

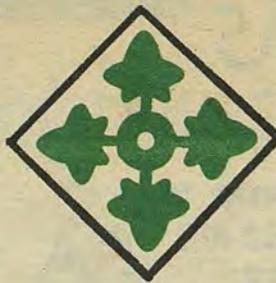
Mass Meeting

BAN ME THUOT—A tiny church tucked in the Central Highlands town of Duc Minh hosted a company of battle-weary soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Daniels of Alexandria, Va.

Company B commander, Joseph Albrecht of Baltimore, Md., said, "We received an invitation from Mr. Bao, a local teacher, asking my men to Sunday Mass. When I told my men, they jumped at the chance."

"I guess we looked pretty mean as we walked to church that morning, but we certainly didn't feel that way," said Specialist 4 Ronald Banekroff of Detroit.

Greeting the Regulars at the bamboo roofed church were more than 200 children making up a choir designed to touch the hardest veteran.



IVY LEAF

FAMOUS FOURTH



Vol 2, No. 54

CAMP ENARI, VIETNAM

November 17, 1968

Ivymen Overrun NVA Post

Tiger-Suited Enemy Lose 39 Plus Ammo

By SP5 Jeffrey Tarter

OASIS—Units from the Ivy Division's 3rd Brigade overran an NVA command post in an overnight battle that cost the enemy 39 dead.

A sweep after the battle recovered huge amounts of brand-new weapons, supplies and communications equipment.

The enemy camp was discovered when an observation helicopter from Troop C, commanded by Major Robert Frost, 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, spotted signs of NVA activity beside a small stream twelve kilometers from the 3rd Brigade's headquarters at the Oasis.

"The enemy made a stupid and uncharacteristic mistake," declared the 3rd Brigade's commander, Colonel Stan L. McClellan. "They had washed some clothing and hung it out to dry in the open."

As the helicopter dropped down to inspect the area, it drew small-arms fire from five tiger-suited NVA but escaped without damage.

An air rifle platoon was swiftly landed and found rucksacks and partially dug bunkers. No NVA were in sight.

While the platoon secured the stream bank, Cavalry gunships tried to lure the enemy into resuming contact.

The NVA broke cover 500 yards away by shooting at

another helicopter. Returning fire from the air, the air cavalrymen killed eleven fleeing enemy, then landed and shot three more.

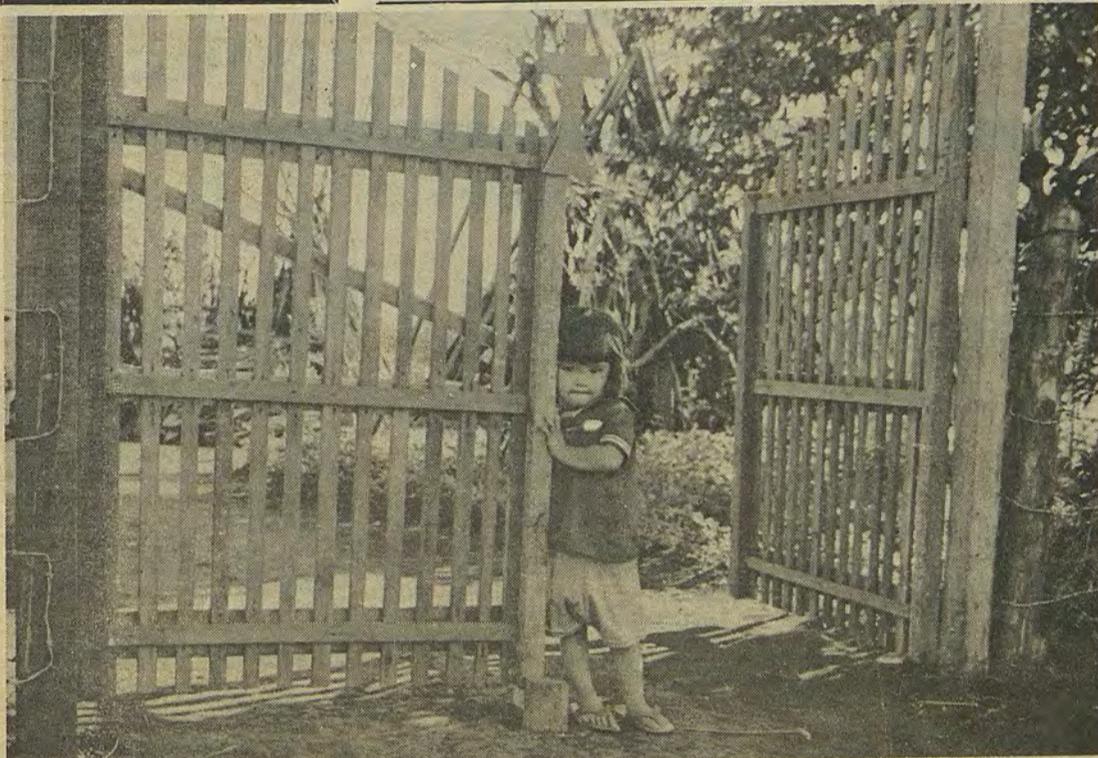
"With that many in the open, I knew then that a large force was present," said Colonel McClellan.

In an attempt to cut off the escaping enemy forces, mechanized reinforcements from Company A, commanded by Captain Charles Lauderdale of Midland, Tex., 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry, were rushed to the scene from Firebase Puma, five kilometers away.

Churning through the thick bamboo and brush, Alpha Company's armored personnel carriers (APCs) cut down another six NVA before reaching the stream bank. Enemy soldiers ran, splashing across the stream to escape, trading fire with Charlie troop on the opposite bank.

Guided by Colonel McClellan in an airborne command and control helicopter, the APCs flattened a hasty landing zone. Moments later a Recon Platoon, led by First Lieutenant William J. Filippini of Fresno, Calif., of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry, was airlifted onto the landing zone to replace the air riflemen.

As darkness fell, the 2nd Battalion, (Mechanized), 8th Infantry, infantrymen set up a compact night perimeter around (Continued on Back Page)



A CHILD IS WAITING—Standing in the shadow of a cross, this little girl greeted Ivymen when they arrived at the La Son Orphanage a few miles from Pleiku. Complete story on pages 4, 5. (USA Photo by SSG Frank Madison)

Red Warriors Search Village, Spoil Brewing VC War Party

By SP5 Lew Grass

BAN ME THUOT—The "Red Warriors" of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Palastra Jr. Salina, Kan., went on the warpath against the leaders of the 301st Viet Cong Battalion near here.

Delta Company, commanded by Captain Bruce Harris of Mineola, N.Y. was told the night before his company would be moving out early the next morning to cordon and search a small village in the middle of Mewal Rubber Plantation, a suspected Viet Cong staging area.

Alpha Company, commanded by Captain Richard B. Walker of Griffith, Ind., was called in to act as a blocking force.

"We had no sooner gotten into position when we saw shadows moving in the village," said Captain Harris. "Suddenly a man came bounding into the command position. I looked up and there he was."

By that time everything had broken loose. The Viet Cong were charging the Warriors' position in an attempt to escape.

"I saw one running low through the grass," said Sergeant Steven Hubbard of Adrian, Mo. "All I could see was a silhouette, but I could see he

had a weapon and pack." Sergeant Hubbard opened fire, killing one Viet Cong.

Meanwhile on another side of the perimeter, more VC were trying to charge through the position manned by Private First Class Raymond Vasquez of San Antonio.

"All of a sudden this VC came flying at us," said PFC Vasquez. "I grabbed him, threw him down and took his weapon and pack. I looked up and two more were coming at me."

PFC Vasquez opened fire on the new challengers. The detained VC hid behind Vasquez when he started shooting. "That guy was scared to death," said PFC Vasquez.

The last area of resistance came from the top of a prominent building. "There was a VC up there with a grease gun that had the third platoon pinned down," said Captain Harris. "After we fired two anti-tank rockets at the building, things quieted down."

Alpha Company moved into the village and made a house-to-house search as Delta Company tightened the cordon around the village. They found about 30 storage areas located under stoves, in walls and in tunnels capable of storing almost any weapon.

The final results were four individuals detained. One of the

detainees was the second in command of the district, another a supply man, and a third, a courier.

Several individual weapons were captured along with numerous documents including lists of names and information on the activities of the VC.

'Clean Sweep' Makes For Shine

Village Sanitation Problems Cease

DAK TO—Operation "Clean Sweep" was underway. It was a new kind of sweep—and it worked.

The 749th Company of the Vietnamese National Guard, commanded by Warrant Officer Phung was in position. Troops from the district Regional Forces were in position.

The 299th Engineer Battalion's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, under the command of First Lieutenant Dexter L. Lovett of Lake Jackson, Tex., had volunteered to level part of the objective—the city of Tan Canh just outside the perimeter of the 1st Brigade's headquarters.

But this "Operation Clean Sweep" was unique for it had nothing to do with a combat mission. Tan Canh was the ob-

ject of a one day clean-up mission which was truly a cooperative effort.

Loudspeakers from a PSY-OPS audio visual van were used to tell the citizens about the project. Broadcasting the message was Mr. Lam, mayor of Tan Canh.

The 749th Company of the Vietnamese National Guard picked up trash collected by the people and hauled it away in trucks supplied by the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard X. Larkin of Omaha, Neb.

MEDCAPs were made by the 749th, and posters explaining malaria prevention and rat control were posted throughout the city.

Coordination between the participating units was provided

by Mr. Lam, Mister Phung, Captain Gary Olsen of Niles, Ill., 1st Brigade assistant S-5, and First Lieutenant Hubert L. Smith of Cleveland, S-2 of MACV Dak To sub-sector.

The response from the citizens was tremendous. Mothers and their children chopped weeds, cleaned up litter in the streets, drainage ditches and drainage pipes. Merchants took time off from their shops to pitch in.

When the eight-hour operation was completed, Mr. Lam once again walked through the streets of Tan Canh. He was proud.

His people had provided most of the labor in an operation which not only enhanced the appearance of their city, but also provided clearer, healthier surroundings.

From The Desk of



M G STONE

the

Commanding General

Malaria Prevention

EVERY AMERICAN arriving in the Republic of Vietnam immediately encounters an enemy that is more stealthy, omnipresent and effective, and as equally deadly as the VC or NVA. That enemy is the malaria carrying mosquito.

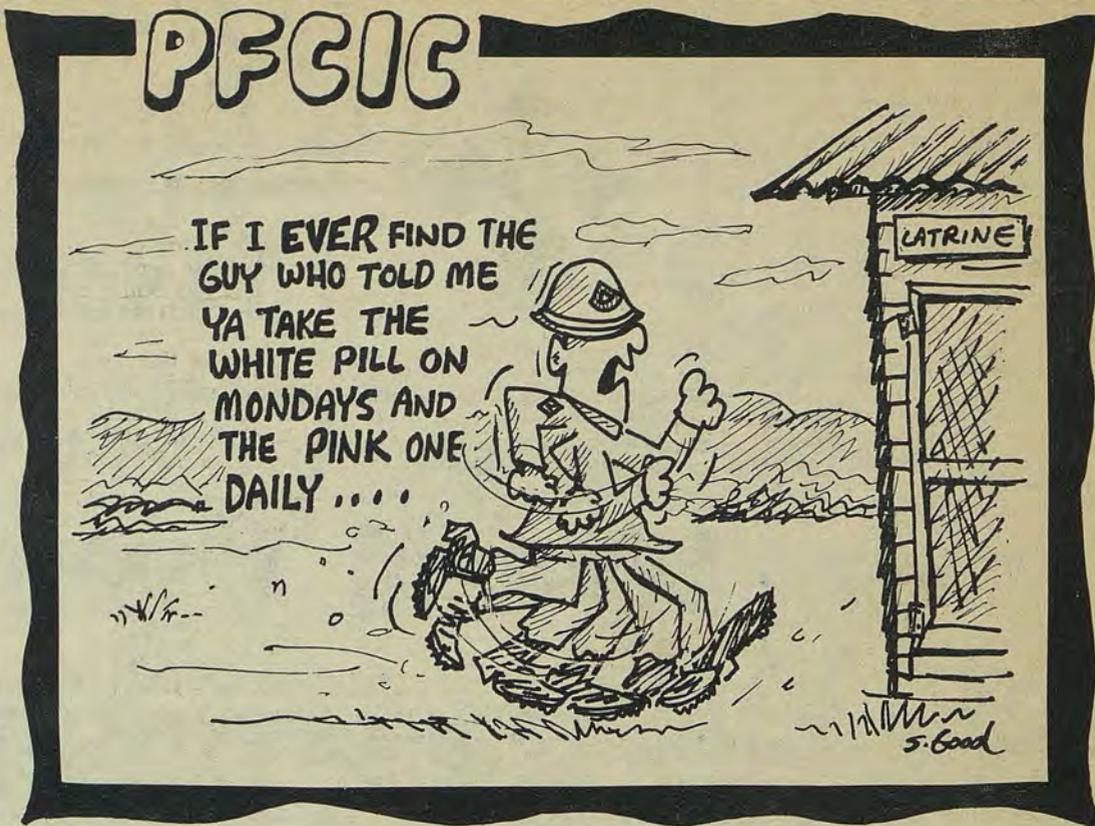
Because the Pleiku and Kontum provinces have the highest incidence of malaria in the Republic, members of the 4th Infantry Division are in greater danger of this enemy than other Americans not stationed in the Central Highlands.

There are two varieties of malaria here in Vietnam that we must guard against—both with exotic names. Vivax malaria is common to the entire country and protection against it can be almost 100 percent guaranteed by taking the C-P (orange) tablet once a week. The second has an even more tongue twisting name, is harder to defend against and is the one that threatens us here more than those stationed on the coast or in the Delta. It is Falciparum malaria and to help prevent it we take the little white pill each day. We continue to take this pill while on R&R and for several weeks after rotating home.

Preventing malaria is more than pill-taking, however. It is an absolute fact that the soldier who doesn't get bitten by a mosquito doesn't get malaria. There are several simple rules to follow in preventing mosquito bites. Since these bites usually occur between dusk and dawn, it is imperative that the uniform be buttoned and sleeves rolled down during these hours. Insect repellent should be applied at least every two hours to all exposed areas of the body. It is important to do this routinely since one species of malaria-carrying mosquito has a painless bite. By spraying the area and sleeping under a mosquito net we can be sure that at least one small area in South Vietnam is free of mosquitos. Then after a mosquito-free night, we take the pill (two if it's Monday) and face another day well-armed against this flying enemy.

One of the reasons that malaria is so prevalent in this area is the nearness of the NVA and the VC. These enemy soldiers carry the malaria parasite in their blood in great numbers. A mosquito becomes a malaria carrier only after it has bitten a person who is infected with the disease. An uninfected person who is then bitten by the same mosquito becomes exposed to malaria. Those troops which are in close contact with the enemy therefore are in greater danger of contacting the disease and therefore must be extra vigilant.

I certainly appreciate that facing a human enemy each day is a totally thorough and time consuming job, making it difficult to also concentrate on this second enemy, the mosquito. But I ask that you recognize this fact; leaving yourself vulnerable to malaria increases your vulnerability to the enemy.



At Combat NCO Academy

American Soldiers Get Leadership

By SP4 Lew Grass
CAMP ENARI — "American soldiers need leadership and respond to it," said Colonel Stan McClellan, commander of the 4th Division's 3rd Brigade, as he addressed the graduating class of the 4th Divisions Combat NCO Leadership Academy. "You men are picking up more than a diploma. You are picking up the greatest of all responsibilities — the responsibility of life or death."

The 4th Division's Combat NCO Leadership Academy is filling this responsibility in the Central Highlands by training a select group of young men every two weeks in the principles of leadership under combat conditions.

The students are picked by their units to attend the two-week course. The men must have six months remaining in country and possess leadership potential.

Classes are given on map reading, procedures for calling in artillery, methods of conducting patrols, and general information pertaining to situations which the men will face

in the field. Each instructor has spent six to seven months in the field.

"We bring these instructors in and train them for the course we want them to teach," said First Lieutenant George Ruiz of San Antonio, Tex., officer in charge of the Combat NCO Leadership Academy. "Several of the instructors have been on committee groups in the states before coming over here."

Leadership is stressed throughout the course. "Each of the men is given an opportunity to be a platoon leader, platoon sergeant, or a squad leader during the cycle," said Lieutenant Ruiz. "They are graded on their ability to control other men under various situations and conditions."

During the final days of the cycle, the students conduct patrols under the supervision of the instructors. Situations which often occur on regular patrols are enacted, and the leaders react accordingly, whether it is receiving sniper fire, being mortared or other combat occurrences.

Distinguished graduate for the cycle, Specialist 4 Erwin Dallmeyer of Burton, Tex., and honor graduate PFC Norman Philips of Binghamton, N.Y., both are from the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry.

The 1st Battalion, 12th Infantrymen who finish top in the Academy are given a three day in-country R and R and accelerated promotions as a reward for their hard work.

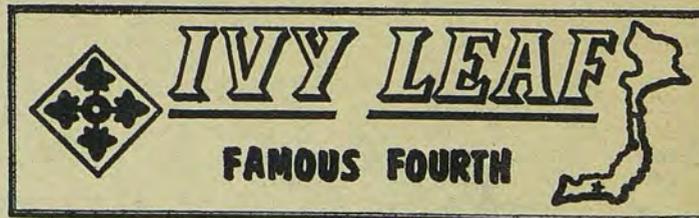
Service Club Lists Schedule

CAMP ENARI — The Dragon Mountain Service Club has announced the following schedule of events for the week of Nov. 18 through Nov. 24.

- Nov. 18 — Soldier Show — 8:00 p.m.
- Nov. 19 — Purple Onion Coffee House, coffee and music — 8:00 p.m.
- Nov. 20 — Bid Whist and Pinochle Tournaments, 7:00 p.m. — Jam Session, 8:00 p.m.
- Nov. 21 — "What Was Your Line?" Quiz Program, contestants picked from the audience — 8:00 p.m.
- Nov. 22 — "Big City" Variety Show, talent provided by Camp Enari personnel — 8:00 p.m.
- Nov. 23 — Ping Pong and Pool Tournaments, 2:00 p.m. — movie, 7:30 p.m.
- Nov. 24 — Coffee Call, 3:00 p.m. — Miniature Golf Tournament, 4:00 p.m. — Bingo, 8:00 p.m.



ON TARGET—SGT Albert Richardson of Charleston, Mass., prepares to hook a 5,000 pound generator to the belly of a CH47 (Chinook) helicopter for movement on Dragon Mountain. (USA Photo by SP4 Joe Perdue)



FAMOUS FOURTH

(Circulation 8,000)

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'With The Will To Live'

Duc Lap Refugees Go Home

By SP4 Hans J. Lange

BAN ME THUOT — More than 1,800 Montagnard refugees are back on familiar ground living normal lives, thanks to a task force of allied help spearheaded by the civil affairs team from the 2nd Brigade's 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William C. Moore of Arlington, Va.

The refugees, from villages along National Highway 14 west of Duc Minh, 35 miles southeast of here, were forced to leave their homes by retreating North Vietnamese Army soldiers who were routed by 4th Division Ivymen following the battle of Duc Lap.

For more than a month they scraped out the bare essentials

of life in Duc Minh, living in abandoned school houses and makeshift camps.

The "Cacti Blue" civil affairs team, headed by First Lieutenant Harry F. Bernard of Pittsburgh, Pa., aided the refugees with food, soap and daily MEDCAP missions.

More than 3,000 refugees received medical treatment. The team also ran a shuttle service for the refugees with a three-quarter ton truck between their fields.

But the refugees wanted to return to their villages, to rebuild, and to harvest their crops rotting in the fields. They wanted to stop existing and begin living again.

Lieutenant Bernard's team

coordinated with the Montagnard village chiefs to prepare for the move. "Everybody was eager to go, to get the job done," he said. "We were working with great people."

The S-5 team was also working with the district chief, Captain Nguyen Phuc, in charge of civilians and ARVN forces in the area, and U.S. Special Forces personnel from the Duc Lap camp.

Private First Class William E. Carlson of Lander, Wyo., interpreter for the Cacti Blue civil affairs team said the move went like clockwork. "We picked a day in the middle of the week which was agreeable to everyone, notified all the parties and it came off perfectly."

"We had a lot of help from the Special Forces people," he continued. "They provided a two and one-half-ton truck and a number of tarpaulins. Captain Phuc, sent over some of his men to help, too. We even had Vietnamese social workers from Duc Minh give us a hand. They put tractors and wagons at our disposal for the move."

On the day of the big move, the Montagnard men went to the new village site and cleared the land of trees and shrubbery, then returned to the camps in Duc Minh for their families and furnishings.

By late afternoon, the 1,800 Montagnard refugees had moved and were busy stretching the tarps over hastily-built, but sturdy, wooden frames. By nightfall they had their new village ready.

"Their speed surprised me," said PFC Carlson. "They really work when they set their minds to it."

"Of course, there is still a lot to be done, such as building a fence around the village, sanitary facilities and trash to burn. But in a few days they will have the village almost like it was before they were driven out," he added.

Another member of the Cacti Blue team, Specialist 4 Gary R. Hawley of Ossining, N.Y., was impressed by their plans.

"They told us they were going to build shops facing the highway (National Highway 14) and more permanent homes," he said. "They have what it takes — the will to live."



THE LADY DENTIST—CPT Robert Carmicheal instructs Mrs. Tuyen, formerly a mid-wife, in the techniques of dentistry. (USA Photo by SP4 Bill Gibbons)

Mid-Wife Becomes New Village Dentist

By SP4 Bill Gibbons

DAK TO — Captain Robert A. Carmicheal of Eugene, Ore., a dentist with Company B, 4th Medical Battalion, commanded by Captain Stephen Bell of New York, is doing more than his duty.

Besides his regular dental assignments at 1st Brigade headquarters, he is training a dental assistant for the local people.

Mrs. Tuyen, 28, is a resident of Tan Canh near Dak To. Until a few months ago she had been supporting herself and her children as a mid-wife. Her income was so small that she had to send two of her three children

to live with their paternal grandmother near Saigon for her husband is serving in the Vietnamese Army.

Captain Carmicheal had been running MEDCAPs to Tan Canh and found that to meet the needs of the people, he needed to spend more time there than he had available.

Few of Tan Canh's residents would see a dentist before they had a tooth ache and by then it was usually too late to save the tooth. Therefore, Captain Carmicheal's duties in Tan Canh consisted almost entirely of extractions.

He felt it would be easier to find a resident of Tan Canh who would be willing to study dental techniques and serve as "tooth extractor" for the city.

He asked Mr. Bill Rose, an American civilian working in Tan Canh with the Montagnards, to find someone for the job. No men were willing, but when Rose asked Ba Tuyen, she accepted.

"Teaching Ba Tuyen was difficult at first," explains Captain Carmicheal, "because she understood no English whatsoever."

But Ba Tuyen improved rapidly in her 90 days of training. One of her first lessons was to memorize the complete bone structure of the head, plus all the arteries, veins and nerves. She accomplished this in a week by using an American-Vietnamese medical dictionary.

This was extremely important, for novocaine must be administered to a nerve. Injections of an artery or vein could cause serious harm to the patient.

She gained practical experience by extracting teeth of villagers who came to the 4th Medical Battalion as the work was supervised by Captain Carmicheal.

"She has learned her work better than I had ever hoped for," Captain Carmicheal said. "Within two weeks she'll be able to work on her own in Tan Canh."

Her only duty will be "easy" extractions. If a tooth shows signs of being impacted, the patient will be treated by an Army dentist or a civilian one in Kontum.

The only promises that Captain Carmicheal "extracted" from her are that all ARVN soldiers and their families not be charged. If a licensed dentist begins practice in town, she will become his assistant.

Citizens of Tan Canh pay 100 piasters for an adult extraction and 50 for a child's extraction.

Current Pleiku TV Offers News, Entertainment

CAMP ENARI—It isn't the same as sitting in an easy chair in front of the tube back home, but because of ARVN-TV, Pleiku, soldiers of the 4th Infantry Division are getting a healthy diet of information and entertainment.

Operating on an output of 40,000 watts, the Channel 11 signal originates from high atop Dragon Mountain overlooking Camp Enari, and can be picked-up by Ivymen as far away as Kontum, 35 miles to the north.

"Although the wattage is the same as other stations in Vietnam, our location in the Central Highlands increases our power," explained First Lieutenant Edwin G. Morrison, officer in charge of ARVN radio and TV at the MACV detachment.

News, weather and sports information is aired almost as quickly as television units in the United States.

"We are on from 3:00 p.m. till midnight except for Saturdays when we stay on until 1:00 a.m.," Lieutenant Morrison said. "Four newscasts are programmed each day with a complete half hour report scheduled for 8:00 p.m."

This report has one feature no other AFVN station utilizes.

"We give weather reports from major cities in the states plus the R and R centers. And the men seem to like this idea," Lieutenant Morrison added.

Entertainment programs are delayed but, unless the Ivymen has just recently arrived in country, chances are he hasn't seen them before.

"Sports events are normally about three weeks old when we receive the film," explained Marine Gunnery Sergeant William A. Rich.

"Our station is number three —after Saigon and Da Nang—in receiving the film package which come from Armed Forces Radio and Television Service in Los Angeles," Sergeant Rich said.

"These packages include a variety of programs which, combined with local shows, fill an entire week of air time."

"We try to show programs at the same time they would be shown in the States," said Lieutenant Morrison. "For instance, we air 'Bonanza' on Sunday evening which is the same day the network would have it back home."

One positive aspect of Channel 11's fare which pleases nearly all 4th Division soldiers is the complete absence of commercials.

Base Camp Named For Him

Mark Enari: 'A Man Of Distinction'

CAMP ENARI — Some thought it quite an honor for a refugee from Estonia who came to America full of dreams, fell in love with her and the way of life and democracy. And, it was.

Then again, those people who had known or heard of First Lieutenant Mark N. Enari knew it was America and the 4th Division which had been honored just to have this dedicated young man as "one of their own."

It was mid-May in 1967 when then Major General William R. Peers, commander of the 4th Division, stepped to the speaker's stand at the main entrance to the Ivy's Dragon Mountain base camp to dedicate the 4th's home to a man "worthy of the distinction."

"It is entirely fitting that this base camp of ours would be named in honor of Lieutenant

Mark N. Enari," General Peers said. "He was a fighting man and in this sense he was symbolic of the fighting spirit of the men of this fine combat division."

"He was also symbolic of the free world and the tenets of individual freedom for which it stands. So, in participating in this combat against the aggression of Communism, Lieutenant Enari represents all of the people of the free world and he also represents the people who today are living under the yoke of Communism."

"Dedication" is a word loosely used in today's world, but nothing else can adequately describe the military life of the first Ivy man to be awarded the Silver Star posthumously for action in Vietnam.

As an enlisted man, Lieutenant Enari thought he could best serve his country as an officer and was accepted to Officer Candidate School.

After he received his commission, the lieutenant was assigned to Fort Benning, Ga. and stayed there until what would have been the end of his tour of duty in the Armed Forces. But he saw a need in Vietnam, stayed on active duty and volunteered for the overseas assignment.

His job with the 4th Division, in the 2nd Brigade's S-4, didn't satisfy Lieutenant Enari. He wanted to be out with the troops.

In October of 1966 he moved out as a platoon leader with Company A, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry.

And then, on December 2 while leading his platoon up a steep hill against heavy enemy fire, First Lieutenant Mark N. Enari payed the supreme sacrifice.

For his actions during that encounter, he was awarded the Silver Star and the Ivy base camp was named in his honor.

Postal Section Aids Yuletide By Wrapping

CAMP ENARI — Santa's Elves are running into some stiff competition from personnel at the 4th Division's Army Post Office.

The APO is offering Ivymen assistance in wrapping Christmas gifts for delivery in the States. This service, which became available Nov. 1, is free of charge.

"All the men have to do is bring the box to us," explained Captain Joseph Simek, Division postal officer. "We will first wrap it in colorful Christmas paper and then in conventional brown mailing paper."

A tent has been set up adjacent to the Camp Enari APO to handle the expected influx of soldiers mailing gifts home.

"We have four persons who will do nothing but wrap packages," said Captain Simek. "So the men shouldn't have to wait long at the tent. When the wrapping is completed, they can take the gift directly into the Post Office and it will be on its way to the States in a matter of hours."

Wrapping packages won't be the only service available at the temporary facility. Sergeant Harry Williams of San Francisco, NCO in charge, will man an information section of postal services.

"Sergeant Williams can answer any question a man might have concerning the best and quickest means of getting the gift to its destination," said Captain Simek. "Many soldiers do not understand such terms as 'space available' or 'partial airlift.' He will be there to explain these things to them."

3 Villages Move To Plei Chi Teh

Story by SP5 Peter Call; Photos by 124th Signal

CAMP ENARI—With the assistance of 2nd Brigade Civil Affairs, Montagnards from eight hamlets in Plei Chi Teh moved three villages desiring to be members of a consolidation.

The move was provoked by "the Viet Cong stealing their rice," said Captain Robert H. Dobson of Greenwich, Conn., officer in charge. "The Montagnards also realized that in unity there is strength."

There was little trouble in getting volunteers to help. "The citizens of Plei Chi Teh know the importance of working together," added Assistant Civil Affairs Officer, First Lieutenant Thomas Keenan of Collegeville, Pa. "When we told them about the three hamlets, they were more than willing to pitch in."

The operation began with trucks picking up the volunteer movers and then winding along a special road to the first village, made especially for the occasion by the 4th Engineers, commanded by Colonel E.R. Heiberg III of Leavenworth, Kan.

As the trucks entered the village, the moving committee from Plei Chi Teh leaped off the vehicles, and after a brief exchange of greetings, began work.

"Disassembling the huts proved to be an easy job for our helpers," said First Lieutenant Richard Ford of Yardville, N.J. "After all," he continued, "they've built so many they really knew how to take them down fast."

The trucks, also provided by the engineers, proved to be ideally suited for moving Montagnard huts.

"All we had to do was remove the sides," said First Lieutenant Charles H. Betts of Atlanta, Ga.

"Then, we just drove the trucks under the roof, removed the supports and we were ready to go."

The first three days were spent moving the 96 huts to Plei Chi Teh where more volunteers helped the owners reconstruct the village anew.

"Everybody wanted to get in the act," said Civil Affairs Team Leader Jerry Manning of De Moines, Iowa. "Even little children helped us out."

"The livestock and personal belongings were carried next," smiled Captain Dobson. "Not even the Montagnards wanted to attempt lifting the cows. So we just walked them."

In just eight days the three hamlets were completely transplanted to Plei Chi Teh.

"Safety isn't the only advantage these villagers receive from living in a consolidated village such as Plei Chi Teh," said Captain Dobson.

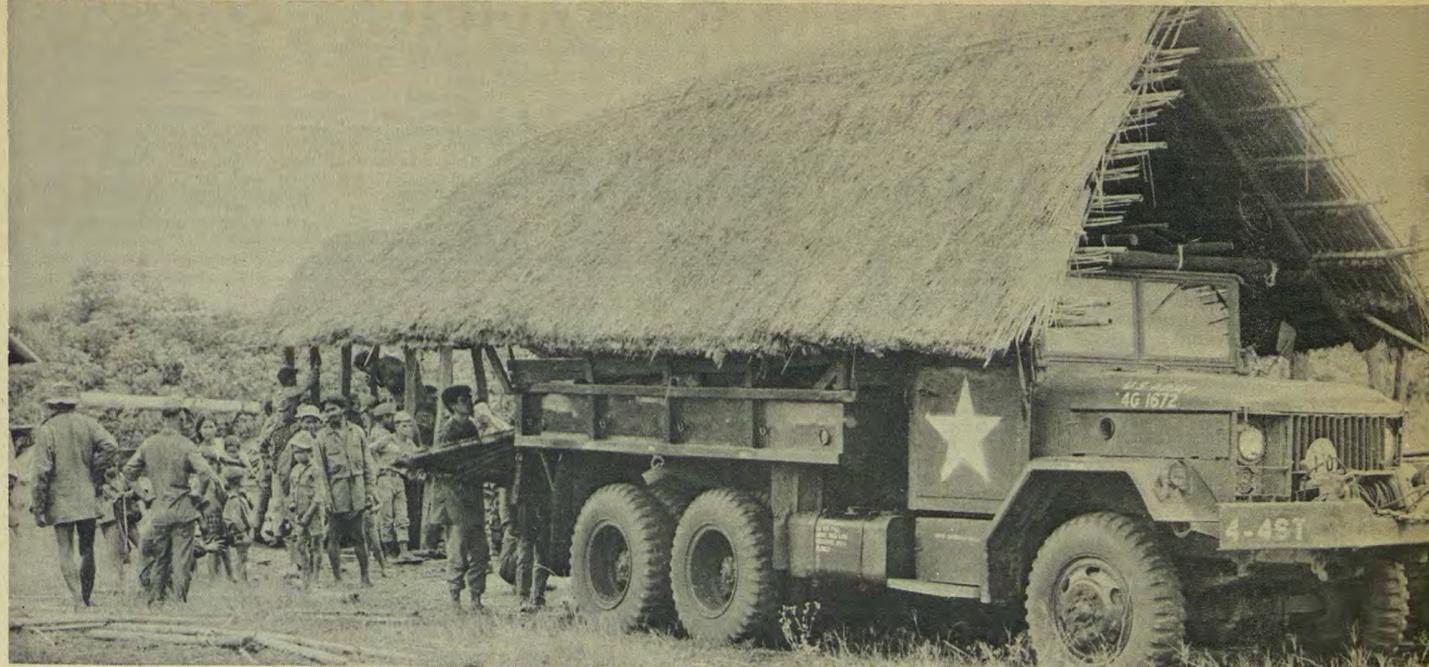
"These people will enjoy for the first time having schools for their children and seeing them reared in a healthy environment."



A 2ND BRIGADE CIVIL AFFAIRS MEMBER GETS SOME AID.



VILLAGE PIG IS BOUND AND SECURED FOR TRUCK TRIP.



THIS ROOF IS PART OF HUT MAKING THE MOVE TO THE CONSOLIDATED VILLAGE.

MG Stone 'Saluted' As Leader

By Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall

(Editor's Note: The following editorial by Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall is a reprint from the Los Angeles Times.)

Some old friend ought to cable Charley Stone, commander of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam, to remember George Patton's motto: "Don't let the so-an-so's grind you down."

A correspondent learned that nonsaluting soldiers at Camp Enari, the division's main base, were likely to incur Stone's wrath and provoke a cruel and unusual punishment.

This is the sort of war yarn that delights the average news hawk in Vietnam; anything to embarrass the Army and put a field general over a barrel is much more exciting than blood-and-thunder.

Stone's way of dealing with some of the nonsaluters at Camp Enari, according to the news story, was to ship them to the front line. That term is enough to give any homebody the shudders.

Within 24 hours after the story broke, the Army was directing Charley Stone to mend his ways, rescinding the order.

Now let's move on to the nuts and bolts of the story. There are no front lines in Vietnam; it isn't that kind of war; so a soldier cannot be sent there. Danger may pop up anywhere. Camp Enari itself is no bombproof sinecure. It has been mortared and the VC have raided it. Soldiers have died there.

There are forward bases in South Vietnam where the living isn't easy. The sleeping is not as good, nor is the food, and most of the time there are no movies. Some of these forward bases in the far west central highlands are poorly chosen, too weakly garrisoned and indifferently secured.

But that is not true in Charley Stone country. His strong points, that form a somewhat fan-shaped grid system west of Pleiku and Kontum to fend off main attack out of Cambodia, are models of their kind—well selected and strongly protected.

Stone will slash the jungle from the top of a commanding ridge where there is good observation on all approaches. There he will place a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery—enough strength to beat back anything that comes along. The perimeter will be plentifully safeguarded with fields of wire, tripflares, claymore mines and other knickknacks. The fields of fire will be adequate.

The position will be close enough to at least one other base that it can be well supported by outside artillery and reinforcements may be moved in pronto. Stone takes time to be careful; he does not think combat men are highly expendable. The unnecessary waste of any soldier's life is a major grievance to him.

And this is the key to Stone's generalship. He has method and he holds to it arbitrarily, resisting the pressures that descend upon him.

Stone's forces are not fielded unless a correlating of all of the various sources of intelligence indicate fairly certainly the presence of an enemy troop body. Then when he jumps, he wants to do it in superior strength. Charley Stone is not my personal friend. I simply respect the way he fights.

So there follows a pertinent question for American parents who have a son on duty in Vietnam: Do you wish your boy under this kind of commander, even though he insists that a soldier behave like a soldier instead of a hippy?

Soldier-'Giants' Stoop to Lend Aid To Orphans

By SP4 Joe Perdue

A stranger to compassion might not have understood the author who said, "A man never stands so tall as when he stoops to help a child."

But, the tiny orphans of La Son see a giant no matter which way they turn. They understand.

Hungry, sad and in ill-health, the youngsters have come from all over Vietnam—both North and South—to this tiny village in the Central Highlands only a few miles from Pleiku.

Their hunger has been stilled, their health problems treated, and their smiling faces say even the sadness may be going away.

Father Minh is taking care of them with a helping hand from a group of concerned 4th Division soldiers.

The children's admiration for these men was voiced by Phur, an eight-year-old boy orphaned by a Viet Cong terrorist attack. "Father help me, give food, teach school."

Of the Ivymen, the bright-eyed youngster said, "GIs nice to us, build us school, give candy." Even with his plight, Phur is thankful to these "tall" people for what they are doing to help him.

Father Minh, a Catholic priest educated at Hanoi University in his native North Vietnam, traveled the towns and villages of Vietnam until he found La Son had a need for him.

The men of Company E, 704th Maintenance, commanded by Major Charles H.

Grayson, came to this opportunity by other means, but they, too, are now fully integrated into the development of the La Son Orphanage and its 150 children.

Recently, the Ivymen presented 385 books for use in educating the youngsters and this was only a step in a program begun several months ago. The books, for grades one through seven, included the same subjects their counterparts throughout the world are studying.

"I made a trip to Saigon to purchase the text books," explained Warrant Officer Walter

Emery of Bryant Pond, Me., Echo Company S-5, "because we thought this was the most pressing problem facing us."

And, although the school might be considered complete by Vietnamese standards, the American soldiers aren't satisfied and are planning to step up their aid program.

"We finished the school building in late summer," said Major Grayson, "but we feel there is still work to be done so we intend to make improvements."

Those Ivymen not able to visit La Son have still maintained a deep interest in the project as evidenced by their contributions totaling over \$1,000 to help keep the orphanage in operation.

Soon, Company E's aid will extend into the school's curriculum.

"We are searching now for the right man in our company to come out here three days a week to assist Father Minh with English lessons," Mr. Emery said. "The Father speaks adequate English, but has told us he needs someone who speaks it well."

Finding the right man should be no problem. "There are several college graduates in Company E and we have already had enough volunteers to fill several schools," Major Grayson smiled.

The words, books, work and time donated by these soldiers are but a small sacrifice. But to the orphans of La Son, Father Minh and his American friends stand tall.

They have stooped to help a child.



This chapel is the center of activity for the 150 children at the La Son Orphanage which sets in the rich, green grasslands near Pleiku.



LOVE FOR AN ORPHAN — Chaplains' administrator, SP4 Larry Rogers of Alicia, Ark., cuddles orphan from the Pleiku Catholic Orphanage, one of several children who participated at the Tri-Faith Dinner at the Dragon Mountain Service Club. (USA Photo by SSG Frank Madison)

Ivy Chaplains Roar Like Spiritual Tigers

By SP4 Steve Wilson

CAMP ENARI — At least 500 men in Vietnam are volunteers. For each of them wait two more volunteers to take their place. They are Army chaplains representing practically every denomination and faith.

Serving the 4th Division's more than 18,000 men are 20 such men, constantly counseling, visiting, conducting worship services.

"I call them spiritual tigers," said Division Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel Vaughn Leaming of York, Neb.

In the last three months, more than 60,500 men have attended some 2,230 services performed at firebases, bridge sites, anywhere the fighting men might be in the isolated highlands of Vietnam.

Providing spiritual guidance is but one of many jobs performed by these soldiers of God. About \$1,200 monthly is given by the Camp Enari chapels to numerous charitable organizations.

Last year \$7,000 alone was given to the Pleiku Leper Center, the chaplains largest single project. Another \$1,000 was given to La son Village, a hamlet of refugees from North Vietnam, just outside the 4th Division base camp. The money built and furnished an elementary school for the villagers.

An additional \$1,825 has gone to the 4th Division Memorial Scholarship Fund, initiated by Major General Charles P. Stone, division commander.

A new project just begun is the paying of salaries for six Montagnard teachers in nearby consolidated villages. "It amounts to only \$160 a month," said Chaplain Leaming, "but it goes a long way toward educating the children."

Stateside churches are also assisting with numerous projects, Chaplain Leaming pointed out, by sending blackboards, crayons, writing paper, rulers and other school supplies.

Taking top priority for gifts from home are Indian dolls. "The Montagnard children have no dolls of their own," said Chaplain Leaming, "and we think Indian dolls would be most similar to their own babies, and give the girls the pleasure of playing house as any small girl likes to do."

Already plans are underway to sponsor Christmas parties for an orphanage, as well as for the children of several con-

solidated Montagnard villages.

A regular program of the chaplains' is the Tri-Faith dinner, held the last Tuesday of each month. An interfaith fellowship at the service club, the buffet dinner for 500 people is capped with an evening program. The Pleiku Catholic Orphanage presented the October program.

Each Saturday night the chaplains present a 15-minute television show, entitled "Tomorrow Is Sunday." Numerous people are introduced who work with the troops and in some way help improve their morale.

Many chaplains who desire to come to Vietnam will never be able to, Chaplain Leaming said, because two volunteers await every chaplain here and most denominations have more volunteers for chaplain service than they can use.

"We think this is a healthy sign," Chaplain Leaming went on, himself a former missionary for three years and a pastor for seven before entering military service in 1952.

"I wouldn't trade my military congregation for any congregation I've had anywhere in the world," he smiled. "Over here, men need religion and are willing to respond to what we have to say."

"Our men of God have set a remarkable precedent," Chaplain Leaming added. "And our 4th Division chaplains are setting records for worship services and attendance that are the envy of every other division in Vietnam."

Village Visit Wins Friendship

By SP4 Bill Gibbons

DAK TO — The night before the operation, Captain Gary Olson of Niles, Ill., 1st Brigade assistant S-5 warned, "It may turn out to be a fiasco, but we're going to give it a try."

The operation was a combined combat assault and civic affairs mission to the Montagnard village of Kno Kotu Lop.

It was known VC had been in the village distributing propaganda leaflets. The plan called for an assault team of Regional Forces, followed as quickly as possible by an S-5 team.

The 879th Regional Forces Company landed at the village early that morning, accompanied by Major Henry R. Thomas of Dallas, Tex., MACV Dak To district advisor. Once the village was secure, the S-5 team was dropped in shortly afterward.

With the MEDCAP team was

Nguyen Van Phuong, Dak To District medic, who came as a sign of government support for the Montagnards.

Following the normal MEDCAP's the S-5 team gave gifts of soap, tobacco and candy to the villagers. Movies were shown by a PSYOP's audio visual (H-E) team.

The films included "Highlanders Chose Freedom," which is based on the advantages of village consolidation, a film relating the purpose behind America's Independence Day, and a Walt Disney cartoon showing the Seven Dwarfs taking precautions against disease-carrying mosquitoes.

When the normal S-5 operations ended, the village chief invited the combined Vietnamese and American forces to a party as a sign of his appreciation.

Specialist 4 Terry L. Jones of Durham, N.C., a member of the S-5 team, organized a game of

"pepper" using a small melon in place of a ball.

Private First Class Daniel J. Suchodolski of Wethersfield, Conn., member of Company B, 4th Medical Battalion, found a two-foot strip of bamboo and put both ends into the ground, forming an arch. Then he had youngsters try to roll another small melon through the arch 20 feet away.

The parents were as amused as their children and rooted avidly for their success. Captain Olsen and First Lieutenant W.V. Armstrong Jr. of Jacksonville, Fla., forward observer from the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, showed the remaining children sleight of hand tricks.

Just before leaving, the village chief asked whether the Americans could supply more protection for their village.

The Regional Forces and Americans knew they had won another ally.



RAISE IN RANK—Chief of Staff, COL Warren D. Hodges, hands out specialist patches to four of the 68 men promoted in Headquarters and Headquarters Company. Left to right: Specialist 4 Hugh Ladd, Robert Jeter, Carmen Patrelli and Douglas Burson. Also attending the ceremony were CPT Peter A. Kelley and 1SG Robert Ketcham.

(USA Photo by SSG Frank Madison)

Modern 'Mules' Use 4-Wheel Drive

BAN ME THUOT — Three "Mules" have been turned into real workhorses at the 2nd Brigade Task Force Bright near Duc Lap in the Central Highlands.

These modern day Mules have four wheels, but can complete their mission of shuttling supplies, ammunition and men on only three. They have more stability than their four-legged namesakes.

Their use in the 2nd Brigade,

commanded by Colonel Herbert J. McChrystal of Arlington, Va., became necessary when a highly mobile and lightweight vehicle was needed to operate in the rough Duc Lap terrain.

Major John R. Weston Jr. of Pocatello, Idaho, the Brigade S-4, knew just what could do the job and where to get it.

"The terrain down here warranted a vehicle of this type," said Major Delon T. Murdock of Warner Robins, Ga., the

Task Force S-4. "They give the mobility we needed."

Mules have four-wheel drive, sit on a solid chassis, are driven by a seven and one-half horsepower air-cooled engine and carry more than 1,000 pounds on their platform body.

Mechanical brakes stop the vehicle from its rated speed of three and one-half miles per hour when fully loaded. Motion is achieved through one gear, engaged by a pedal operated clutch.

"We needed a light vehicle, which can carry rations, ammunition and other supplies," said Major Murdock. "Yet, it also had to be air mobile. The Mule fit the bill perfectly. We can sling it under any kind of helicopter and have it operating in a matter of minutes," he said.

Private First Class Jimmie L. Wimberly of Macon, Ga., one of the Mule drivers, feels it is one of the simplest vehicles to operate in the Army's vehicular inventory.

"There's nothing to it," he says. "You just jump aboard, engage the clutch and steer." And PFC Wimberly likes the way the Mule handles, "It drives real well," he says, "and I have yet to find an obstacle it couldn't climb over or go around."

The Mule was designed for rough terrain, the kind found around Duc Lap. It gets the job done quickly without wasting valuable manpower.



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Battling Cripples NVA—Ceremony Recalls Events

Story by SP4 David Stamps

and

SP4 George Mencke

DAK TO—Eighteen men stood at attention atop Hill 824 on a bright blue afternoon. Eighteen men with tanned faces and scuffed boots—infantrymen.

Not members of some small selective unit with distinctive headgear or a specially colored uniform, these men were steel pot-wearing, sandbag-filling line company troopers from Companies A and C of the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William D. Old II of Austin, Tex.

On the night of May 25, a regimental-size force of North Vietnamese Army regulars believed they could take Hill 824. The men of Company A, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Sepanski of New York, and Company C, commanded by First Lieutenant John R. Porter of Everett, Wash., atop Firebase 29, believed differently.

Eleven hours and 600 NVA casualties later, the 'Bullets' proved a determined enemy wrong—dead wrong.

In the longest continuous contact in the battalion's Vietnam history, the defenders of Firebase 29 dealt a crippling blow to the massive enemy force, thwarting any large scale plans the attackers may have had.

"Each and every man who fought here that night can be extremely proud of this unit's dis-



(USA Photo by SP4 David Stamps)

COL FIX PRESENTS BRONZE STAR TO SP4 MICHAEL LORANCE AFTER THE SPECIALIST RETURNED FROM A PATROL WHICH MADE HIM MISS THE CEREMONY.

play of gallantry and professional ability which so decidedly determined the outcome of the battle," said Bullet Commander, Colonel Old when opening the ceremony.

"Indicative of the heroic dimensions of this battle is the large number of individual valor awards for the action which have been approved by United States Army, Republic of Vietnam. You men standing here represent that select number. I consider it a great privilege to honor you today."

Colonel Joseph E. Fix III, then 1st Brigade commander from Alexandria, Va., who lived that long night with the defenders of Firebase 29, anxiously monitoring radio communications, was present to award the decorations.

After decorating the last individual, Colonel Fix moved to the front of the formation to quietly express his pride and gratitude for the gallantry and devotion to duty shown by those members of his command who fought that battle.

"The epic battle upon this firebase will go down in the annuals of this battalion as one of the most heroic actions ever fought in its history," Colonel Fix told his men.

"It was one of the most gallant chapters in my tour as commander of this brigade—it may prove to be one of the most significant battles fought by the 4th Division in this war. It is an honor to be your commander."

Medic and Mortarman Remember

In the ceremony held on the site that they distinguished themselves, Specialist 4 Eric G. Czernowski of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Private First Class Charles E. Sine of Wardsville, W.Va., were awarded their Silver Stars for gallantry.

Both men earned the decoration when Firebase 29, came under a heavy artillery and ground attack.

Specialist Czernowski, a medic with the Bullets was cited for braving heavy enemy fire to treat wounded on the beleaguered firebase.

At times Specialist Czernowski covered wounded men with his own body to prevent further injury and in doing so was wounded himself.

In a harrowing incident, Specialist Czernowski treated an injured man inside a bunker when an NVA soldier entered from the opposite side. Armed with only a knife, Specialist Czernowski engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat, killing him.

PFC Sine was a member of a mortar detachment situated on the firebase when it came under attack. When his gun position began to run dangerously low on ammunition, PFC Sine effected a hazardous resupply mission through intense enemy fire.

Later in the battle, PFC Sine learned the powerful enemy attack had succeeded in taking six friendly bunkers. Immediately he responded by advancing to a position atop the main hill of the firebase where the fighting was the heaviest and greatly aided in halting the enemy advance with his accurate fire.

Suffering a back wound himself in the fighting, PFC Sine made several trips across open terrain to pull wounded comrades to safety, each time returning to his hotly contested position until the enemy attack was repulsed at dawn the following day.

A Special Ceremony Called

It was to have been the most important day of his tour for Specialist 4 Michael Lorange of Cincinnati, Ohio, for he would receive the Bronze Star for gallantry.

The infantryman from Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry had distinguished himself by his heroic actions in the hard-fought battle.

He had anxiously awaited the arrival of the 1st Brigade commander, Colonel Joseph E. Fix III, who was to present him the Bronze Star in a group ceremony within the hour.

However, the ever-changing tactical situation demanded immediate action. NVA troops had been spotted in a valley to the southeast of the firebase and Company C Commander, Captain Phillip D. Morris of Akron, Ohio, reacted by sending out three patrols.

Specialist Lorange was a member of one of the squads ordered down into the valley to check out the enemy's reported position. Instead of asking to be left behind to receive his award, he joined his unit for the mission.

After a thorough search of the area proved fruitless, Specialist Lorange and his squad doggedly humped back up the steep grade of the firebase, hopeful of getting there before the ceremony was completed.

Unfortunately, when the exhausted squad reached the crest of the hill, they realized their efforts were in vain. Instead of a formation, the squad found the officers and men present for the ceremony filing past a refreshment table.

Colonel Fix, however was not one to slight a soldier who put duty before himself. Retrieving the blue awards board with its one remaining decoration, he requested the citation be read while he formally presented the medal to the sweat-soaked soldier, standing proudly.



(USA Photo by SP4 Ernie Porcelli)

CAPTURED NVA WEAPONS PILE-UP.



(USA Photo by SP4 Ernie Porcelli)

BULLET MORTARMEN RETALIATE IN FORCE AFTER THE NVA ATTACK.



(USA Photo by SP4 Ernie Porcelli)

BULLETS PAUSE AFTER THE BATTLING.

Montagnards Seek Out Medical Aid

Villagers' Fears End In Hope

By SP4 Bill D'Epinosa

CAMP ENARI—Montagnards desire the friendship of the Americans in Vietnam, but can not always associate with them as freely as they wish for fear of retribution by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

Civil Affairs teams such as the one from 4th Division Artillery (DIVARTY), commanded by Colonel Virgil Williams of Colorado Springs, Colo., do their best to aid the Montagnards in their quest for learning and understanding.

Captain Chris Bailey of Linton, Ind., the doctor who assists the team, makes regular trips to the four villages under the care of DIVARTY S-5. During these trips he often sees the greater part of the villagers regardless of whether they are ill.

What then could be the cause for the recent lack of interest as he visited a village?

The children did not seek candy. The men did not want cough medicine. The women did not bring their young to be assured of their good health, or for treatment.

It was then that the team noticed the MEDCAP shelter built by the villagers had been destroyed.

Things started to slip into place. The reserved villagers, the scared faces of the children, the unusual silence in the little hamlet told the story.

The repeated "story" of how a cow had knocked down the MEDCAP shelter did not explain the clearly evident knife cuts in the green bamboo.

The "cow" that had wrought destruction on the small, straw-thatched building had indeed had

sharp horns—the sharp horns of the enemy.

It really needed no explanation from the populace. The tale was there for all to read. The grim element known to all men at one time or another had caught this entire group of humble people. They were held tightly in the vise of fear.

What had caused the fear of these gentle farmers? Was it the remorse of a family who had lost a son to the North Vietnamese Army during one of its recruiting campaigns?

Whatever the reason, it was present. Not even the banner of help could shatter the barrier built through fear of the NVA.

Feeling the NVA soldiers may still be in the village, the team decided to sweep through and make sure the Montagnards were not being threatened.

An armed group of men, led by First Lieutenant Richard Norman of McLean, Tex., swept the village, but found nothing to indicate the NVA were still present. They returned to the entrance to the village where the rest of the team waited.

They had not been at the entrance long when a gradual procession of villagers started ambling toward them.

The men exchanged their usual courtesy of handshaking with each member of the team, and the village boys imitated their elders in the greeting.

Rooneng, the team's Montagnard interpreter, relayed the questions of Lieutenant Norman and Captain Bailey. Excitedly, the group answered that it had indeed been a cow that had destroyed the building.

Lieutenant Norman decided these proud people would not let it be known they could be intimidated by the NVA, and

thought it best to accept their story.

The Montagnards, apparently relieved by the soldiers sweeping the village, began to talk more freely. They told how they knew the Americans would not desert them in the face of danger, as proved only moments ago.

They said they wanted the doctor to continue his weekly visits, and they hoped the destroyed building would not be cause for him not to come.

Many of the people the doctor had treated approached him, and through the interpreter, asked him to return.

Captain Bailey spoke to Rooneng, who told the Montagnards the doctor would not treat people outside, and he needed the shelter to protect the patients from the weather.

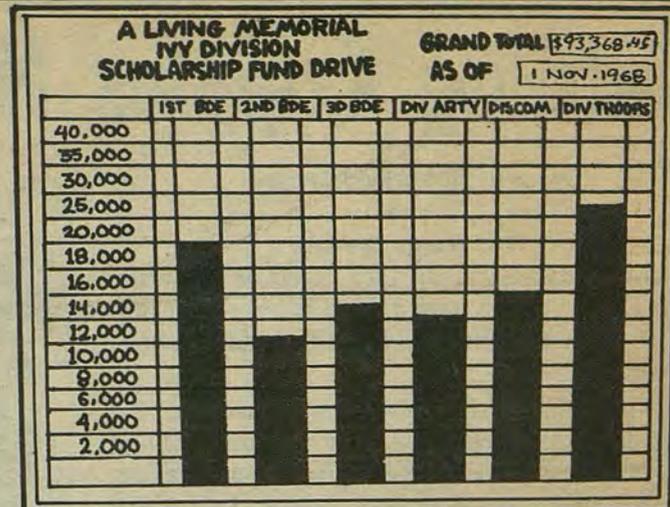
A quick whispering surged through the ranks of the villagers. Then the village sub-chief spoke to the doctor.

In seven short words, the chief summed up the entire village's feelings towards the VC and NVA.

His words may not have been eloquent, but the Montagnard's hatred of the enemy, and their trust of the Americans, was strongly evident.

Their desire for help in helping themselves was proven by the short statement which defied any threats they had received from the NVA, and showed they were willing to fight.

The chief's words were, "My village will build new shelter, doctor."



Well Underway!

Money Pours Into Fund

CAMP ENARI — With money still pouring in after the Oct. payday, the 4th Division Scholarship Fund now totals \$93,368.45.

It seems certain that the the \$100,000 mark will be reached when all units have turned in their payday contributions.

Far out in front again this month is the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry with contributions totaling \$12,007.35.

The 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Donald W. Moreau, retains second place with \$5,865.85.

Show money goes to the 124th

Signal Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William R. Roylea, with a total of \$4,291.60.

The 704th Maintenance is striving hard to break into the top three with \$4,000.60 contributed to date.

The Scholarship Fund, initiated in April of this year by Major General Charles P. Stone, is a fine example of Ivy-men "taking care of their own." It provides a \$1,500 college scholarship to the oldest child of a 4th Division soldier killed in combat and awarded the Purple Heart.

The \$150,000 goal looms ever nearer. It can be reached only with your help.

Ivyemen Overrun NVA Campsite ...

(Continued From Page 1)

their APCs.

Twice that night the enemy tried to move on the opposite bank and was beaten badly. The first time, the listening posts facing the stream heard NVA trying to recover weapons on the other bank.

The listening posts pulled back, blasting Claymore mines at the enemy as they left.

A C-47 "Spooky" plane raked the area with deadly mini-guns and cannon. "We flew a mission spraying the entire area west of the river, where there were none of our troops," Colonel McClellan said.

A tracer round from an APC touched off a cache of NVA B-40 rockets, and flash lit up the night.

Later the listening posts heard movement again. Specialist 4 Michael Valunas of Philadelphia, Pa., a Scout Platoon team leader, was on the perimeter when the APCs opened up on the enemy with 50-caliber machine guns.

"We called in artillery — you could hear the shrapnel ripping through the trees, we were so close. Four or five shells were coming in at a time," said Specialist Valunas.

A second "Spooky" mission added to the havoc caused by the tracks and the artillery.

The next morning the infantrymen found abandoned gear and enemy dead littered the area around their position.

Said Sergeant George Warchol of Antioch, Ill., a squad leader with Alpha Company: "I just couldn't believe it. All you saw were rucksacks all over the place. It was fantastic."

The equipment collected within a few yards of the perimeter filled Hueys.

"We spread out and fanned the area," Sergeant Warchol recalled. "We came across beau-

coup bunkers that were being dug just about 30 meters away from the LZ."

A 7.62mm heavy machine gun with cannon and spare barrel that had been fired on Charlie Troop's helicopters was found lying up against a tree. Beside the charred wreckage of the exploded B40 cache were a launcher and more NVA bodies.

"There were sandal prints running all over the area," said Sergeant Warchol.

The sweep brought the total of enemy dead to 37. Among these were four NVA officers.

Rifles, machine guns, mortars, rockets and ammunition, medical supplies, rice, six miles of communications wire, a field telephone and switchboard were recovered during the sweep.

"Everything we found was brand-new," said Colonel McClellan, who joined the troops on the ground at daybreak. "That was very significant. We

knew we had a newly-outfitted unit.

"It was also clear from the equipment we found that we had hit at least a battalion-sized unit," he added. "We feel reasonably certain that a lot more of their dead were hauled away during the night."

The colonel pointed out that virtually all the captured equipment was found close to the landing zone perimeter. "Much more," he said, "was probably recovered by the NVA during the night."

Sixty-nine rucksacks gathered during the sweep, all were full of neatly-pressed khaki uniforms. Many of the enemy carried new food rations similar to dehydrated Long Range Patrol rations, as well as blocks of C-4 plastic explosive.

Ground and air surveillance of possible escape routes continued for several days after the battle.

The Girl Next Door



WHOSE DOOR?—Pert Ann-Margaret tries to figure out a puzzle as she waits on a movie set for her next scene.

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