

**THE STEADFAST
AND LOYAL
FAMOUS FIGHTING FOURTH**

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Enemy Roadways Found, Destroyed

By PFC Richard Souto

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS — The effective teamwork of two Second Brigade units resulted in the destruction of three enemy bridges, 50 bunkers and a high-speed trail.

While on a reconnaissance mission 16 miles northwest of Kontum City a 2nd Brigade Ranger team discovered the enemy's travel routes complete with road-side accommodations.

Realizing that assistance was necessary to destroy their findings, Ranger team leader Sergeant Peter Kurtz of Menononee, Wisc., contacted the Regulars of Bravo Company, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry. Second platoon leader William E. Sherd of Greensburg, Pa., immediately organized his men and departed to provide the needed help. The Regulars were led to the findings by the Rangers.

Superb Construction

Surprised by the superb construction of the bridges and trail, Sergeant Steve Enfonte described the bridges as being "outstandingly constructed for the materials the enemy had available." The bridges were constructed with large logs (10-12 inches in diameter) held together by jungle vines. Private First Class Antonio Delval of Company C, 4th Engineers, attached to Bravo Company explained, "these bridges were constructed over streams and were supported by either logs or boulders. They were strong enough to hold a five-ton truck. We set our charges in strategic positions which enabled us to destroy the bridges quickly."

Wide Trail

The well-camouflaged trail was cut in the side of a ridgeline and was wide enough to permit a tank easy passage. It was amazing how the NVA cut away sides of trees and dug twenty feet down to insure their remaining hidden from aerial observers," explained Specialist 4 Sam Nipper of Louisville, Ky. Kiem, the Regulars Kit Carson scout deduced that the enemy had just quit working on the road and bridges.

Destroyed Trail's Effectiveness To destroy the effectiveness of the trail the engineers destroyed the abutments which created many blockages.

Along the trail, at various locations, were many enemy bunker complexes. A total of 50 bunkers were destroyed.

Upon completion of their mission the Regulars and Rangers conducted a sweep of the area and discovered the site of a freshly established enemy encampment which provided additional evidence that the enemy had withdrawn recently.

Cacti Blue Zap Enemy Platoon

By SGT Michael Tousey

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—A Bushmaster patrol from Charlie Company, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry accomplished its purpose before it even moved into position when it engaged an estimated enemy platoon ten miles southwest of Kontum City. Charlie Company was credited with killing four North Vietnamese (NVA) in the contact.

The patrol, led by Sergeant James L. Nightlinger of Bellflower, Calif., was 800 meters from the company patrol base when it received fire from 75 meters away.

"We hit the ground," said Specialist 4 Coy R. Burns of Marietta, Ga., radio telephone operator in Charlie Company, "and Sergeant Nightlinger instructed us to set up a perimeter."

"I moved up to him with the radio, and he called for artillery support. The rest of us put out some real firepower."

The call for support was answered with artillery, gunships, and additional men from Charlie Company. Staff Sergeant Charles Nelson of Alexandria, Va., was joined by Sergeant John F. Nordstrom of Marshalltown, Ia., and his patrol.

"When we met Sergeant Nordstrom's men, we caught an NVA between us; Nordstrom's men opened up on him," said Sergeant Nelson.

"When we got to the contact location," continued Sergeant Nelson, "a gunship came by low and slow. The NVA must have thought it was a dustoff or something, and they fired on it."

"They got a real surprise. We saw where they were firing from and directed the gunship in on them. They stopped taking potshots at gunships real fast."

"We only reported as KIAs the four NVA we hit and saw go down," said Captain Marbury. "Those the gunships or artillery may have gotten were not included."

Missed Shot Expensive

FIREBASE BLACKHAWK — A 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry company commander killed two North Vietnamese (NVA) and detained another after the enemy fired at point-blank range and missed an artillery forward observer (FO) during a sweep south of Suoi Doi.

During the sweep, a 12-man NVA force was spotted retreating into the thick jungle, attempting to avoid contact with the mechanized infantrymen. Intense automatic weapons fire split the force into three groups.

As the Panthers pursued, Lieutenant Steve Brown of Dover, Del., called in supporting artillery from the battalion's 4.2 inch mortar platoon and 175mm fire from the 7th Battalion, 15th Artillery stationed at Firebase Blackhawk.

Lieutenant Brown was standing next to the APC of Charlie Company commander, Captain John Bialkowski of Garden City, Mich., adjusting the artillery fire on the fleeing NVA. Suddenly three enemy popped up from a ditch and fired.

Captain Bialkowski sprayed his Car-15 at the enemy, killing two as Lieutenant Brown dove clear of the barrage of bullets. The third NVA rallied to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam (GVN) by taking advantage of the Chieu Hoi Program.

The Panthers also recovered one AK47 rifle, a CHICOM grenade and destroyed one large bunker in a subsequent sweep of the contact area.



SLIPPERY WHEN WET — This Famous Fighting Fourth Division soldier proceeds with caution while crossing this swollen stream. Monsoon rains have increased the water level in all the mountain tributaries of the Central Highlands. (USA Photo By 4th Div IO)

Helps Pacification Program

Cordon, Search's Vital Mission

By 1LT ROBERT JANOSKO

CAMP RADCLIFF — There will still be an hour of darkness before the first rays of morning sunlight appear on the horizon, but the men of Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry are already in position and ready to conduct the cordon and search.

To a shorttimer this is a familiar routine, but to the green trooper it's a complicated and interesting experience. He sees a well-coordinated, abbreviated task force of special teams and various sections, each having a specific role in the cordon and search mission.

The cordon and search plays an important part in helping the Fourth Division's First Brigade accomplish its pacification task in the An Khe area.

Generally, a cordon and search is conducted when intelligence reports indicate the presence of Viet Cong (VC) in a particular village, but frequently it's done on a spot-check basis. The VC may be collecting taxes, recruiting soldiers, delivering propaganda speeches or using the village as a sanctuary while conducting operations in the area. The searchers also hope to find hidden weapons and ammunition.

Before daybreak the infantry units encircle the village, cutting off all avenues of approach, permitting no one to leave or enter. Then the units close in—the National Police, military police, MEDCAP teams, psyops personnel and intelligence people. All actions must be well planned in order to conduct the operation smoothly.

The national police serve as interpreters along the main access roads to the village and conduct the search of the village, aided by a US minesweep team checking for booby traps.

All the inhabitants of the village are moved to a central control point, with the exception of the head of each family, who remains while his house is searched.

The families are checked very closely to insure the number of people living in the house corresponds with those listed on the national police records. Household heads must explain the absence or addition of individuals in his house.

Trained specialists on the intelligence team begin inspecting identification cards and records. This can be tedious and time consuming where large families may number 10 to 15 persons.

Then it's the MEDCAP team's turn to contribute to the cordon and search effort. They treat the

villagers' various ailments, distribute soap and often pass out candy to the children. Their role has an important psychological effect, for it demonstrates that the purpose of the cordon and search is to locate the enemy and not harass innocent people.

Despite the fact these cordon and search missions often fail to produce arms or suspects, they at least demonstrate the ability of Vietnamese and U.S. forces to control an area and keep the enemy off balance.

Nerve One Big Factor


CAMP RADCLIFF—Catching an elusive enemy in an effective trap is a job requiring a great deal of time and planning at unit level. Two men, however, recently proved that training and nerve have a lot to do with it.

Sergeant Kenneth Hinchman of Rolling Hills, Calif., and Specialist 4 Bruce Hancock of Lake City, S.C., carried this feat to a smashing success last week as they surprised nine NVA and killed three.

"We saw a bend in the trail," recalled Specialist Hancock. "I decided to check it out, and when I peeked around the corner I got the shock of my life! There, in broad daylight, were nine NVA ditty-hopping down the trail just having a grand old time. We eased over into the bushes and crouched there waiting. When the point man was fifteen feet away we opened up with our M16s, taking them completely by surprise."


The first three NVA fell and the rest fled, leaving behind a loaded B40 rocket launcher with three rockets. "They just ran in every direction," continued Hancock. "They never even returned fire."

From The Desk of



the

Commanding General



M G PEPKE

Villager's Role

EVERY DEVELOPING COUNTRY shares one critical problem in common—a great shortage of technically trained creative managerial personnel. Regardless of the richness of their natural resources without the ability to exploit these resources a potentially rich country can languish indefinitely in poverty. The key to development inevitably returns to trained manpower and manpower in turn becomes the most valuable of all a nation's resources.

The Montagnard people are the second largest minority in Vietnam. Over a million strong, they represent more than six per cent of Vietnam's most critical and valuable resource. No nation committed to development could afford to overlook a resource of this significance. Equally important is the threat to political and economic stability this minority could represent if they were alienated from their government.

The Montagnard people have a long history of persecution and they have remained, quite reasonably, strongly committed to their traditional ways. In spite of often close contact with the Vietnamese they have been reluctant to adopt new and modern techniques simply because these techniques were Vietnamese.

RECENTLY TWO IMPORTANT things have occurred which are attacking old prejudices and eliminating persecution. First the GVN has developed a new awareness of the importance of the Montagnard people. They have come to realize that any successful plan for pacification and economic growth must be a plan directed toward all the people. The second event that has contributed to greater unity and identity between the Montagnards and their government is the American Civic Action program. For the first time significant strides have been made to understand and meet the needs of the people of the highlands. The Montagnards are learning that there is much they can gain from their neighbors without sacrificing their culture and identity.

The future of the Montagnards and the ethnic Vietnamese are inextricably intertwined. They need each other. Every contribution we make to increase mutual trust and understanding between the Montagnard and GVN is a contribution to the future of Vietnam.

CSM Talks To His Men Weapons Safety



CSM STRICKLAND

WHEN A MAN initially enters the service and begins his eight weeks of Basic Combat Training (BCT) one of the first classes that he attends is on weapons safety.

Regardless of what training school the soldier goes to after BCT weapons safety remains one of the most important aspects of his military education.

Safety is stressed in cleaning, handling and firing. Men who never handled a weapon before entering the service are given enough training to qualify them as experts.

Many of these soldiers come to Vietnam; they are placed in a combat situation where weapons of all types are a way of life.

You are these men and you are professionals. You are experts in your fields and a part of every man's job in a combat zone is the use of weapons.

WHY THEN, considering the intensive training and pride fighting men take in their knowledge of weapons, are American soldiers killed by their own and their friends weapons?

The answer is simple: carelessness—that nonprofessional characteristic that none of us desire our buddies to possess because it could mean his death—or perhaps ours.

Think when you handle weapons and if you see someone forgetting a bit of his professionalism—help him out.

Educational Experience Helps Civil Affairs Team Leader

By PFC David Sumrall

OASIS—Before entering the Army Sergeant Orland B. Hall of Upham, N.D., worked as a teacher with the Chippewa Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota. Today he works with the Montagnards as the Civil Affairs (S-5) team leader of the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry.

Sergeant Hall's team works in five villages near the Golden Dragons' headquarters at Landing Zone St. George. The S-5 team's most important work is providing daily medical care for the villagers.

"Our main problem in the medical problems are skin diseases and infections caused by lack of washing. We try to combat the problem by distributing both bath and laundry soap to the villagers and encouraging them to use it."

"Although we cannot provide the villagers with food, we do encourage them to eat more vegetables and meats, and we treat the parasite problem and distribute vitamins daily," said Sergeant Hall.

The Civil Affairs team also builds playground equipment and distributes candy to the children.

"Our basic goal is to win the friendship and trust of the people," explained Sergeant Hall. "Sometimes that is difficult because the villagers are afraid of new things."

"But I think we are making progress." "Our MEDCAPs have saved the lives of some and every day the children are waiting to meet us when we enter a village. In one village we suggested that a MEDCAP shelter be erected. The next day it was up."

Comparing his past association with the Chippewa Indians to his present work, Sergeant Hall finds similarity between the Indians and the Montagnards. "I see the Montagnards' way of life as being much like that of the original American Indians."

"The lives of these people are built around ageless traditions and taboos and it is hard for them to accept new ideas. Then again, their lives are such a struggle that they often can think of little but survival. I feel that we can help these people and that our efforts are worthwhile."

villages is sanitation and hygiene," said Sergeant Hall. "Most of

Chaplain's Message

Comprehending Faith

By Chaplain (CPT) Joseph J. Turner

"If you know the Faith, you express the Faith."

If it is true that knowledge begets love, it logically follows that the more one knows the Truths found in the Lawbook of Judeo-Christian living, the more he will express them with divinely human love. These are the days when our generation ardently craves to belong to some IN-CROWD. Consequently, you hear of the many and varied IN-GROUPS—the Be-Ins, the Sit-Ins, the Love-Ins and so forth. Yet, to each his own; pick and choose as you are a free acting individual!

Would you believe there is truly one particular club that would appeal to every knowing and educated person. The qualifications for acceptance are rather simple and there are no dues. This is the FIT-IN Club.

The President is the perfect Prototype for everyman; He calls Himself the Wonderful and Divine Counselor. He has come to our land mainly for this sole purpose, "to give to every creature life and grace," abundantly and generously. The Baptist was one of the early FIT-IN members who repeatedly cautioned to the crowds, "to make the crooked ways straight and to ask for mercy."

All He, our Way and our Truth, requires for getting in is that the FIT-IN understand and accept His Divine Code. "I am your Way," He infallibly insists. Still man craves for identification and recognition.

Remember those horrible days when the bad guys shouted to do away with deformed babies in order to have the "perfect human race". The deformed child was labeled as the misfit and was considered a useless human instrument in a Society that demands men of muscle and brains.

Satisfaction can only come from a sense of security and security can only come from proper education. Likewise, spiritual security and the attainment of the Kingdom of Heaven can only be assured through active participation in the FIT-IN Club.

Yes, like any other club, there are rules to obey and adhere to religiously. "If you love Me, keep My Commandments." Again the Divine Teacher adds: "By this shall all men know you are My witnesses and disciples, that you have love for one another."

Shakespeare had Hamlet utter the truism that man's conscience can make a coward of himself. In order to really fit in with the Divine plan of salvation, the conscience must be honest and pure. "Have a good conscience and you will always have joy," says God's Book. Coupled with this responsibility to maintain a right conscience, the FIT-IN seeks to practice the virtues, especially those of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Struggle, struggle, struggle! Parents feel a prevailing need to give their children everything and especially a higher education in order to get a job that promises stability and advancement. As a result many a dad will work feverishly at two or three jobs and even mom will earn enough to defray the extras for the car and clothing costs. Yep, there's a lot of sweat and sacrificing.

Is it all worth the effort, our Society wonders? Will their M.A. or Ph. D. Scholar be better prepared for the world that looks for the higher qualities of the soul? Will he make life worth living? Will he bear an effective and Christlike influence in our world today? Still society wonders! Hope springs eternal. Couple with the college degree, there must very definitely be the attainment of the Saint degree (to use Christian talk).

After all isn't it true that the only big mistake anyone can make in this life is not TO BE A SAINT! As the old adage points out—"show me your company..." Are you really a FIT-IN or a MISFIT? There is a world of difference you know.

Mosquito's Monsoon Offensive

OASIS — With the beginning of the monsoon season, soldiers in the Famous Fighting Fourth Division find themselves facing a pair of enemies, rather than the usual one.

The Fourth Division soldier now must be on the alert for the deadly disease of malaria as well as the elusive enemy which he seeks in the rugged Central Highlands.

"Malaria is most prominent in the months where there are changes of seasons," warns Captain Philip Lebovitz of Pittsburgh, a doctor with Company D, 4th Medical Battalion, at Landing Zone Oasis.

As for measures used to prevent the occurrence of the disease, Captain Lebovitz cites the taking of daily pills.

"The large orange Chloroquine-Primaquine tablet, taken once a week, and the small white Dapsone pill, taken daily, are the best known forms of prevention. But other preventive measures — mosquito repellent and protective netting over sleeping quarters — are also effective.



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CA Effort Sounds Fishy

By SP4 John Rowe

CAMP ENARI — From the mending of a sore knee to the moving of a village, Fourth Division Civil Affairs (CA) teams have helped their Vietnamese and Montagnard neighbors whenever possible. Now, the civil affairs effort has taken on a new twist.

Through the combined efforts of the Government of Vietnam (GVN) and the Fourth Division's G-5 section and civil affairs team from the 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery, a group of Montagnards have been presented with a species of fish that reproduces rapidly in the pond the Montagnards have made for their village of Plei Klan Ngol, 25 miles south of Pleiku.

The divarty team and G-5 then enlisted the assistance of the Agricultural Service of Pleiku Province. The GVN agency and the Fourth Division teams first decided that fish would be the best source of food.

Then the Agricultural Service helped the CA teams to acquire the fish from a government hatchery located near Landing Zone (LZ) Oasis, headquarters of the Third Brigade.

The aim of supplying fish is to provide the villagers of Plei Klan Ngol with a better balanced diet. "In three months the fish will begin to reproduce and thus provide another food source. We hope the supply will be perpetual," said Specialist 4 Ron Covington, a member of the 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery CA team.

Friend Warns Of Mine

CAMP ENARI — Four members of a recoilless rifle crew from the 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry were given an additional reason for liking the Vietnamese people when a Vietnamese civilian stopped the convoy they were securing to warn them of a mine in the roadway.

Riding security for a convoy from Pleiku to Landing Zone Oasis, First Lieutenant Robert Hannasch of Sisseton, S.D., and three men from the Cacti Blue forward support platoon were waved down by a Vietnamese man on a motorcycle.

"He drew a circle on the ground and motioned with his hands, trying to describe an explosion," explained Lieutenant Hannasch. "I understood that he was warning us of a mine."

"We called the MPs (Military Police) on the radio, then asked him to take us to the mine. You can bet we took it slow, not knowing what to expect."

Specialist 4 Thomas Helton of the recoilless rifle crew, felt there was a good chance one of the vehicles might have hit the mine if the convoy had not been stopped.

"It was ingeniously camouflaged," said Specialist Helton. "They covered it with part of a case from a six pack of beer, probably hoping someone would run over it just for fun."

Thanks to the help of a friendly Vietnamese civilian, no one ran over that mine.



FINISHING TOUCHES—Members of the Fourth Division's G-5 section and the civil affairs team of the 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery help the villagers of Plei Klan Ngol, 25 miles south of Pleiku, to complete their dam construction project. Fish, obtained by the CA teams through the help of the Agricultural Service of Pleiku, are dropped into the artificial lake. The CA teams hope the fish will help to increase the villagers' food consumption. (USA Photo By PFC John D. Warwick)

Who Has A Glass?

300 lb. Ice Cube!

By PFC Chuck Colgan

CAMP RADCLIFF—Everyone knows what a problem just making enough ice cubes for a party can be, but imagine having to supply as much as 30 tons of ice daily.

This task is faced by the men of Pacific Architects and Engineers (PA&E) and the ice plant they operate at Camp Radcliff. Their job is to produce ice for the 1st Brigade and all of its support units.

The plant manufactures an average of 30 tons daily and has produced an incredible 500 tons of ice since the first of the year, with the capacity to double production any time.

The process and equipment for making ice resembles a giant ice tray, only the "tray" is the size of a swimming pool and each "cube" is 4 feet high, 2 feet wide and weighs over 300 pounds. The plant has four trays or tanks which hold 500 gallons of water each. It requires between 24 to 48 hours to freeze the water at an average temperature of 11 degrees above zero.

Radcliff Supplies Water

The water is piped to the plant from the Camp Radcliff water point and passes through a refrigeration process which lowers its temperature from over 90 degrees to less than 50 degrees before it goes into the tanks. The water is pre-cooled because the freezing tanks are always at a freezing temperature and if the

90 degree water were piped directly into them it could crack the sides.

When the tank is half full a machine is lowered and it adds the necessary chlorine and calcium to the water.

One Big Ice Tray

Block dividers are then lowered into the tank and the water is allowed to freeze. Once the water is frozen the block forms are lifted out, four at a time from each tank, and placed on a platform until the ice melts enough to free the forms.

Cubes Taken Hourly

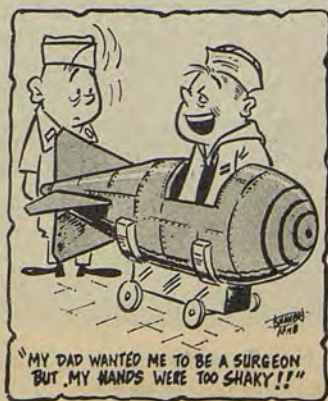
Four "cubes" are pulled from each tank every hour and their space immediately refilled with water. The remaining blocks in the tank help to quicken the freezing of the added water. Each tank contains 182 blocks of ice.

The ice "cubes" are then put into a freezing room where they undergo a series of purification tests.

Ice In Demand

Although most of the ice is used at Camp Radcliff and the surrounding firebases, large quantities are also shipped to Qui Nhon by convoy.

Each unit on post picks up their own ice and has the responsibility of getting it to their men in the field. Uses for the ice range from preserving valuable medicines in areas without refrigeration to providing heat weary troops the simple luxury of a cold beer.



"MY DAD WANTED ME TO BE A SURGEON BUT MY HANDS WERE TOO SHAKY!!"

Quick Action Helps Lopsided Victory

By PFC Chuck Colgan

CAMP RADCLIFF — As 15 North Vietnamese (NVA) soldiers moved closer and closer to his position, Hawkeye team leader, Sergeant Wallace F. Thibodeau of Garden Grove, Calif., faced a tough decision and time was running out.

"Charge!" he yelled, and the Hawkeye team attacked.

The action was a dramatic climax to the Hawkeye team's mission southwest of 1st Brigade Headquarters at An Khe and it resulted in one NVA killed and three suspects detained.

The team had only been out for a few hours when they discovered three enemy structures and a bunker in a treeline facing an open field.

"Hawkeyes are out to find and destroy the enemy," explained Sergeant Thibodeau. "We figured Charlie would be back, so we set up and waited."

The area lacked good cover, so the team waited in the largest of the three structures.

"We had good fields of fire from there, and it provided us a chance to get the drop on the enemy when he came back," related the sergeant. "We hadn't been in the hut long when we heard voices and saw a Montagnard man and woman walking down a trail toward us. We couldn't see if they were armed, so we fired over their heads and yelled for them to rally."

The team brought the Montagnards into the structure and radioed for a helicopter to pick them up, but before the bird arrived 15 enemy soldiers, carrying rucksacks and AK47s, were spotted walking across the field toward the structures.

Sergeant Thibodeau described the action. "There were two fields in front of us; one was fairly clear, but the other was covered with tall elephant grass. The enemy element split in half in the clear field, and one group

took the elephant grass. I didn't want them to pin us down in one spot; they had us outnumbered, which wouldn't have given us much of a chance in the structure. If we pulled out they probably would have spotted us, and of course we had the detainees to worry about too."

Sergeant Thibodeau continued, "I told PFC Dennis Belonger of Monitowoc, Wis., to watch the prisoners. PFC Robert Thomas of San Marcos, Tex., our Montagnard team member and I charged them. I figured this was our best bet because we would catch them off guard and confuse them. I had a whistle I was blowing and the other men were yelling like crazy. I hoped they'd think the whistle was a signal for a large unit attack."

The startled enemy force ran in all directions.

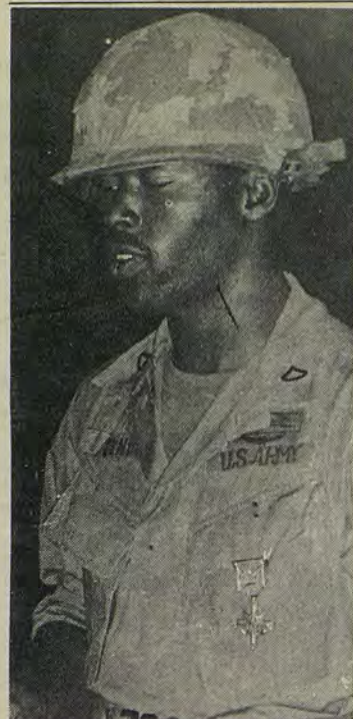
"We were zigzagging and firing, but we were never closer than 40 meters, they were really moving out. I don't think they fired more than a few rounds at us," related PFC Thomas.

The three man assault killed one NVA. One was killed instantly and another rallied. Quickly PFC Thomas led the detained suspect back to the structure with the other two.

Sergeant Thibodeau dashed back to the structure and reported the action to headquarters and PFC Bolonger ran out to join in the fight.

"When I got there our Montagnard was running around firing into the tall grass, so I joined in with my M79. Every so often a head would pop up. It looked as though they were trying to locate each other."

The one-sided battle lasted approximately 25 minutes and ended with the enemy in retreat. A search of the area uncovered a packet of documents, a transistor radio and two medals. One medal was a Russian award for achievement and the other an NVA award for valor dated 1965.

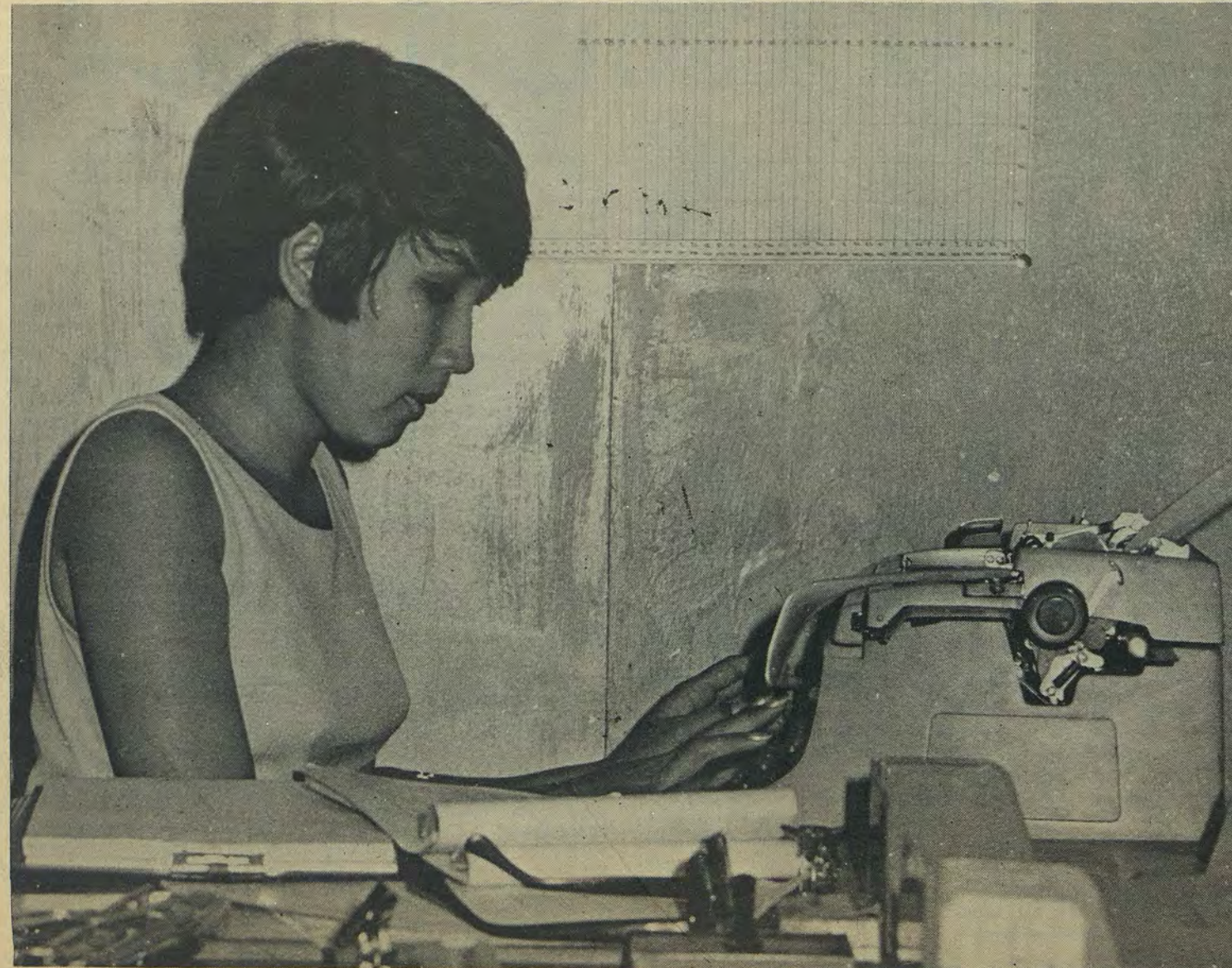


PRIVATE FIRST CLASS Malvin E. Jones is awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Creighton Abrams, Commanding General of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in ceremonies at the Camp Enari theater. The heroic soldier was also promoted to Specialist 4. (USA Photo By SFC Ben Casey)



THE SECOND HIGHEST award for valor, the Distinguished Service Cross, is presented to Platoon Sergeant James M. McBee by General Creighton Abrams, Commanding General of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in ceremonies at the basecamp theater. (USA Photo By SFC Ben Casey)

Vietnamese: Part of Basecamp



THE ATTRACTIVE Miss Cuc Bui types an inventory of goods on hand at the Camp Enari Post Exchange (PX) office.



THE CALL of "Fire" doesn't mean to open up to these men who are members of the Camp Enari Fire Department.

The efforts of many people are required to keep a large base like Camp Enari running smoothly and much of the credit for making the Fourth Division basecamp operational 24 hours a day goes to the Vietnamese civilian workers on post.

From the basecamp fire department to the maintenance workers and barbers, the Vietnamese provide Fourth Division troops all the services that one associates with a basecamp.

Units at Camp Enari profit from the duties which the Vietnamese perform, and the people who should appreciate their efforts the most are the individual soldiers.

The Vietnamese are performing duties which benefit the men and the division.

Photos By
SFC Ben Casey
SP5 Mike Johnson



A TOUCH of luxury is available to the soldier who returns to basecamp when he visits the barber shop at Annie's, a popular post concession.



PRETTY Miss Nguyen Hoa answers an inquiry in the office of the Post Exchange where she is employed as an accountant.



THOUGH LARGE and bulky a forklift requires delicate manipulation on the part of the operator to perform its tasks. "Harry" Phuc maneuvers his forklift to stack PX supplies.



TRACKING—These Famous Fighting Fourth Division Armor Personnel Carriers (APCs) move in line during their sweep of suspected enemy staging areas in the Central Highlands. (USA Photo By 4th Div IO)

Crater Analysis Team, Ostrich-Like Assignment

By 1LT Robert Janosko
CAMP RADCLIFF — The warning "incoming!" is the signal that sends everybody scrambling for the bunkers — everybody that is, except members of the Fourth Division's 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery's crater analysis team. They head for the impact area!

A crater analysis team is responsible for supplying quick, accurate information, in the form of a shellrep, to the artillery Fire Direction Center (FDC), so that return fire can be directed on the enemy location.

In order to accomplish this mission, they must get to where the hostile rounds have impacted as fast as possible and initially make a quick visual observation of the area and crater to determine the type of round fired.

Next they attempt to determine from which direction the round was fired by digging away the loose dirt and inserting a

probe rod into the entry hole made by the round. If the fins of the rocket or mortar are still intact, the stick is laid flush across the tail section, thereby pointing in the direction from which the projectile came. Using a compass, a back azimuth is shot by sighting along the rod.

If a 122mm rocket has been set for point detonation, it will leave a fairly clean entry hole; however, if it has a delay fuse it will bury itself into the ground and explode, leaving a crater.

The tail section of a mortar round will almost always be intact in the entry hole. As the round strikes, and the forward section explodes, the tail section will be forced into the hole.

In the event more than one round is fired, the team can calculate a suspected enemy location. This is done by locating the two most widely separated impact points and shooting a back azimuth from each. The point where the two azimuth lines cross should be the general area from where the rounds were fired.

In arriving at a suspected location, several other factors may be considered. By knowing the type of round and its maximum range, the team is able to determine the maximum distance from where the round was fired. Then, taking into consideration the terrain, suspected locations can be plotted based on the best areas for concealment or firing.

"It's not something we can pinpoint, but we at least try to arrive at a general area and then saturate that area with artillery fire. If we can get within

500 meters of their location we're doing quite well," said Captain Leroy Mosher of North Dartmouth, Mass.

Captain Mosher and Specialist 4 Michael E. Brandrup of Webster City, Iowa, received their first practical experience, and plenty of it, several months ago when the 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery was at the First Brigade CP, then located at the CIDG camp at Polei Kleng. During the brigade's month-long stay, dozens of 122mm rockets and 82mm mortar rounds were fired into the area of the CP.

"We had read the manuals and received instruction on the techniques, but this was our first opportunity to function under actual fire," stated Specialist Brandrup.

The enemy gunners firing at Polei Kleng quickly realized the team had learned their lessons well when batteries in the area sent round after round raining down on their positions only minutes after they fired their last round.

Circumstances Cement Values

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—"I believe the men in the field have now realized the true values of home, family and country."

Assistant 2nd Brigade Chaplain (Captain) Arthur Mahoney of Boston was relating his thoughts to the men in the Highlander Heights area of operation just prior to his departure from Vietnam.

Men Deserve Credit

"These men," he continued, "deserve all the credit. They have done a fantastic job and have gone through so many experiences—not just physically, but mentally and spiritually as well. The job they are doing in these capacities is a credit to the United States."

Chaplain Mahoney also commented on Vietnam soldiers' attitude toward war protesters and the campus riots back in the world.

"The anti-war speeches they read and hear don't seem to affect their abilities to do their job in the best fashion. Most of these pro-

testers haven't been over here to see what it is really like. I would say that the protesters' words solidify the men's own thinking on the war.

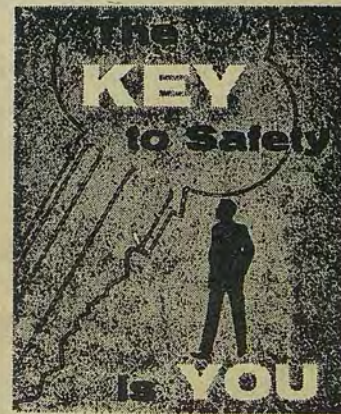
"Spiritually, I think these men have found a better understanding of God. They have come closer to God for they now have a need, a special need for him. The result of this is a closer relationship that will continue when they reach home."

Chaplain Mahoney continued by telling of his thoughts on the future of America.

"I have no worries about the future of America. I see even a better nation for us, because of the experiences these men have had. They now have, as I have, a reoriented concept of America. They will go home more mature, more knowledgeable, more understanding and more interested in our way of life and government; they will be willing to give a helping hand because of a deeper concept of love for family, home and

country."

In conclusion, Chaplain Mahoney said that his experiences in Vietnam have been a great asset to him. "I love America more than ever and am willing to sacrifice anything for it. It has shown how fortunate we should be for the way of life we've built."



Growl That Bites

CAMP RADCLIFF—The old cliché, "A dog is a man's best friend," doesn't apply to enemy soldiers . . . at least not as far as Clipper is concerned.

Clipper, a scout dog from the 33rd Infantry Scout Dog Platoon, has been pulling patrols regularly since he got to Vietnam almost three years ago, so this one in Mang Yang pass didn't affect him much one way or another.

It was just after midnight when the veteran scout dog raised his head and murmured a deep growl, that alerted his handler, PFC "Junior" Cash of Lake Walls, Fla., to the pair of enemy soldiers strolling down the moonlit trail into the trap.

As the men of D Company, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry opened up, one of the enemy was killed and the other dropped his AK47 and sprinted back down the jungle trail.

Clipper would have no part of that; he took off in hot pursuit and soon caught the surprised enemy.



"It was just after midnight when the veteran scout dog raised his head and murmured a deep growl that alerted his handler." (Combat Art By SP4 Ted Phillips)

Village Consolidation Paying Dividends

By SP4 Roger Seip
HIGHLANDER
HEIGHTS —

The soldiers are members of a Civic Action (CA) team of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry. Their efforts are being directed not toward the enemy, but toward the people of Vietnam here in the village of Plei Brel Dor.

The village, home of about 2,000 Montagnards, is actually five villages consolidated into one and is located in the flatlands two miles northeast of Camp Enari.

The consolidation of Plei Brel Dor was at the outset a tactical maneuver. When the CA team arrived in the village in February of 1968, their most crucial mission was defense—repelling the enemy.

Quickly and efficiently the CA team, commanded by Captain James Respicio of Honolulu, tightened the village perimeter and forti-

fied the area with strong bunkers and well-placed concertina wire.

A week later, under the cover of darkness, the Viet Cong surged toward the wire, intent on a quick victory. Under a heavy volume of firepower from the Red Warriors and the well-organized Montagnard defense groups, the enemy was turned back, their attack broken. Six of the enemy were killed in action. For the Plei Brel Dor this was more than a military victory; it was a major psychological achievement because it boosted the morale of the villagers and strengthened their confidence in the Americans.

With the village secured, health and sanitation became the major concerns of the Red Warrior CA team. By practicing modern preventive medicine and treatment, the team managed to curtail the persistent outbreaks of cholera and plague and greatly reduced the incidence of disease

among the villagers. The importance of sanitation was also stressed. Now the villagers' yards and huts are swept clean daily and their garbage burned at the edge of the perimeter.

"They are quick to grasp the American way of doing things," says Captain Respicio. "On one occasion while I was bathing in a nearby stream an old man stood on the bank watching me. After I had finished he entered the water, and taking the soap I handed him, he proceeded to mimic my exact manner of washing, even to the scrubbing of the insides of his ears."

The villagers are learning a lot about agriculture from the CA team as well. Rice forms the major part of the Montagnard diet. Presently the CA team is experimenting with a new strain of rice imported from the Philippines which could possibly double production. The people are being encouraged and instructed in the cultivation of vegetables

such as corn, tomatoes, squash and watermelon.

The Montagnards keep water buffalo and pigs largely as a measure of wealth and these animals are seldom killed except as a gesture to honor a deceased villager. Consequently their diet is supplemented with fish. Five fish ponds have been constructed for the use of the villagers.

Sergeant First Class Fred Smith, the NCOIC of the Civic Action team, is greatly impressed with the abilities of the Montagnards. "They are an intelligent people," he says. "They have a lot of good, common sense and aren't afraid to work." Sergeant Smith, a native of Tacoma, Wash., also admires the villagers for their honesty and their faith in the American soldiers.

Staff Sergeant Duncan Huey of Tacoma, Wash., is especially proud of his team's accomplishments. "Whenever visitors come to

check on the work of the Civic Action Program, our village is always presented as a model for inspection."

Captain Respicio noted a possible reason for their success: "We have a great team here. The men really put their hearts into the work."

The approximately 10 to 15 men who comprise the CA team are chosen for their interest in the Vietnamese people. A number of the men have agricultural skills which they have used in farming projects of the village.

Sergeant Smith believes that the civic action work will be very beneficial for peace in the future. "We will no doubt run into other problems in the world similar to those we have encountered here in Vietnam. I feel that what we learn with these people will better enable us to solve future difficulties in a peaceful manner and there by eliminate a good deal of fighting."

CA School Graduates Put Skills To Work

PLEIKU—A newly established II Corps Civil Action School, has recently graduated its first class of 18 trained Civic Action Team Leaders.

The school was proposed after the Fourth Infantry Division's Civil Affairs Section approached the II Corps' G5 Polwar Advisor, Lieutenant Colonel Earl Hennen of Morgantown, W. Va., with the idea of training ARVN enlisted men, to become members of Fourth Division Civil Affairs teams. These Civil Affairs teams travel from village to hamlet aiding the people to help themselves with various projects such as, building houses, schools, well or anything else they might need.

After the proposal was approved by Major General Lulan, II Corps Commanding General, the II Corps Advisory Group was so enthused about the program that they decided to carry it to the extent of placing graduates not only in Fourth Division teams, but in every tactical ARVN unit in II Corps. These graduates would be specialists in handling Civil Action matters for ARVN units.

Not only were the advisors pleased with the program but, Major Le Xuan Mai, II Corps Deputy Chief of Staff, Polwar, in charge of the course, was so interested that he himself spent many hours on the lecturn instructing.

The school, which began its initial class last month, provided instruction in Vietnamese history, lessons in civic action, political and psychological warfare, Vietnamese-American relations and weapons familiarization conducted by the Fourth Infantry Division.

Commenting on the school's program, Lieutenant Colonel Hennen said, "These team leaders and their expertise should prove beneficial in the pacification effort, which involves the winning of the hearts and minds of the people to the side of the Republic of Vietnam."

Subsequent classes, programmed for II Corps Headquarters, will be instructed entirely by ARVN and it is hoped that by late fall the goals of the program will be attained.

Stripes—A Tiger!

OASIS — A low level, high speed hunt for North Vietnamese Army (NVA) forces ended recently in big game fashion.

A 4th Division helicopter had just left Landing Zone (LZ) Bison, home of Bravo Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, when Lieutenant Colonel Redmond Forrester of Springfield, Va., commander of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Artillery, spotted something yellow flashing by below the helicopter. He alerted the other passengers: "There's something down there in tiger stripes, and it's not a man in tiger fatigues."

Immediately Warrant Officer Donald Long of Muncie, Ind., maneuvered his ship into hot pursuit.

On a pass Specialist 4 Lawrence Mochizuki of Kailu, Hawaii, a doorgunner with Alpha Company, 4th Aviation Battalion, stopped the animal in his tracks.

The tiger, suspected to be the same one which had threatened Montagnard villagers and friendly forces operating in the area, was brought to LZ Oasis, Headquarters of the 3rd Brigade.

Plans for the trophy included tiger steaks which sent the brigade headquarter's mess sergeant on a safari of his own. His hunt was for a recipe.



PERFECT FIT—Montagnard children try on new clothes given to them by Fourth Division Civic Action teams. The clothes are sent to the Division from many agencies and individuals in the United States and help the people in the Central Highlands. (USA Photo By SP5 Mike Johnson)

Armored Moving Vans

By PFC Dan Weaver

FIRE BASE BLACKHAWK —

Moving a village can be a laborious task for the Vietnamese, but when a mechanized battalion lends its help the job is eased considerably.

Civil Affairs and support unit personnel proved this by supervising an operation which transported 39 villagers and all their belongings from the old location of Suoi Doi to the new site two miles east of Firebase Blackhawk on Highway 19E.

The battalion sent a 2½-ton truck, a 548 cargo carrier and the Civil Affairs Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) to accomplish the job. It was accomplished in one day.

Civil Affairs officer, First Lieutenant Alan Spillum of Tacoma, Wash., directed the move, in which animals, building supplies, personal affects and villagers were transported two miles to the new location.

"The men who put in the work from the Civil Affairs section and Company D did an outstanding job in accomplishing the move in one day," said Lieutenant Spillum.

"They were instrumental in expediting the move by helping the villagers load and unload their possessions," the civil affairs officer concluded.

The four men from Company D, Specialists 4 Bobby Inselmann and Malcom Whitlow and Privates First Class Frank Cavanaugh and Loren Pauls made eight trips between the two villages.

"It was great to see the Vietnamese and Americans working side-by-side," said PFC Cavanaugh of Baltimore, Md. "I think the people were pleased by our enthusiastic support."

We're All One Big Family

By MSGT Robert Gustkey

CAMP ENARI — Since winning its independence the United States has had 37 presidents. Thirty of the chief executives have men in the Famous Fighting Fourth Infantry Division with the same name.

Presidents not represented are Fillmore, Roosevelt (both Teddy and Franklin D.), Taft, Coolidge, Truman and Eisenhower. However, if a person wanted to stretch a point, it could be said that 31 presidents are represented because the Fourth Division has an Eisenhower.

The information on the presidents and other interesting name sidelights were taken from a check of the latest Fourth Division roster published at the end of May.

For example, in the Law and Order Department the Famous Fighting Fourth has an Outlaw and a Crook. To handle these two gentlemen, there is a Marshall,

Ranger, Cop, Justice, Foreman and Trusty.

The Famous Fighting Fourth also has royalty in its rank. Included in this group is a King, Queen, Prince, Duke, Earl, Knight and a Barron (spelled with two r's).

Household help is represented by a Butler, Plummer, Cook, Gardner, Carpenter, Baker and a Grinder.

Other employment titles within the Fourth Division include a Porter, Miller,

Taylor, Workman, Barber, Brewer, Boxer, Clerk, Pitman, Purser, Shoemaker, Steward, Weaver, Mason and a Dyer.

Directions represented in the division are North, South and West. East is questionable since the closest name in this direction is Eastman.

The name Smith is the most popular with 197 listings. Other popular names in order are Johnson, 151; Williams, 139; Jones, 106; and 98 Browns.

School For Children

By PFC Chuck Colgan

CAMP RADCLIFF — Children from four Vietnamese villages in the An Khe area are now attending school for the first time in their lives.

The 1st Battalion, 69th Armor's S5 team, headed by Captain Wylie Richard of Orangevale, Calif., provided the people of the village with the materials and know-how that made it possible for them to rebuild one school completely from scratch.

"Our Vietnamese interpreter knows quite a bit about construction," explained Captain Richard, "so he acted as foreman for the project. We provided wood, nails, paint, cement, plaster and tools, and the villagers supplied the manpower to do the job."

After several months of labor, the schools, which can accommodate 40 students each, were completed, but another problem arose. The Vietnamese government was only authorized enough money to pay the salary of one teacher in a district which had two schools.

A meeting was held with the parents, and it was determined

that they could pay the second teacher's salary themselves if each parent contributed 200 piasters for each child they had in school.

Captain Richard, realizing what a financial hardship the fees would put on the parents, received authorization to pay the teacher from S5 funds. Now both schools have a teacher, and 80 children are receiving an education.

The school children range in age from 7 to 14 and attend school six days a week, nine months a year. They study the same basic subjects as children in the United States, using text books provided by the S5 team.



HELLO THERE!—A forward observer (FO) near Landing Zone (LZ) Bullet, north of An Khe, had a chance to change his normal routine when he received a call from lovely Arlene Charles, who was in Vietnam with the Johnny Grant tour. (USA Photo By 1LT David Hooks)

Braves

Repulse

Aggression

By PFC William A. Edwards

OASIS — Company C, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry aborted what appeared to be a major attempt by an enemy force to over-run their firebase.

At approximately noon the men at a listening post (LP) located on the west side of the perimeter detected a large force approaching their position. When radio contact failed, they opened up with a grenade launcher and initiated contact. Simultaneously, an unknown sized enemy force launched a ground assault while B40 rockets, 82mm and 60mm mortars slammed into the perimeter. The small arms and automatic weapons fire came from at least three sides with the main thrust coming from the north.

Heavy artillery and mortar fire was called in on the rocket launching sites and on the forces attacking Company C. The Braves along the bunker line stopped the enemy force short of the first row of barbed wire. The battle had raged for approximately 45 minutes when "Snoopy" arrived on the scene with her multiple miniguns blazing and what little contact remained was broken.

In the morning, a search of the area revealed one dead NVA, three 82mm mortar rounds and one AK47. Hastily prepared shelters and firing positions were discovered in the outlying area and many sachel charges were found near the barbed wire. The rocket launching site was also found and in it were 14 holes and numerous shelters with dirt filled rocket canisters for overhead.

The alertness and steadfast resolve of the men of Company C halted what could have been a devastating blow.

Sweep and Clean Enemy Positions

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS —

Their mission is to discover and destroy enemy positions. Two platoons from Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry move out, sweeping the immediate area, followed closely by three Delta 7 bulldozers and escorted by the remaining elements of Charlie Company and an armor

support tank.

Shortly before noon eight enemy bunkers are located by the point element of the 2nd Platoon. The dozer team, under the direction of 1st Lieutenant Bruce J. Squires of San Diego, Calif., heads for the enemy encampment. The leading Delta 7 operated by Specialist 5 Walter Pot-

ter of Rockingham, N.C., rips through the dense treeline toward the objective.

The bunker complex, surrounded by trees and concealed by several feet of overhead foliage, is transformed into a ravaged area within an hour. Specialist Potter, teaming with Specialist 5 Daniel Poteete of Chicago, another Delta 7 operator, direct the barrage. Trees plunge to the earth, the overhead crumbles, the bunkers fall victim to the trenchant plows. The enemy has been deprived of another sanctuary.

West of Landing Zone (LZ) Nicole, eight miles southwest of Kontum City, similar activities have taken place on a day by day basis for the past several weeks. A heavy equipment crew of Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 4th Engineers, along with Company C of the Red Warriors, have been combing the area for enemy construction leaving a path of rubble along the way.

"We're here to provide maintenance for the dozers," remarked Specialist 4 Ronald A. Midiate of New York City, the engineers' fuelman. "In this way if there are any problems we can adjust them here in the field and the operation can continue."

The unit is constantly on the move spending only a few days at a certain location. "For security reasons we usually don't spend too much time in one area," said Specialist 4 Floyd L. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., a truck driver from Company E, 4th Engineers. "This is about the tenth location we've setup at." Two tanks working with the engineers provide extra security along with the efficiency of the Red Warrior company.

Success is something the engineers have achieved, the eight destroyed bunkers lifted their total over the thousand mark.



EVE OF DESTRUCTION—Enemy bunkers located west of Landing Zone (LZ) Nicole are about to be destroyed as the heavy equipment crew of HHC, 4th Engineer Battalion, moves into the area on a mission to rid the enemy of fighting positions.

(USA Photo By SP4 Rene Lamarche)