The "Eagle" is the Eagle flight, an airmobile strike force started by the battalion. The Eagle team consists of five gunships, two "slicks", 14 men from the mortar platoon commanded by Lt. Branko Marinovich, and 14 men from the recon platoon led by PSgt. Carl Harmon. Based on reports from the battalion S-2, the Eagle flights are heli-lifted to suspected enemy locations.

Recently two Eagle flights were lifted into the northern section of the area of operations to search an area that was previously bombed by an air strike. After searching the area for several hours, the Eagles found deserted base camps that had been hit by an air strike.

Leave Is Being Lost

SAIGON, (MACV-IO) — "Numerous phone calls from the field," according to the Military Assistance Command Vietnam enlisted career counselor, "indicate that some servicemen are losing leave time because they do not know how the accrued leave program works."

Here are the facts: Each serviceman accrues two and one-half days leave for each month of active service. This adds up to 30 days per year. The accrued leave program is operated on a fiscal year basis and the cutoff date is June 30.

On this date, total accrued leave cannot exceed 60 days. Should the total be greater than that figure, the excess is lost. In addition, leave taken to reduce leave balance must be completed by June 30.

If separated from the service under regulations not obligating the individual to reenlist immediately (expiration of term of service), an enlisted member may be paid for unused leave up to a total of 60 days. If he reenlists, he may carry over into his new enlistment a maximum of 60 days leave. Accrued leave in excess of 60 days is lost unless taken prior to the date of separation.

Do not lose valuable leave time when a check with the unit personnel section can prevent it.

While the Eagles were searching the base camps, a "Headhunter", an armed helicopter flying for the battalion, spotted five VC in the open. He called a fire mission on the fleeing enemy, and Battery C, 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery, responded.

Determining that an immediate search of the area would be an ideal mission for the Eagles, Lt. Col. Thomas P. Lynch, the battalion commander, ordered one Eagle flight into the area. As Sergeant Harmon and his men searched the area, helicopters circled above. After several minutes the Eagles discovered five bodies, numerous packs, documents, web equipment, and grenades.

The Eagles' movement in the area caused remaining VC to flee. As they attempted to escape across a rice paddy, they were taken under fire by the gunships. The second Eagle element was air landed and immediately made contact with two VC, resulting in one killed and one detained. One rifle, two packs and numerous documents were captured.

Further aerial observation revealed that the helicopters had killed 11 VC by body count.

Aviation Camp Dedicated To WO Coryell

BAN ME THUOT, (1st AVN-IO) — Camp Coryell dedication ceremonies were held here recently in honor of a warrant officer who was shot down last Oct. 30 on a resupply flight.

Warrant Officer Michael N. Coryell, his co-pilot, and his crew lost their lives when shot down by enemy small arms fire on a mission near Plei Djereng, 25 miles west of Pleiku.

Unit orders naming the 155th Assault Helicopter Company compound were read and the 23rd Infantry Division (ARVN) band began the Star Spangled Banner as the American colors were raised over Camp Coryell for the first time.

The band played the Vietnamese national anthem as the Republic of Vietnam flag was also hoisted above the aviation compound.

MAR 25, 1967

Military Police Guard Supply Convoys

LONG BINH, (1st LOG-10)—Members of the 1st Logistical Command's 518th Engineer Detachment here are gassers—it is their job.

The 26-man detachment is, according to 1st Lt. Larry A. Clark, officer-in-charge, one of three operational gas generating detachments in the Army. All three are in Vietnam and a fourth is undergoing 10 weeks of classroom and field training at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

"We produce oxygen and acetylene gasses on a 24-hour-a-day, 365 day-a-year schedule," added Clark. "It takes more than four hours to shut our plant down and even longer to start it up again so we have to work in two 12-hour shifts," he explained.

In a gas generating detach-

ment, extensive safety precautions are automatic. All the engineering unit's machines are grounded and every light and switch in the plant is sealed to protect against the possibility of an electrical spark causing an explosion.

"We issue oxygen and acetylene on a direct exchange basis to all units in Vietnam's III Corps area for welding and cutting torches," stated Clark. "The user gives us an empty bottle and we give him a full one."

Only in Vietnam does the Army manufacture acetylene and oxygen, he said. He explained that extensive shipping costs have made his unit's operation a "money-saving" process. The detachment manufactures acetylene for less than three dollars a bottle. It would cost ten times that much to ship it from Okinawa, the nearest source capable of meeting the needs in Vietnam.

When the Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) members of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 196th Light Infantry Brigade went to treat persons in Trung Sup village, they never expected to have a cow as their only patient.

"The night before, the village was mortared by the Viet Cong. When we arrived, no one was around. Everyone was attending the funerals of the victims," Capt. Edward L. Garr, battalion surgeon, said.

The cow they treated had been injured by shrapnel. "We put the cow in a harness sling, dressed and bandaged the wound, and headed back to base camp," said Garr.

More recent visits showed the cow in excellent health.

"Instead of calling it a MEDCAP, we call it a 'Medcow,' Garr joked.

designed to teach new replacement combat techniques used by the VC and Allied Forces.

"The Viet Cong is an intelligent and resourceful foe," warns Lt. Larry R. Stanford, the commanding officer of the CIC. "To defeat him we must realize this and understand his fighting methods."

Staff Sergeant Loyd Garcia, an instructor in the CIC, said, "We give the men a first hand account of the people they will be fighting and the most effective way to combat them."

Simulated ambush patrols and road clearing operations are a high point of the training. On these exercises the men get a taste of the mission expected of them when they join their units.

Private First Class Gene Capell said, "After completing the course, I have a lot more confidence in myself and my equipment than when I arrived in Vietnam."

All Cargo Unloaded

CAM RANH BAY, (1st LOG-10)—This port is equipped to handle any vessel that arrives to be unloaded.

This was proved when the 12th Transportation Terminal Command's 123rd Transportation Company (Terminal Service), at the Cam Ranh Bay Support Command, was assigned to unload the "SS Transpacific."

Upon reaching the number six hatch, the stevedores found there were no cargo-handling booms near the hatch. Capt. John S. Boudreaux, commander of the 123rd, and Capt. John R. Manley, assistant operations officer of the 24th Transportation Battalion (Terminal), decided that a 10-ton crawler crane would do the job.

The problem of getting the land-based crane onto the ship was solved when the crane was driven onto a landing craft mechanized (LCM) and carried to the ship. A 100-ton floating crane came along side and lifted the smaller crane onto the deck of the ship.

The crane, operated by Sgt. Charles Moore, soon emptied the hatch. The procedure was then reversed and the crane was taken back to its normal operations.

Cable Crew Joins 44th Signal Bn

BIEN-HOA, (1st SIG-10)—The 267th Signal Company (Cable Construction) recently moved from its old homestead at the Vung Tau Airbase to Bien Hoa, where it joined the 44th Signal Battalion.

Led by Capt. Hugh M. Menking, commanding officer, 140 men completed the trip in less than five hours. Though the Viet Cong have caused much harassment along Highway 15, the security precautions taken by the "Snake-men" proved their value, for the convoy arrived at the 173d Airborne Brigade cantonment area without incident.

Cav Men Get Award

AN KHE, (1st CAV-10)—The Boeing/Vertol Rescue Award has been presented to four 1st Cavalry Division soldiers.

The award, Boeing/Vertol's highest, is international in scope and was presented for actions on September 16, 1966.

On that day, a 22nd Aviation Battalion Chinook helicopter was forced to set down in an unsecure area to check out possible malfunctions.

Moments later, after a perimeter defense had been set up, an estimated 40 Viet Cong opened fire on the crew and passengers from both sides of the downed aircraft.

Summoned by radio, CWO Phillip R. Grossan and Capt. Robert W. Parker brought their Chinook into a low sweep of the fire scene while the flight engineer, Sp4 James W. Kee, and the crew chief, Sp5 Wade D. Bender, brought M-60 machine-gun fire on the ambushing VC.

When the smoke had cleared, the Winged Warriors of the 228th were given credit for killing eight enemy and the saving and rescue of a crew and a million dollar aircraft.



CHOPPER BATH—A helicopter from the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment is given an after-mission bath by Sp5 Harry J. Nash (left) and SSgt. Edwin S. Beckworth. (Photo by SSgt. Raymond Boswell, 17th PI DET)

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