



# FRIENDS OF THE VIETNAM CENTER



Summer 2006 Vol. 13 No.3

## Vietnam Archive Awarded NHPRC Grant

By Mary Saffell, Archivist

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), the grant-making affiliate of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), has awarded the Vietnam Archive a grant for \$48,565 to process the records of the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association (FVPPA). The Vietnamese American Heritage Foundation (VAHF) donated the 135 linear foot collection to the archive in June 2005. The grant will fund the hiring of a project archivist and one student assistant for one year. The project archivist and assistant will arrange the records, re-house the records and perform basic preservation care, and prepare a comprehensive finding aid for the collection. The Vietnam Archive will also provide conservation treatment for 15 feet of mold-damaged material in the collection.

The Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association was founded in 1977 in Arlington, Virginia. The organization worked toward the release of reeducation camp detainees in Vietnam and assisted applicants for the Orderly Departure Program, a program created to stem illegal and dangerous depar-



Arrival of South Vietnamese refugees at Eglin Air Force Base in 1975 (The Bryan Grigsby Collection)

tures from Vietnam. The FVPPA also provided resettlement support for recent Vietnamese immigrants to the U.S., and lobbied Congress and corresponded with other government officials on behalf of Vietnamese immigrants and refugees.

For twenty years the FVPPA assisted, and kept detailed paper records on, at least 10,000 Vietnamese in their immigration and resettlement in the United States. By organizing, cataloging, and making the records of the FVPPA available to researchers, this project will significantly advance the study of the Vietnamese immigration experience. ☆

### Important Message

Beginning September 1, 2006, we will no longer be able to mail free print issues of the Friends of the Vietnam Center newsletter. Please refer to the back of this issue for more information.

### What's Inside...



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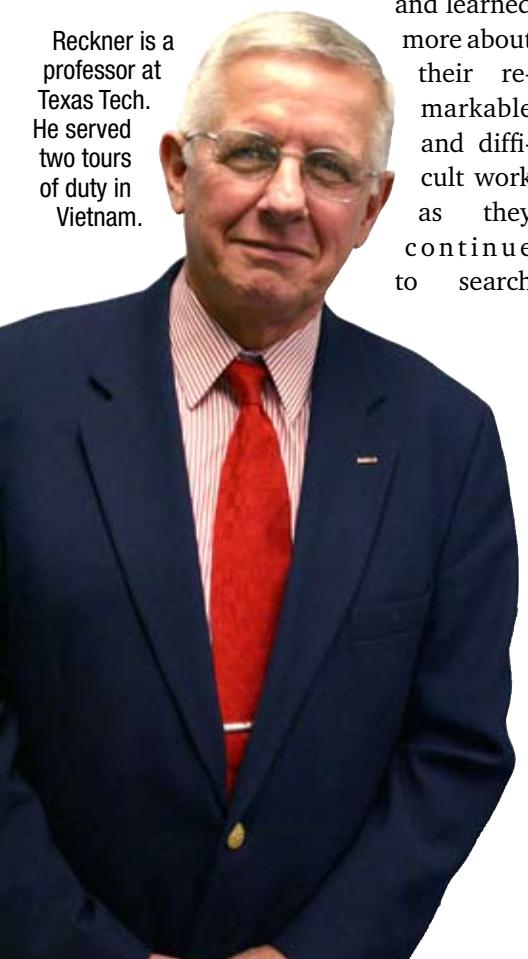
# Letter From The Director

By James Reckner, Ph.D.

During three weeks in July and August, a Texas Tech delegation including seven students traveled the length of Vietnam and Cambodia to better understand the Vietnam War and the rich culture and heritage of those countries. Everywhere they traveled they received very warm receptions from officials and educators already familiar with Texas Tech University through the ongoing work of the Vietnam Center.

Throughout their travels, the delegation visited many cultural sites to include the Temple of Literature, the Cham ruins at My Son, the controversial War Remnants Museum, and countless others. The US Embassy provided them an excellent briefing about economic development, human rights, and the effort to admit Vietnam into the World Trade Organization – the essence of what Foreign Service Officers actually do overseas. The delegation met with JPAC

and learned more about their remarkable and difficult work as they continue to search



Reckner is a professor at Texas Tech. He served two tours of duty in Vietnam.

for and locate the remains of missing Americans. Officers from the US Consulate joined the delegation for dinner and discussed their work in southern Vietnam.

In Hanoi, our students met with three former North Vietnamese soldiers, one former South Vietnamese soldier and Dr. Ron Milam, a Vietnam veteran and assistant professor of history at Tech. As Dr. Milam noted, the group “met in friendship and peace. ... There were smiles, toasts and warm handshakes among us.” Upon reflection, Dr. Milam said that it was clear the war was over for the younger generation, and asked, rhetorically, “So, if old enemies and young students can move on, why do Americans of my generation continue to fight the war?” Dr. Milam concludes that “the future is bright for our young students of both countries.”

TTU students’ strongest impressions resulted from personal interactions with Vietnamese and Cambodian students. Students from Hue University accompanied the delegation on a day-long river-boat tour of the Perfume River allowing for lengthy interaction on a far more personal level. In Ho Chi Minh City, twenty-five students at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities provided a remarkable reception for the delegation that included singing, dancing, games, and lots of time for the students to sit and visit with each other.

The delegation also visited Phnom Penh, the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia. There they visited the infamous “Killing Fields” at Cheong Ek, viewed thousands of human skulls stacked in the Bone Pagoda, and walked among the mass graves where remnants of clothing, bones, and teeth still lay visible on the ground’s surface as a horrifying reminder of the genocide committed by the Pol Pot regime (1975-1979). Their tour guide recounted how she lost both of her parents and all of her siblings to starvation and murder during those traumatic years.

The next day, our students attended a ceremony at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) where forty-two of Cambodia’s poorest college students received their annual scholarship of \$125, made possible by the generosity of Friends of the Vietnam Center. This small sum is enough to support them (room and board) for a full year! And so our students confronted a contradiction of Cambodia: Genocide in the very recent past but hope for a better future in the younger generation. For these Cambodian students your generosity is an important part of their future.

At another level, our students received a positive lesson in humanitarianism: There must be more to their lives than simply acquiring wealth. The education our students gain at Texas Tech must also emphasize the need for them to do at least some small thing to improve the world in which we live.

Two Cambodian students then traveled with TTU students to Siem Reap to visit the 12th century Angkor temple complexes. These remarkable religious, artistic and architectural achievements present yet one more contradiction. How could the successors of King Suryavarman II, the builder of Angkor Wat, have descended to the genocide of Pol Pot?

We at the Vietnam Center are especially grateful to the Lubbock High School Graduating Class of 1963, David Nelson, and the Houston Endowment for their generosity in creating and supporting the Lee Roy Herron Scholarship which makes possible TTU student travel to Vietnam. The knowledge TTU students gain by traveling to Southeast Asia is as life-altering as it is invaluable.

Please remember that the Vietnam Center is also in the final stages of planning for the “Intelligence in the Vietnam War” conference which we are co-hosting with the Center for the Study of Intelligence on 20-21 October. I look forward to seeing all of you then. ★

# Intelligence Conference

On October 20 and 21, 2006, the Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University and the Center for the Study of Intelligence in Washington, DC, are co-hosting a conference on Intelligence in the Vietnam War. The conference will take place at the Holiday Inn Park Plaza in Lubbock, TX. Presentations will discuss an array of historical issues that will add to our understanding of important events as well as illuminate potential lessons that may be applicable to contemporary and future operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and in the Global War on Terror. Presentation sessions will include a combination of scholarly historical and first-person accounts and will examine such specific topics as: The CIA and Intelligence in the Vietnam War; The Soviet Union and Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia and the US; French Intelligence during the French Indochina War; The Phoenix Program; The Secret War in Laos; The Tet Offensive; The Eastertide Offensive;

SIGINT Support in Air Operations; The Order of Battle Controversy; Psychological Operations and Intelligence; Chinese Support to the DRV; DRV Infiltration of the RVN; RVN Intelligence Operations; Interagency Intelligence Conflicts; Counterintelligence Operations; and more. Specific participants currently include George Allen, Larry Berman, Oleg Kalugin, Mark Moyar, John Prados, Merle Pribbenow, Sedgwick Tourison, Hugh Tovar, James Willbanks, among others. The conference agenda is being finalized and will be distributed in the coming weeks. Conference hotel and registration information is available online at our website and the agenda will be published there once it is complete. For updated information please visit: [www.intelligence.vietnam.ttu.edu](http://www.intelligence.vietnam.ttu.edu).

We hope you will be able to join us for what promises to be a remarkable and intriguing conference. ★

## 2007 Conference on Culture and the Vietnam War

The Vietnam Center 2007 Annual Conference will be held on March 23 and 24, 2007, at the Holiday Inn Park Plaza in Lubbock, TX. The Vietnam Center invites papers as well as complete panel proposals that examine the interplay between US, Vietnamese, and other participant nations’ cultures for the entire period of US diplomatic and military activity in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. We also encourage paper submissions that discuss more nuanced topics to include internal ethnic, religious, and racial conflicts within Vietnam, the U.S., and Southeast Asia as well as in military, government, and civilian agencies and organizations. If you would like to contribute to this conference, please submit a one page proposal along with your resume or CV to Steve Maxner, Deputy Director for the Vietnam Center at [steve.maxner@ttu.edu](mailto:steve.maxner@ttu.edu).

# Archival Film Preserved Through Grant

By Mary Saffell, Archivist

In March of 1967, while on assignment in Vietnam, DASPO cameraman William Foulke filmed the construction of the base at Dong Tam, along the north bank of the Mekong River near My Tho. The unedited footage was never used, and before he left Vietnam, Foulke was ordered to destroy it. Instead, he kept the film, along with dozens of other films he shot for DASPO in Vietnam. In 2002, Mr. Foulke donated these films to the Vietnam Archive. Archivists soon realized that the films had deteriorated so badly that they were almost unusable and not viewable by researchers. The 16mm, silent, color film had faded to a bright pink. The action of the participants was almost impossible to discern.

Without preservation work, the film was in danger of being lost forever.

In 2005, the Vietnam Archive applied to the National Film Preservation Foundation

for a grant to fund the preservation copying of William Foulke’s “Dong Tam Base Camp” film. Upon receiving the grant award, the Vietnam Archive sent the original film to Monaco Digital Film Labs in San Francisco for preservation work. Monaco labs copied the film, created a new internegative, a new print, and a color corrected Digital Betacam copy.

The Vietnam Archive has created a webpage to highlight this preservation project, <http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/vietnamarchive/collections/foulke.htm>. Visitors to the site can view two versions of the film, the faded original and the color-corrected version created by Monaco Labs. The page also provides information on the Dong Tam base, William Foulke, and DASPO.

For more information about the National Film Preservation Foundation visit <http://www.filmpreservation.org>. ★

Original



Corrected



# REFLECTIONS ON THE IA DRANG

## FORTY YEARS LATER, THEY ARE NO LONGER YOUNG... BUT THEY ARE STILL SOLDIERS.

By Claudia Gary-Annis, *Vietnam Magazine*

On Veterans Day weekend, November 10-13, 2005, a 40th anniversary reunion and commemoration was held in Washington DC and Arlington, Va., by the veterans of the Pleiku-Ia Drang campaign. The 1965 Pleiku Campaign in the Central Highlands, and in particular the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, was the most intense battle in which American soldiers had engaged up to that time, with the largest number of casualties both among GIs and among NVA regulars. It also constituted a turning point in the U.S. government's approach to the Vietnam War. Those who attended this 40th anniversary reunion included many family members and friends of the fallen.

The gathering was also an opportunity to reunite with Lieutenant General Hal Moore, their esteemed and beloved commander, who had not only led his soldiers at the Battle of the Ia Drang, but kept in touch with them afterward and paved the way for this and preceding reunions. Following the war, General Moore, along with journalist Joseph L. Galloway, found and interviewed many of the veterans and preserved their experiences in the widely acclaimed book *We Were Soldiers Once...and Young*, which in 2002 was made into the major motion picture *We Were Soldiers*. Moore and Galloway were among those who presided at the Veterans' Day ceremonies at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. on November 11.

On Saturday morning, November 12, representatives from The Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University—James Reckner, Steve Maxner and Richard Verrone—headed up a history symposium. The panelists, including Lt. Gen. Moore and Joe Galloway as well as a number of distinguished historians, presented reflections on the battle, its aftermath, and the intervening years. Their presen-

tations can be found on the Web site, [www.vietnam.ttu.edu](http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu).

*Vietnam Magazine's* senior editor Claudia Gary-Annis and art director Dan Smith attended some of the Memorial Day weekend events, and Gary-Annis had an opportunity to ask a few veterans what they remember most about the battle after more than 40 years. The following are extracts from the responses that appeared in the August issue of *Vietnam Magazine*.

**MAJOR ED FREEMAN (Helicopter pilot, awarded the Medal of Honor):** I would say it was the intensity of the battle, where you had hundreds of people there trying to kill each other. It's pretty impressive, if that's the right word. So it was the death and destruction—the sights and sounds of the war—that I will never forget. And the sounds were deafening and the sights were horrible.

As a helicopter pilot, I hauled the wounded out, and supplied [soldiers] with every need—food, water, ammunition, medicine—and at the end of the battle, I hauled those standing out, to fight another day.

**CAPTAIN RAMON A. (TONY) NADAL (Company Commander):** That's a hard question for me to answer, because I remember everything, in great detail. Those 2-1/2 days are etched in my

mind in such a fashion. There are some events that are more important to me than others. I guess the principal event was getting my rifle company together in the creek bed, and trying to rally them, giving them a pep talk—this was late afternoon the first day—and then saying, "Follow me," and leading an assault to try and rescue the platoon that had gotten cut off.

**COLONEL (then 2nd Lieutenant) WALTER J. (JOE) MARM (Platoon leader, awarded the Medal of Honor):** I was a platoon leader in the A Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, and my company commander was Captain Tony Nadal. I was wounded on the first day of the battle, so my memory and experiences are limited to just that first day. We were trying to get up to the platoon that was trapped on the side of the mountain; they call it the "Lost Platoon," from Bravo Company. My platoon was detached and assigned, and reattached to B Company. On the first attempt up to try to get to the Lost Platoon, we didn't make it, so we came back and reorganized. We had two companies—A and B Companies—try to go up the second time. That's when I was wounded, right toward the end of the day. It was a very intense battle. The enemy, the North Vietnamese, were very good soldiers,

LZ. And again, he took over the landing zone, and I think just the fact that [Rick] was there just kind of built everyone's spirit back up. We were going to be OK, and things were going to be all right, and we could do this.

After the battle we were replaced by

the rest of our battalion, the 2-7th, and we went back to Camp Holloway, where we took showers and started to clean up and so forth. Then we heard that our battalion had gotten attacked in an ambush, and they were chopped up pretty bad. So we were asked to go back out and assist.

We got on choppers and we flew back in that afternoon. As we were flying in we noticed all the bodies everywhere, from the ambush. Our helicopter missed the landing [zone] where we were supposed to be deployed. [The pilot] banked to get out. We were about 10 or 12 feet in the air, and Lieutenant Rick Rescorla noticed that he was banking to get out, and he said, "Jump!"

So we all jumped out, but of course we were not where we were supposed to be. We had to fight our way back into the

but we were as good or better. We had great soldiers, great NCOs.

**BILL BECK (Spc. 4 assistant machine gunner with Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry):** It was a horrifying three days for me, and the lasting memories tie in with today, Veterans Day, when we pay tribute to our very good buddies and friends who paid the ultimate sacrifice; and you reflect and think how fortunate you are.

We landed in LZ X-Ray on November 14, 1965. It was a sunny Sunday afternoon, and we thought it was going to be another day, another operation out in the field—and of course, it wasn't. We were under fire immediately. Men in front of me and beside me were being shot and killed, and dropping. [There was] a lot of screaming, a lot of noise, and a lot of havoc. And you were thrown into a position to fight for your life; that's what it came down to. It was do or die.

**SAM FANTINO (Bravo Company, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry; RTO for Platoon Leader Rick Rescorla):** I remember us coming into a very hot LZ. We were attached to the 1-7th. We were held in reserve. And when Charlie Company got overrun, we were asked to move up and take over that area, and dig in. We got hit pretty strong that night.

After the battle we were replaced by the rest of our battalion, the 2-7th, and we went back to Camp Holloway, where we took showers and started to clean up and so forth. Then we heard that our battalion had gotten attacked in an ambush, and they were chopped up pretty bad. So we were asked to go back out and assist.

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The 2005 Veterans Day ceremonies at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial featured veterans of the 1965 Pleiku-la Drang campaign. As the events began, a procession led by (above, from left) Lt. Gen. Harold Moore, Major Ed Freeman and journalist Joe Galloway waited to file past the names of fallen comrades on the Wall. Video interviews with these three veterans, and many others, are available on the Vietnam Archive's website: [vietnam.ttu.edu](http://vietnam.ttu.edu)

that we were doing everything correctly. He was...whistling and singing like there was nothing going on. There were snipers around, there were all kinds of things, but that was Rick's way of getting his men [to believe]: If he can do this, then what are we afraid of? We can do it too.

He had a way of bringing out in you more than you thought you could do on your own. His leadership was unbelievable. Rick led his men; he never ordered them, he led them. And I felt that I was very fortunate to have been under his command, and to have been as close to him as I was by being his RTO. I learned a lot about him as an individual. And our friendship obviously went on and stood the test of time through the years, until he was killed on September 11. \*

*The Vietnam Archive is the official repository of Vietnam Magazine. Claudia Gary-Annis is Vietnam Magazine's senior editor. Photographer Dan Smith is the magazine's art director. Vietnam's editor, David T. Zabecki, excerpted this article from the August 2006 issue. For more information see [www.historynet.com/vn](http://www.historynet.com/vn) or call 800-829-3340*



Photos by Dan Smith

# Archive Aids POW/MIA Researchers

By Chris Vaughn, *Fort Worth Star Telegram*

Reprint courtesy of the *Fort Worth Star Telegram*

Eighteen hundred five Americans are still missing from the Vietnam War, and there are clues in Lubbock to finding them.

Yes, that Lubbock.

Defense Department analysts, struggling to unearth new leads in their search for those unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, have discovered that reams of documents held by Texas Tech University's Vietnam Center are one of the first places to look.

The North Vietnamese intelligence documents, owned by the U.S. government but out of view for decades, have been appearing on the center's Virtual Vietnam Archive for months and have proved to be a flash point for prisoner of war/missing in action researchers in Washington, Hawaii and Vietnam.

The center's director, James Reckner, also a history professor at Texas Tech, said he knew that the documents would be valuable but only, he thought, for historians. He did not envision them being a gold mine for efforts to find the war's missing in action.

"It makes the hair stand up on our arms," Reckner said. "Here we are in Lubbock, Texas, and to know that we are helping try to resolve these cases for families. This is history that matters."

Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Robert Newberry recently wrote to Reckner that POW/MIA analysts have identified 41 leads from the archive's holdings, half of them from the captured enemy documents.

Of particular interest are clues about the 32 "last known alive" cases -- men who could have been taken prisoner -- that are treated with a higher priority in the Defense Department.

"We have hopes of finding a considerable number of additional leads," said Gary Sydow, director for research and

analysis at the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office. "We are really grateful that Texas Tech is taking this on."

The families of those still missing are equally excited about the prospects for new information. The National League of POW/MIA Families continues to pressure the U.S. government for a full accounting.

"It's an obligation for this country to

## IN THE KNOW: Missing in Action

The Defense Department gained access to Vietnam in 1988 to begin trying to find the war's missing in action. The numbers below reflect not just figures from Vietnam but also from Cambodia and Laos.

**1,805** Americans remain unaccounted for.

**1,148** of those are active cases.

**657** cases are no longer being pursued because they have been deemed irrecoverable.

**841** sets of remains have been returned from Southeast Asia.

**SOURCE:** Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office

support the people who are going worldwide to fight for freedom," said Jo Anne Shirley, chairwoman of the league's board of directors. Her brother, Air Force Maj. Bobby Marvin Jones, a physician and flight surgeon, went down in an F-4 Phantom on Nov. 28, 1972, in Vietnam.

"It's important to servicemen, even today, that they be assured that we will not leave our fallen on the battlefield in a foreign country," she said.

But just as the Vietnam Center is illuminating a collection that has been in the dark since the war ended, its funding has been cut by the same federal government that is using its materials.

The center will continue the work, albeit more slowly and with diminished staff, because its leaders believe that it is too important to let a shortage of money stop it.

"There are so many families wondering and waiting to find out exactly what happened to their sons or brothers or dads," archive deputy director Steve Maxner said. "You can't place a price on that. It's hard to express how powerfully we all feel about this."

**'An important collection'**

The Vietnam Center, established in 1989 by Reckner, a two-tour combat veteran, with its archive has evolved into one of the nation's most important places to study the war.

The Virtual Vietnam Archive, conceived in 2001, is an ever-growing research tool that contains 2.5 million documents including military reports, photographs, 8 mm films and maps, and that allows people to investigate holdings without traveling to West Texas.

It is in the holdings of the Combined Documents Exploitation Center where so much hope lies for answers to the war's MIA questions.

Compiled during the war for use by commanders, the 2.3 million documents in the collection were taken off North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers. The documents include Vietnamese military reports, political reports, personal letters and training materials.

After the war, the documents were sent to the National Archives and were eventually transferred to microfilm. The collection runs to 954 reels.

The government established an index and a computerized search method for the material, but it was 1960s-era and quickly became obsolete.

By the 1970s, there was no way to search the documents, save for just div-

ing in randomly.

As a result, the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office and the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command in Hawaii never used the documents, even though they knew the documents were there.

Sydow said the size of the collection and its lack of organization just made it too "foreboding."

Several years ago, Reckner and Maxner met a former officer who worked in intelligence during the war and who told them about the existence of the documents; their investigation led them to the National Archives.

In 2002, the Vietnam Center bought copies of the 954 reels.

"We realized immediately that this is an important collection, so we set aside the funding for it," Maxner said. "This was the kind of material that can contribute to new research and new scholarship that can help us have a better understanding of the war."

About 18 months ago, the archive's staff -- five full-time employees and 20 part-time students -- started putting the documents online. In doing so, they im-

mediately breathed new life into POW/MIA search.

### Work ahead

After so many years, new leads are hard to come by, Sydow said. That explains why U.S. personnel comb through materials, including newspapers, in libraries in Vietnam and now through the Virtual Archive at Texas Tech.

The documents are illuminating the names of potential witnesses to incidents and providing the names of enemy units and their commanders in the vicinity at the time.

Nevertheless, Sydow said they are only leads.

"We're not finding smoking guns in the documents," he said. "At least we haven't come across any yet. I can't tell you that they will resolve all the cases. But we're constantly searching for new tacks to take. We can pick up this information, go back to Vietnam with it and say, 'Help us find this person who might know something.'"

Finding human remains 30-plus years after is no easy task, one made more difficult by the "fog of war," stifling bureaucracy in Southeast Asian governments

that slows excavations, and terrain that is often thick with jungle or soggy with water.

Despite the relevance of the intelligence documents, they are being added to the Virtual Archive more slowly than before. So far, about 5 percent of the collection is online.

The reason for the slowdown? Money.

The archive's \$496,000 in federal funding, from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, was eliminated this year. Maxner and Reckner said every congressional set-aside under that program was eliminated, all of it due to the billions being spent in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

The archive is transferring its full-time staff to the center's budget and switching from using graduate students to undergrads.

"We're going on with our own resources, although at a slower rate," Reckner said. "I'd like to be adding these documents twice as fast as we are, not half as fast as we have been. But we can only spend the money we have." \*

## Additions To The Archive

Achteresch, Andreas \* Adams, Ken E. \* Atwood, John \* Bartholomew, Bart \* Bartlett, Robin B. \* Bell, Garnett \* Besley, Richard D. \* Binckley, Allen \* Bloomfield, Dorothy Reese \* Bone, James E. \* Brady, Patrick \* Brenckle, Robert \* Brooks, Helen Louise \* Brown, Jim \* Buckley, Frances Shea \* Bui, Nancy \* Burch, Greg \* Calkins, Laura M. \* Carlock, Chester \* Cates, Allen \* Cirincione, Dominick \* Coan, James P. \* Collins, Tom \* Copus, Phyllis \* Crane, Richard \* Crowell, David R. \* Cudney, James A. \* Dang, Hoi Bach \* Del Vecchio, R. J. \* Delezen, John E. \* Duckworth, Richard \* Dugan, Robert \* Eichler, Thomas \* Elben, John C. \* Ellis, Leonard \* Espinoza, Connie \* Fey, Peter \* Flanagan, Larry \* Fleming, Mark \* Foulke, William \* Frazier, Claude \* Fries, Patrick \* Furlong, James \* Gibler, James \* Godfrey, Marie \* Griffin, Joan C. \* Haigler, Steve \* Hall, James M., Jr. \* Harder, Richard C. \* Harris, Charles E., Jr. \* Henley, Darryl \* Herbert, Paul H. \* Hicks, Karen \* Hillman, Marty \* Hopper, Billy \* Hunter, Valerie \* Huu Trac, Pham \* Huy Hung, Nguyen \* Janes, Ray H., Jr. \* Janks, John S. \* Johns, Barbara A.W.G. \* Jones, Richard P. \* Kelley, Charles W. \* Kilgore, Don \* Kirkland, William E. \* Kramer, Theodore R. \* Kuss, Kurt \* Lathrop, Robert G. \* LaTour, Gerald A. \* Lavelle, Allan J. \* Layman, Lawrence \* LeGro, William \* Lewis, Michael E. \* Linn, Dan M. \* Long, Leon J. \* McAllister, David \* McCarthy, Richard \* McDonald, Charles, Jr. \* Metzler, Lisa K. \* Moczary, Steve \* Moore, Angela \* Moser, Dick \* Murphy, Russ \* Noller, Gary L. \* Noone, Lana \* Oliver, Diane \* Parker, Heath \* Pennington, Mary \* Pesetski, Judith \* Polifka, Karl \* Poling, Lindy \* Pribbenow, Merle \* Rattler/Firebird Association \* Reckner, James \* Rollins, Peter C. \* Rothrock, James \* Ruiz, Robert M. \* Seachill, Anne \* Schaefer, Ken \* Scott-Welch, Dick \* Sereghy, Michelle A. \* Shackleton, Ron \* Singer, Robert F. \* Smith, Gil \* Smith, Randall \* Smith, Ron \* Smolinski, Jerome P. \* Sohler, Alan \* Stanitz, Jim \* Stevens, Steve N. \* Stubbe, Ray W. \* Taylor, David W. \* Thompson, Linda \* Thurmond, Mary Ruth \* Tidd, Emmett H. \* Tourison, Sedgwick \* Troyansky, David G. \* Vail, Timothy P. \* Van Meter, Donald \* Van Nam, Tram \* Varsel, Philip \* Veith, Jay \* Verrone, Richard Burks \* Vu, Van \* Wahler, Lee R. \* Warner, Patricia A. \* Warren, Welch \* West, John \* Wever, Gary \* White, Charles G. \* Whitehurst, Frederic W. \* Whitehurst, Robert \* Whitfield, Lynn \* Wilkerson, Joy \* Williams, Daniel L. \* Winer, Jane \* Wires, John C. \* Zumwalt, James \*

### Additions to the Oral History Project May-July 2006

Dave Hammond, USA  
Dorothy Reese Bloomfield, US PHS  
Mary L. Conley, USN  
Stan Cherrie, USMC  
Dave U. Fesheck, Family Member  
James Haney, USN  
Barry Zorthian, USMC,  
U.S. Foreign Service  
Leon J. LaPorte, USA  
Mike Mattie, USCG  
Donna Watkins, Family Member  
David Lamberton, Department  
of State  
David M. Terbush, USAF  
Judy Pesetski, USA  
Michael Igoe, USA

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Lubbock, Texas 79409-1045

## Important Message Regarding This Newsletter:

Due to budget constraints that will take affect September 1, 2006, we will no longer be able to provide free print issues of the newsletter. If you wish to continue receiving printed and mailed copies of the *Friends* newsletter, we ask that you fill out the membership form at left and submit the modest fee. The new membership rates are as follows:

**\$10 per year:** This includes only printed issues of the *Friends* newsletter.

**\$25 per year:** To receive additional publications from the Vietnam Center and Archive, to include a new annual report of our archival collections.

Friends who are Life members, Benefactors, and Sustaining Life members are not affected by this change in our publication policy. In addition, the *Friends* newsletter will also be available free on our website in PDF format. If you would like to receive email notifications when we publish the Newsletter online, please visit:

<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/signup>

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns about this change in our policy by calling 806-742-3742 or writing to us at [vietnam.center@ttu.edu](mailto:vietnam.center@ttu.edu).

*Friends of the Vietnam Center* | Layout and Design by Victoria Lovelady and Humberto Martinez | [victoria.lovelady@ttu.edu](mailto:victoria.lovelady@ttu.edu)



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

The Vietnam Center™

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