

quickly set up at strategic locations across this country, with resupply being brought in by whatever means available, usually airlift.

When the troops move to combat arenas, their logistical tail must follow to provide an on the spot "filling station" service, using 10,000-gallon portable, inflat-

This FAC Goes 1st Class Via Huey

BONG SON, (1st CAV-IO)—Capt. Jim Dickinson is an Air Force Forward Air Controller (FAC) assigned to the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, but that's as far as any similarities to conventional FACs go.

Instead of using the standard O-1E Birdog airplane, he does his controlling from the right hand seat of a "Huey" helicopter.

Captain Dickinson was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division just two days prior to the beginning of "Operation White Wing." When he found out that the division's means of transportation was usually helicopters, he asked if he could do his air controlling from the back seat of one. The squadron went one better, and assigned him as the co-pilot of a gun-ship flown by Capt. Ted Strennen.

Since the beginning of "Operation White Wing" he has controlled, from his hovering helicopter, more than twenty air strikes.

al day.

Getting as close to the customer as possible is one of the primary aims of the Logistical Command, which is often difficult, if not impossible particularly when some of your customers, such as the 1st Cavalry Division, consume an average of 100,000 gallons of fuel each day on a tactical operation.

In addition to overcoming handling, storage and distribution difficulties, the Logistical Command also is tackling the facts of life of progress. Demand for petroleum products in the combat theater has more than doubled since World War II and the Korean War. In Vietnam fuels are being consumed at an average daily rate of about 25 pounds for every man in the theater, as opposed to an average rate of only 12 pounds per individual just 15 years ago.

Still another problem is the lack of ample deep water port facilities. Large ocean-going vessels which bring fuels into the country can discharge their precious fluids only at two sites with piers—one near Saigon, the other at the newly created port of Cam Ranh. From these two depots gasolines must be transferred to smaller coastal tank ships, barges, trucks or aircraft to get them to other more forward supply points and on to the front-line customers.

At the towns of Nha Trang and Qui Nhon, where piers are nonexistent, pipelines have been extended into the South China Sea to offshore anchorage points. Fuels are then pumped to ground storage areas at an average of nearly 300,000 gallons a day.

Other expedients have also been

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'Open arms' greet ralliers

QUANG NGAI CITY — For 384 "Hoi Chanhs" presently living in the Quang Ngai Chieu Hoi Center, the days of hardship and demoralized spirits are over.

Voluntarily rallying to the Government of Vietnam (GVN), these men and women between the ages of 12 and 70 have decided that "the open-arms program" of political amnesty offered at the Chieu Hoi Center is preferable to communism and the guerrilla way-of-life.

What makes high-ranking cadres and the rank-and-file of the Viet Cong infrastructure seek political asylum?

The older, more experienced VC have cited many salient reasons. Mainly they rallied because the war has gone on too long and caused too many hardships for them.

The younger, and idealistic, became quickly disillusioned with the shortages of food, medicine and arms when pitted

against the constant harassment and superior firepower of the allied force.

The promise of medical treatment, food and a "clean slate" broadcast over loudspeakers by earlier ralliers was the clincher for many.

Arriving in the compound, the Hoi Chanhs are briefly interrogated for information on arms caches and the location of their former units. One 19-year-old Hoi Chanh recently led Americal Division soldiers of the 11th Inf. Bde. to a cache of 37 weapons two days after he came over.

For two to three months they study GVN policies and go to Vietnamese villages and division fire bases to discuss their opinions of VC and NVA insurgency. During this period the Hoi Chanh and his family are provided housing and medical care.

The rallier may also receive occupational training and take advantage of the chance to learn a trade.

There is an atmosphere of trust here and little overt control is exerted. The bunkers and main gate are manned by the Hoi Chanhs themselves.

The people smile and laugh with good health. But the surest sign of success of the Quang Ngai Chieu Hoi program is that only three of the 1,000 ralliers the past year have decided to defect again.



AIDING AN ELDERLY woman, this soldier from the Americal Division aids in the evacuation of 127 villagers to LZ Liz when monsoon floods threatened hamlets five miles north of Duc Pho. Soldiers from the 1st Bn., 20th Inf. gave food, clothing and overnight shelter to the villagers.

Dual psyops efforts help win over foes

LZ ENGLISH—Snow is falling on NVA and VC troops all over the 173rd Airborne Brigade's area of operations.

It's not the kind of snow most paratroopers remember, however. The snow is actually thousands of leaflets dropped daily from helicopters by Team 8B5, Co. A, 8th Psychological Operations (Psyops) Bn., attached to the S-5 (Civic Actions) section here. The three-man team is responsible for the four northern districts of Binh Dinh Province.

"In our Psyops program against the enemy we use both leaflets and loudspeaker broadcasts," explained Sgt. Donald J. Darragh, the team leader. "We have two different speakers: a 1,000-watt speaker for use from a helicopter and a 250-watt speaker that one of the team members carries on his pack in the field."

The team generally uses its speakers and leaflets in response to a request from one of the brigade's infantry units. When such a request arrives the team studies information supplied by the brigade's operations and intelligence officers and the 172nd Military Intelligence Detachment. From these studies the team decides what leaflet to drop and what kind of tape should be played.

Within hours team members are flying over the contact area in a helicopter playing the tape made for the mission and dropping leaflets on the enemy. Often the VC or NVA soldiers respond to these broadcasts and leaflets by firing at the helicopters. But more often the enemy responds by surrendering or rallying to the Vietnamese government.

The 250-watt back-pack speaker sees action in a slightly different way. A team member carries the speaker as he accompanies the infantry sweeping through an area. A Kit Carson scout often makes a broadcast telling the hidden enemy about the Chieu Hoi program. Tape recordings are also used for the broadcasts.

"Probably the best tapes are ones made by Hoi Chanhs from the enemy unit the tape is directed against," states Spc. 5 Paul Merrell. "These tapes have a personal appeal in them because the Hoi Chanh knows people in that particular unit."

The success of a Psyops program is hard to estimate, but team efforts, directed at potential Hoi Chanhs, have produced highly visible results. In October alone 179 VC and NVA rallied to the Republic of Vietnam, more than four times the monthly average.

Dreams become reality

Youths see sights of Saigon

SAIGON — To a youngster living in a small Vietnamese hamlet, a visit to the capital city is but a dream.

But thanks to a program conducted by the 1st Squadron, 4th Cav., 1st Infantry Division, his dream becomes reality. Every Wednesday a hired bus filled with school children from a village in the division's area departs for a day of learning and exploration.

The excursion is sponsored by the civil affairs section of the battalion. On one recent visit, 51

children from An Loi School, along with the two Revolutionary Development (RD) Cadre who serve as their teachers, had the opportunity to see the sights of the city.

For many, never having been more than a few miles from the village of their birth, it was their first experience with urban life.

Arriving at the zoo the children toured the area guided by their teachers.

The youngsters had much to tell their friends and families. Their horizons had been broadened, thanks to their American friends.