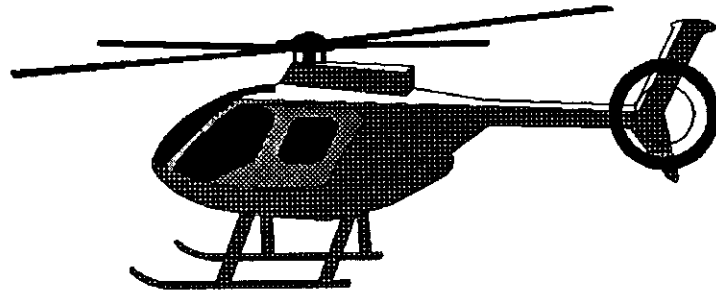
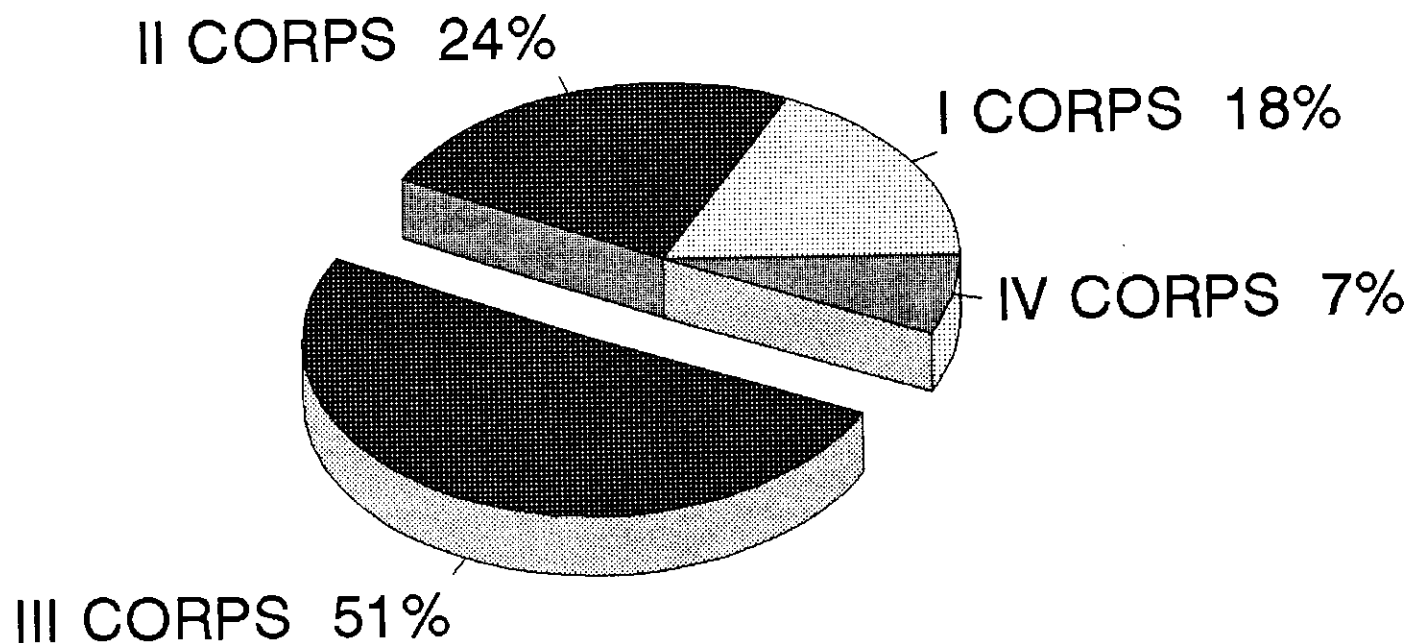


APPENDIX B: HERBICIDE SPRAY MISSIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM



AGENT ORANGE SPRAY MISSIONS SOUTH VIETNAM

1965-1970

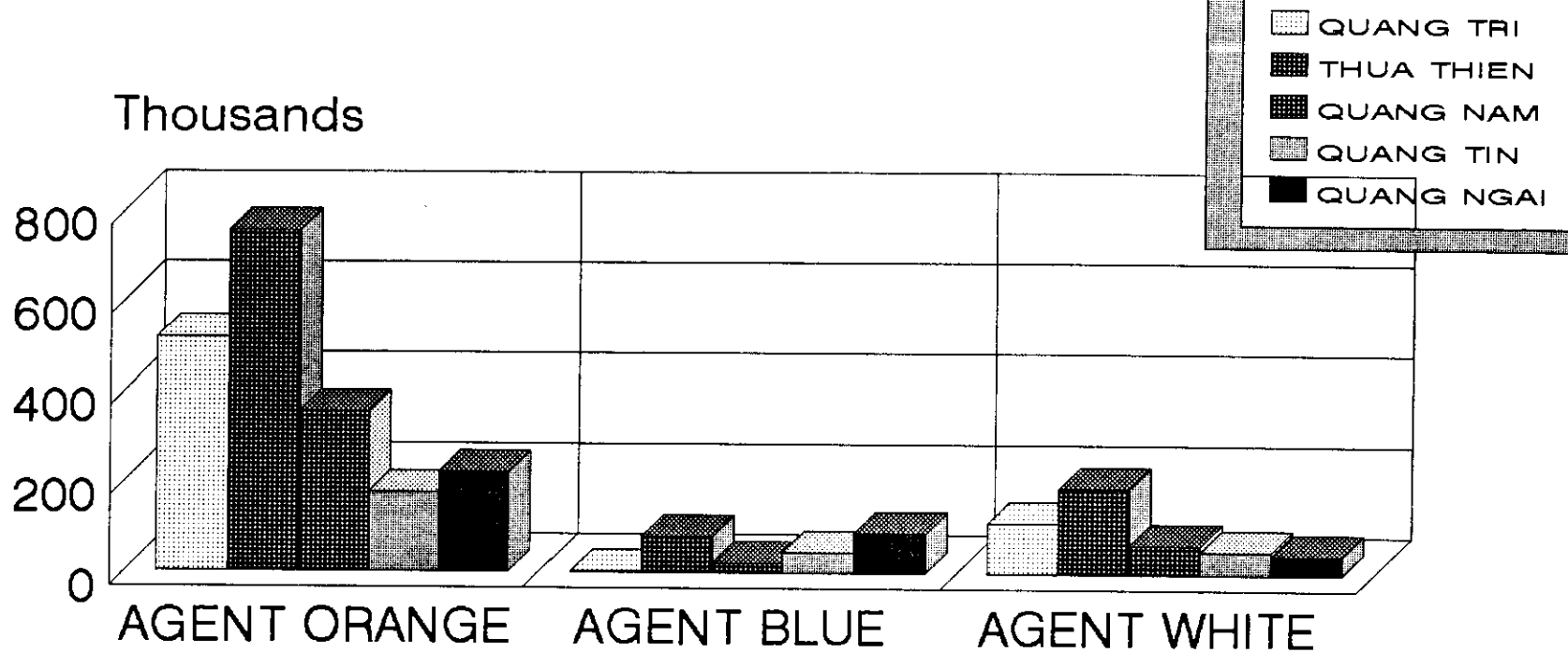


SPRAY MISSIONS BY MILITARY REGIONS

PREPARED BY NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

HERBICIDE SPRAY MISSIONS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

I CORPS TACTICAL ZONE (ICTZ) 1966-1970



| | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| QUANG TRI | 515.615 | 2.579 | 111.41 |
| THUA THIEN | 753.335 | 78.367 | 186.751 |
| QUANG NAM | 352.945 | 19.45 | 63.2 |
| QUANG TIN | 173.275 | 44.77 | 50.47 |
| QUANG NGAI | 219.46 | 86.737 | 40.77 |

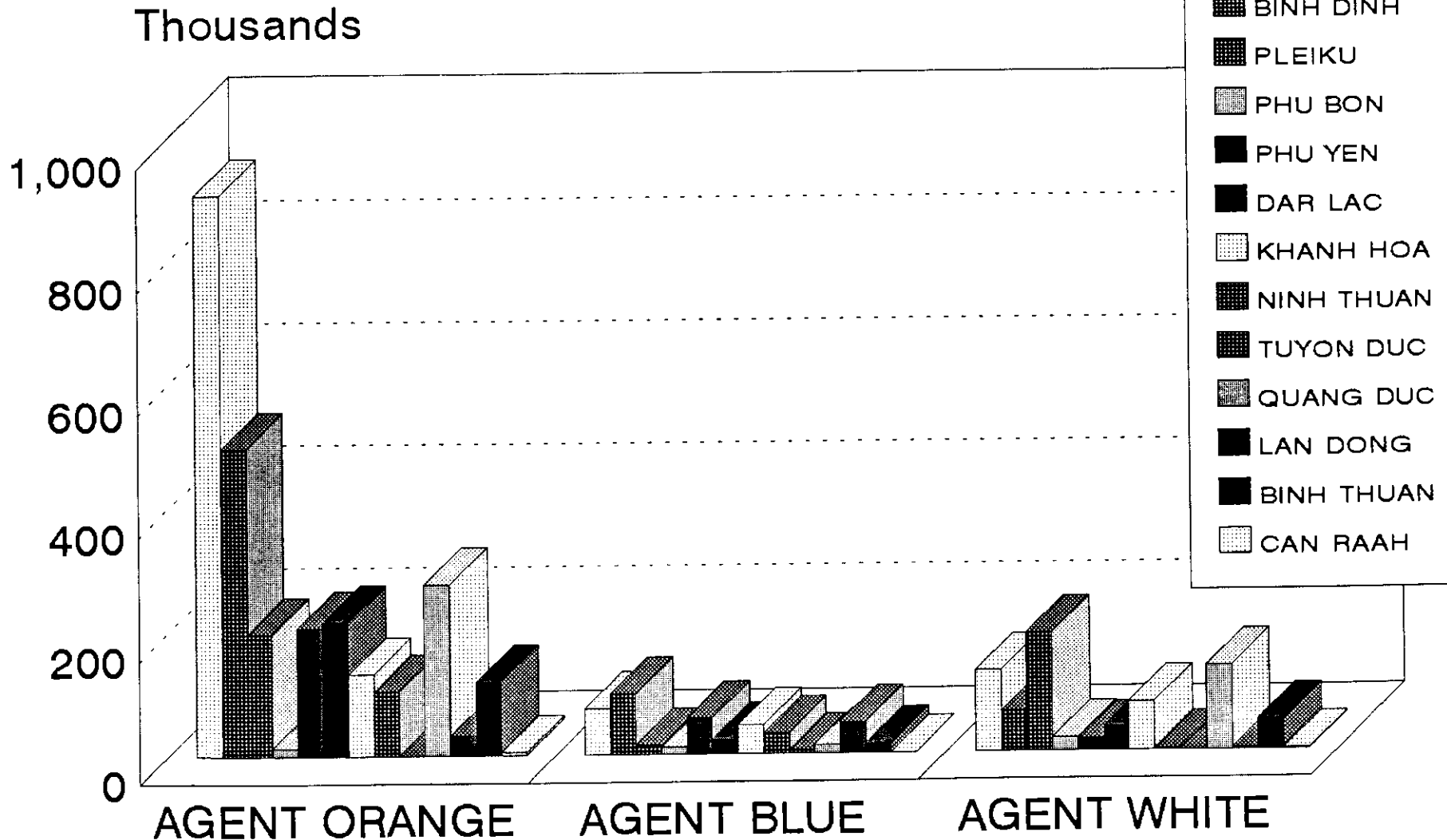
APPENDIX XII

(ALL AMOUNTS IN GALLONS)

PREPARED BY NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

HERBICIDE SPRAY MISSIONS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

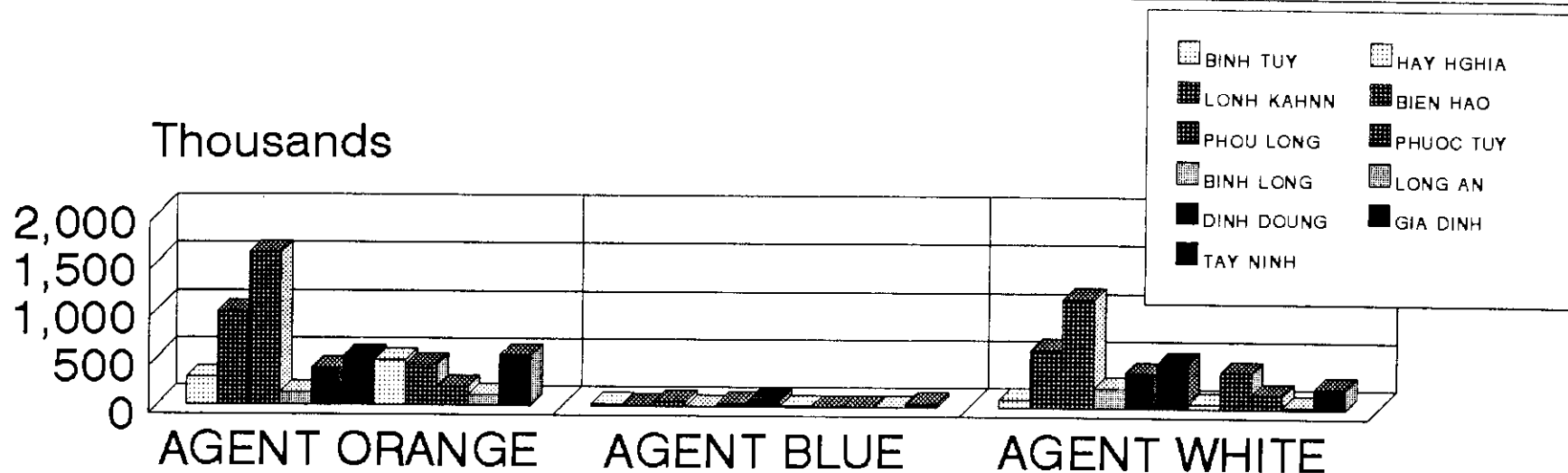
II CORPS TACTICAL ZONE (IICTZ) 1965-1970



(ALL AMOUNTS IN GALLONS) PREPARED BY NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

HERBICIDE SPRAY MISSIONS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

III CORPS TACTICAL ZONE (IIICTZ) 1965-1970



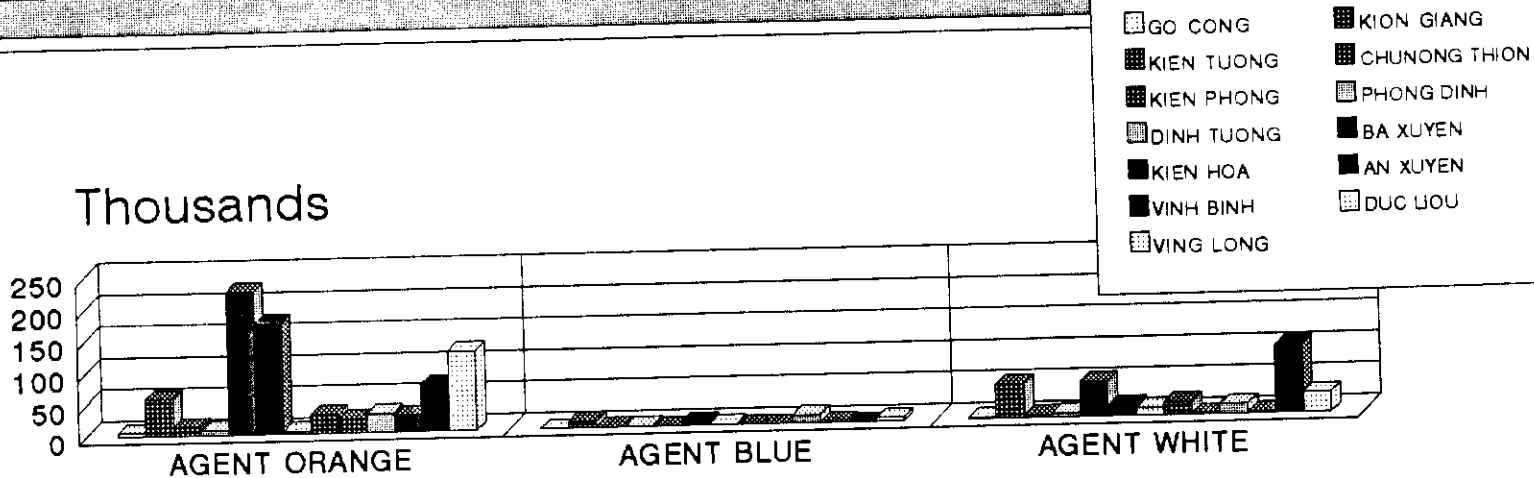
| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| BINH TUY | 294.36 | 33.5 | 86.64 |
| LONH KAHNN | 984.562 | 16.745 | 612.356 |
| PHOU LONG | 1,607.235 | 56.45 | 1,143.565 |
| BINH LONG | 139.74 | 0 | 209.735 |
| DINH DOUNG | 395.835 | 40.51 | 373.973 |
| TAY NINH | 511.74 | 74.495 | 476.849 |
| HAY HGHIA | 483.215 | 10.345 | 51.273 |
| BIEN HAO | 425.037 | 8.95 | 386.985 |
| PHUOC TUY | 202.91 | 2.7 | 156.75 |
| LONG AN | 109.09 | 0 | 28.3 |
| GIA DINH | 532.685 | 43.4 | 225.485 |

(ALL AMOUNTS IN GALLONS)

PREPARED BY NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

HERBICIDE SPRAY MISSIONS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

IV CORPS TACTICAL ZONE (IVCTZ) 1966-1970



| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|--------|
| GO CONG | 6 | 0 | 3.095 |
| KIEN TUONG | 59.02 | 11.3 | 54.26 |
| KIEN PHONG | 13.76 | 0.99 | 4.895 |
| DINH TUONG | 8.72 | 0.965 | 7.316 |
| KIEN HOA | 225.39 | 0 | 56.07 |
| VINH BINH | 174.595 | 5 | 17.36 |
| VING LONG | 5.49 | 1.18 | 12.735 |
| KION GIANG | 30.895 | 0 | 21.19 |
| CHUNONG THION | 23.22 | 0 | 2.225 |
| PHONG DINH | 30.775 | 12.7 | 15.722 |
| BA XUYEN | 27.82 | 1.28 | 3.546 |
| AN XUYEN | 74.24 | 0 | 106.76 |
| DUC LIOU | 126.69 | 6 | 31.638 |

APPENDIX XV

(ALL AMOUNTS IN GALLONS)

PREPARED BY NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

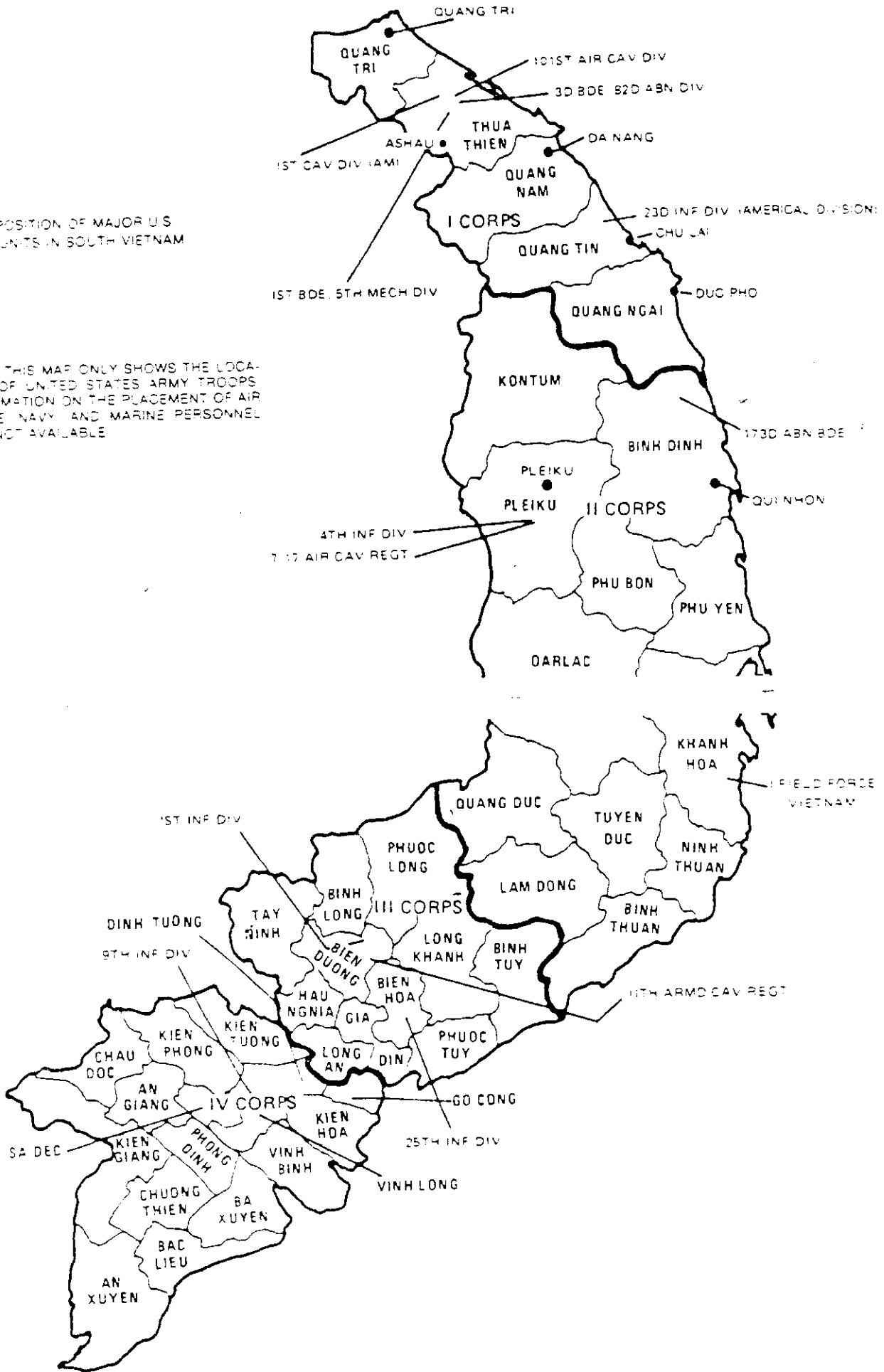
THE FIFTEEN HERBICIDES USED IN VIETNAM

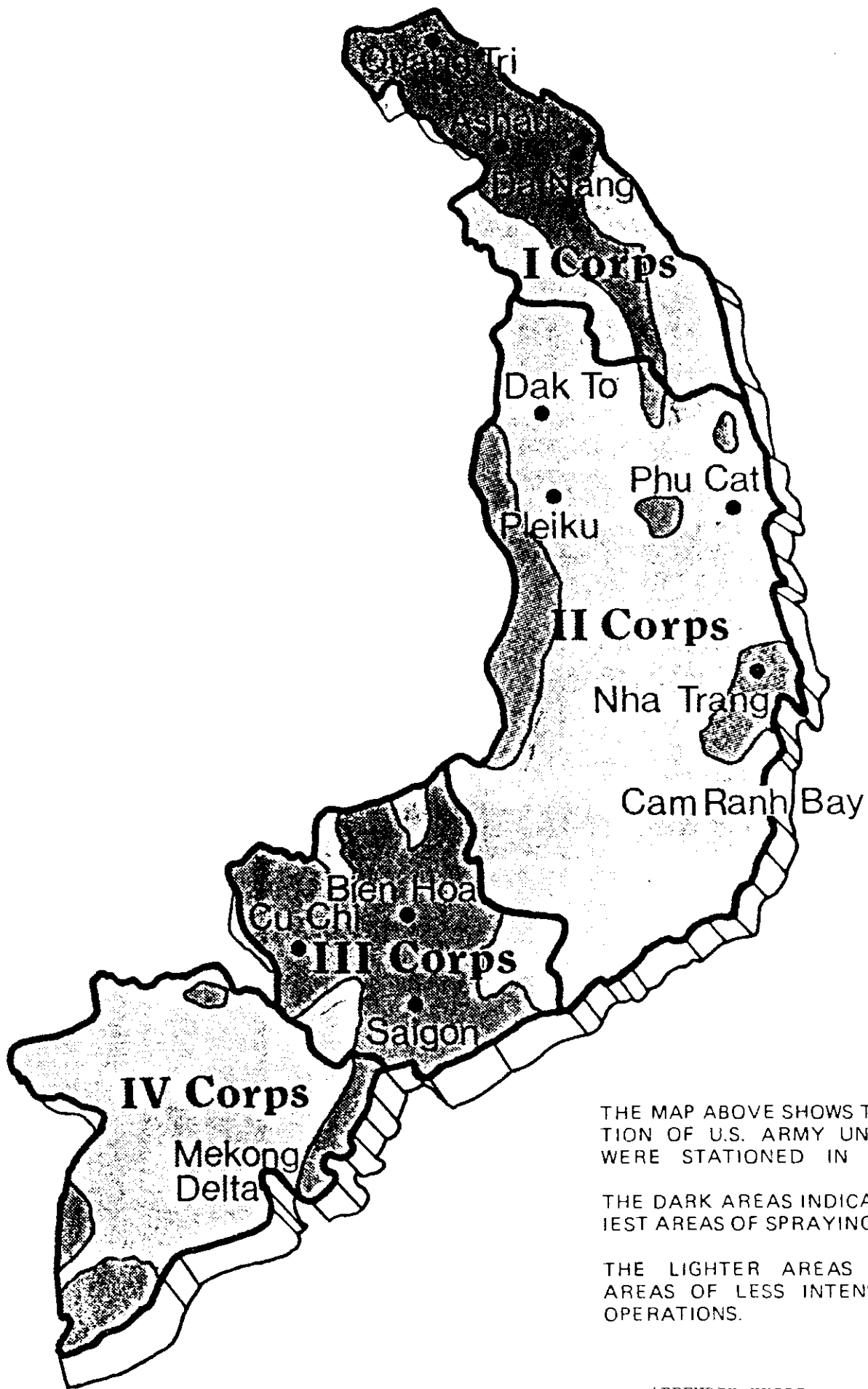
- PURPLE: A FORMULATION 2,4,-D AND 2,4,5,-T USED BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964
- GREEN: CONTAINED 2,4,5,-T AND WAS USED 1962-1964
- PINK: CONTAINED 2,4,5-T AND WAS USED 1962-1964
- ORANGE: A FORMULATION OF 2,4,-D AND 2,4,5,-T USED BETWEEN 1965 AND 1970
- WHITE: A FORMULATION OF PICLORAM AND 2,4,-D
- BLUE: CONTAINED CACODYLIC ACID
- ORANGE II: A FORMULATION OF 2,4,-D AND 2,4,5,-T USED IN 1968 AND 1969
- DINOXOL: A FORMULATION OF 2,4,-D AND 2,4,5,-T - SMALL QUANTITIES WERE TESTED IN VIETNAM BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964
- TRINOXOL: CONTAINED 2,4,5,-T - SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- DIQUAT: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- BROMACIL: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- TANDEX: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- MONURON: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- DIURON: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964
- DALAPON: SMALL QUANTITIES TESTED IN VIETNAM 1962-1964

PREPARED BY THE NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION

DISPOSITION OF MAJOR U.S. ARMY UNITS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

NOTE: THIS MAP ONLY SHOWS THE LOCATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY TROOPS. INFORMATION ON THE PLACEMENT OF AIR FORCE, NAVY, AND MARINE PERSONNEL WAS NOT AVAILABLE.





THE MAP ABOVE SHOWS THE LOCATION OF U.S. ARMY UNITS THAT WERE STATIONED IN VIETNAM.

THE DARK AREAS INDICATE HEAVIEST AREAS OF SPRAYING.

THE LIGHTER AREAS INDICATE AREAS OF LESS INTENSE SPRAY OPERATIONS.

HERBICIDE MISSIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

| Military Region | Dates | Amounts in gallons | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Orange | Blue | White |
| I CORP MILITARY REGION | | | | |
| Province 1 Quang Tri | 9/11/66 to 9/9/70 | 515,615 | 25,79 | 111,410 |
| Province 2 Thua Thien | 8/10/66 to 9/22/70 | 753,335 | 78,367 | 186,751 |
| Province 3 Quang Nain | 2/17/66 to 2/24/70 | 352,945 | 19,450 | 63,200 |
| Province 4 Quang Tin | 2/9/66 to 10/14/70 | 173,275 | 44,770 | 50,470 |
| Province 5 Quang Ngai | 2/12/66 to 10/15/70 | 219,460 | 86,737 | 40,770 |
| Province 91 Hue | No Information Available | | | |
| Province 92 Da Nang | No Information Available | | | |
| II CORP MILITARY REGION | | | | |
| Province 6 Kontua | 8/2/65 to 9/20/70 | 910,415 | 74,700 | 131,340 |
| Province 7 Binh Dinh | 9/6/65 to 12/8/71 | 497,952 | 97,242 | 64,711 |
| Province 8 Pleiku | 10/14/65 to 5/8/70 | 197,585 | 14,190 | 191,363 |
| Province 9 Phu Bon | 10/29/65 to 10/22/70 | 12,300 | 10,900 | 21,600 |
| Province 10 Phu Yen | 10/7/65 to 11/17/70 | 207,707 | 58,120 | 19,831 |
| Province 10 Dar Lac | 9/12/67 to 12/16/70 | 217,900 | 23,119 | 37,590 |
| Province 12 Khanh Hoa | 8/28/65 to 1/7/70 | 132,596 | 45,591 | 77,215 |
| Province 13 Ninh Thuan | 4/13/66 to 10/7/71 | 104,815 | 33,100 | 2,075 |
| Province 14 Tuyon Duc | 10/5/68 to 10/5/70 | 485 | 4,540 | 0 |
| Province 15 Quang Duc | 6/24/67 to 3/26/70 | 277,575 | 12,500 | 135,400 |
| Province 16 Lan Dong | 5/18/67 to 7/28/70 | 32,400 | 49,735 | 2,890 |
| Province 17 Binh Thuan | 6/14/66 to 8/28/70 | 119,565 | 14,420 | 47,910 |
| Province 93 Can Raah | 8/4/68 to 5/30/70 | 3,915 | 0 | 1,320 |
| III CORP MILITARY REGION | | | | |
| Province 18 Binh Tuy | 5/18/66 to 2/10/70 | 294,360 | 33,500 | 86,640 |
| Province 19 Long Khanh | 10/21/65 to 3/28/70 | 983,562 | 16,745 | 612,356 |
| Province 21 Phou Long | 10/20/65 to 5/9/70 | 1,607,235 | 56,450 | 1,143,565 |
| Province 22 Binh Long | 10/29/65 to 12/1/69 | 139,740 | 0 | 209,735 |
| Province 23 Dinh Duong | 1/9/65 to 4/9/70 | 395,835 | 40,510 | 373,973 |
| Province 24 Tay Ninh | 9/24/65 to 2/28/71 | 511,740 | 74,495 | 476,849 |
| Province 25 Hay Nghia | 1/25/65 to 1/17/70 | 483,215 | 10,345 | 51,273 |
| Province 26 Bien Hao | 7/21/65 to 4/3/70 | 425,037 | 8,950 | 386,985 |
| Province 27 Phuoc Tuy | 1/10/65 to 2/13/70 | 202,910 | 2,700 | 156,750 |
| Province 28 Long An | 11/26/65 to 2/13/70 | 109,090 | 0 | 28,300 |
| Province 29 Gia Dinh | 1/5/66 to 11/25/70 | 532,685 | 43,400 | 225,485 |
| IV CORP MILITARY REGION | | | | |
| Province 95 Vung Tau | No Information Available | | | |
| Province 96 Saigon | No Information Available | | | |
| Province 30 Go Cong | 7/31/68 to 5/5/69 | 6,000 | 0 | 3,095 |
| Province 31 Kien Tuong | 3/7/67 to 4/9/69 | 59,020 | 11,300 | 54,260 |
| Province 32 Kien Phong | 6/6/67 to 2/4/70 | 13,760 | 990 | 4,895 |
| Province 33 Dinh Tuong | 8/16/68 to 4/13/70 | 8,720 | 965 | 7,316 |
| Province 34 Kien Hoa | 12/7/65 to 2/18/70 | 225,390 | 0 | 56,070 |
| Province 35 Vinh Binh | 10/2/66 to 3/31/70 | 174,595 | 5,000 | 17,360 |
| Province 36 Vinh Long | 10/17/68 to 12/5/69 | 5,490 | 1,180 | 12,735 |
| Province 37 An Giang | No Information Available | | | |
| Province 38 Kien Giang | 8/4/66 to 2/16/71 | 30,895 | 0 | 21,190 |
| Province 39 Chunong Thion | 8/7/66 to 2/19/71 | 23,220 | 0 | 2,225 |
| Province 40 Phong Dinh | 12/14/65 to 6/27/70 | 30,775 | 12,700 | 15,722 |
| Province 41 Ba Xuyen | 6/17/66 to 3/9/70 | 27,820 | 1,280 | 3,546 |
| Province 42 An Xuyen | 8/9/66 to 2/17/71 | 74,240 | 0 | 106,760 |
| Province 43 Duc Liou | 10/4/66 to 2/15/69 | 126,690 | 6,000 | 31,638 |

The Dilution of Dioxin

by John Freiberger III

Like most of you, my foremost experience with dioxin is connected to the herbicide sprayings used during the Vietnam War. An original encounter with that defoliation program began as a naive question. The response was enlightening. But, afterwards there was a gut wrenching feeling deep inside my brooding, introspective psyche. It played itself out as an intuitive warning being broadcast as a storm alert for approaching danger. My conscience told me that if something bad hadn't happened, it was about to.

I landed at Ton Son Nhut in the wee hours of 1966. After stepping off a commercial airliner, an official Air Force vehicle transported me to Camp Alpha. During the ride through the Saigon base, we passed a secured area. Inside the fence stood three green C-123's parked on a tarmac island. One caught my attention for it looked as though the aircraft was suffering with a bad case of measles, as marked by the sudden and violent eruption of distinct red squares appearing all over its body. The unusual sight prompted me to ask for an explanation. My airman escort replied that I had just seen "Patches", the most shot at aircraft belonging to the organization responsible for the defoliation operation of South Vietnam. The red spots, he continued, were actually raw chromated bullet hole patches applied by airframe mechanics who had little time to match color schemes between air time missions. Hence, the blank sheet metal squares became an accumulative set of war time decorations commemorating both the nickname and endurance of the airplane.

The information about a new form of counter insurgency stayed with me during my movements throughout the Central Highlands. In the ensuing year, I was agonized by horrible headaches and witnessed the mysterious manifestations of giant puss infected pimples overtaking the backs of some of my peers. No one connected the maladies to the dispensing of Agent Orange from overhead. Even if there had been a rational complaint, the allegation would probably have been dismissed as inconclusive when compared to the brute force disclosure by the commanding officer of Operation Ranch Hand.

A special feature publication, on the air war in Vietnam, mistakenly squelched any safety issues concerning Agent Orange. For a short article describing Ranch Hand, which appeared in the November 1966 issue of *Flying* magazine, Major Ralph Dresser told the writer that: "The VC tell the peasants that our spray is a deadly poison. But I'm going to show you that it isn't." He stuck his finger under one of the spigots on a dispenser drum and licked off the oily stuff. "It tastes like kerosene with chemical overtones - not

good, but hardly a deadly poison unless you drink it, which nobody is likely to do."

My tenure with the American armed services dissipated after a single tour in Vietnam. I closed out the decade of the sixties as a brand new, happily married civilian. During the seventies, my wife and I decided to raise a family. Our first child was dead on arrival. The pediatrician officially classified the infant as a still birth. A few years later, my wife miscarried a pregnancy during the intervening period separating the births of our first two sons. By the time the early eighties rolled around, we were mutually overwrought with anxiety after notification that two out of our three sons would require extra help to overcome their learning deficiencies. Hindsight and suspicion soon convinced me that an earlier exposure to Agent Orange was indeed affecting my entire family. However, there was no way to confirm the fear for genetic and family counseling services were not available to former service persons and spouses who felt as though their lives had been interrupted by dioxin.

Surprisingly enough, tens of thousands of other Vietnam era veterans and family members shared the same feeling. They banded together in 1979 to commence a class action suit charging the United States government and a major portion of the chemical industry with the deaths and dreadful injuries inflicted on those individuals who came in contact with the herbicides used during the war in Southeast Asia. After five years of numerous motions and extensive discovery a voluntary settlement was reached on the eve of the trial. In retrospect, this product liability case was one of the most complex litigations ever brought before the courts.

Grumblings of disappointment still linger with many of the plaintiffs. They were never really able to establish the required proof of causality between the illnesses and the corresponding dosage of dioxin received in an exposure to Agent Orange. Supposedly, there never existed a sufficient knowledge base for the biological, chemical, medical, epidemiological, and genetic sciences to establish a cause and effect relationship between the disease, disability, and death of a veteran much less the catastrophic poly genetic birth defects afflicting their children. Moreover, they were told that the diseases referred to may result from causes other than dioxin poisoning.

As to the poisonous nature of dioxin and its ability to cause harm to mammals, including homo sapiens, there was no doubt. Over and over, the court iterated that the form of dioxin implicated in Agent Orange is a dangerous, stable, and long lasting chemical.

Over the last few years there have been several attempts, by U S government agencies and scientists working for industry, to downplay the significance of dioxin as a threat to human health. The most recent attempt was announced in May of 1991 by the Environmental Protection Agency wherein it was stated that the EPA was beginning a year long review to develop "a new formal opinion on the risks of dioxin." By mid August of 1991, EPA administrator William Reilly not only informed the *New York Times* about the study, but also suggested how it would turn out: "I don't want to prejudge the issue, but we are seeing new information on dioxin that suggests a lower risk assessment for dioxin should be applied."

The next day the *Times* ran an editorial praising federal officials for "sensibly considering new evidence that could lead to the relaxation of the current standards." And three days later the newspaper published a second story that began, "Dioxin, once thought of as the most toxic chemical known, does not deserve that reputation, according to many scientists." The article never mentioned any of the "many scientists" by name.

Some individuals and groups monitoring the situation therefore have stated that the issue has been obscured and that the corresponding science has been manipulated. In his seething response to the August 16th, 1991 *New York Times* editorial entitled "Downgrading Dioxin", Congressman Ted Weiss charged: "Readers should know that the paper mill industry, which manufactures dioxin as an unwanted by product of chlorination, is engaged in a campaign to weaken state and Federal dioxin regulations, and much of the misinformation being spread about the so-called safety of dioxin comes from industry."

This controversy has two simple elements. On one side, opponents to any new regulations argue that there is a posed threat of cancer to people who eat a great deal of fish caught downstream from the mills. They also contend that the sludge from the mills presents a significant cancer risk when used as a compost on crop lands. They have found detectable levels of dioxin in milk cartons and other bleached paper products that come in contact with food. Overall, they are calling for the complete elimination of dioxin from the pulp and paper making process.

Proponents for the reassessment, on the other hand, claim that all government estimates covering the risks of dioxin are much stricter than those of any other industrialized country in the world. According to estimates published by the Food and Drug Administration, the risks of cancer to Americans from all foods consumed from bleached paper containers over a lifetime is about 2.4 per million. The cancer risk from dioxin in milk cartons ranges from 0.22 to 0.55 per million. But the current standard of the EPA's assessment includes a safety factor. Its calculations increase the estimates of the cancer causing potential of dioxin by a factor of 10.

The completion date for the EPA study is almost at hand. If the dilution of dioxin is successful, it may well diminish the demand for fair compensation to the Vietnam era veterans and others exposed to high levels of dioxin and related chemical compounds.

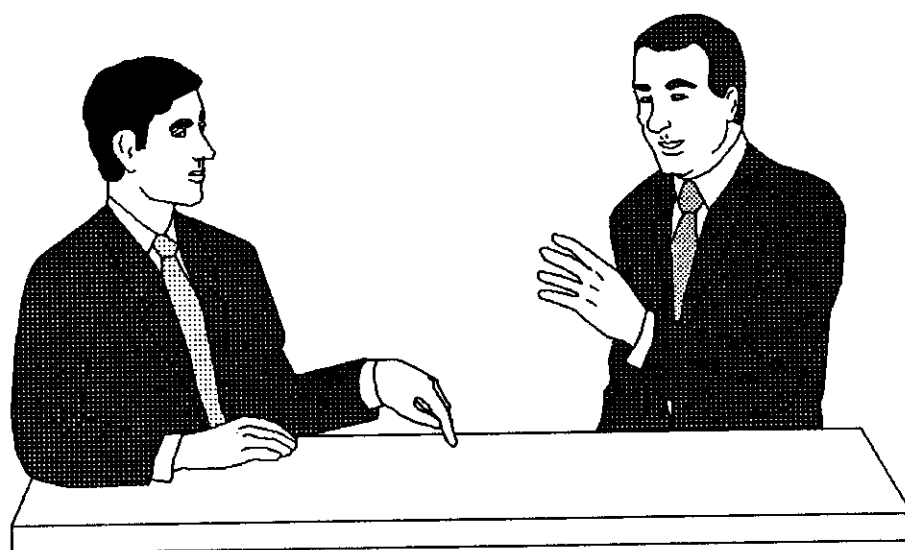
It is important that the public including Vietnam era veterans continue to pursue this issue. While it is important that experts study the dioxin issue, it is the citizens who have to live with the consequences. Exactly how dioxin behaves in a living cell, test tube or incinerator are scientific questions. What level of dioxin is acceptable in herbicide sprayings or from a smokestack, or allowable in the food chain, are societal questions that should ultimately be determined by the public.

Somebody once told Mother Theresa that her work was just a mere drop in the ocean. She quipped responsively in a philosophical demeanor; "Without that drop the ocean would not be full." Add to this perspective the statement made by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. that; "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere," and you have the set of beliefs that are part of the driving force behind this writer's purpose. He senses the Vietnam era experience with Agent Orange to be a flagship concern for all environmental issues.

Certainly Vietnam era veterans and their families are the largest, single most segment of American society ever exposed to a toxic substance. They have suffered, from health related injuries caused by dioxin exposure, in far greater numbers than those accounted for in any current standards. If their experience is eliminated as case studies in a statistical population or if the exposure experience, of any nonmilitary entity that may serve as a control comparison, is abolished then the toxic threat of dioxin will merely float away in a backwash of history.

John Freiberger is a member of the
New York Vietnam Veterans of America

APPENDIX C: AGENCIES SERVING VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES



AGENCIES

**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS - VETERANS SERVICES DISTRICT OFFICES**

EASTERN REGION

Atlantic/Cape May

1601 Atlantic Avenue - Suite 602
Atlantic City, NJ 08401-6901
(609) 441-3060/3061

Bergen

Center City Plaza
60 State Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601-5427
(201) 996-8050/8051

Hudson

115 Christopher Columbus Drive
Jersey City, NJ 07302-3523
(201) 333-0279/0698

Middlesex/Somerset

100 Bayard Street - 4th Floor
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-2102
(908) 937-6347/6348

Monmouth

601 Bangs Avenue - Suite 506
Asbury Park, NJ 07712-6925
(908) 775-7009/7005

Ocean

44 Princeton Avenue
Brick, NJ 08724-3550
(908) 840-3003/3034
FAX: (908) 840-0399

Passaic

100 Hamilton Plaza, Room 1010
Paterson, NJ 07505-2101
(201) 977-4050/4051
FAX: (201) 977-4464

Union

24-52 Rahway Avenue
Elizabeth, NJ 07202-5194
(908) 820-3133/3134

WESTERN REGION

Burlington

50 Rancocas Road
Mt. Holly, NJ 08060-1349
(609) 261-7666

Camden/Gloucester

251 N. Delsea Drive - Suite F
Deptford, NJ 08096-1962
(609) 853-4184/4185

Salem

22 Washington Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302-1933
(609) 455-2743/2779

Cumberland

c/o NJ Veterans Memorial Home
524 Northwest Blvd.
Vineland, NJ 08360-2895
(609) 696-6356

Hunterdon

Community Annex, Building 3
Route 31, Gauntt Place
Flemington, NJ 08822-2203
(908) 788-1372

Mercer

142 West State Street - CN 671
Trenton, NJ 08625-0671
(609) 292-5880/5881

Sussex/Morris

c/o VFW Hall
85 Mill Street
Newton, NJ 07860-1436
(201) 383-4949/1363

Warren

319 W. Washington Avenue - Suite 3
Washington, NJ 07882-2409
(908) 689-5840/5845
FAX: (908) 689-5879

NEWARK LIAISON OFFICE

U. S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
20 Washington Place
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 648-2849 or 645/3596

NEW JERSEY VVA STATE CHAPTERS

VVA New Jersey State Council
P.O. Box 1229
Bayonne, NJ 07002

VVA Chapter 12
212 Norwood Avenue
Oakhurst, NJ 07755

VVA Chapter 151
P.O. Box 1345
Bayonne, NJ 07002

VVA Chapter 200
P.O. Box 203
Bricktown, NJ 08723

VVA Chapter 228
P.O. Box 39
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

VVA Chapter 233
P.O. Box 10251
New Brunswick, NJ 08906-0251

VVA Chapter 327
P.O. Box 51
Sparta, NJ 07871

VVA Chapter 378
447 Hemlock Terrace
Woodbury, NJ 08096

VVA Chapter 452
P.O. Box 216
Neshanic Station, NJ 08853

VVA Chapter 510
P.O. Box 61
Caldwell, NJ 07006

VVA Chapter 602
P.O. Box 920
North Cape May, NJ 08204

VETERAN ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTERS:

Many VA medical centers operate outpatient clinics either in the centers or in other locations. Some clinics operate independently of medical centers. All clinics can made referral for care in VA medical centers.

Tremont Avenue and S. Center
East Orange, NJ 07019
(201) 676-1000

Valley and Knollcraft Road
Lyons, NJ 07939
(201) 647-0180

Information on VA benefits may be obtained from regional offices.

Veterans Administration Regional Office

20 Washington Place
Newark, NJ 07102
Local No: (201) 645-2150
Statewide No.: (800-242-5867

Veterans Centers:

626 Newark Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 656-6986 or 656-8346

222 New Road - Bldg. 2, Suite 4
Linwood, NJ 08221
(609) 927-8387

75 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 622-6940

**National Information System for Vietnam Veterans and their
Children - (NIS)**

The Center for Developmental Disabilities
Columbia, SC 29208

South Carolina: 1-800-922-1107 ext. 401
Outside South Carolina: 1-800-922-9234 ext. 401

The National Information System (NIS) for Vietnam veterans and their children is a nationwide computer-based information and referral system that is designed to help; 1) veterans' children with special health needs; 2) veterans' families in need of counseling and other support services related to their child's disabilities; and 3) the Agent Orange Class Assistance Program by providing support and outreach services.

Vietnam Veterans of American, Inc.
2001 S. Street, NW - Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-2700
FAX: (202) 265-8019

Disabled American Veterans
National Headquarters
P.O. Box 14301
Cincinnati, OH 45214
(606) 441-7300

Disabled American Veterans
National Service and Legislative Headquarters
807 Main Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20824
(202) 554-3501

Vietnam Veterans Children's Services
A Division of the Occupational Center
391 Lakeside Avenue
Orange, NJ 07050
(201) 672-5800

Any disabled child of a Vietnam veteran who served in Vietnam between 1961 and 1972 and who lives in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic or Union counties is eligible. The disability may include any physical, developmental, learning or behavioral handicap. The Center is accredited by the Commission on the Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities and International Association for Counseling Services, Inc., and provides a comprehensive range of services to mentally and physically disabled residents of the above counties in cooperation with community agencies and schools.

For further information or questions on material presented in this guide contact:

The New Jersey Agent Orange Commission
P.O. Box 1717
Trenton, New Jersey 08617-1717
Phone: (609) 530-8162

Edmund Sweeny Forker
Editor

