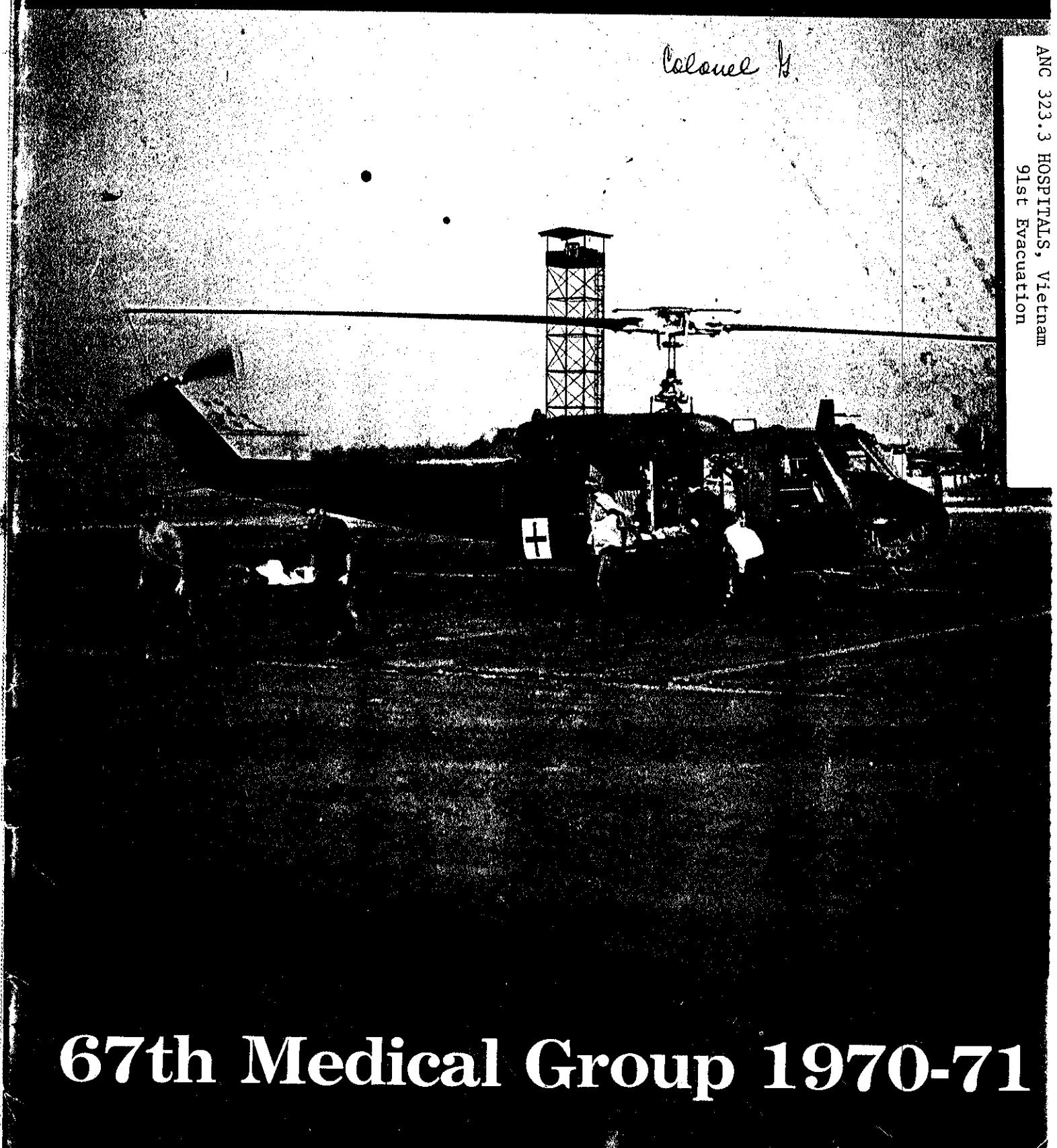


TO SAVE A LIFE....

Colonel H.

ANC 323.3 HOSPITALS, Vietnam
91st Evacuation



67th Medical Group 1970-71



"To Preser
Life

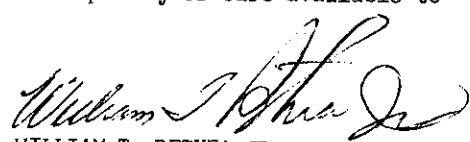
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 67TH MEDICAL GROUP
APO San Francisco 96349

AVBJ-GC

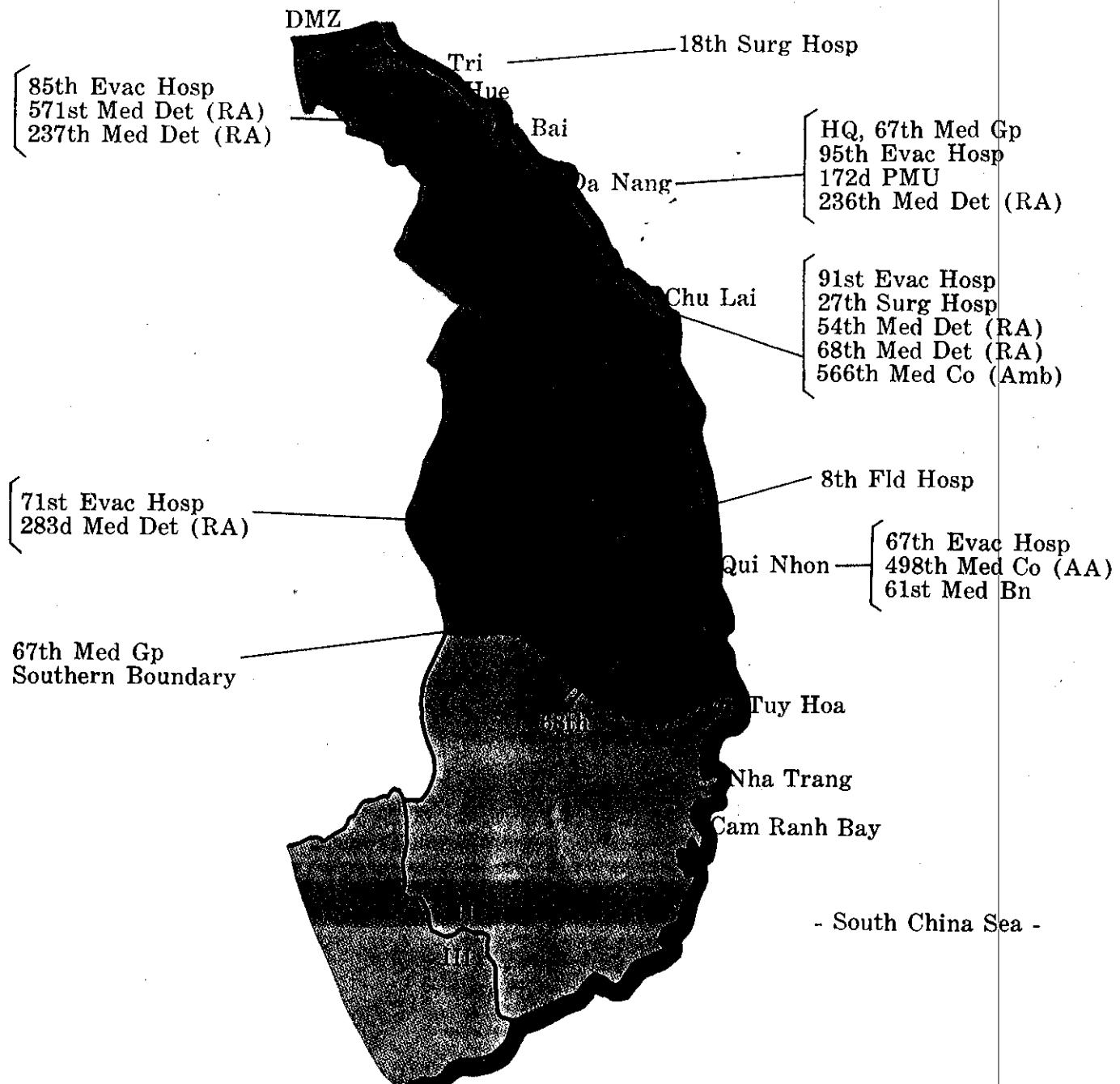
SUBJECT: Commanders' Message

All Personnel of the 67th Medical Group

1. In September 1971, the 67th Medical Group will complete its fourth full year in the Republic of Vietnam. With a mission of providing complete medical services to MR I and Northern MR II, some 17,000 square miles, this integrated Group medical effort consisted of 8 hospitals, one battalion, two companies and twenty five detachments. These companies and detachments operated some fifty-five helicopter ambulances, forty-eight ground ambulances and three ambulance busses.
2. The moment a casualty occurs in the field, a chain of events begins involving hundreds of people, resulting in immediate evacuation and rapid sophisticated treatment. No link in this chain is unimportant. Whether you are directly concerned with patient care or are providing the administrative or logistical support necessary for patient care, you share with approximately 3,000 other men and women a tremendous responsibility and a privilege to provide a humanitarian service.
3. Throughout my tour I have observed a deep commitment to the principles of the Medical Service on the part of Group personnel. It is only through this type of dedicated service that the Army Medical Department has been able to provide the quality of care available to our fighting men here in Vietnam.


WILLIAM T. BETHEA JR.
COL, MC
Commanding

67TH MEDICAL GROUP MAP OF OPERATION



AS OF NOVEMBER 1970

EDITOR: KARL E. CASE II, CPT, MSC

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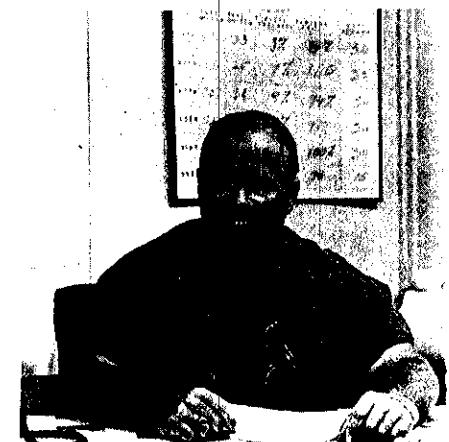
quarters 1 Group—Danang



MAJ Donn C. Jones, S-1



LTC John Midkiff, S-3



MAJ H. Dale Brown, S-4

northern half of II MR.

Major medical units comprising the 67th Medical Group include: 95th Evacuation Hospital (Da Nang); 18th Surgical Hospital (Quang Tri); 91st Evacuation Hospital (Chu Lai); 67th Evacuation Hospital (Qui Nhon); 85th Evacuation Hospital (Phu Bai); 172d Preventive Medicine Unit (Red Beach near Da Nang); and the 175th Vet Detachment (Da Nang). Recently deactivated major units include: 27th Surgical Hospital (Chu Lai); 61st Medical Battalion (Qui Nhon); 71st Evacuation Hospital (Pleiku); and 8th Field Hospital (An Khe).



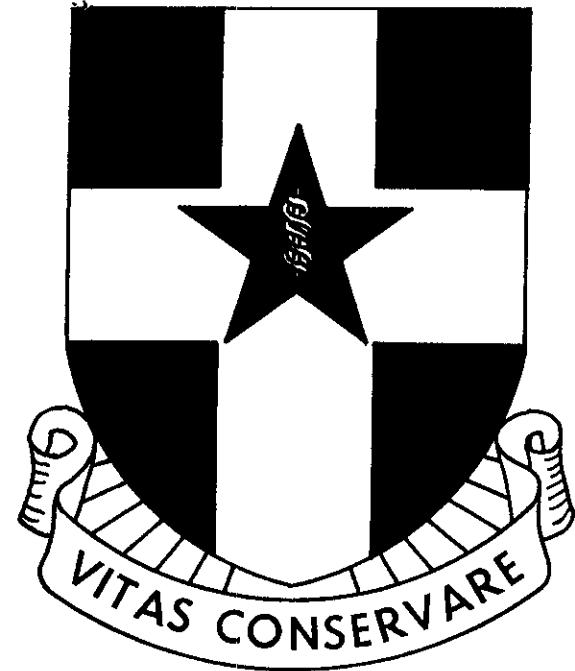
LTC William Bentley, Aviation Staff Officer



MAJ Carl Davis, Staff Dietician



Head 67th Medical



COL William T. Bethea, Group Commander



*LTC Nathaniel Pond,
Executive Officer*



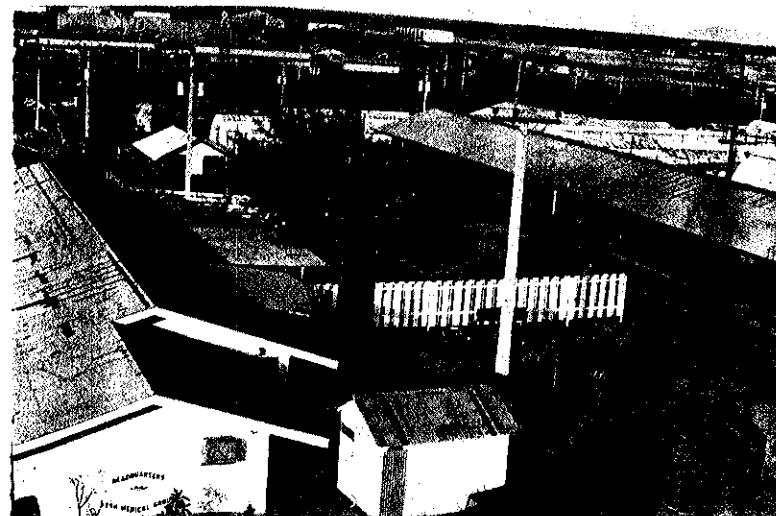
CSM William Marshall, Group CSM

The 67th Medical Group was activated 20 August 1942 at Camp Barkely, Texas and inactivated 20 November 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. The unit was reactivated 20 October 1954 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. On 21 September 1967 the group departed for Vietnam, arriving at its first permanent location at Bien Hoa on 24 September 1967. Subsequent moves of the unit were to the Da Nang Support Command area on 28 February 1968, to the 95th Evacuation Hospital Compound on the South China Beach on 1 September 1968,

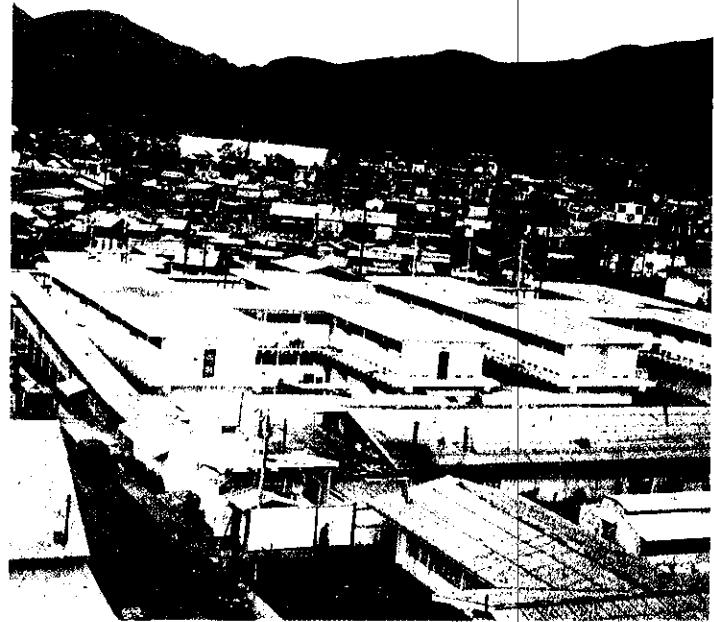
and to its present location at Camp Baxter in East Da Nang on 18 July 1970.

The mission of the Headquarters, 67th Medical Group is to provide medical service to United States Military personnel, Free World Military Assistance Forces, and other categories of personnel and to provide hospitalization, medical and surgical care to Vietnamese civilians injured as a result of hostile action.

The group's area of responsibility extends over the northern half of the Republic of Vietnam and includes all of I MR and the



67th EVACUATION HOSPITAL



COL Rolland Shamburek, CO



LTC Jim Fields, XO



LTC Gladys Rafferty, Chief Nurse
(Who sandbagged my door?)

The 67th Evacuation Hospital was constituted on 21 July 1924, in the organized reserves as Evacuation Hospital No. 67 and was allotted to the Sixth Corps Area. The hospital was organized by November 1924. It was redesignated as 67th Evacuation Hospital on 23 March 1925. On 1 October 1933, the hospital was withdrawn from the organized reserves and was allotted to the regular army as an inactive unit. It was activated on 16 March 1942 at Fort Rodman, Massachusetts, and was redesignated as 67th Evacuation Hospital, Semi-mobile in February, 1943.

During World War II, the 67th Evacuation Hospital received campaign participation credit for service in Normandy, Northern France, Rhine-land, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe, and was decorated with the Meritorious Unit Commendation and Streamer embroidered "European Theater". The hospital was inactivated on 2 January 1946 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. On 10 June 1963, the hospital was redesignated as 67th Evacuation Hospital (Semi-Mobile) and was activated on 25 June 1963, at Fort Carson, Colorado. The hospital served at Fort Carson until its departure for Vietnam

on 16 February 1966.

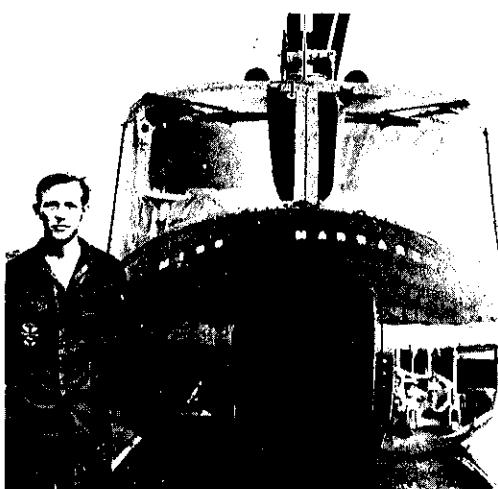
It arrived in Qui Nhon, Republic of Vietnam on 7 March 1966, and became operational on 7 October 1966, supporting units throughout Corps Tactical Zone II (north). In addition to its heavy load of war casualties, the hospital undertook a broad medical civic action program, bringing badly needed medical care to residents of Qui Nhon and its surrounding areas. The hospital has provided treatment for United States and Free World Military Forces, and United States, local national, and Third Country National Civilians, as well as Viet Cong and

*"I DONT KNOW HIM....
BUT....."*



MG Hughes-CINCPAC Surgeon and COL Nelson, Acting Group Co

VISITORS AND FRIENDS



"Betheda's Bird"

Mama-san and Tramp





North Vietnamese military casualties. During calendar year 1969, the hospital admitted over 10,000 patients and treated over 31,000 patients under the Medical Civic Action Program.

The 67th Evacuation Hospital has been located in Qui Nhon since it arrived in the Republic of Vietnam on 7 March 1966. Situated on the Qui Nhon Airfield Compound the hospital is presently a 325 bed facility with approximately 35 doctors, 60 nurses, two dentists, 10 MSC officers, one AMSC officer, and 250 enlisted men. The 67th presently is operating at about 55-60% bed occupancy with approximately one quarter of those individuals Vietnamese. The medical specialties represented range from Oral surgery, neurosurgery and thoracic surgery to dermatology, preventive medicine, and psychiatry.

Due to the standdown of the 71st Evacuation Hospital in Pleiku and the 8th Field Hospital in An Khe, the 67th Evac Hospital has assumed secondary health care responsibility through a series of medical dispensaries, the largest, in Pleiku having surgical capability and 25 beds. The hospital is also involved in an extensive MEDCAP program which includes consultant visits to the Province Hospital, Leprosarium and other medical facilities serving Qui Nhon's indigenous population which has increased more than five fold in the last five years.

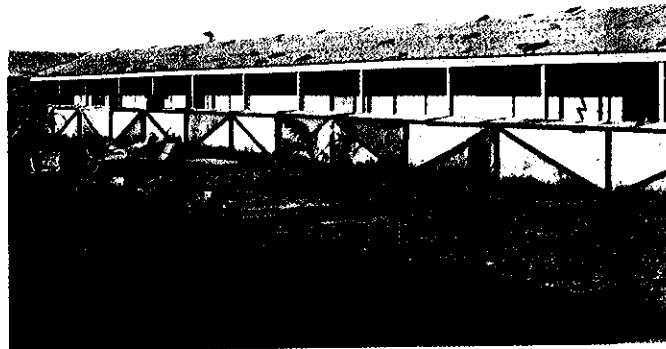
Although the hospital does not have any waterfront of its own, it has access to some fine beaches. These, combined with excellent PX's and many fine clubs in the area make the 67th Evacuation Hospital a place to visit in the Republic of Vietnam.

bital (SNBL) - Our IV Non



Does the 67th Evacuation Hospital really have a lock on the market?

LIFE...



You bet!



The Happy Hootch - war is hell

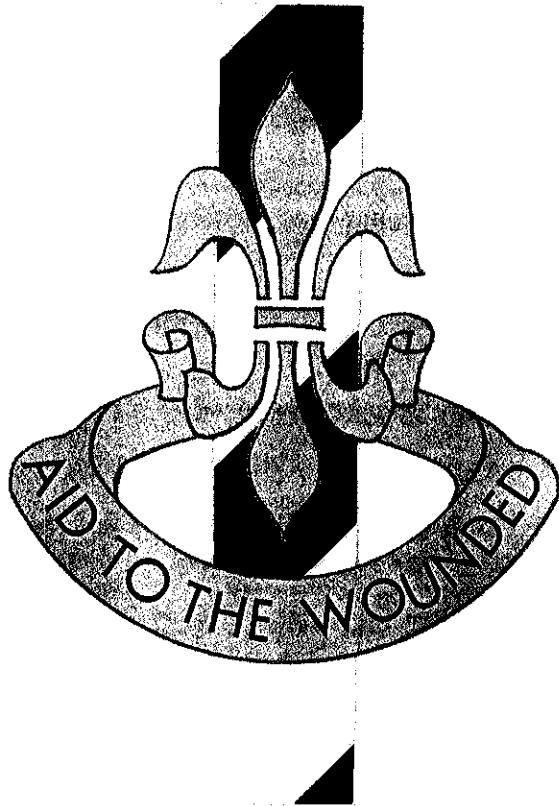


A visitor from the north (Clarence Vatne, Group Adjutant)

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91st Evacuation Hos



COL Kenwyn Nelson, Hospital Commander-BIG RED

The 91st Evacuation Hospital is located at Chu Lai, Vietnam, in the southern portion of Military Region I. It is situated on a cliff overlooking the South China Sea Midway between Da Nang and Qui Nhon. The hospital traces its lineage back 51 years to the organization of Mobile Hospital Number 6 on 4 September 1918 in Paris, France. The hospital was reorganized and renamed on several occasions. As the 6th Surgical Hospital it participated in the Louisiana Maneuvers of 1941.

The Unit Crest was adopted by the 6th Surgical Hospital. Superimposed on a barber pole with six alternate white and maroon stripes extending diagonally right to left,

signifying the numerical designation of the unit, is a gold fleur-de-lis, denoting participation in France during World War I; with a scroll bearing the motto: "Aid to the Wounded", originally in French, "Secourir Blesse".

The unit was redesignated the 91st Evacuation Hospital on 1 September 1942, crossed the North Atlantic and landed at Casablanca, French Morocco on Christmas Eve of 1942, thereby entering World War II. It moved with the allied advance across North Africa, then supported the invasion of Sicily and was located at Palermo for six months. In December 1943, the unit moved to England for the D-Day buildup. It landed

on Utah Beach on D+4 and moved from France to Holland. At the conclusion of the war the unit was in Central Germany. The 91st received credit participation in five campaigns during the Second World War: Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Germany. The Meritorious Unit Commendation was also awarded. After the war, the 91st was deactivated on 24 November 1945, and later reactivated in March 1963 at Fort Polk, Louisiana. It was designated as a STRAC unit until alerted for overseas movement in March 1966. The unit departed Fort Polk on 22 November 1966, embarking on the USNS GEN JOHN POPE at Oakland, California



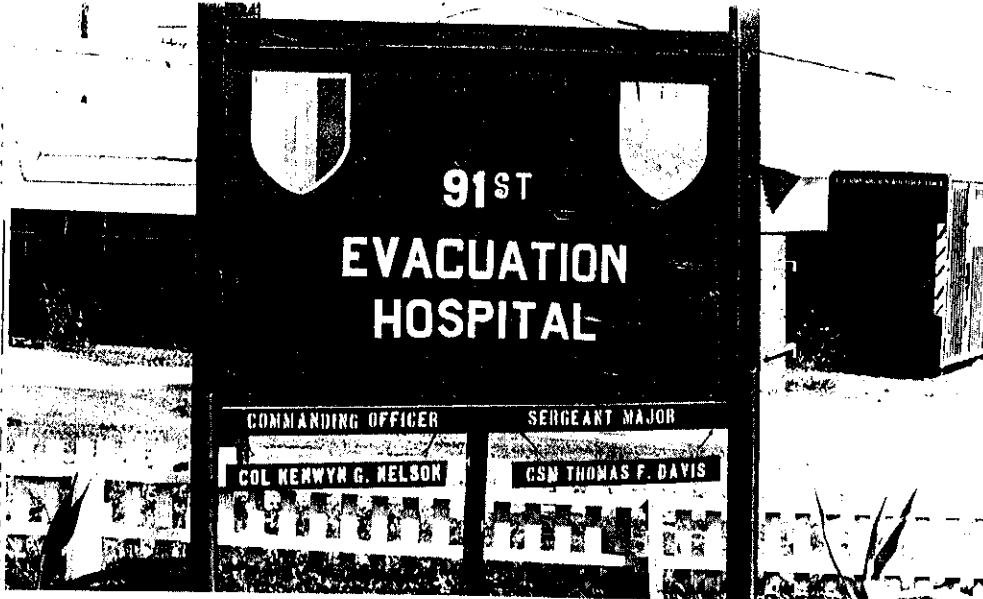
LTC Richard Harder, XO
"Hit 'em Again"



LTC Maxine Douglas, Chief Nurse
"Doug"

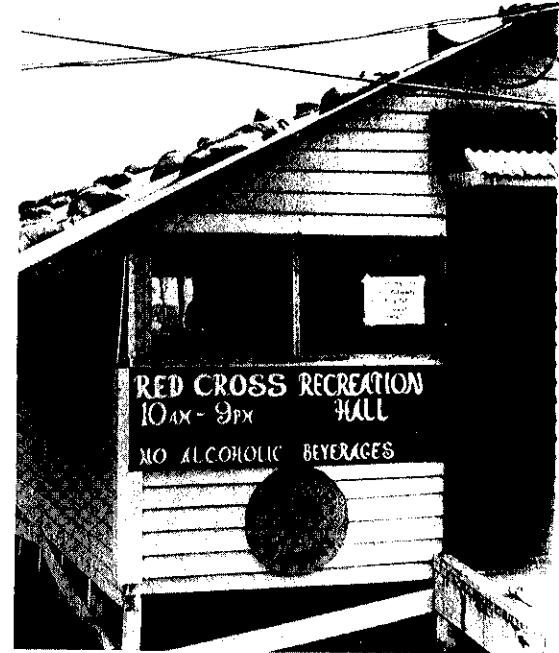
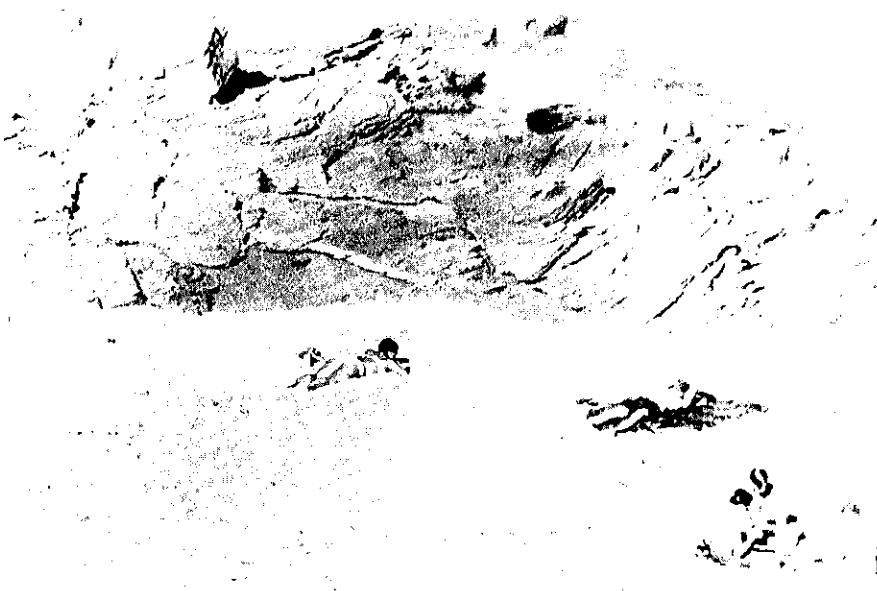


LTC Samuel C. Carter,
Chief, Professional SVC
"Nick"



He's everywhere; he's everywhere

Time out

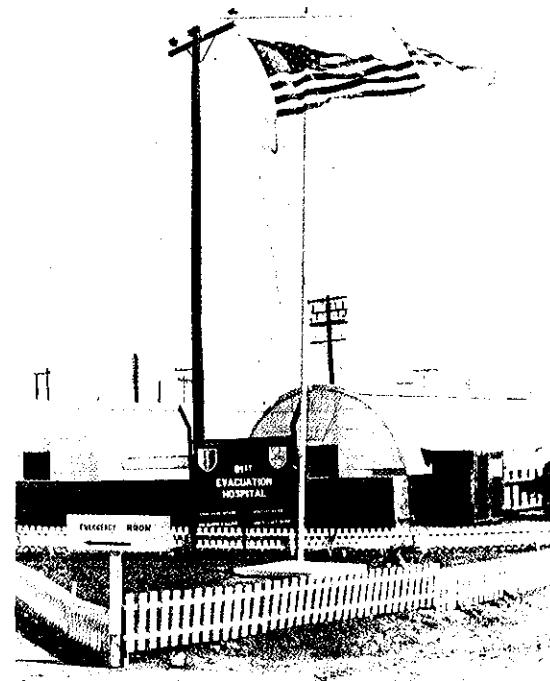
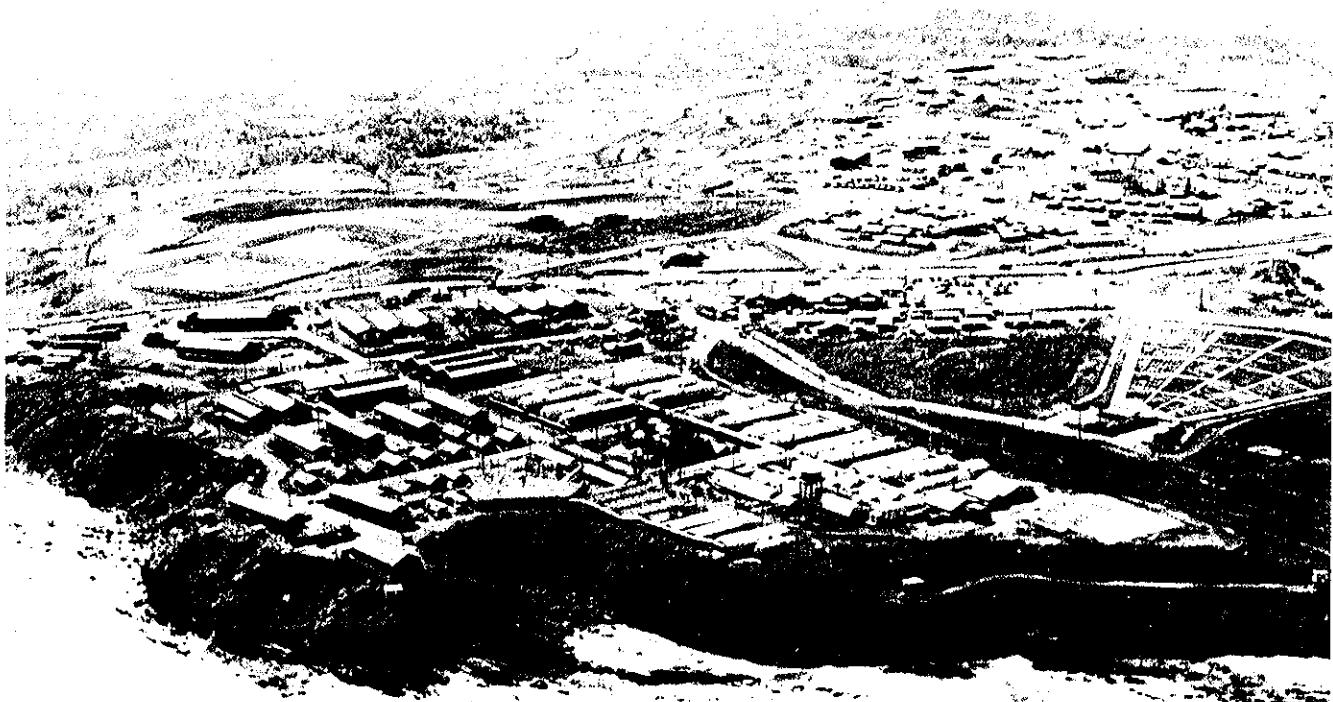


and arrived at Vung Ro Bay on 14 December 1966. The unit was moved by convoy to Tuy Hoa and after 85 days of construction, facilities were opened on 15 March 1967 with 100 beds. By 15 June 1967, the facility was expanded to 300 beds.

On 15 July 1969, the 91st Evacuation hospital was relocated at Chu Lai taking over the facilities previously occupied by the 312th Evacuation Hospital. Thus far in Vietnam, the 91st has occupied two locations and has received two additional unit awards.

The physical setting of the hospital has provided a unique recreational focal point for recreation and relaxation away from the

Capital (SMBL) — Chu Lai



“Enviable Professionalism”



The 95th Evacuation

On 19 February 1943 the 95th Evacuation Hospital was organized and designated the 95th Evacuation Hospital (Semi-mobile). The first overseas mission was to set up a 400 bed hospital at Ojuda, French Morocco, in support of units of the Fifth US Army. On 9 September 1943 it became the first US hospital in Europe in World War II landing on the Salerno Beachhead at noon of D-Day. The hospital returned to the United States and was reactivated at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, on 3 December 1945.

Because of the buildup in Vietnam, the 95th Evacuation Hospital was reactivated on 26 March 1963 at Fort Benning, Georgia and alerted for overseas movement. On 26 March 1968 the 95th Evacuation Hospital arrived in the Republic of Vietnam. The hospital was set up as a temporary tent hospital on the shores of the South China Sea near Marble Mountain, Da Nang. It wasn't until four months later that the organization moved to the newly constructed hospital at the base of Monkey Mountain, 8 miles to the north.

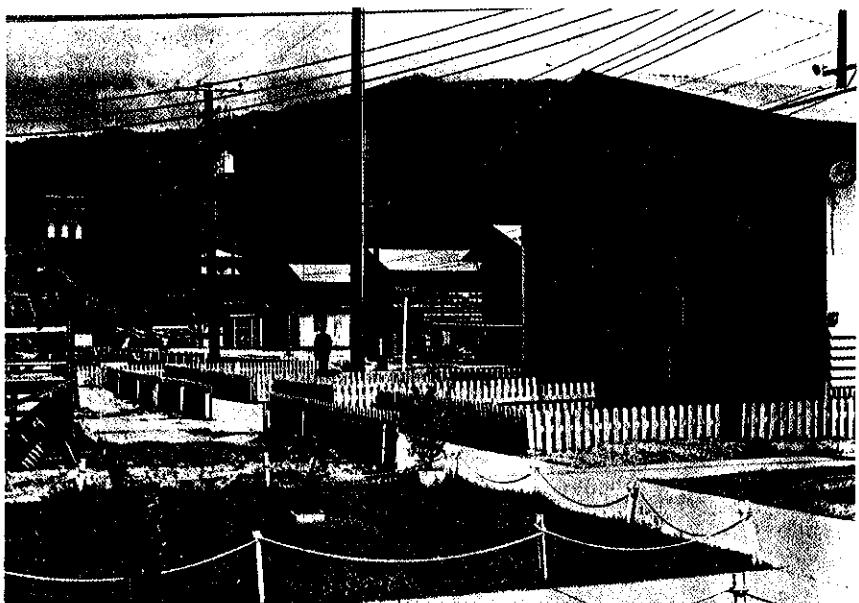
The present hospital is a 320 bed air conditioned facility offering area medical support to US Military units without organic medical support in the Da Nang area. The hospital also provides medical care to the Free World Military Assistance Forces and Civilian war Casualties. Hospitalization is provided for all classes of patients within the limits of available specialties. Selected patients are prepared for further evacuation to medical facilities providing specialized treatment not available at the 95th Hospital.

The organization includes four full time dispensaries serving outlying units in the Da Nang Area. The wide range of professional capabilities available has made the 95th Evacuation Hospital a referral center for difficult and sophisticated cases in Northern Military Region 1. Neurology, Dermatology, special Radiologic procedures, Oral Surgery, Psychiatric consultations, orthopedic surgery, neuro-surgery, general surgery are some of the many specialties that have made the hospital the major medical treatment facility in this region. Active "on the job" training in all specialties of medicine is constantly being performed by medical corps officers and Vietnamese physicians as well. Medical, surgical and consultative assistance is provided to the Duy-Ton and Provincial Hospital of Da Nang on a regular basis.

A future program is anticipated to train Vietnamese enlisted men technical skills in laboratory, radiology, pharmacy and ward procedures.



Hell's Half Acre Revisited





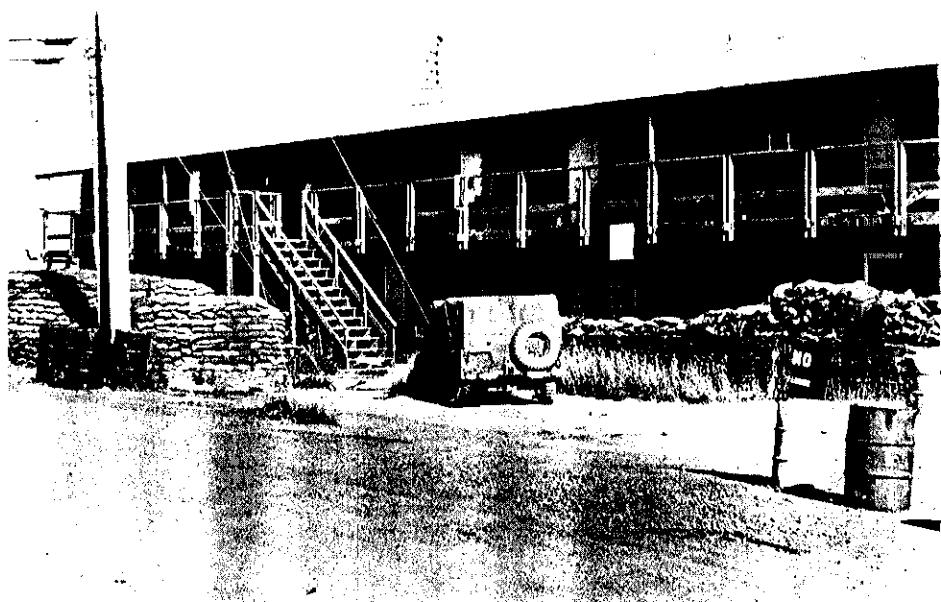
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principal hospital compound.

The hospital operates in direct support of the 23rd Infantry Division - AMERICAL in both Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces of Southern Military Region I. The dispensary/out-patient service also provides medical care for 1500 USARV personnel who are assigned to the Chu Lai post. The hospital personnel have been active in MEDCAP operations at the following locations:

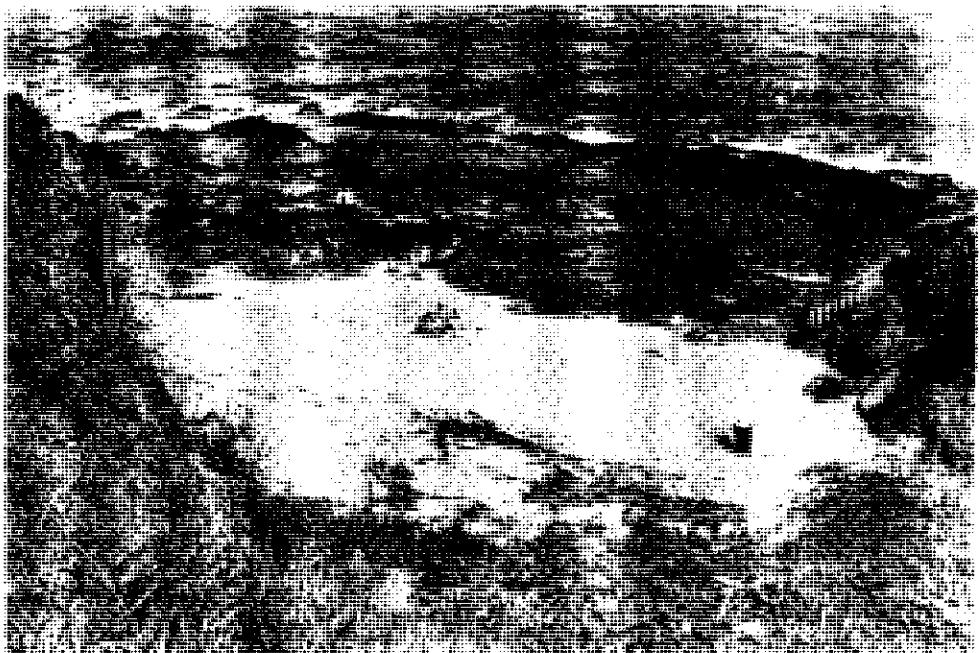
Quang Ngai Provincial Hospital
1st ARVN Field Hospital - Quang Ngai
Montagnard villages of Ba To, Tra Bong,
and Son Ha



Resting place



91st by the sea



Hospital (SMBL) —Danang



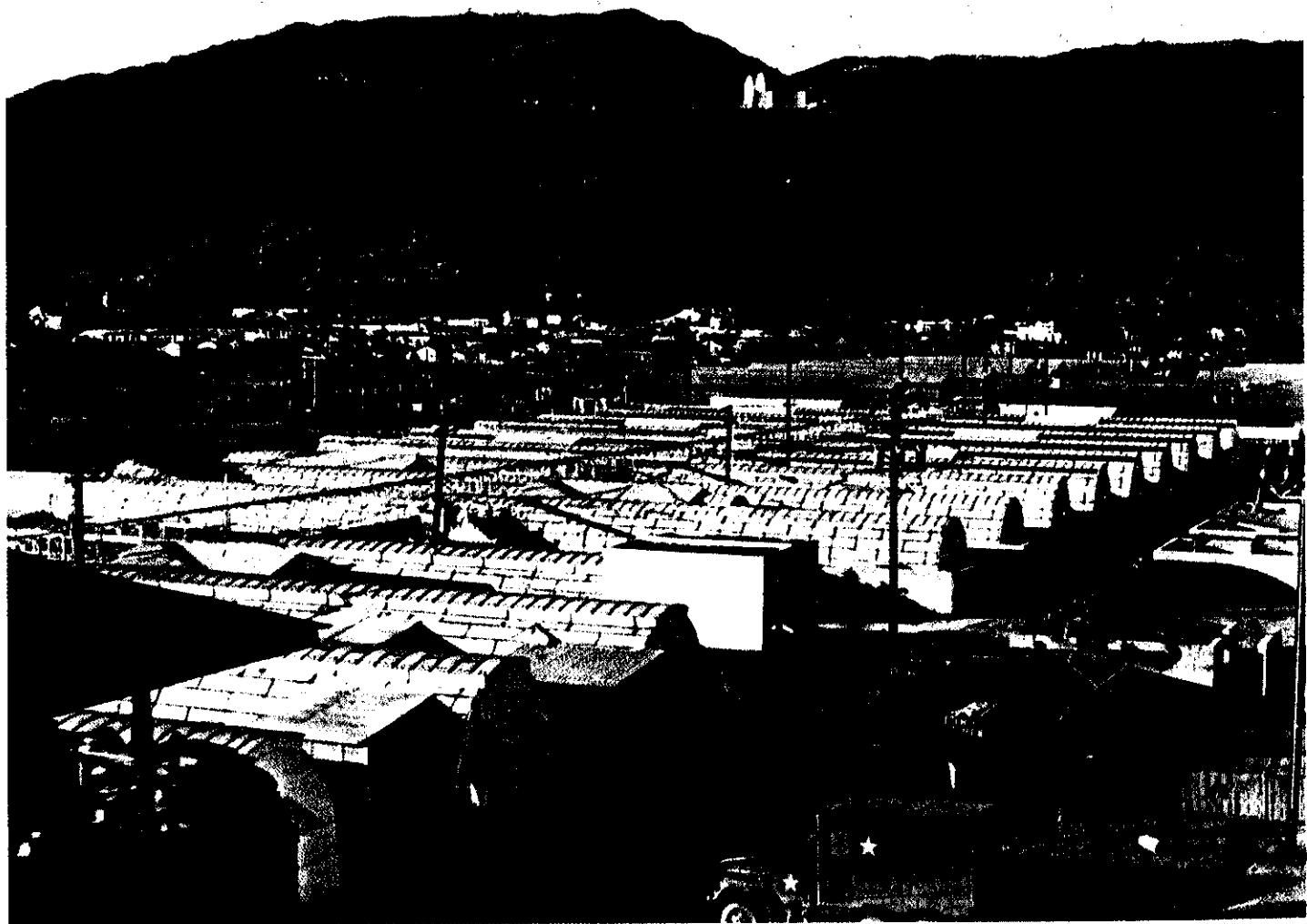
COL Leo Wiener, Hospital Commander



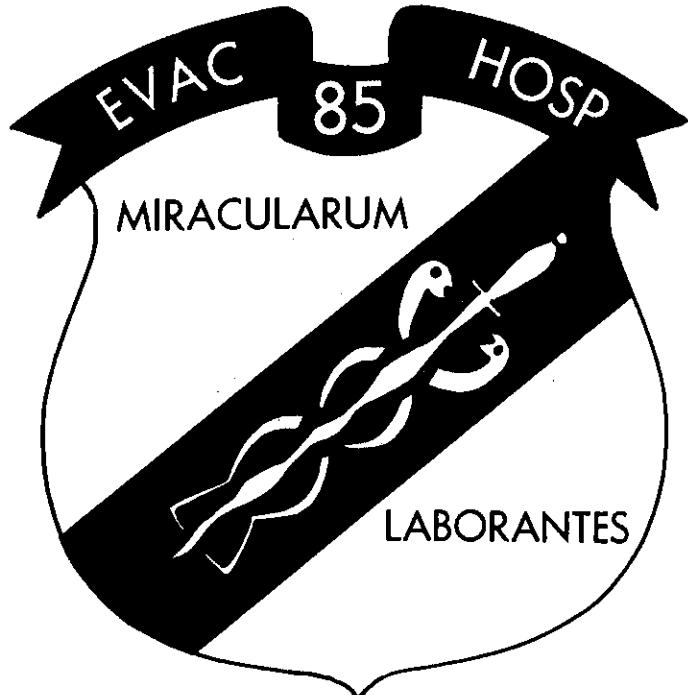
LTC James Blair, Executive Officer



LTC Martha Johnson, Chief Nurse



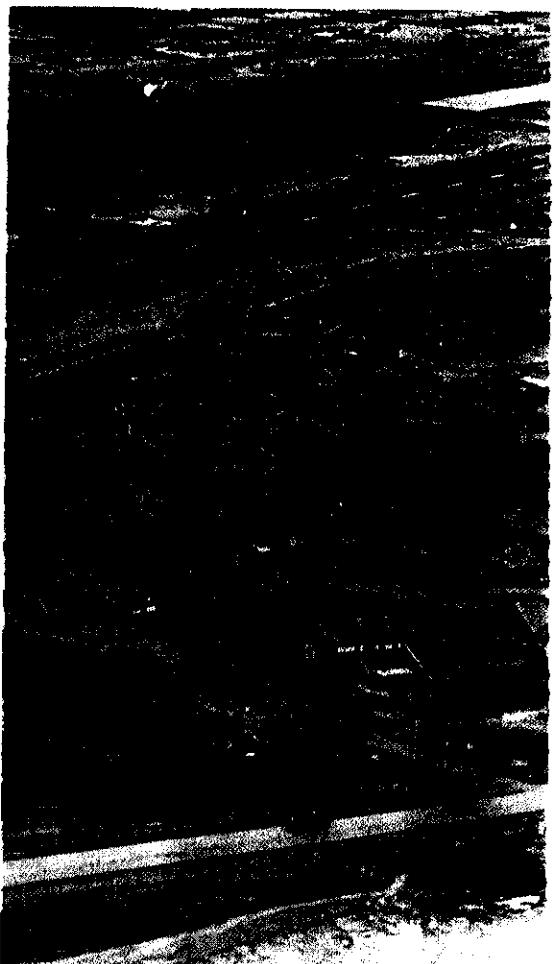
The 85th Evacuation Hospital



William M. Sugiyama, MD, Hospital Commander - "Lock up the!!!"

The 85th Evacuation Hospital (SMBL) was first activated at Camp Maxey, Texas on 26 March 1944, and served in Central Europe during World War II. The 85th Evacuation Hospital (SMBL) arrived in the harbor of Qui Nhon, Vietnam on 31 August 1965 from Fort Bliss, Texas, and was first located 15 kilometers west of Qui Nhon, at Valley "A", Phu Thanh. On 10 September 1965 the hospital was relocated to Qui Nhon. The move was complex. The hospital was constructed of tents upon its arrival in Qui Nhon, however, tents were gradually replaced by quonset huts. During the first year of operation in the Republic of Vietnam 13,000 patients were treated and presented both surgical and medical problems. On 15 April 1966 the hospitals

*Mud...
Dust*



Hospital (SMBL) — Phu Bai

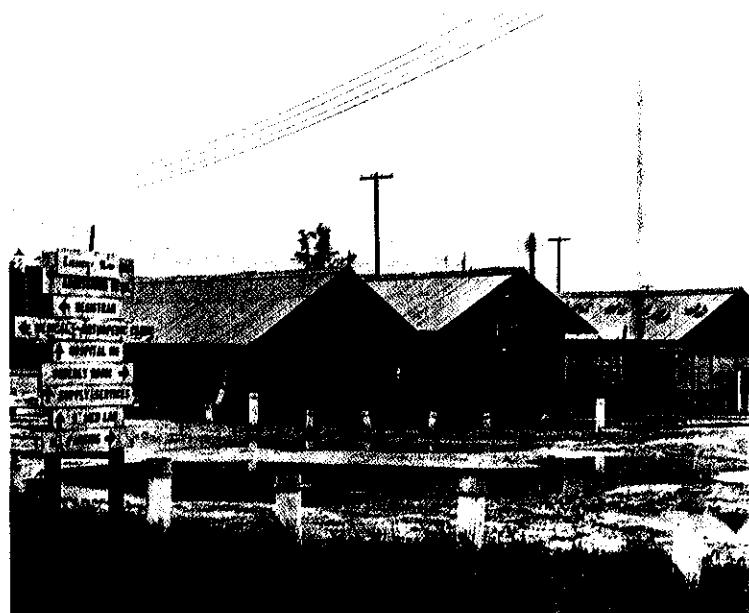


LTC M. Arolla, Chief Nurse — "No Sergeant . . ."



MAJ Dante Chiei, Executive Officer—"Cambodia?"

Hard Work



bed capacity was increased from 400 to 600 beds along with a personnel augmentation from the 67th Evacuation Hospital. Then on 31 October 1966 the bed capacity was reduced again to 400 beds and the personnel augmentation was withdrawn due to the 67th Evacuation Hospital opening a separate facility. On 24 July 1967 the 85th Evacuation Hospital (SMBL) admitted its 30,000th patient to the facility since its arrival in the Republic of Vietnam.

On 30 November 1968, all patients remaining in the Qui Nhon facility were transferred to other hospitals, and on 3 December 1968 the hospital was relocated from Qui Nhon to its present location in Phu Bai, RVN. The hospital resumed operations

at Phu Bai, RVN on 5 December 1968, initially as the US Army Hospital, Phu Bai (Provisional). The hospital upon arrival at Phu Bai was designated as a 100 bed facility but was later modified and increased to 133 beds.

Upon arrival in Phu Bai the hospital was confronted with extremely marginal physical facilities. Initial emphasis was placed on construction of protective fortifications, bunkers, and perimeter defenses. Later emphasis was placed on a general upgrade of all physical facilities. The most significant accomplishments have been construction of a patient latrine and shower and the air-conditioning of most ward areas.

HU BAI.... IS ALL RIGHT

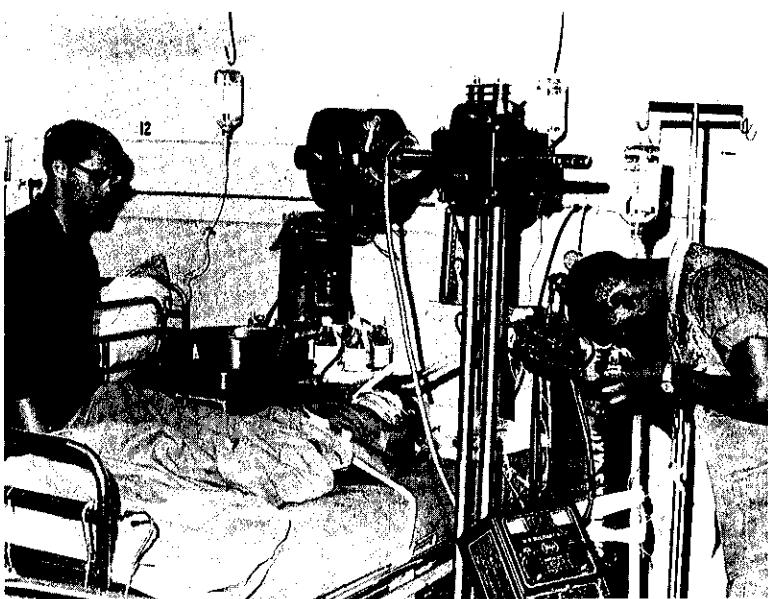


Welcome to the 85th



Sure Rog

Why we're here



Why is this man smiling?



Hospital—Quang Tri



LTC William Keeling, Commander



MAJ Robert Fulton, XO



LTC Jane Johnson, Chief Nurse

The 18th Surgical Hospital was formed on 21 December 1928. During World War II it was in support of United States troops fighting in the Pacific Theater. At the time of its inactivation in 1945, the unit had distinguished itself by carrying 5 battle credits, 2 Distinguished Unit Citations, and one Presidential Citation.

The 18th Surgical Hospital was reactivated on 26 March 1963 and assigned to Fort Gordon, Georgia. In June 1966, the Hospital arrived in the Republic of Vietnam

and was established in a semi-fixed facility at Pleiku. The unit received the Meritorious Unit Commendation for its support of the 1st Cavalry Division, the 4th Infantry Division, and the 173rd Airborne Brigade from 17 June 1966 through 14 October 1967.

The Hospital made a transition to MUST equipment on November 1967. In December 1967 the unit was relocated at Lai Khe, the forward base camp of the 1st Infantry Division. At this time, hospital personnel

were all male, the first and only such male hospital in Vietnam. In March 1968 still in support of the 1st Infantry Division the unit redeployed to Quang Tri and set in the area where B-Med, 75th Spt Bn presently located. In August 1968, female nurses were again assigned to the unit.

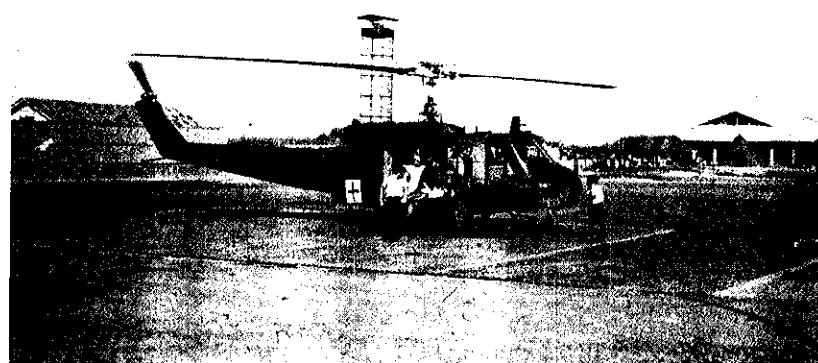
The 18th Surgical Hospital was transferred to Camp Evans to support the 10th Airborne Division in October 1968. November 1969, the Hospital turned in MUST equipment, returned to Quang Tri



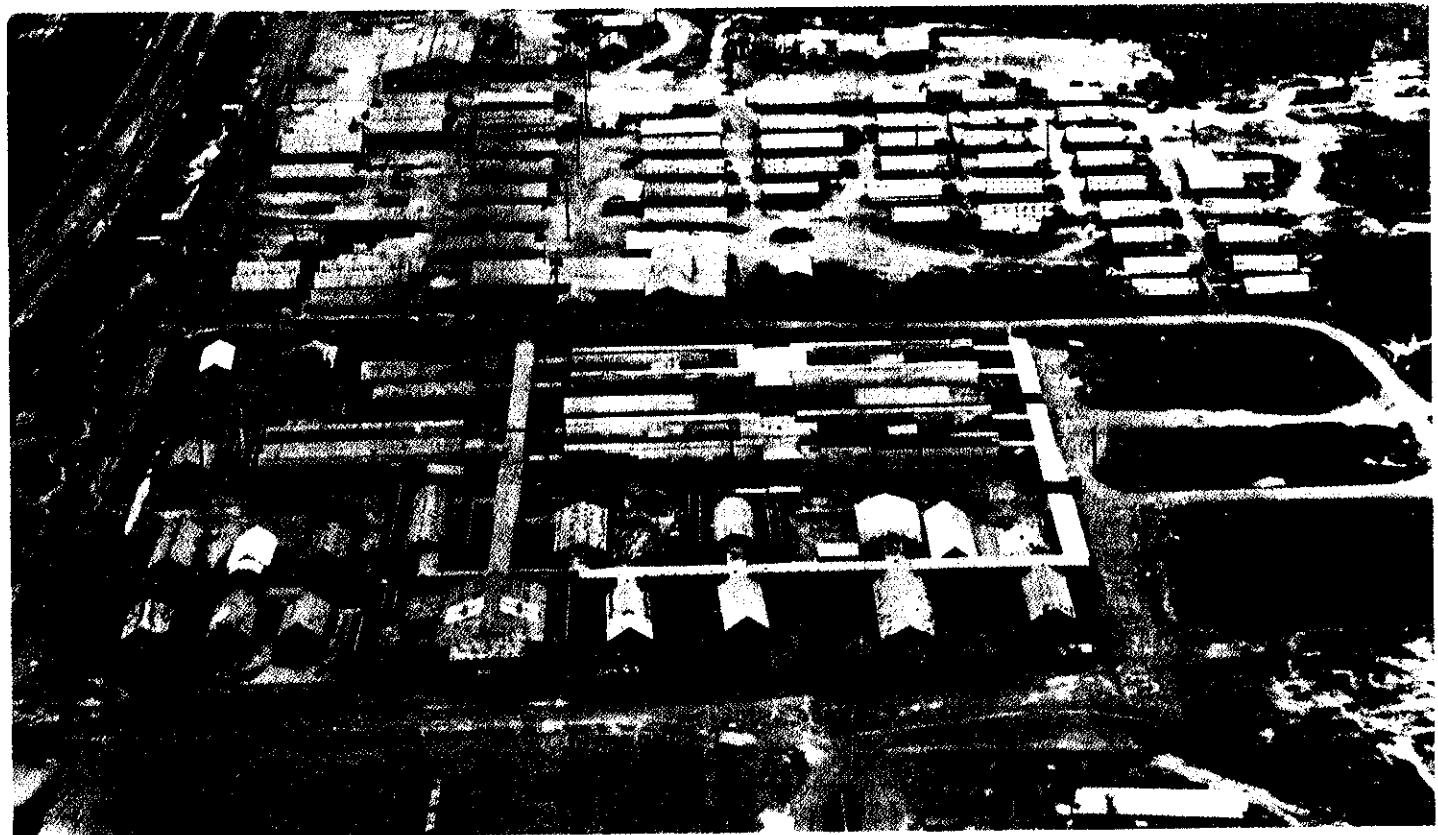
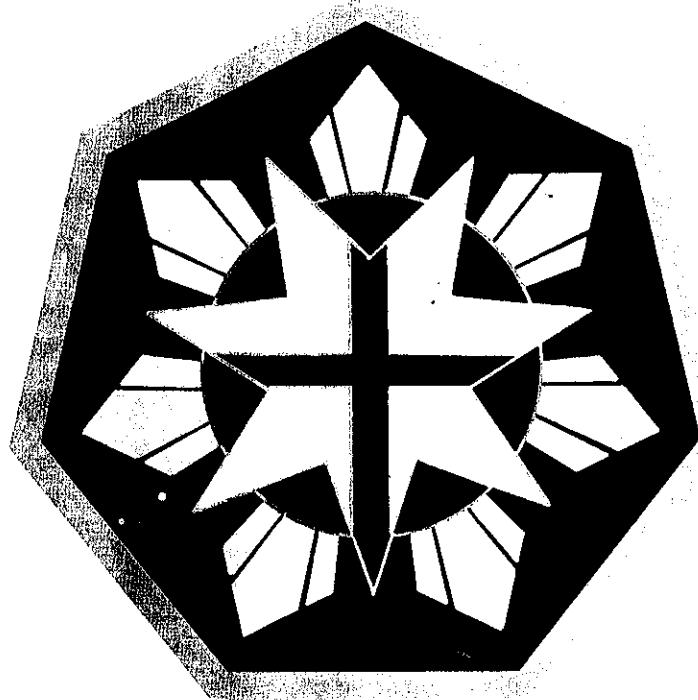
R&E

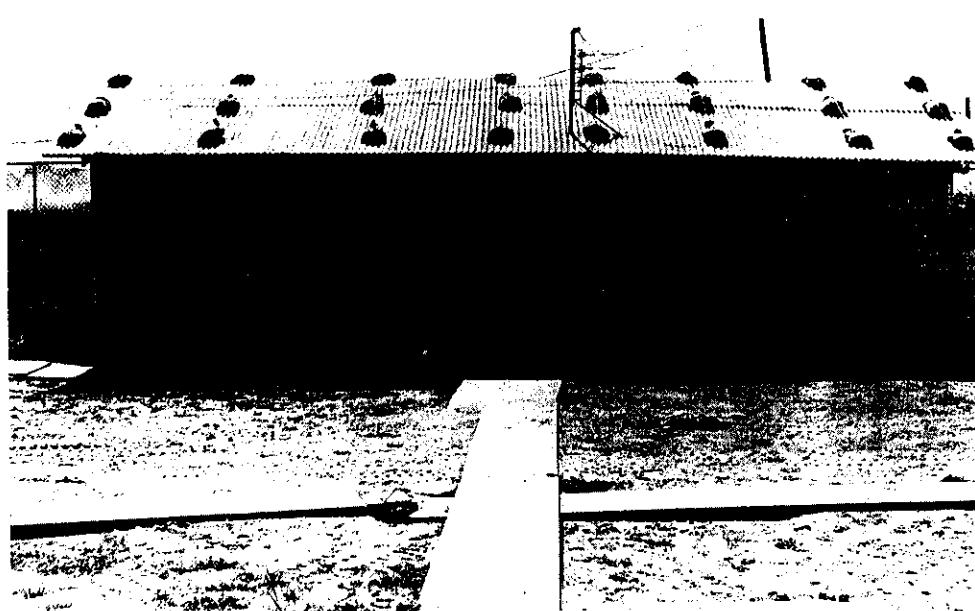
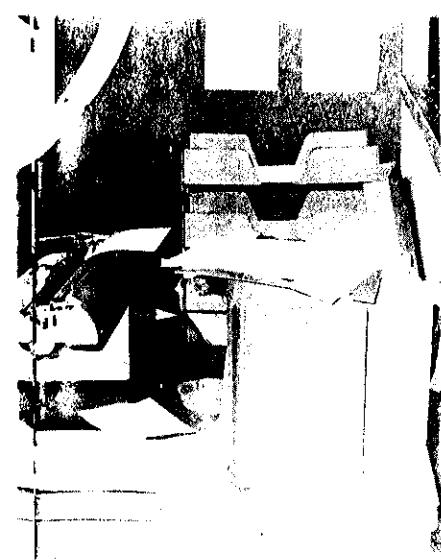


"I've got all mine in one bag" Joe Allen and Gary Chandler



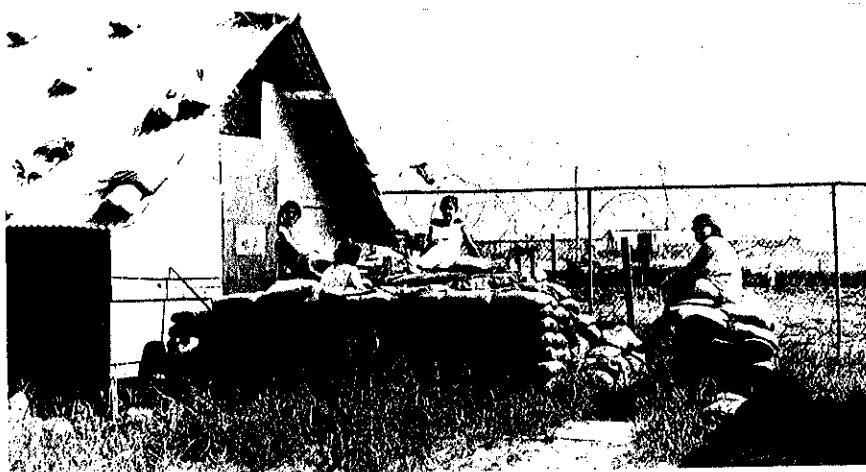
18th Surgical H



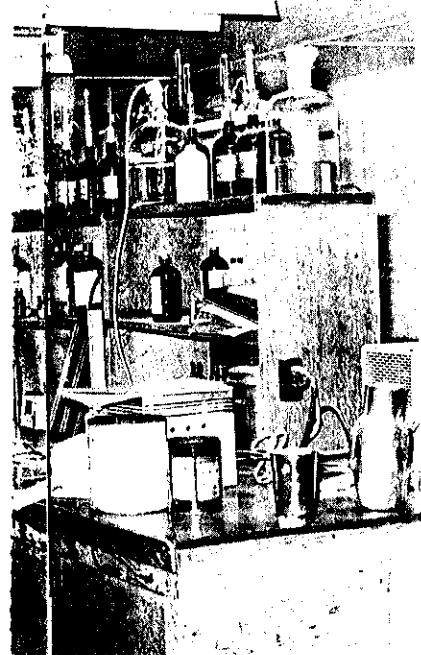


Abandon all hope ye who enter here

In addition to its primary mission, the 18th Surgical Hospital supports a 40 bed Vietnamese Pediatric facility. The Children's Hospital had previously been located at Dong Ha Combat Base and was operated by Company D, 3rd Marine Medical Battalion as a 100 bed facility. Upon withdrawal of the 3rd Marine Division from the Republic of Vietnam, the Children's Hospital was relocated to the present site at the 18th Surgical Hospital at Quang Tri Combat Base. Initially, it was established as a 20 bed facility but was expanded to a 40 bed facility in mid-January 1970.

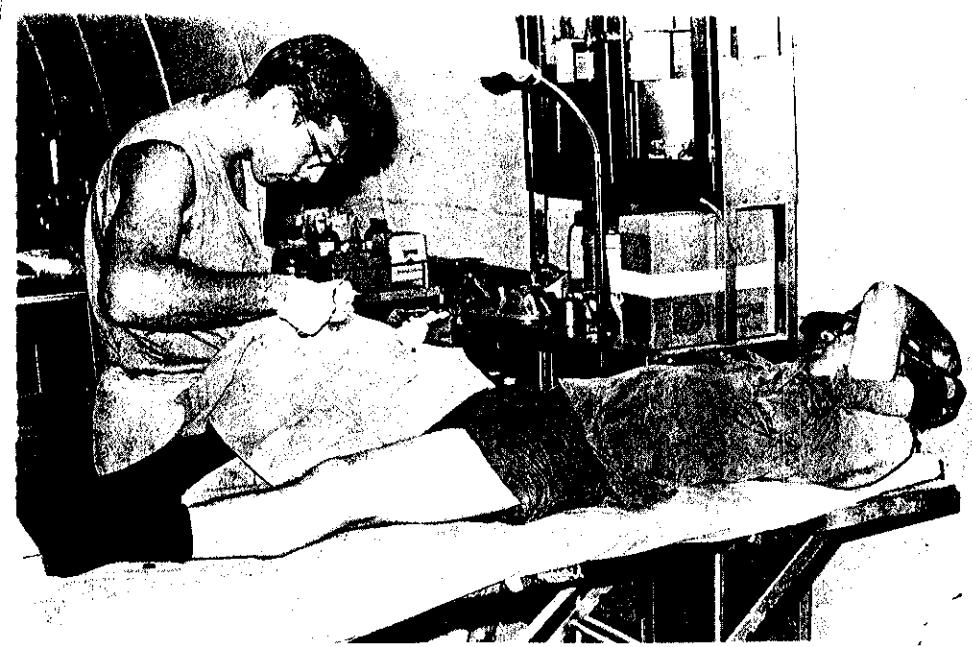


67th Medical Group's finest



Children's Hospital





To work



Time flies when you're having fun

She did what?



and moved into its present facility, which was previously the III MAF Hospital.

The Mission of the 18th Surgical Hospital is to provide resuscitative surgery and medical treatment necessary to prepare critically injured or ill United States Forces, Free World Forces (FWMAF), civilian war casualties (CWCP), suspects, detainees, or prisoners of war (POW), and Vietnamese civilians as directed, located within Military Region I Tactical Zone for further evacuation and to also provide area medical support to units without organic medical capabilities.

Laboratory



The 27th Surgical



LTC Thomas M. Geer, Hospital Commander

*I can see the placid Chinese Sea,
And hear the splash of timeless waves
Upon the ancient sands,
And sense these nature's elements
Bear witness to wars immemorial
In this troubled land.*



*I can smell the breath of Death
as brave young men cling to unfulfilled life
And witness valiant doctors, corpsmen, and nurses
Fight their daily battle
With skill, and courage, and faith,
And sterile knife.*

l Hospital—Chu Lai



MAJ John E. Roberts, Executive Officer



LTC Claudia L. Fore, Chief Nurse



The 27th Surgical Hospital was constituted on 21 May 1943 as the 27th Portable Surgical Hospital, and assigned to the Southwest Pacific area. From 1 July 1943 to 31 October 1945 the unit served in Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, and Japan. The unit was with the assault landing on Leyte and received various awards among which are the Meritorious Unit Citation and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Battle streamers for participation in campaigns were awarded for Luzon, Brismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, Leyte and Papua. On 21 October 1945 the unit was deactivated.

On 17 January 1955, the unit was reactivated at Fort Meade, Maryland, as the 27th Surgical Hospital. During this period of activation, the unit was stationed at Fort Meade, Camp Breckinridge, and Valle Forge. The unit was again inactivated on 1 March 1958.

The 27th Surgical Hospital (MA) was reactivated on 25 March 1963 and attached to the 43rd Medical Group, Fort Lewis, Washington. The 27th Surgical Hospital (MA) was alerted in June 1967 for overseas shipment, and departed Fort Lewis, Washington, on 4 March 1968, arriving in Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam on 27 March 1968. The hospital was declared operational on 13 April 1968 by Brigadier General Glenn Collins, Commanding General, 441st Medical Brigade.

The 61st Medical Battalion was organized in Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky on 6 August 1942. The unit motto is "Inest Clementina Forti", meaning "Mercy is Inherent to the Brave". The battalion received campaign participation credit in World War II in Normandy (with Arrowhead) and Northern France. The decorations received were the Meritorious Unit Commendation, streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, embroidered NORMANDY BEACHES.

On the 16th of May 1966, the 61st Medical Battalion deployed to the Republic of Vietnam. On 8 June 1966, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 61st Medical Battalion arrived in the Republic of Vietnam aboard the USNS Gordon. The battalion was fully operational by 15 June 1966, providing command and control for units assigned in II Corps Tactical Zone South.

The 61st Medical Battalion had its headquarters location in Cam Ranh Bay under the direct control of the 43rd Medical Group. As a result of the deactivation of the 43rd Medical Group, the 61st Medical Battalion was reassigned to the 68th Medical Group on 15 January 1970. On 11 February 1970, the 61st Medical Battalion was again reassigned from the 68th Medical Group to the 67th Medical Group with a new mission. With this last reassignment, the 61st Medical Battalion Headquarters relocated from Cam Ranh Bay to Qui Nhon.

The Major Battalion efforts to date have been in II Corps North and I Corps. On 1 May 1971, the Battalion was deactivated and an aviation section established at 67th Medical Group Headquarters.

The mission of the 61st Medical Battalion is to provide Command control, and administrative supervision of attached US Army Medical Units located within I CTZ and II CTZ North. To provide aeromedical evacuation of US and specified categories of FWMAF, RVNAF, CWCP, MEDCAP and PW patients in I CTZ and IICCTZ North. To provide surface ambulance evacuation of US and specified categories of FWMAF, RVNAF, CWCP, MEDCAP and PW patients in I CTZ and II CTZ North. To provide air and surface ambulance movement of medical personnel, supplies, equipment and whole blood as needed in support of the 67th Medical Group mission.

To carry out the mission, the following units were attached to the 61st Medical Battalion:

- a. 54th Medical Detachment (RA)
- b. 68th Medical Detachment (RA)
- c. 236th Medical Detachment (RA)
- d. 237th Medical Detachment (RA)
- e. 283rd Medical Detachment (RA)
- f. 438th Medical Detachment (RE)
- g. 498th Medical Company (AA)
- h. 566th Medical Company (Ambulance)
- i. 571st Medical Detachment (RE)
- j. 500th Medical Detachment (RE)
- k. 874th Medical Detachment (RE)



LTC Francis Copeland, EX-Commander
Why isn't this man laughing?

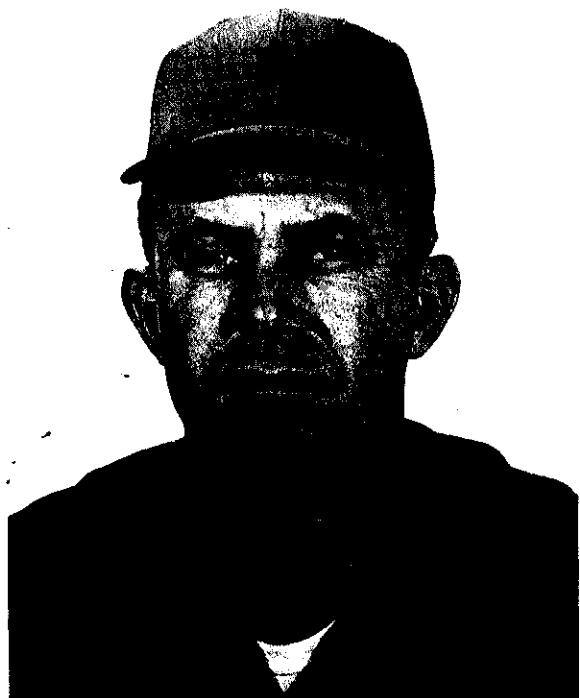
The 61st Me



A familiar sight



61st Medical Battalion Headquarters (aerial view)

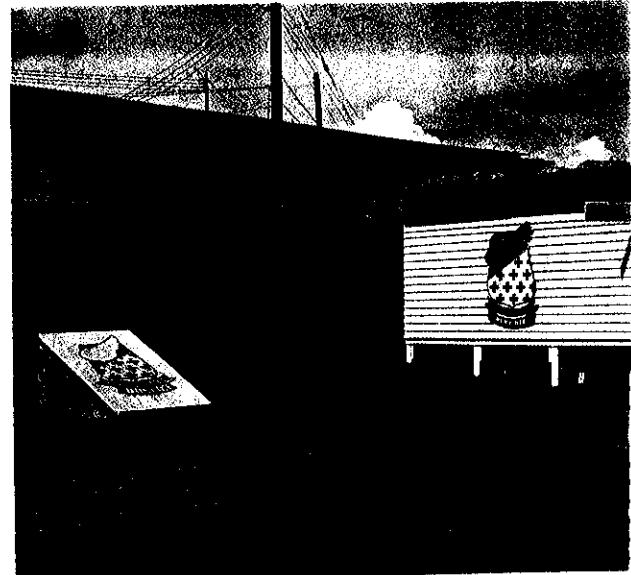


LTC William Bentley, Battalion Commander
No! I can't stand tea!!

dical Battalion -Qui Nhon



Our mission



HQ, 498th Med CO, An Son