

CAREFULLY FASHIONING strips of bamboo, this Montagnard craftsman is busy continuing the trade of making traps for wildlife which has made him a prosperous and important figure in his village. (USA Photo By 1LT Jim Hughes)

4th Division Soldiers Assault, Kill 25 NVA

By 2LT Kurt Browall

CAMP RADCLIFF — Twenty-five North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldiers were killed and 30 large enemy huts and bunkers were destroyed in a joint service strike within hours after the launch of a battalion-size combat assault (CA) by Famous Fighting 4th Division soldiers 35 miles northwest of An Khe.

The operation saw Troop A, 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry, part of the 17th Combat Aviation Group, and Air Force jets flying in support of the 1st Brigade's 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry. The infantrymen were moved into the area by the 119th Assault Helicopter Company.

Twelve air strikes were dropped on suspected enemy locations by Air Force jets before the infantrymen made their CA on three landing zones (LZ), including LZ Larry, in northern Bien Dien Province.

The Cav's Ruthless Riders were the first to locate enemy positions. Light Observation Helicopter (LOH) pilot James R. Muse, a warrant officer from Marietta, Ga., said, "After I'd made a visual reconnaissance of the area, I was requested to leave the vicinity because of pending air strikes."

Mr. Muse said that as he moved out, he spotted a cleared area below with no grass, no underbrush, but with evidence of fresh digging.

"I circled the area and my observer and I found we were at the edge of a well-camouflaged company-size enemy complex which stretched for 400 to 500 feet in length," said Mr. Muse.

The LOH pilot said the openings of two large bunkers with lean-to covers were what tipped him off.

"Although there were a lot of 20 by 40 foot structures and 15 large bunkers," said Mr. Muse, "neither my observer (Specialist 4 Aaron Sanchez of Oakland, Calif.) nor I saw any enemy activity. But then a couple of NVA soldiers in khakis came out of a hootch."

The LOH team leader said that "the group enlarged quickly; sleeping enemy soldiers awakened and began pouring out of the newly constructed huts. Many were still getting dressed when the LOH swept over the complex. According to Mr. Muse, NVA rucksacks were scattered about and jungle fa-

THE **STEADFAST**
AND **LOYAL**
FAMOUS FIGHTING
FOURTH

Vol. 1, No. 21

October 5, 1969

Inconsistent Attacks

Dangerous Lulls

By PFC Mike Nicastro

CAMP ENARI — One of the unusual aspects of this war is the inconsistency of enemy attempts to attack allied military installations. Enemy battle campaigns that sometimes last two or three months may suddenly stop and then once again begin six or eight months later.

This staggered type of enemy activity is generally referred to as a battle lull and should be a period of extreme caution because no one can accurately calculate when the enemy will resume offensive activity.

It's easy for a soldier to rationalize that if "nothing has happened in three weeks, nothing should happen tonight."

Fortunately, the 4th Division has established a set of guidelines which helps create an alert atmosphere and avoids relaxed ideas about enemy intentions.

Perhaps the most salient aspect of this preparedness is a clean weapon. Whether a soldier is a clerk or an infantryman, he can't foresee the occasion when he may be called upon to protect his own life or the lives of his

friends. It would be, for instance, very unhealthy for a soldier to give his weapon a detailed operational inspection after a ground attack had been launched by the enemy. Daily maintenance can avoid such embarrassment.

Flak jackets and steel helmets also play a very important part in a soldier's life — they can save it. A person would hardly consider walking through a driving rain storm without a hat and rain coat. Salvos from the NVA have been known to rain particles much heavier than water. Flak jackets and steel helmets

(Continued on Back Page)

Medical Aid Helps Village Pacification

By PFC Dan Weaver

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—Four ponchos and American dedication can go a long way in a pacification program, especially when the two are fashioned into a combination medical aid station and schoolhouse.

When Specialist 5 Earl Denyer tied four ponchos together to shelter his Medical Civic Action Program patients from the rain, he didn't realize how much the structure would eventually mean to the Montagnard villagers of Plei Mui. Especially the 20 children who became his patients, pupils and friends.

Specialist Denyer and the 2nd Platoon, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, guard the portion of Highway 14 nearest Plei Mui, located 22 miles south of Kontum City. The Panther medic initiated his one-man pacification program while implementing the MEDCAP part of his platoon's daily mission.

During his MEDCAP missions, Specialist Denyer of Kansas City, Mo., noticed that he was working in view of an audience.

The audience consisted of 20 children ranging in age from seven to 12 years old. They watched with growing interest each time the Panther medic treated a villager. Soon, their interest became respect and it was at this point when Specialist Denyer knew he could accomplish things with the group.

Specialist Denyer made the most of his opportunity. He received permission from platoon leader Second Lieutenant Phillip Price of Amarillo, Tex., to develop an enlarged pacification program with the village children.

"I was looking for a way to keep the kids off Highway 14," (Continued on Back Page)

ARVN Spirit Felt

By PFC Philip Kenny

OASIS—Most American soldiers never have the chance to work with or get to know their counterparts in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN).

But for Staff Sergeant Richard A. Anderson of Dallas, Ore., and Sergeant Floyd E. Wood of Burlington, Vt., it is a regular and gratifying experience.

The two sergeants are forward observers with Headquarters Battery, 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. However, they perform their duties with ARVN companies. Both men like their work and have interesting observations about the ARVNs.

Sergeant Anderson says, "It is surprising how friendly and outgoing the ARVNs are. We made friends very fast despite our difficulties with the Vietnamese language."

The camaraderie and loyalty of field soldiers in the American Army is one of the most well known facets of the American fighting man. This spirit seems to be equally strong among our ARVN allies. The ARVNs also have a better knowledge of the terrain, said Sergeant Wood. "They know exactly where to look and what to look for. In this way they cover a lot of ground."

While working with the ARVN company, the two sergeants are under the direct control of the ARVN company commander. They act in an advisory capacity and consult with the commander before calling in artillery.

The ARVNs have the benefit of learning from an experienced artillery forward observer and both ARVN and American soldiers have had the chance to know and understand each other better.



COME NOW!—Captain John Cole, Jr., of Golden, Colo., a MEDCAP team leader with the 4th Infantry Division's 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, tries to convince a Montagnard child in the village of Kon Chara that caring for your teeth is essential. Judging by his facial expressions, Captain Cole seems to be having a bit of trouble getting his point across. (USA Photo By SP5 Mike Johnson)

Chaplain's Message

When A Gift's A Gift

By Chaplain (CPT) Richard W. Lovingood

The song "A Very Merry Unbirthday" will be remembered by some as coming from the movie "Alice in Wonderland." Even though it is a child's story there is a message of giving to be found in that movie. A gift is truly a gift when it is given at the most unexpected time—no special occasion. So instead of the greeting, "Happy Birthday," the greeting becomes "A Very Merry Unbirthday."

Also, a gift is truly a gift when nothing is expected in return. It is not "give to me and I'll give to you." Likewise, it is not a bribe to buy one's way to favoritism.

Paul Tournier in his book *The Meaning of Gifts* states that a gift is really given when we expect nothing in return and when no special occasion is present.

We find both to be true in our pilgrimage in life. God has made it true for us in giving us all things — no strings attached. God gives food, shelter, clothing, ones we love — no special occasion — just a free gift on an ordinary day whether years ago, this year, next year. God gives in the most unexpected times with nothing expected in return because He loves us.

OK, here we are, so what do we offer our buddies, our wife or girl friend, our parents? How about a gift with no strings attached on no special occasion. How about a little gift of love on a "Very Merry Unbirthday."

Three-day Campaign Expands CA Efforts

By SP4 Rene Lamarche

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—The Famous Fighting 4th Division's pacification program is on the upswing. A good example is the recent three-day campaign conducted by the 2nd Brigade's Civil Affairs team.

Joining two Vietnamese organizations, the team visited seven villages throughout the Kontum City area. At each village they provided entertainment, medical treatment, instruction and health aids for the inhabitants.

The first day's activities consisted of a visit to the village of Xa Tan Bien, located just outside Kontum City. Two Armed Propaganda Teams (APT) from the Chieu Hoi Center in Kontum opened the program.

"Their function was to inform the people of the advantages of supporting the government," stated Civil Affairs team leader Sergeant Mike Kurse, of Plainview, N.Y.

"Each APT team consisted of three men, all former Viet Cong or North Vietnamese who have rallied to the government. Their format usually includes comparing their present way of life and their former." Second on the program was the Vietnamese Information Service team from Kontum, who showed movies to the villagers. The films were both entertaining and instructive in nature.

"They're mostly of the slap stick variety, but each film has some type of lesson," explained Sergeant Kurse.

"By far this was the most entertaining phase of our entire program as far as the villagers were concerned."

Next on the agenda was the medical aspect of the program. Specialist 5 Francis J. Trzaskos of Amsterdam, N.Y., medic from the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry's S5 team treated villagers in need of medical assistance. At the village of Xa Tan Bien over 150 villagers were tended to.

While these events were taking place, the men of the Civil Affairs team and members of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry's S5 team were giving haircuts to the villagers male population. At the same time they passed out candy, cigarettes, and soap to the Montagnards.

The next two days, the Civil Affairs party visited the communities of Xa Phuong Hoa, Tan Phu, Desomal, Plei Pok I, Plei Ta Van, and Plei Tran II. "We conducted basically the same programs in each village," said Private First Class James Hayes of Chester, N.Y., 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry's S5 team leader.

"The most amazing thing about the entire program was the receptiveness of the villagers," remarked Sergeant Kurse.

"In every village the people were extremely happy to be active in any program we conducted."

The three-day campaign ended with many worthwhile results. Out of the seven villages over 1,400 people were cared by medics while the majority of the villagers received instruction through the film shown.

Probably the most beneficial aspect of the whole program was the exchange made between the Americans and Vietnamese. Friendliness and goodwill highlighted the operation.

From The Desk of the Commanding General



M G PEPKE

Careless Soldiers

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S TRADITION of caring for, and protecting his buddy in the field has long been a tradition of the Famous Fighting Fourth. The sharing of a canteen of water, a pack of cigarettes, or a "CARE" package from home helps build the trust, comradeship, and esprit de corps that has been characteristic of the 4th Infantry Division since the days of World War I.

Despite this concern, there are soldiers in the Division, who through their own carelessness, jeopardize the lives of others by failure to exercise proper security of SOI material. The SOI extract is a simple instructional document which is used for communications security during a designated period.

Each unit of the Division has its own page in this SOI extract which enables it to monitor or talk with other units in the Division. This includes communications from platoon level all the way up to your Division Headquarters. When the SOI is properly utilized, the enemy will be unable to determine the unit identification or the nature of the information being transmitted.

As soldiers, we accept the rigors and hardship of combat as a daily routine. These hardships can be accepted, especially when we know that we are not giving the enemy support; however, a lost or compromised SOI can provide the enemy invaluable assistance. Unfortunately, the reality of what can happen as a result of a SOI compromise usually occurs after men and materiel have been sacrificed needlessly.

A MAJOR PRECAUTION MUST BE TAKEN to properly secure our SOI extracts. A few simple guidelines which I have established are essential. First, personnel responsible for SOI material must ensure that the pages of the SOI extract are securely fastened, and that they have a hard protective cover for both the front and back of the extract. Secondly, there should be a hole punched through the top corners of the extract, and a piece of rope, strong cord, or light chain, fastened through the holes. Thirdly, this piece of rope, cord, or chain should be long enough to enable you to secure the extract around your neck, and to secure it in your uniform breast pocket when not in use.

Finally, if you are aware of a possible compromise, you must exercise your responsibility to the members of your units by reporting the loss or compromise immediately.

One of the things that I have never been able to accept is a soldier becoming a casualty through the carelessness or shortsightedness of another soldier. This is not a characteristic of our Army, or of our Division. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every man to be constantly alert to ensure that we secure SOI extracts.

Villagers Take Opener

CAMP RADCLIFF — Montagnard tribesmen 30 miles west of An Khe in the village of Kon Chara entered the wide world of sports with the installation of a volleyball court in their community.

"During our daily Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) visits to Montagnard villages, we found that they enjoyed volleyball," explained Captain John Cole, Jr., of Golden, Colo. Captain Cole is the leader of the 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry's MEDCAP team.

"We provided the villagers with engineer stakes, a net, and a ball. They did the rest," said Captain Cole.

The sports equipment has given the villagers a chance for a new kind of recreation and relaxation.

The MEDCAP team lost the first game played on the new court to the Montagnard team.

Valor Awards

SILVER STAR

- Mitchel, Alan S., CPT
- Patrick, Philip W., CPT
- Reeves, Delano C., CPT
- Murphy, Timothy J., 1LT
- Gutierrez-Otero, Ruben, PFC
- Boyd, Larry N., 1LT
- Groff, Kenneth R., 1LT
- Krupa, Joseph E., PSGT
- Grib, John E., SFC
- Hathaway, John W., SSGT
- Powell, Larry, SGT
- Toledo, Robert A., SGT
- Cegielski, Jerzy, SP4
- Pegg, James A., SP4
- Smith, Fred D., PFC

AIR MEDAL FOR HEROISM

- Ashbaugh, Brain W., CPT

BRONZE STAR FOR VALOR

- Deroos, James W., CPT
- Bonnell, Howard E., 1LT
- Chandler, James, PSGT
- Hanson, Larry L., SGT
- Hunt, Bradley R., SGT
- Sneeden, Robert W., SGT
- Goodspeed, Maynard D., SP5

- Bird, Lawrence F., SP4
- Pendelton, Lynn L., SP4
- Schlender, Jeffrey C., SP4
- Waymaster, John F., SP4
- Weaver, Larry A., SP4
- White, Harl L. Jr., SP4
- Moretz, Robert E., PFC
- Swanson, Michael D., PFC
- Rivera, Patricio Jr., SP4
- Zufelt, Roy G., SP4
- Vohland, Van L., SP4
- Basey, Jonnie Jr., PFC
- Campbell, Jan M., PFC
- Cummings, Guillermo, PFC
- Diaz, Domenech Jr., PFC
- Dugas, Michael J., PFC
- Gilispie, Robert, PFC
- Miller, William R., PFC
- Piper, James L., PFC
- Rice, James W., PFC
- Sutherland, Ronald C., PFC
- Swanson, Michael D., PFC
- Wuertz, Gary A., PFC
- Doscinski, Leonard, CPT
- Allen, Bobie R., 1LT
- Cartwright, Glenn E., 1LT



STEADFAST and LOYAL

(Circulation 8,000)

STEADFAST AND LOYAL, an authorized weekly publication, is published by the INFORMATION OFFICE, 4th Admin Co., 4th Infantry Division, APO San Francisco 96262, for 4th Division forces and is printed in Tokyo by Pacific Stars and Stripes.

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the Department of Army. Mailing address: STEADFAST AND LOYAL, INFORMATION OFFICE, 4th Admin Co., 4th Infantry Division, APO U.S. Forces 96262. Telephone: Camp Enari 2318.

Commanding General Major General Donn Royce Pepke
Information Officer Major Kenneth B. Abel

STAFF

Command Information Officer 1LT John Doran
Editor SP4 David C. Drew
News Editor SP4 Michael O. Jones
Editorial Assistant SP5 John Rowe

Battalion Correspondents

- PFC Gerald Krepas 1/8 PFC David Sumrall 1/14
- PFC Eddie Roberts 2/8 SP4 Gerald Ducharme 1/25
- SP4 Roger Selp 1/12 PFC Jimmy Waterman 2/25
- PFC Richard Souths 1/22 SP4 Jack Behrie 4/42
- PFC Dan Weaver 2/8 PFC Bernie Kalma 1/10

Enemy Tips Hand Loses 20 Heads

By PFC Tom Hodsdon

CAMP RADCLIFF—A North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldier who couldn't resist shooting at a low flying light observation helicopter (LOH) from Troop A, 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry, triggered a chain of events leading to the death of 20 enemy.

The LOH, flying visual reconnaissance in support of 4th Division soldiers 30 miles southwest of An Khe, began receiving small arms fire from a previously unobserved hut complex as it flew 20 feet above the jungle floor.

The scout's accompanying gunships rolled in, working the area over with their rockets and miniguns, killing three NVA dressed in green fatigues and carrying SKS rifles.

The Ruthless Riders also notified the forward air controllers (FAC) of the Air Force's 21st Tactical Air Support Squadron, who directed two F4 Phantom jets to the scene.

When the jets finished bombing and strafing the area with 20mm cannon fire, 4 NVA lay dead in the rubble.

The scout ships continued to recon the area and found several freshly used trails and another complex.

Troop A's Rifle Platoon (ARP) was inserted to inspect the area more closely. The ARP platoon leader, Captain Howard Hodge, of Denver, said that, "After being inserted we moved about 300 feet to an enemy complex containing 16 large structures.

"There were numerous chickens and pigs in the area, indicating it had just been abandoned. We destroyed the complex and were extracted.

"During our time on the ground," he said, "the scouts discovered another complex, so were inserted in that area five minutes later.

"There was found a small recently abandoned complex with heavy underground bunkers. We placed charges and blew the bunkers."

While this was going on, the ever-searching Cav scouts found more structures and bunkers. In order to allow the gunships to remain on station over the ARP, they again notified the FACs. The Air Force jets worked with devastating efficiency, killing eight more NVA.

After the airstrike, and while the ARP was being extracted for the second time, an observer aboard a scout ship flying down a high-speed trail leading from the area spotted and killed a lone NVA dressed in green fatigues and carrying an SKS rifle, as he attempted to flee.

Following the ARP extraction, the Ruthless Riders were free to loose the gunships' rockets and miniguns on the trail where the lone enemy was found. After the smoke cleared, four more NVA lay dead along the path — bringing the total for the day's activities to 20.



QUITE A LOAD—The Chinook, a versatile aircraft for any occasion, comes in handy when it's time for an infantry company to move. Here the Chinook lifts a water trailer from Landing Zone (LZ) Patricia.

(USA Photo By PFC Eddie Roberts)

Rangers Kill 2 NVA

By SP5 Mike Johnson

CAMP RADCLIFF — A 4th Division Ranger team and the 119th Assault Helicopter Company, which flies in support of 1st Brigade soldiers, teamed up to kill two North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldiers 19 miles southwest of An Khe.

While awaiting extraction, Specialist 4 Michael Ward, of Parris, Tenn., a member of the ranger team, spotted NVA soldiers moving south along a trail just 75 feet from the team's position.

"At first I thought they were American, because they were wearing steel helmets with camouflage covers," said Specialist Ward, "but then I saw AK47 rifles and I knew they were NVA."

Sergeant Roberto Romero, of Ponce, P.R., was the first to get an accurate count of the enemy. He saw 12 NVA soldiers wearing green fatigues, carrying AK47 and SKS rifles and a mortar tube.

"I called for gunships and marked our positions with smoke when they were on station," said team leader Specialist 4 Frank Hise, of Blackwood, N.J.

Gunships from the 119th Assault Helicopter Company then raked the NVA position with miniguns and rockets.

Specialist 4 James Elliot, of Buckingham, Va., a gunner on the lead ship, piloted by First Lieutenant Pete Taylor, of Dallas, spotted three NVA running in the open. He dropped smoke to mark their location.

Warrant Officer Paul Banish, of Elmhurst, Ill., in the second ship, recalled, "My pilot (First Lieutenant David Smith, of Napa, Calif.) rolled in on the smoke and expended our last rocket, killing two of the enemy soldiers."

No Routine Mission

OASIS — Watching endless miles of jungle floating by below could be a tiring job. Tiring or not, Specialist 5 James A. Patzner, of Steele, N.D., a crew chief aboard a 4th Division, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry light observation helicopter (LOH) does it well; even when he is not directly involved in a visual reconnaissance (VR) mission.

Specialist Patzner proved this while flying a routine mission with Major William B. Schweitzer, of Bakersfield, Calif., commander of the squadron's Troop D.

Seven miles north of LZ Oasis, Specialist Patzner spotted what appeared to be two individuals lying under some brush near a road. He alerted Major Schweitzer, who began circling the LOH over the suspects.

Specialist Patzner opened up with his M60 machine gun, killing one enemy soldier while the other fled into the woodline and escaped.

Respond To Enemy Activity

Braves Clean VC Valley

By PFC John Bryant

CAMP RADCLIFF — The first part of September turned out to be quite a time for Company C, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry.

Responding to reports of increased enemy activity in "VC Valley," Company C was transported by helicopter to a ridge-line 12 miles south of Landing Zone (LZ) Action, which is situated on Route 19 between Pleiku and An Khe.

After splitting into platoon-sized elements, Company C began the difficult task of negotiating muddy slopes, from hilltop to hilltop, searching for signs of North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldiers.

Their efforts were rewarded when the 1st platoon, led by Second Lieutenant Rodney Looney of Portsmouth, Va., came upon a large NVA training center.

"We were traveling along the

top of the ridgeline when all of a sudden several of us glanced to the left and saw what looked like a tank," explained Platoon Sergeant Joe Wojciakowski, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

"When we got a little closer, it turned out to be made of bamboo and was only about three-quarter size. But that first look gave us quite a turn," he adds.

Lieutenant Looney and his men also found wooden models of US-type bridge fortifications, artillery cannons, B40 rockets, satchel charges and trip flares. After destroying the complex of simulated military hardware, the platoon moved on and began setting up for the night.

While moving along the ridgeline the next day toward an eventual rendezvous with other elements of Company C, the platoon observed a lone suspected NVA soldier. The enemy quickly

raised his hands and was detained.

The next day the platoons were regrouped and working in a closely-coordinated operation. Two enemy hootches were spotted. While 1st Platoon prepared to search the area, 2nd Platoon, led by Second Lieutenant Mike Mitchell, of Abeline, Tex., provided security from higher ground.

As it turned out, the positioning was well worth it. Second Platoon was fired on as it reached its destination. Enemy rounds were answered with a large volume of fire from Lieutenant Mitchell and his men who succeeded in repelling the attacking NVA squad.

The next three days were highlighted by the discovery of two enemy transit areas which included mess halls, hootches and supplies. The 3rd Platoon, led by First Lieutenant Dennis Ryland, of Lake Preston, S.D., came upon a cave complex. The unit found a rucksack and cooking utensils.

Late in the day, when the platoon was moving into its night position, it stopped for a short break in some tall elephant grass.

Squad leader Sergeant Tommy Pearson, of Bartlesville, Okla., and Specialist 4 Gary Mull, a medic, from Dallas, Tex., spotted several enemy soldiers and opened fire on them.

"I guess it was sort of a diversionary force," said Specialist Mull, "because after we swept the area we heard more movement in a gully to our front." When the platoon moved out to investigate, it found caves containing bags of corn and rice and two mess halls — with fires still burning.

During the following two days, Company C swept the area again. Occasional enemy sniper fire was encountered, but no further contact was made.

The mountains were steep and slippery; the weather, wet and cold. But Captain Garza and his men succeeded in their job as infantrymen: closing with the enemy and inflicting as much disruption to his schedule as possible.

Popular Forces Find Mines

By PFC Jim Carlson

CAMP ENARI—A combination of Vietnamese Popular Forces and United States Army personnel uncovered two enemy mines recently approximately 10 miles northeast of Camp Enari, base-camp of the 4th Infantry Division.

Montagnard tribesmen first reported spotting the mines and the information was transmitted through village officials to the 4th Military Intelligence Detachment.

"The word went to the intelligence people and they called us," said Captain Robert Leindecker of the 85th Ordnance Detachment (Explosion Ordnance Disposal), 1st Logistics Command, located at Camp Wilson.

The tribesmen and several Montagnard Popular Forces troops, riding in a two-and-a-half-ton truck with a reaction squad of 4th Division soldiers from the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry, led the way to the first mine site, halting about 200 yards from it.

Then Captain Leindecker and Specialist 5 Lloyd Estes, also of the 85th Ordnance Detachment, carefully dismantled the mine which was buried in a dirt road.

The Popular Force troops led the way to the second mine site in another road about a mile and a half away, and the two demolition experts carefully dismantled the mine as the reaction squad secured the area.

The tribesman who first reported the mine received a reward under the 4th Division's Voluntary Informant Program (VIP).

Regular's Alarm Clock

By PFC Mike Nicastro

CAMP ENARI—There are many mistakes made by soldiers in any war, but for one NVA soldier, the mistake of oversleeping in the morning cost him his military career.

Members of the 4th Division's Company A, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry began to move out on their daily routine patrol in the vicinity of Landing Zone (LZ) Ruth.

The pointman, Specialist 4 Harold Hankins, of Baltimore, was leading his platoon when suddenly, a groaning sound caught his ear. He stopped the patrol and asked Specialist 4 Gary Woods, of Belleville, Mich., to help investigate the curious noise.

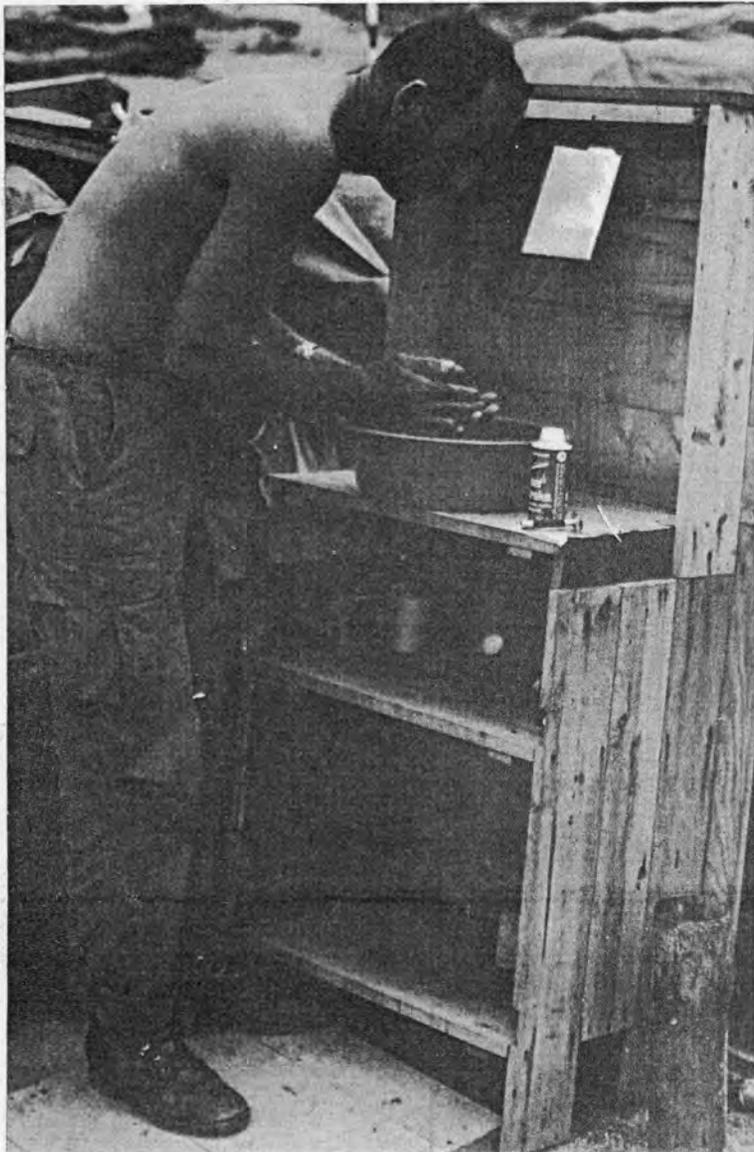
"We almost walked right on him," said Specialist Woods, "but there he was sleeping like a baby and snoring like a train in a tunnel."

"After I shook him, he opened his eyes, yawned, and suddenly realized that he woke up in the wrong Army," said Specialist Woods.

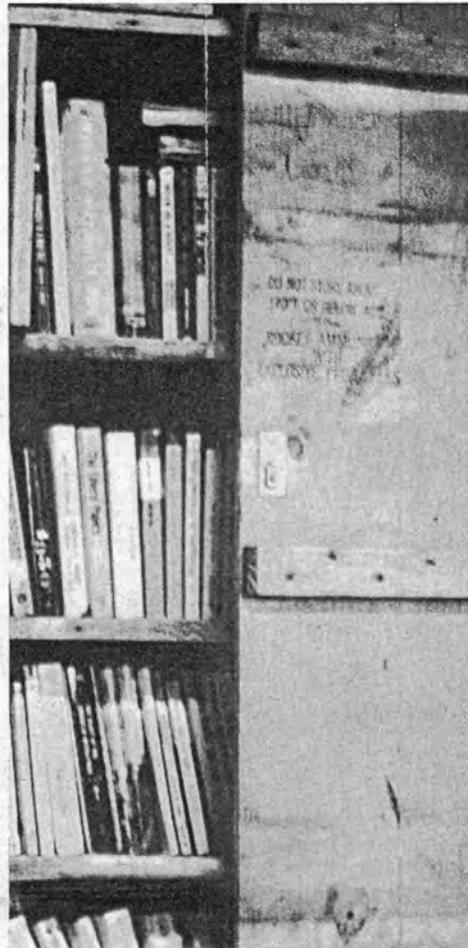
"The realization that he was going to be detained seemed to make the NVA soldier somewhat upset and surprised, but he wasn't half as surprised as I was finding him," said Specialist Hankins.

The NVA soldier was later turned over to Government of Vietnam officials.

Ingenuity And The American



A wash area built with ammunition boxes serves as a wicker upper for SFC Arnold Eades, of La Grange, Ga., at the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry's Landing Zone Denise.



For those soldiers at brigade firebases and Camp Enari ammunition boxes can be used as book cases.



An easy chair for dinner is made from ammunition boxes. The soldier is from the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry at LZ Denise.

Ammo Architects

By Sp4 Gary Clark

VIETNAM—In every war involving the American soldier, he has found himself far from home and its comforts. To enjoy at least a crude version of the most basic comforts, the GI has had to rely on his ingenuity.

In Vietnam, the ingenious carpenter-soldier could be dubbed an "ammo box architect."

From empty rocket, mortar and howitzer ammunition boxes the American soldier constructs everything from a support for his roof to the floor in his hooch or tent.

Rocket ammunition boxes contain four 2.75 inch rockets when they are full. The rockets are used on aircraft as a means of marking enemy locations. Eighty-one millimeter mortars and 105mm howitzer shells also come in wooden boxes. It's after the boxes are empty that they become useful to the resourceful soldier.

In addition to floors and wooden sidewalks, boxes are made into supports for bunkers and blast walls as well as an array of useful furniture.

In almost any hooch on a firebase

you can find furniture that was fashioned from ammo boxes. Desks, chairs, cabinets, bulletin boards, shelves, foot lockers, bookcases and wash stands are among the GI-built furniture.

For example, two ammo boxes, one on top of the other, with the bottom out of one and the top out of the other, make a good sized foot locker. Some foot lockers are simply one empty ammo box elevated on four legs.

By combining two boxes and standing them on end, you have the doors and frame of a bookcase. Wooden planks taken from yet another box provide the shelves.

Since most ammo box architects are interested in making things only to last the remainder of their tour, most of the furniture is utilitarian in nature and a great amount of detail is not given to appearance. Therefore, many a desk or foot locker can be identified by the printing on them:

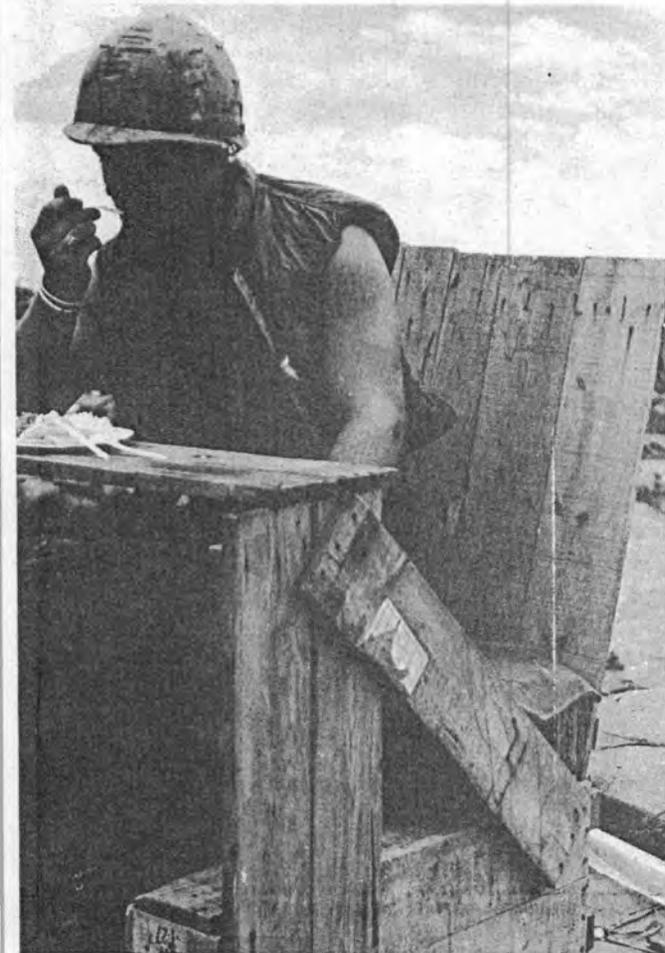
ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES

The printing reminds us of nothing more than the ingenuity of the American soldier.

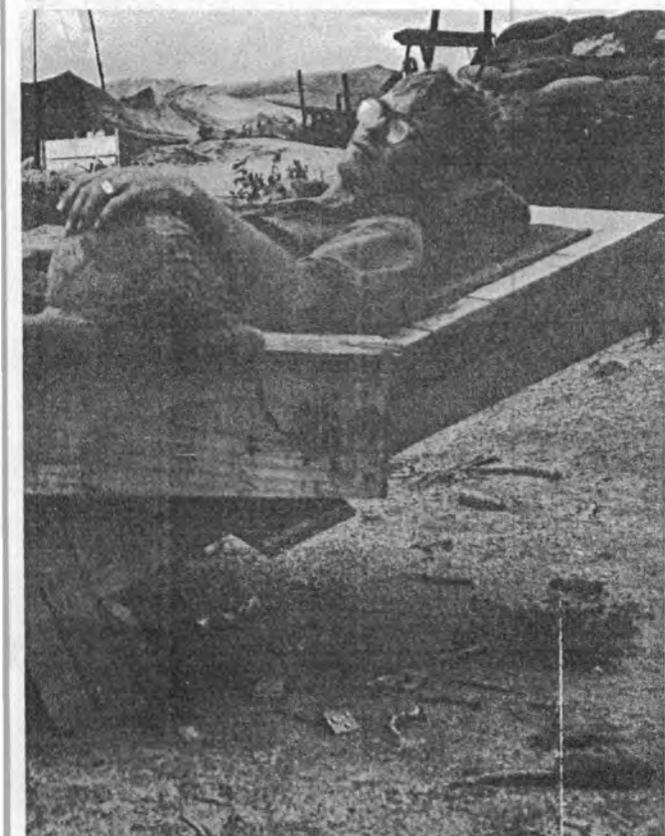


Specialist 4 Gene Beasley, of Birmingham, Ala., relaxes at Landing Zone (LZ) Denise, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry.

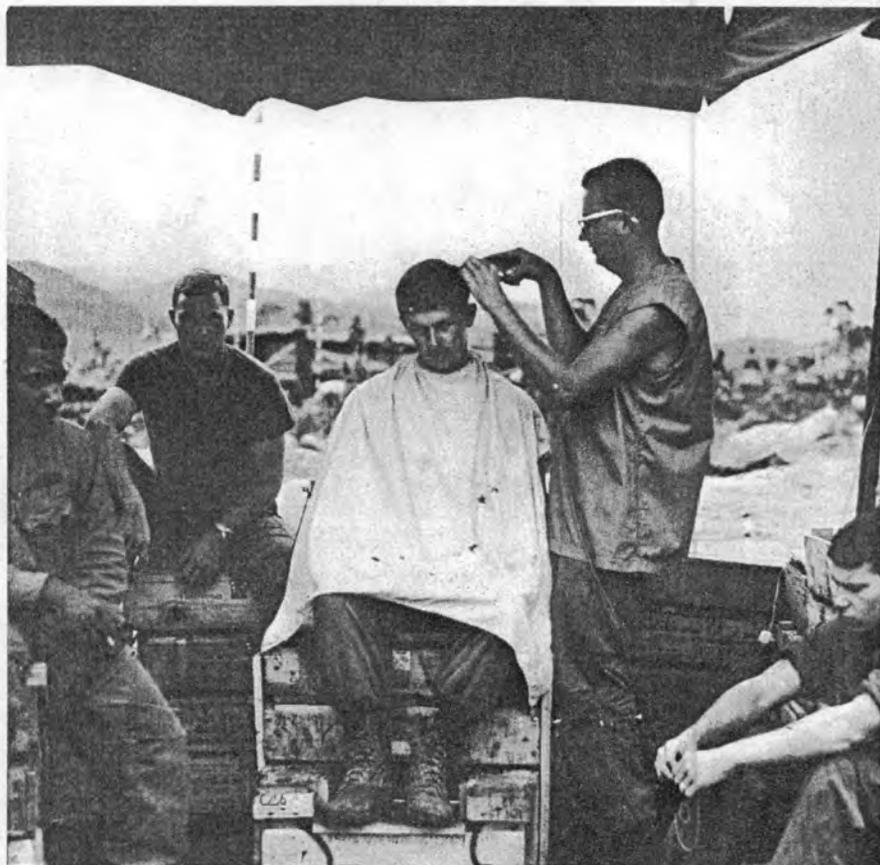
n Soldier



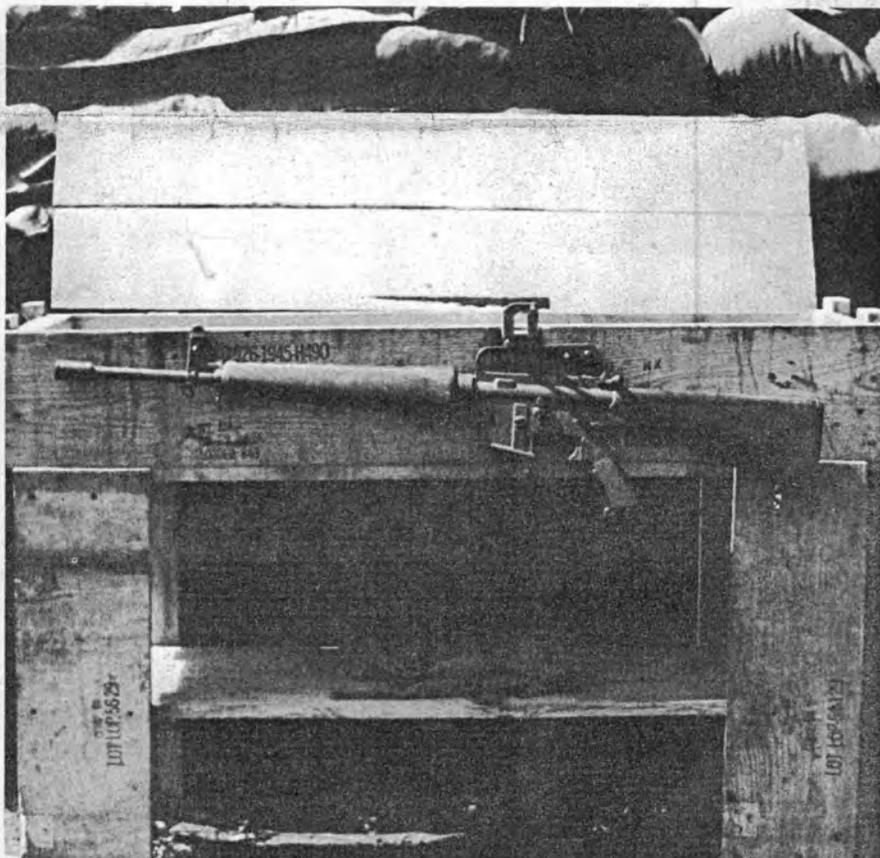
provided Specialist 4 Robert L. Mays, of Jeffersonville, Vt., of the 1st Z Denise.



nise in his ammunition box chair. Specialist Beasley is a member of the



WAITING THEIR TURN—It may not be their favorite corner barber shop back home, but the men of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry are insured a good haircut as barber SP4 Don Moulds cuts SP4 Terry Labella's hair at LZ Patricia.



An ammunition box is used for a weapon rack at a forward landing zone.

Photos By

*SP4 Chuck Colgan, PFC Phillip Kenny
PFC David Sumrall, PFC Eddie Roberts*

Golden Dragon Teach-in

By PFC Phillip Kenny

OASIS — A Central Highlands version of a teach-in was begun recently in the village of Plei Chom Prong, Le Trung District, and the Montagnard residents couldn't be happier.

Specialist 4 Wayne Richards of Carmel, N.Y., a Civil Affairs (CA) team member with the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, said, "One day a nun just came walking into the village. I spoke with her and answered her questions about the village. Then I asked her if she would like to teach here and she immediately said yes."

Later, in a conversation carried on in three languages, Vietnamese, French and English, the CA team learned that Sister Martha is a Vietnamese nun from Hue. She came to stay at La Son, a nearby Vietnamese village, on a three month leave to visit her parents. Sister is a member of the order Amante de la Croix missionnaire de Hue where the order maintains an orphanage for about 60 children.

Sister Martha, assuming her duties as a dedicated missionary, decided to see if she could be of help to the villagers near La Son while on leave. She has been accepted with enthusiasm at Plei Chom Prong.

Each day the boys of Plei Chom Prong gather at the makeshift schoolhouse anxiously awaiting the arrival of Sister Martha. As soon as she arrives she passes out blackboards, chalk, pencils and paper which the CA team acquired from CARE through G5.

Sister Martha wants to expand the school by inviting the girls of the village to the class. This may take some doing since young Montagnard girls are traditionally very shy, and very rarely attend school.

She also plans to separate the classes into three groups according to age and ability.

The main subject which Sister Martha teaches is the Vietnamese language. And in the short time that the school has been in operation, the boys have learned the Vietnamese alphabet and to count from one through ten.

CA team chief, Sergeant David A. Hicks of Hammond, Indiana says, "Sister Martha is great with the children and they respond very well. They like to learn and they learn very quickly. I only wish she could stay longer."

Perimeter Sweep Uncovers NVA

By PFC Richard Souto

HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—What began as a normal perimeter sweep by the 4th Division's Company A, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry resulted in one enemy detainee and the capture of NVA equipment.

While moving through the double canopied jungle which surrounded their night location, the 1st platoon of Company A came upon a wounded soldier lying in an open village field located approximately 24 miles southwest of Highlander Heights. Private First Class Harold Hankins, of Baltimore, the platoon's pointman, spotted the enemy soldier as the Regulars moved from the jungle terrain into the clearing.

"As we approached the man, he attempted to get up and run, but he was too badly wounded to go anywhere," explained Captain Lou Sustersic, of Blaine, Ohio, commander of Company A.



WHAT GOES UP . . .—A member of the Reconnaissance Platoon of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry begins his descent from a helicopter as the 4th Infantry Division infantrymen participate in a Pre-Recondo School. A four day course at Camp Radcliff provided the platoon an opportunity to learn the techniques of rappelling, a method of rapidly descending obstacle or descending from a hovering helicopter. Instructors from the division's Pre-Recondo School instructed the infantrymen. (USA Photo By Sp5 Mike Johnson)

Rappelling—Jungle Insertions

By SP 5 Mike Johnson

CAMP RADCLIFF—Thanks to three instructors from the 4th Infantry Division's Pre-Recondo School, the Reconnaissance Platoon of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry is now ready for combat insertions into the dense jungle regions where helicopters can't land.

The instructors spent four

days at Camp Radcliff, near An Khe, during the first week of September, teaching members of the Recon Platoon the techniques of rappelling, a method of rapidly descending obstacles such as cliffs and sharp inclines, or for descending from a hovering helicopter.

Instructors, Staff Sergeant Russell F. Guy, Jr. of Balti-

more, Staff Sergeant Ronnie A. Ferguson of Jamaica, N.Y., and Sergeant William Atkinson of Wichita Falls, Tex., taught the Recon Platoon members how to rig a helicopter with rappelling ropes.

As a prelude to the use of an actual helicopter platoon members were given training and practice on a tower which simulates the height of one of the aircraft during a live insertion.

"Using the tower gives the men confidence because it allows them to get used to the feel of the rope while they're working from a stationary platform," explains Sergeant Guy.

"With the additional weight of their equipment," he adds, "some of the men turned upside down and completed their descents by coming down the rope headfirst."

This didn't last long, however. Training produces proficiency, and by the end of the training cycle the men had acquired a greater degree of balance.

Bridge Connects More Than Roads

By PFC Eddie Roberts

CAMP RADCLIFF—The civil affairs (CA) team of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry has helped to bridge another gap in community relations with the residents of Tan Tru, a village just outside of An Khe.

Transportation in Vietnam can sometimes become a problem, and this was the case when a bridge, originally constructed by the 1st Air Cavalry Division in 1965, progressively sank into the soft earth. The bridge was constructed to give the villagers a direct route into An Khe, now in the 4th Division's area of operations. The only means of transportation that remained were old, intermittent cattle trails.

At the suggestion of the CA team of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry, the inhabitants of Tan Tru have begun another self-help project.

"We supply them the building materials and they supply the labor," stated Staff Sergeant Charles Parker, of Pittsburg, Tenn. "Their enthusiasm about the project is tremendous. There are at least twenty people of all ages who devote their spare time to the task, and they really take pride in their work," concluded Sergeant Parker.

Army Engineers Face Crushing Job

By SP4 Gary Clark

OASIS—Army Engineers are developing a quarry and building a rock-crushing compound to facilitate Vietnamese highway construction in the 4th Infantry Division's area of operations.

The new compound, located at Landing Zone (LZ) Weigt-Davis, 17 miles southeast of Camp Enari, is operated by Company D, 815th Engineer Battalion and elements of the 102nd Engineer

Company. Security on the compound is provided by 4th Division troops from the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, on a rotating basis.

"The purpose of the compound is to establish a rock-crushing complex to facilitate construction of roads in this area, primarily for Highway 14 South," said Captain Steve Whitfield, of East Providence, R.I., camp commander and company commander of Company D.

Construction of the rock-crushing compound began April 15.

"The immediate objective is to get the camp completed and the perimeter built and people moved in. This involves construction of living fighting bunkers, interior roads, and minimal essential requirements, such as showers, latrines and mess halls," Captain Whitfield said.

The focus of the entire operation, however, is on the gigantic civilian-built rock crushing machine. The huge machine has a 250-ton per hour capacity for crushing rock.

"We have the potential for becoming the biggest rock producer in Vietnam," said First Lieutenant Kevin Mahoney, of East Northport, N.Y.

Gunship Capture Fatigues

By PFC Tom Hodsdon

CAMP RADCLIFF—Troop A, 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry killed five NVA and captured 48 sets of clean green fatigues in action 35 miles southwest of An Khe.

While flying visual reconnaissance in support of 4th Infantry Division soldiers, Cav scout ships spotted several small, recently-used hut complexes, camouflaged with bamboo.

Captain George E. Snyder of Jackson, Mich., flying the lead gunship said, "The scout ships spotted several huts and bunkers under construction and material laying around for building more. One observer reported seeing movement and then spotted eight NVA wearing green fatigues and carrying packs, crouching just off the trail. The scout observer killed one and we worked the area over with rockets."

The Cav's Aero-Rifle Platoon (ARP) was inserted to evaluate the damage.

"We moved about 75 feet from the insertion point and found the trail where the gunships had expended. There were five dead NVA sprawled beside the trail in some bushes. They were dressed in clean fatigues and armed with AK47s. All had rucksacks lying beside them and each contained three clean sets of fatigues," said Sergeant First Class Lowell E. Bowman of Crestline, Ohio, ARP platoon sergeant.

"On up the trail we found a B40 rocket and launcher, 23 blocks of CHICOM explosives and five dozen blasting caps—leading us to believe we had probably scattered an NVA sapper unit.

The Cav not only broke up a company-sized sapper unit, but struck a blow for the nudist philosophy among the NVA.

"We can make a variety of sizes of rock," Lieutenant Mahoney said. "For example, three-inch rock for use on roads, 1½ inch for use in concrete and three-fourths inch rock for asphalt."

The crushing operation starts when a truck dumps rock into the feeder. From there a conveyor belt takes the rock to a vibrating screen, called a "grizzly," which separates mud from the rock. The rock continues by conveyor to the crusher's primary jaws, which grind the rock to four inches in size. Next, the rock goes to a secondary crusher, which breaks it down further. Finally, the rock passes through a "jaw" and "cone" crusher, which also break down the rock into smaller sizes. A series of vibrating screens separate the crushed rock, according to size, as it leaves each crusher.

What will happen to the rock-crushing compound when U.S. forces leave Vietnam? "It's possible that the plant will be turned over to the Vietnamese and used to build an inter-provincial east-west highway," Captain Whitfield concluded.

R & R Information Center

Hawaii—Ends Family Separation

EDITOR'S NOTE: Anticipating a trip to Hawaii? Clip this article and save it or send it home for use in planning. It could save you a lot of trouble and make your trip much more enjoyable. And don't forget to have your shot record up to date!

By I.I. Gerald Hale

The word "Hawaii" used to provoke only visions of swaying palms, silky beaches, pigs roasting on a luau spit and hula girls with flowers in their hair.

But after you spend a few months in Vietnam, "Hawaii" takes on an added significance. "Hawaii" means wife. Reunion. Happiness. An end to the frustrations of family separation.

Perhaps it means a little something different to every married Fourth Division soldier. But to all it means R&R. And it is looked forward to from the day you arrive in country.

When the time finally draws near (you must have at least three months in country), you schedule your R&R to Hawaii by requesting convenient dates through your unit R&R clerk. Once he gives you your date of departure from Cam Ranh Bay, the rest of the arrangements are up to you and your wife. (For those who plan to meet parents or friends in Hawaii, kindly bear with the use of "wife" and substitute where necessary.)

First, make sure your wife gets her two copies of your R&R orders. She'll need one copy for purchasing reduced air fare tickets between the West Coast and Hawaii, and must carry a copy while traveling. (Your copies of your R&R orders will be held at the Division Special Services Office, where you can pick them up three days before your scheduled R&R and find out on which flight to Cam Ranh Bay the Special Services people have manifested you.)

Next you should consider arrangements for Hawaii itself. Consider letting your wife handle the details—

preferably through a travel agency. She'll probably enjoy arranging your vacation, and use of a travel agency is completely free of cost. By now, most agencies are experienced in handling R&R trips, and will help her get R&R and other discounts whenever possible.

You may also elect to contact Hawaii hotels directly by mail, or you can write the Officer in Charge, Aloha R&R Center, Fort DeRussy, Hawaii APO SF 96558 for assistance in making reservations. Regardless, the key is to make arrangements as soon after you get your orders as possible, for hotel space in Honolulu and on the neighboring islands is always in demand.

To make proper hotel and flight arrangements, your wife will want to know when you will arrive and depart Hawaii. Barring unscheduled delays (there are practically none in the Aloha R&R system!), your schedule will be one of the two outlined below. Your orders will indicate which flight you will be on.

A. If you take the morning flight (P210) which leaves Cam Ranh Bay at 1005 hours, you will arrive at Honolulu's International Airport on the island of Oahu at 0525 on the same day you left. Remember . . . you gain a day due to the time change between here and Hawaii. You will be bused to the R&R Center at Waikiki, and should instruct your wife to meet you there, as you must stay with your flight group until arrival at the R&R Center, some 30 to 40 minutes after touchdown. After a 5-minute briefing you'll be on your way—free until your return flight departs approximately 5 hours less than 6 full days later. You will thus be leaving Honolulu at 0100 hours.

Let's take an example of this first flight schedule to make it even clearer. Say your flight P210 leaves Cam Ranh Bay at 1005 on the 15th of the month. You will arrive in Honolulu at 0525 on the 15th (same day!) and will meet your wife at the R&R center at about 0600. Your flight will depart for Vietnam at 0100 on the 21st, approximately 5 hours less than six days later, at 0800.

Detailed instructions for your departure will be given at the R&R Center. However, your wife might like to know that she can accompany you to the airport, and will be escorted by R&R personnel back to the Waikiki area after your flight leaves if she wishes.

Your wife's flight from the mainland (that's what Hawaiians call CONUS) will arrive at Honolulu International. Each flight is met by an R&R NCO, and an Aloha R&R bus will be available for transportation to any of the Waikiki hotels or to the R&R Center at Ft. DeRussy. Thus, she can save the \$1.50 shuttle bus or \$5.00 taxi fare to Waikiki from the airport.

She will find R&R Center People extremely courteous and eager to ease her mind as she awaits your arrival. They'll remind her of your arrival time (phones at the Center are manned 24 hours a day), help her find hotel space if that detail remains to be attended to, and answer any questions she might bring up about the area.

The R&R Center phone number is a good one to keep handy throughout your Hawaii visit. Information of all types is given freely by the Aloha R&R Center personnel. Tours and other recreational activities in addition to the finest beach on Waikiki are available free of charge, and advice on everything from car rentals to restaurants and night life is free for the asking.

Of course, your own tastes will dictate your activities in Hawaii, despite the many recommendations from returning friends before you go yourself. Early in your planning, however, consider a relaxing side trip to a neighboring Hawaiian island. R&R airfares to Kauai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii are very reasonable, and hotels on the neighboring islands often offer a one-half-off R&R rate as compared to the common one-third-off on Oahu.

Inter-island travel is simple—especially if pre-arranged through your travel agency—and can add a refreshing new dimension to your trip.

Throughout your Hawaiian visit, use the R&R card which you will be issued at Ft. DeRussy freely. It will give you significant discounts on everything from clothing and souvenirs to film processing to evening entertainment. The Hawaiians are pleased to have you visiting their island, and always offer a warm and sincere "Aloha" to R&R servicemen and their families.

Above all, relax an denjoy Hawaii. Making arrangements ahead to add to the enjoyment of your trip. But leave yourself plenty of time for rest and recuperation. The flight to Honolulu is long, and unique are those who manage to sleep amid the electric excitement and anticipation of reunion with their loved ones.

Flying Doctor's Office

By PFC Richard Souto
HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS — When Captain Steven Robinson, Battalion Surgeon for the Famous Fighting Fourth's 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry makes a house call he can bring along all his equipment.

Captain Robinson of Macon, Ga., has established an air mobile aid station which can be transported by flying crane to forward firebases. This station is usually located with the Tactical Operations Center of the battalion and serves as a forward area for treatment of minor ailments.

"This mobile station eliminates the necessity of sending men with slight infections, jungle rot, or cuts requiring a few stitches to the rear for attention and saves much of the time wasted travelling to the trains area," explained Specialist 5 Bill Herbert of Albuquerque, New Mex. "The significance of this is that we can treat the men and return them to the field in the fastest time possible, maintaining the manpower of each line unit."

"If the need for emergency treatment should arise, the equipment necessary to perform minor surgery would be located at a central firebase within minutes by helicopter from any battalion position."

"Although we are caring for the men at a firebase they receive the same attention that is available at the trains, specialist Herbert concluded.



HI THERE!—George Jessel, the Toastmaster General of the United States, has a wave for 4th Division troops at Landing Zone (LZ) Oasis as he arrives at 3rd Brigade Headquarters. Jessel visited the division's forward firebases and then entertained a full house at Willett Hall.

(USA Photo By PFC Philip Kenny)

Highlanders Help Save Village Land

By SP4 Al Erickson
HIGHLANDER HEIGHTS—For many natives of the Central Highlands, the monsoon season is good for one crucial reason; rice crops. But for others, it is a major threat in a variety of ways.

The inhabitants of Paradise Village, three miles northeast of the Famous Fighting 4th Division's 2nd Brigade Headquarters had been confronted in recent weeks with the prospect of losing much of their land to the continuous downpour of Monsoon rains.

Monsoon rains had washed the soil of their land into the waters of the Dak Bla river that runs by the refugee center.

Specialist 4 Joe Cartwright of Long Beach, Calif., a member of the 2nd Brigade's Civil Affairs (CA) team, described how the problem was solved.

"Our office was notified of the village's problem. The 4th Engineers of the 2nd Brigade and the CA team combined in an effort to help by giving the villagers truckloads of sand and equipment to stop the soil from washing down the sloping edges of the village and into the Dak Bla river.

"We also worked out an effective irrigation system which consisted of a long trench beside the river so that the rainwater will run along this trench and into the river, without washing away the soil, it also provides water for the village's farm-land."

Since the development of the irrigation system, the Monsoon rains have no longer been a menace to the people of Paradise village. Before, their problem was reaching a crucial stage, but now, not only has the solution been found, but a useful irrigation method is being employed.

Jessel Tours Fourth

CAMP ENARI — The Toastmaster General of the United States, George Jessel, paid his respects to the men of the 4th Infantry Division during a recent visit to Camp Enari and division firebases.

Making his fifth visit to Vietnam, Jessel and his troupe performed at Willett Hall and visited the field firebases as part of a USO tour.

Jessel, who has performed for soldiers since World War I, told the 4th Division troops, "I'm proud of you men, and I look up to you for what you are doing."

Almost a legend in his own time, Jessel struck a soft spot in the hearts of the older soldiers with his famed rendition of "Swanee River."

For the girl watchers, the show featured the singing and dancing of the beautiful and versatile Melba Joyce and Marley Covert. Add the accordion playing of Frank Martino and you can see why the soldiers who saw the show were more than happy they had come.

Ruthless Riders' Effort Shows In Statistics

CAMP RADCLIFF — In a productive five days of work in support of the 4th Infantry Division's 1st Brigade, Troop A of the 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry killed 21 enemy soldiers and detained another 34.

Utilizing the firepower of their gunships, the keen observations of their air scouts and the ground mobility of their Aero Rifle Platoon (ARP), the Ruthless Riders were able to stymie enemy activities in the An Khe area.

The biggest single kill total was eight North Vietnamese (NVA) soldiers, while in another incident one soldier was killed and 27 others detained.

Eight NVA met their death following a series of events which began with the firing at

Light Observation Helicopters (LOHs) operating north of An Khe. Cobra gunships, led by First Lieutenant Donald W. Osborn, of Joplin, Mo., killed three enemy soldiers after a LOH received ground to air fire.

Shortly afterwards, the Aero

Rifle Platoon, under the command of Captain Howard H. Hodge, of Columbus, Ga., found a large enemy complex in the area. As the command and control helicopter of Major Ronald G. Maxson, of San Rafael, Calif., commanding officer of Troop A, hovered over the site, an NVA soldier was spotted trying to take cover in the heavy foliage. The doorunner opened fire with his machine gun, killing the NVA.

As the ARP was being extracted from the area, Captain John H. Pilote, of Caldwell, Idaho, spotted several NVA soldiers moving toward the extraction point as he provided security for the extraction with his LOH. Cobra gunships rolled into the area and killed four NVA with a barrage of mini-gun and rocket fire.

One day earlier, five NVA were killed as a result of some sharp eyed pilots. The lead LOH, piloted by Captain Pilote, observed three enemy structures, used by an estimated two squadrons, and then spotted a group of NVA moving from the area. Fire from the LOH killed

one enemy soldier. As the ARP was being inserted into the area, Cobra gunships spotted four NVA, and as a result their firepower killed all four. A sweep of the area by the ARPs uncovered a sighting device for rockets, several explosives, a B40 rocket launcher, three AK47 rifles and eight NVA packs.

Four more NVA were killed after they were spotted in the immediate area of a group of enemy structures, which had been detected by Warrant Officer James R. Muse, of Marietta, Ga. After two enemy soldiers had been killed by minigun fire, the Cavalry's ARP platoon moved into an area west on An Khe. The ARP found another dead NVA upon their arrival and detained seven suspects.

A combination of air and ground efficiency led to the one NVA killed and 27 detained. Minigun fire by a LOH piloted by Mr. Muse accounted for the lone kill.

When the ARP platoon detained another group of suspects, the list of detainees reached 27.

Pacification Through Assistance

(Continued From Page 1) remarked Lieutenant Price. "Specialist Denyer's idea sounded like it might accomplish that end."

Specialist Denyer's "idea" included education and practical application in the subjects presented. "English and health are two subjects I knew they could use," noted the former school teacher. "The children could improve their own skills in these areas if they had the basics which I could provide."

Specialist Denyer initiated the program upon receiving the go ahead from his platoon leader. A typical day began with a MEDCAP, which Specialist Denyer conducted until he treated each patient. Then his attentions were focused on his students.

"I taught English in the poncho structure," he said. "I related an object with its English word and instructed the children to repeat it until they mastered the pronunciation and meaning."

Following English, Specialist Denyer turned his instruction to what he considered the children's most important subject. "I realized that a lot of medical problems I encountered on a MEDCAP resulted from a lack of cleanliness," he said. "If they stay clean, the number of infections and eye problems are reduced."

Health class centered around practical application. A shower was constructed during Denyer's first week, while a latrine was built several days later.

"The shower was constructed by building a dam in a nearby stream. The dam provided a pool of water which was tapped by a bombo trough."

"By this time the children realized the value of cleanliness, and since they spent a greater part of the day under the trough they practiced what they knew," said the Panther medic. "That just about precluded the classroom work in health and hygiene," he laughed.

Specialist Denyer continued instruction in English, however. "It was rewarding to hear them exchange English words," he noted.

The former school teacher continued his classes for a month before assuming the head medic's position in Company A. When he left Plei Mui, the children lost a dedicated medic, teacher and friend. Specialist Denyer left behind a contribution which will remain, however.

"One never loses the education he gains," noted the medic. "That goes for me as well as the Montagnard children."



LONELY BEACHES — Mari Rennie likes to spend alot of time on the beach. Although there aren't any beaches in the Central Highlands, at least not like this one, many 4th Division soldiers will be going on R & R soon. Hawaii has beaches like this and it's this week's feature R&R article. For more information turn to Page 7.

Battle Lulls Deceptive

(Continued From Page 1) provide excellent protection from these sudden storms.

Guard duty is a never-ending process. Night and day an alert soldier can save millions of dollars of equipment and prevent harm to hundreds of his fellow soldiers. Watching for the unusual and keeping constant contact with the sergeant-of-the-guard can prevent tragedy. The point here is to keep distracting items away from you. That Rolling Stones tune that's number one on the radio this week, may be number 10 if a soldier's mind is on the tune and not the perimeter.

All these things are normal procedure when the enemy

makes his presence known day after day, but they must remain normal routine of the days during battle lulls.

It's wise to stay alert — has something to do with, "eternal vigilance."

Different Colored Horse

Braves' Cowboy

By SP4 Jon Wiegand

CAMP RADCLIFF—The old cliché "A horse of a different color" applies very well to Sergeant Max L. Worthington, of Garnett, Kan., who is presently directing the Pony Express for the 4th Infantry Division's 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry.

In civilian life Sergeant Worthington held the title of World Intercollegiate All-Around Champion Cowboy for 1964. The modest NCOIC of the battalion mail room captured the title while a member of the NIRA, National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.

Sergeant Worthington started entering rodeos when he was 12 years of age and since then has worked his way up the ladder to the top. By the time Sergeant Worthington graduated from Kansas State in 1965, with a degree in Animal Nutrition, he had numerous titles to his credit which included: 1963, 1964 All Around College Great Plains Cowboy, 1964 World Intercollegiate All Around Cowboy, and 1965 Runner-Up World Intercollegiate All Around Cowboy.

The three main events which Sergeant Worthington excels in are calf roping, which is his specialty; bull dogging, which he says is the most thrilling; and bull riding, in which Sergeant Worthington has suffered the most injuries. When Sergeant Worthington is rodeoing full time he averages 50 rodeos during the four summer months.

"Rodeoing is not only a very challenging sport, but also offers countless hours of relaxation, not to mention the monetary gains," says Sergeant Worthington.

When Sergeant Worthington returns to the United States he plans to study for a Masters degree in Anatomy and Reproductive Physiology and in Sergeant Worthington's words, "I plan on doing just as much rodeoing as I possibly can."

25 NVA Killed

(Continued From Page 1) tiques, khaki uniforms and blankets were hanging on the clotheslines.

"My wing man, Warrant Officer Robert Dahl (of Seaside, Ore.) and his observer (Private First Class Stephen R. Chapell, of Baldwin Park, Calif.) were just to our right. I made a "pedal" turn and then we sprayed the enemy complex with minigun fire," said Mr. Muse.

When LOH and Cobra gunship crews left the area, Air Force jets destroyed all but three of the huts and bunkers.

The Cav's Aero Rifle Platoon (ARP), commanded by Captain Howard Hodge of Denver, was inserted nearby to secure an LZ for Company D, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, which climaxed its CA into the area with a sweep of the complex.

The Bullets of the 1st Brigade recovered 15 NVA rucksacks, containing enemy papers and documents.

Company D's sweep revealed sacks of rice and numerous articles of enemy clothing in three bunkers which had escaped the volley of air strikes.

Vietnamese Language Lesson

Understand Your Neighbors

ENGLISH

Where is the enemy now?
Where is your commander?
Lead us to him.

PRONUNCIATION

Bay gio quan dich o dau?
Kwua awng o daw vee chee-hwee?
Yan duang cho chuwnng toy den awng ay.

VIETNAMESE

Baygio quan dich o dau?
Vi chi huy cua ong o dau?
Dan duong cho chung toi den ong ay.