

# MG Stone Bids Farewell To Famous Fourth

## Leaves Mighty Heritage After Tour In Highlands

CAMP ENARI—Major General Charles P. Stone is saying good-bye to the Ivy Division and the Army after thirty-one years of distinguished service.

The Army will be poorer for the loss of his innovative tactics, his concern for the men under him, his self-confidence, the qualities that made 1968, the year of General Stone, one of the most successful in the history of the Famous Fourth.

Under the general, the Fourth Division has developed a new style of fighting to control and protect the 12,000 square miles, the largest area of operation in Vietnam. In the mountains, the plains, in the triple-canopy jungle and the elephant grass of the central highlands, the division has never lost a battle and never given up a position.

Capitalizing on the general's find, fix and destroy tactics, Ivy casualties have shrunk and enemy ranks have thinned.

Hard core NVA units have repeatedly attempted to infiltrate from Laos and Cambodia. But each time the Ivy Division has stopped them cold, sending them running for sanctuary to recover and try again.

General Stone, born in New York on June 17, 1915, graduated from City College of New York in 1937 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the Regular Army on July 31, 1938.

His first assignment was with the 1st Infantry Division in the United States. Later, during World War II in North Africa and Europe, he commanded the 3rd Battalion 16th Infantry and served as Assistant Division G-3.

Other assignments in his long career have included command of the 19th Infantry Regiment; G-3, 8th U.S. Army; G-3, USARPAC; Chief of the U.S. Army Element, Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey and Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Infantry Division, J-3, STRICOM.

The general has attended the Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College.

### Assumed Command in January

In his last assignment before coming to the 4th Division, General Stone served as Deputy Chief, Office of Reserved Components, U.S. Army in Washington D.C. and was Deputy Commander of Troops during the Detroit riots.

(Continued On Pages 4 and 5)

## Meets SRP Team

# Enemy Chooses Wrong Path

DAK TO — "The Road Not Taken" proved a fatal one for a North Vietnamese soldier near Firebase 29 west of Dak To.

A short range patrol from Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, commanded by Captain Phillip D. Morris of Akron, Ohio, was rounding out a day of operations near the firebase when they became witness to the enemy blunder.

"We were preparing to leave our night location near a fork in a well-traveled trail," related patrol leader Specialist 4 Carl Simpson of Chicago, Ill., "when we heard movement to our front."

With Specialist 4 Richard Blake of Malden, Mo., and Private First Class Paul Swenson of Colorado Springs, Colo., as rear security, patrol leader Simpson and the remaining member of the SRP team, Michael Lorraine of Cincinnati, Ohio, inched forward.

"We could see four enemy soldiers advancing down the main trail," said Specialist Lorraine. "The first three took the branch which led away from our position, but, for some reason, the fourth man started right at us."

Whatever the reason, it was to spoil the enemy's whole day. The two concealed infantrymen opened fire from close range with their M-16's, cutting him

down.

As the remaining members of the enemy patrol took to their heels, patrol leader Simpson arranged an artillery reception committee for them by radio.

The remainder of the patrol proved uneventful and the

team headed for home.

Back within the firebase perimeter, PFC Swenson, who had joined the company only a week earlier, mullered over his first SRP.

"Well, you can't say they don't break you in fast around here," he grinned wryly.

By SP4 Fred S. Grandinetti  
CAMP ENARI — It started out as a routine mission to determine the extent of bomb damage to a suspected enemy position.

Two companies of the 4th Infantry Division's 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard X. Larkin of Annandale, Va., encountered heavy enemy fire in an area four miles northwest of the Ben Het CIDG Camp.

Company D, commanded by Captain Ronald B. Foss of Athens, Ga., made the initial combat assault with support by artillery, and helicopter gunships from the 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Reuter of McLean, Va.

The fighting erupted, when the point platoon came upon well concealed enemy bunkers. Heavy automatic, and small arms fire kept the members of the point platoon pinned down

and the gunships were unable to provide effective fire support, because the Ivymen were so close to the enemy positions.

The fighting continued for nearly four hours with Delta Company reporting two confirmed enemy dead. But in the late afternoon, the point platoon was still pinned down, and unable to move against the enemy positions.

The Ivymen finally withdrew from the battle area, to a landing zone (LZ), where they were extracted according to a pre-planned schedule.

The following day, Company C, commanded by Captain David C. Murrow of Newton, Iowa, made an air mobile assault back into the same general area with Company D used in support.

"We were glad the LZ was cold. At first, we thought the enemy had left the area. But, when we reached the top of the hill, they opened up on us,"

said Sergeant Frank Adriance of Whittier, Calif.

The point man, Private First Class Brock D. Tevis of Richmond, Ind., immediately covered his squad's withdrawal to defensive positions by spraying the enemy bunkers with deadly fire. One enemy soldier was killed by an exploding grenade.

Air strikes on the enemy bunker position killed or wounded the remaining enemy soldiers. Blood trails were later discovered by the Ivymen, as they conducted a sweep of the battle area.

Night defensive positions were set up by Companies C and D.

On the third day, Delta Company, and two platoons from Charlie Company, conducted sweeps of the entire area.

The three day mission resulted in three confirmed enemy dead. The cache of enemy weapons included two AK47s, and three cans of 51 caliber ammunition (200 rounds).



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CAMP ENARI, VIETNAM

November 24, 1968



THERE SHE GOES—PFC Johnny Lee grimaces as round number 10,000 leaves one of Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 9th Artillery's 105mm Howitzers. This 4th Division unit has fired a record number of rounds in a 45-day period from its firebase near Duc Lap. Story on page 3.

## During Cordon And Search

# Carson Scouts Flush Out VC

By SP4 Hans J. Lange

BAN ME THUOT—Four suspected Viet Cong, flushed out of hiding in thick Central Highlands underbrush by Kit Carson scouts from the 2nd Brigade's

1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Palastra Jr. of Salina, Ka., during a cordon and search mission, are probably still wondering how they were detected so easily.

A fifth VC doesn't have to wonder anymore. He was killed in a flurry of M16 bullets by the Red Warriors after he leveled his SKS carbine at them and began firing.

Captain William A. McDonough of Scranton, Pa., the battalion intelligence officer, said: "There is no doubt we never would have found these four VC suspects if we did not utilize the Kit Carson scouts. They are a great asset on one of these operations."

Kit Carson scouts are former

VC who have rallied to the side of the Republic of Vietnam in the battle against their former compatriots.

This particular operation was a coordinated cordon and search of a village in the Mewal plantation north of Ban Me Thuot, conducted by the Red Warriors of Alpha Company, commanded by Captain Richard B. Walker of Bloomington, Ind., and Delta Company, commanded by Captain Bruce A. Harris of New York City.

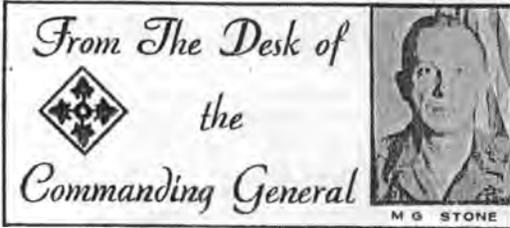
They were working in conjunction with Vietnamese National Police, a Vietnamese Armed Propaganda team and a 2nd Brigade military intelligence team.

Information had been flowing to Captain McDonough about VC meetings in the village at night. Reportedly, they were slipping out of the village through two escape tunnels — one leading to a nearby ravine and the other leading to a swamp near the village cemetery.

As the two company's tightened the noose on the village, a burst of rifle fire broke the stillness of the early morning hours.

The fire was directed mostly at Ivymen closing in from the north. Their return fire killed one of the VC and, according to Captain McDonough, wounded five more. "These men were apparently dragged off and we could not find them," the captain said.

They had been stalking through heavy undergrowth, working side by side with the Kit Carson scouts, when the scouts stiffened and pointed to the hiding place of the four VC suspects. Their weapons, three SKS carbines, one M-1 carbine and one M-2 carbine, were confiscated and the detainees were evacuated for questioning.



**Farewell**

ON THE FIRST OF DECEMBER I shall relinquish command of the 4th Infantry Division. It has been an eventful eleven months. Despite the introduction of additional divisions and regiments, the enemy has failed to capture a single objective in the Central Highlands. His aborted efforts have cost and will continue to cost him a prohibitive number of casualties. I believe that the enemy cannot win a military victory in Vietnam. This division has proved during the Tet Offensive, the second Battle of Dak To, the Battle of Ploi Kleng, the Battles of Dak Pek and Dak Seang, the Battle of Kontum and the Battles of Ban Me Thuot and Duc Lap that the enemy cannot hope to attain any of his military objectives in our area of operations. We have introduced new tactical techniques that have resulted in imaginative new concepts that permit us to dominate the battlefield. We have made the enemy fight on our terms so that we might take full advantage of our superior mobility, firepower, command and control, and intelligence means. Despite our vast arsenal of weapons and machines, we have demonstrated once again that the individual American soldier, particularly the soldier of the "Ivy" Division, is still the most important ingredient on the battlefield.

I salute all the men of the division for their gallantry and their acceptance of hardships and separation from their families, and for the manner in which they have assisted our South Vietnamese allies.

Despite my best efforts to accomplish all missions assigned to the division without loss of American lives, we have lost some comrades during the period of my command. Our pledge to educate the children of our "buddies" is again a reflection of the spirit and generosity of all the members of the division. I urge you to continue your support of the 4th Infantry Division Scholarship Fund.

My reward for commanding this division will be the knowledge that some wives are not widows and some children are not orphans because of the way that I fought the division.

You should take pride in the job that you have done and you should remember that you have proved in combat, and many of you at an early age, your manhood and your ability to withstand the rigors of combat and the problems that you may encounter at home.

I wish that I could say good-bye to each member of the division in person and thank you for your outstanding support for what I have tried to accomplish. If we are not counseled by the fears of others, including some of those at home, but remain steadfast in our determination to assist our South Vietnamese allies, our efforts and the efforts of our fallen comrades will not have been in vain and freedom will be preserved in this part of Asia.

May you all have a satisfying, rewarding, and safe tour. FAREWELL.

*Charles P. Stone*

**Top Driver And Mechanic**

OASIS — Two 3rd Brigade soldiers received high praise for their efforts to improve their brigade's combat readiness.

In a ceremony at the 3rd Brigade's headquarters at the Oasis, Specialist 4 Lawrence S. Hand of Rapid City, S.D. and Specialist 4 Joseph H. Note were named Driver of the Month and Mechanic of the Month.

Colonel Stan L. McClellan, the 3rd Brigade's commander, declared that "these two men, through their personal endeavors, have put our brigade in a better position to fight."

"They were not required to shoot a machine gun at the enemy," he said, "or load an artillery piece, or drive a tank.

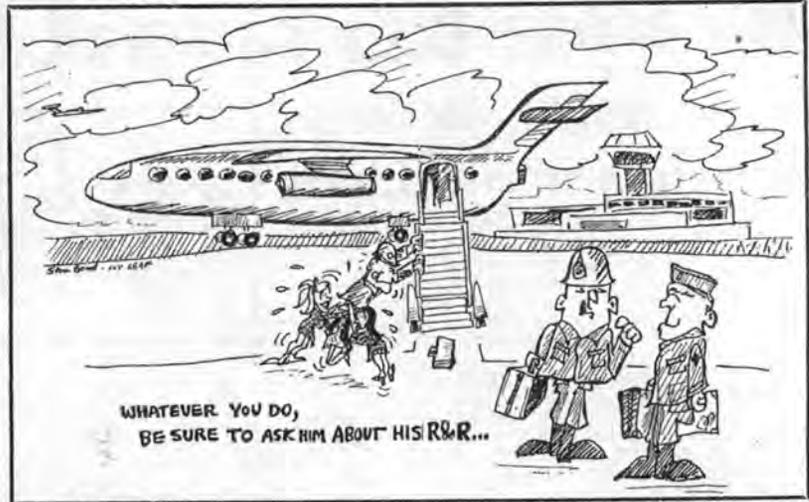
"But because of what they have done, we will do better on the field of battle.

"No one defeats the enemy without combat readiness," the colonel said.

The two men received letters of commendation from the brigade commander, as well as three-day R&Rs—normally reserved for combat soldiers in the field.

Specialist Hand is a driver for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, commanded by Captain Houston Ward of Augusta, Ga.

Specialist Note is a mechanic with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry at Ban Me Thuot.



**Weekly Combat Survey**

**Frequent Battles Hit Highlands**

CAMP ENARI — The Highlands were tense but alert following a week of frequent but light contacts in the 4th Division's 12,000 square mile area of operations.

Early in the week, Delta Company, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry came upon an NVA Bunker complex northwest of Plei Me, where they immediately engaged several enemy

soldiers in the area. One NVA soldier was killed and his weapon captured. (3 Nov)

The same unit reported the following equipment captured in the previous day's fighting: one AK47, 85 bags of food, 30 packs, 500 pounds of rice, six 82mm mortar rounds, 27 anti-tank grenades, 62 concussion grenades, four hand grenades, 12 B40 rockets, 40 pounds of

explosives and 4000 rounds of AK47 ammunition. (3 Nov)

Enemy rockets found the range and struck Ivy Division camps near the Cambodian border. Fire Base 12 took 13 rounds of 122mm rockets, suffering only slight casualties, while a 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry position northwest of Duc Lap became the target of 8 enemy mortar rounds, inflicting no damage or casualties. (4 Nov)

Five suspects were detained in the cordon and search of a village 25 kilometers east of Pleiku by units from the 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry. (5 Nov)

From their concealed position in a heavily wooded area west of Pleiku, a 4th Division LRP team observed the movement of enemy troops in the area. Air strikes struck at the enemy soldiers while the LRP team was being extracted. One enemy soldier was killed by a helicopter door gunner and another by airstrikes. (6 Nov)

A civilian Lambretta was viciously attacked from both sides of the road on Highway 19 west of Camp Enari. Three Montagnard passengers were killed and an ARVN soldier wounded. Less than an hour later another civilian vehicle was attacked in the same manner not far from the first incident, killing a child and wounding two adults. (9 Nov)

A 263-bunker complex was found in an area 20 kilometers west of Pleiku by troops from the 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry. Well-used trails in the area indicated recent use of the sprawling fortifications. The complex was destroyed and contaminated. (9 Nov)



CAPTURED—NVA weapons are displayed at the 3rd Brigade's base camp. The armament was captured by the 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry in action near the Ia Drang Valley.

(USA Photo by SP4 Mike Cobb)

**Service Club Lists Schedule**

The Dragon Mountain Service Club has an activity-filled schedule for the week of Nov. 25 through Nov. 30.

Nov. 25—College hour, educational benefits discussed, 8:00 p.m.

Nov. 26—Tri-Faith Dinner, 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 27—Bid Whist and Pinochle tournaments, 7:00 p.m.—Division Combo, 8:00 p.m.

Nov. 28 — Thanksgiving Day Coffee Call, 10:00 a.m. — Pilgrim's Progress, entertainment and refreshments, 8:00 p.m.

Nov. 29—Pot Luck Night, 7:00 p.m.

Nov. 30—Ping Pong and Pool tournament, 2:00 p.m.—Swinging Cascades, 7:30 p.m.



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**THE CRUSHER**—A machine used for crushing rock into tiny stones is now in operation in the central highlands. It has helped to expedite the building of a road between Dak To and Ben Het by the 2nd Brigade. (USA Photo by PFC William Sigfried)

## Use Functional Mole Hills

# Engineers Crush Giant Rocks

By SP4 Bill Gibbons

**DAK TO** — Making mole hills out of mountains and rocks out of mole hills is the mission of the 15th Engineer Company, commanded by Captain Stephen E. Shepard of Fort Worth, Tex.

The company is attached to the 299th Engineer Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J.A. Shewski of Charleston, Ind.

These 4th Division soldiers accomplish their task by using a

## Mighty Ninth Blasts With Round 10,000

**BAN ME THUOT** — Since moving to their present location near Duc Lap, Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 9th Artillery, commanded by Captain James Starkey of Minneapolis, Minn., has compiled an excellent record.

In a 45-day period, during September and October, Battery B fired over 10,000 rounds and accounted for 169 confirmed enemy kills.

"When we first moved here, our battery was split up," said Captain Starkey. "Out of six 105mm Howitzers in our unit we only had three. During a three day period these three guns alone fired over 1,000 rounds. After four days our other three guns arrived."

"We are direct support to the 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William C. Moore. But if anyone gets in trouble, we will always help out."

Battery B has fired many counter-artillery attacks and has blasted numerous suspected enemy positions with astonishing results. They have tangled with the 320th and 95th C Regiments, which are part of the 1st NVA Division.

"Not only have we been busy firing in support of our units, but also in building up the LZ," said Captain Starkey. "To look at this LZ now you wouldn't believe we were in the jungles of Vietnam. Our men have worked hard and have done an outstanding job."

huge rock crusher, a \$250,000 machine capable of crushing an estimated 75 tons of rock each day.

But where does the rock come from in the first place and why is it crushed?

Road building and repair in the 1st Brigade area of operation is of primary tactical concern as convoys, laden with vital supplies, move in and out of Dak To each day. And, without good roads, their movement would be seriously hampered.

Until now the rock was used primarily to repair roads on which mines had been detonated by Ivy mine sweep teams. Now, however, the rock will be used chiefly to build a two lane, all-weather highway between Dak To and Ben Het, a distance of 14 miles.

The rock comes from a quarry which Army engineers and surveyors discovered. It is covered by an overburden, two to 20 feet of dirt, that first must be cleared away by a bulldozer.

After a track drill makes a hole, the opening is then filled with dynamite, packed with rock dust, which collects during the drilling, and detonated.

The desired effect of the blast is to lift the solid rock and allow the loose dirt to fly away. Only clean solid rock settles, and this can be loaded on trucks and transported to the crusher.

Bulldozers push the rock into the crusher where huge steel jaws break it into hundreds of pieces five inches in diameter or less. The small chunks are fed to a conveyor which takes them up a ramp and drops them on a

series of vibrating screens which act as sifters.

Rocks which are more than three inches in diameter will not fall through the first screen and are sent to a secondary crusher, crushed and fed back onto the conveyor.

This process eventually breaks the stone down into three different sizes—three inches and smaller, two inches and smaller, and rock dust.

The entire crushing operation is handled by a small platoon of men under the direction of First Lieutenant Franklin L. Kock of Wheaton, Ill. There are nine Iyvmen in this platoon and nine Montagnards who are being trained to take over operation of the crusher.

Once the Montagnards are qualified to handle the operation, Lieutenant Kock will be able to leave them with three supervisors, and use the other men to build the road between Dak To and Ben Het.

When the road building begins, trucks will come to the rock crusher site and pick up loads of the three different sizes of rock.

The base of the road will consist of several inches of three inch rock covered with a tar-like binder. This is covered with several more inches of two inch rock also using the binder and then topped with the rock dust.

The operation, from beginning to end, is one of support and, like most support operations, it usually goes unnoticed. But it is one of the many reasons why the U.S. Army is the best equipped in the world.

## Eyes Which See Without Further Traveling

**CAMP ENARI** — The 4th Medical Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George N. Lewis III of Lutherville, Md., has increased its service to Ivy soldiers, with the establishment of an optometry clinic.

Formerly, 4th Division personnel had to wait up to five weeks to receive corrective glasses as there was no facility in the central highlands for fabrication, and prescriptions had to be forwarded to Qui Nhon for processing.

The new clinic furnishes eye

examination, prescription adjusting and fabrication of clear, single vision glasses. And, under normal circumstances, the man will be able to take his glasses with him the same day he visits the clinic.

"Initially, we have some problems obtaining materials," explained Captain Leonard Langeliens of El Paso, Tex., officer in charge. "But as we receive the needed materials, we should be able to process most prescriptions in one day."

For the soldier who feels he

# MG Stone's Thanksgiving Message

**ON THANKSGIVING DAY 1968**, a traditionally family time, all of us in the 4th Division find ourselves thousands of miles from home, family and friends. All of us face danger. All of us do without many of the comforts we were used to as civilians or as soldiers in other assignments. We miss these things; most of all we miss the familiar faces of loved ones.

Despite the trying circumstances under which we live and work, reflection will show many things we can be thankful for.

We can be thankful that we are the best equipped, best supported combat soldiers the world has ever seen. We can be thankful for food, water and ammo when we need them; for the lives of our buddies saved by quick medevac and top notch medical care, lives that might have been lost in past wars; for our chaplains who follow us into combat to minister to our spiritual needs; for our mail, a miracle of efficiency under almost impossible conditions—our contact with "THE WORLD."

We can be thankful for the friendships formed working side by side on patrol, in motor pools and offices; for the closeness that comes when men endure hardship together.

We can be thankful too for the opportunities we have in our jobs to push beyond what we thought were our limits, to transcend boredom and fear, to learn a little more about life and about ourselves.

Most of all on this Thanksgiving Day we can be thankful that we are closer to peace in this war torn nation than at any time in years. As we eat our Thanksgiving Dinner (whether it be C's or the traditional Turkey with all the trimmings) let us think for a while about what we have to be thankful for, and hope that because of what we are doing, or what we have done, others will be able to give thanks for the blessings of peace and prosperity.

# Hardworking S&T Team Moves Food Forward

By SP4 Mike Cobb

**OASIS** — As the 4th Division convoy moved along Highway 14, from Camp Enari to the Oasis, its drivers, weary and dusty from the trip, sensed that their destination and a welcome rest was near.

At the Oasis, men of the forward support element of Company A, 4th Supply and Transportation Battalion, commanded by First Lieutenant Arnold Solomon of Long Island, N.Y., feverishly prepared for the convoys arrival.

Though the men had been working since before 7:00 a.m. and the afternoon sun had long since reached its zenith and started its decline into the foothills of the central highlands, these Iyvmen knew there was much more work to be completed before a shower and sleep would be within reach.

"It is the job we have been given to do," said Staff Sergeant John W. Turner of Connersville, Ind., "and an important one at that."

Functioning with a 16-man team, the forward element fur-

nishes food rations, petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) for 20 units in the 3rd Brigade's area of operation.

At least one hot meal is taken to the forward units each day. "As an infantryman for 18 years, I know the importance of that one hot meal," recalled Sergeant Turner, "and if it were not for the constant hustling of my men, someone would go without."

Each day, one, sometimes two convoys bring the necessary supplies to the forward breakdown point for distribution.

"When we see the convoys approaching, it is not always a happy sight for my men," said Lieutenant Solomon, "But something always reminds us that over 6,000 Iyvmen are depending on us for their food and supplies. This sets the pace and all the men are working to their full capacity."

As soon as the convoy reaches its destination, separation of the different rations and equipment begins.

There are three main types of rations: A-rations, consisting of all meats, fishes and dairy products; B-rations, containing varied types of vegetables and fruits; and C-rations of which each box contains an individual combat meal.

Also traveling with the convoy are the POL vehicles. Aviation and motor gas, JP4 and diesel fuel are brought in daily.

Twice each month a condition pack is among the supplies. This contains varied "field luxuries" such as spices, sauces and salad fixings.

As each day passes, improvements are made on the forward distributing point.

# People And Places Reflect MG Stone's Year

Photos By 124th Signal And 4th Div. PIO  
(Continued From Page 1)

On January 4th, 1968 General Stone assumed command of the Ivy Division from Lieutenant General William R. Peers, now IFFV Commander.

The enemy's brutal and costly Tet "Truce" Offensive came as no surprise to General Stone. NVA troops struck Kontum and Pleiku at midnight on January 30, just 26 days after he assumed command. In the unsuccessful attempts to seize military compounds, preplanned Ivy reaction forces moved in and turned the offensive into a rout. Within three days the 4th Division and ARVN troops had killed more than 2,000 of the enemy.

Two other large enemy drives into the Highlands have been stymied by Ivymen under General Stone, one in the Dak To-Dak Pek area and one in the area of Ban Me Thuot. In both operations 4th Division troops worked with ARVN and other U.S. units to maul the NVA invaders.

## Employs New Tactics

The division's success in the last year can be attributed to the tactics developed by General Stone, tactics designated in the general's words, "To win the war without getting an American killed."

The general has kept the division's 18,000 troops constantly on the move in the highlands to exploit the Ivy advantages of firepower, mobility and control of key terrain — this recon package finds the enemy.

Once found the NVA are subjected to a rain of death from air support and the 4th Division's strategically located firebases. The general does not believe in the costly use of infantry troops to attack entrenched enemy.

He initiated the use of base camp support troops—cooks, clerks, mechanics—to secure Camp Enari with constant patrols and periodic "clean sweeps" of the surrounding area.

Under the general's direction Ivymen have trained ARVN LRP's, helped Montagnard villages consolidate, and have done everything possible to aid in the Vietnamese government pacification program's twin goals of improving the security and standards of living of the highlands peoples.

## Standdowns and Scholarship Fund Started

Under General Stone, stand-downs on base camp have given combat-weary Ivymen a chance to attend to personal affairs, shop, relax in the new service club and maybe take a swim in new swimming pool.

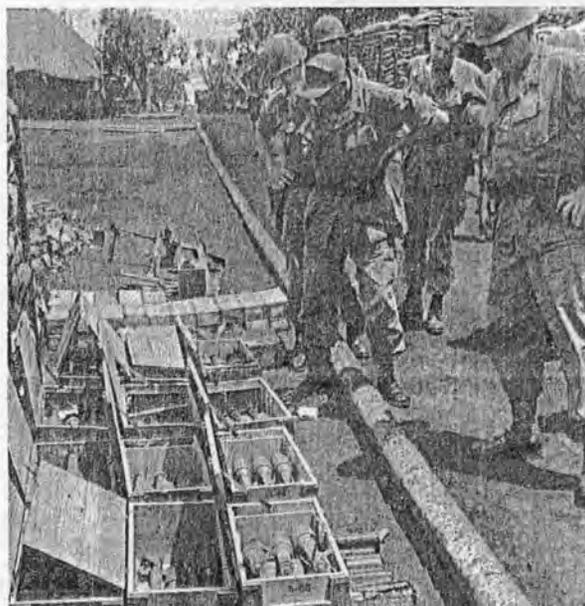
The general inaugurated the 4th Division Association's Scholarship Fund, designed to provide educational aid to children of fallen Ivymen. The drive is well on the way to achieving its worthwhile goal.

A highlight in the general's career came when President Nguyen Van Thieu made a trip from Saigon to present him with the coveted Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm and National Order of Vietnam Fifth Class. Other decorations held by General Stone include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Second Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Medal with Second Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart and Combat Infantry Badge.

Upon retirement, General Stone, his wife and daughter plan to live on his farm in Matthews, Va.



... ACCEPTING DIVISION COLORS FROM THE THEN MG WILLIAM R. PEERS



... INSPECTING CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPONS



... RECEIVING THE VIETNAM GAI NAM—FROM 5

## MG Stone Initiates Fund, But Scholarship Continues

CAMP ENARI—With most units reporting for the October payday, the Fourth Infantry Division's Scholarship Fund has surpassed the \$100,000 mark. Total contributions are now \$106,238.27.

Setting the pace again this month is the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Larkin, with \$12,007.35.

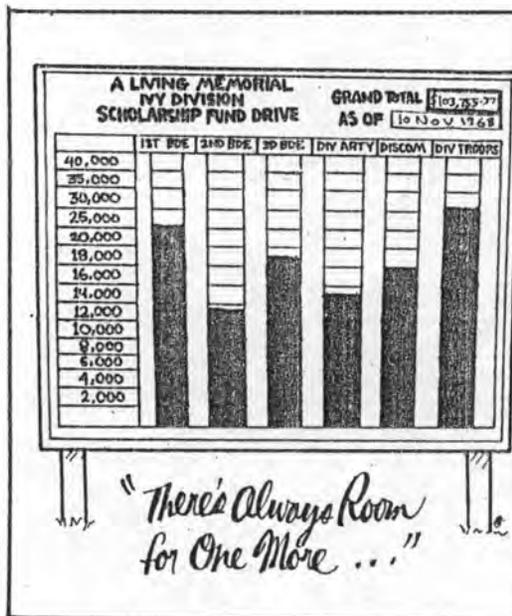
Surging into second place was the 124th Signal Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Rolya. Contributions of \$2,559.90 pushed their total to \$6,851.50.

Deserving special mention was the battalions Charlie Company, commanded by Captain Peter Nelson, which gave \$1,545.40.

Colonel Rolya, in referring to the terrific display of unselfishness by the 184-man company, said: "I'm absolutely delighted and overwhelmed. I'm so proud of them I could burst."

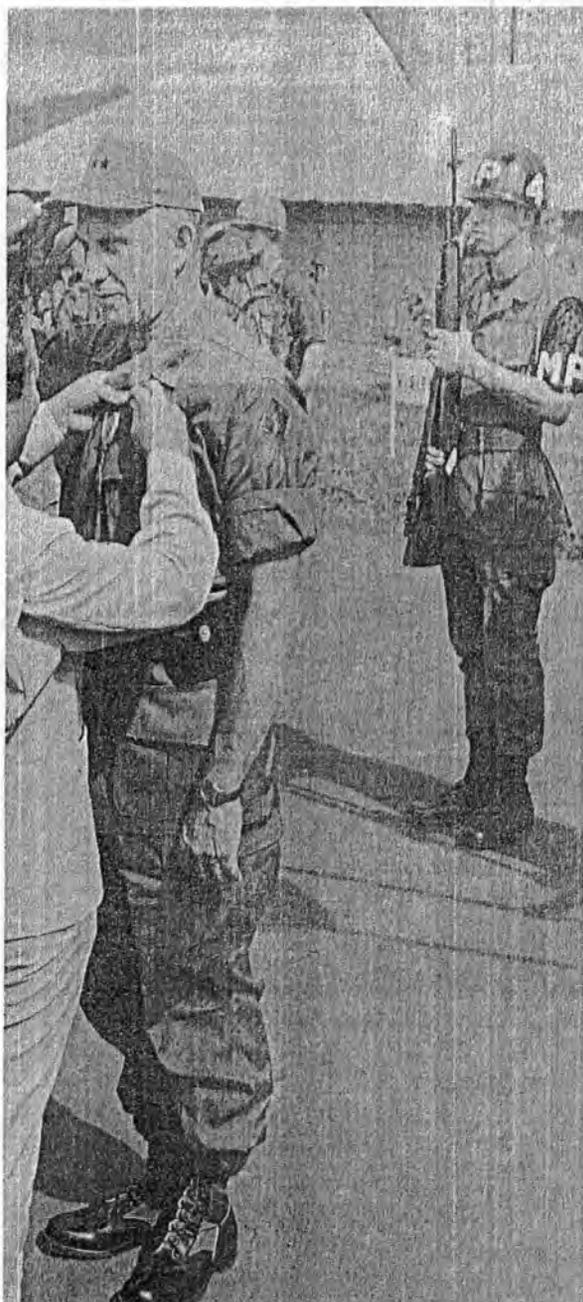
The 704th Maintenance Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Durad Ball, took over third place with \$2,010.50 donated, bringing their current grand total to \$6,011.10.

An outstanding effort was also made by the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Irving Monclova, with \$2,116.50 turned in this month.

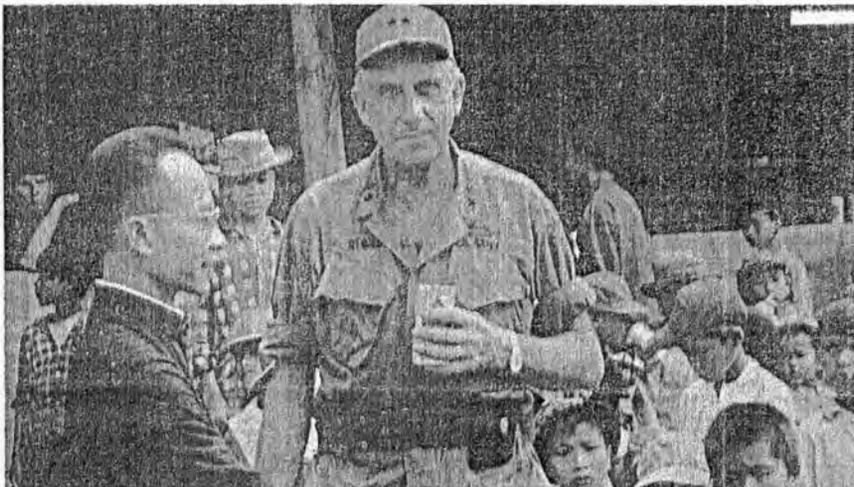




... ESCORTING SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY AROUND THE IVY'S AREA OF OPERATIONS LAST JANUARY



... WITH PALLANTRY CROSS WITH PALM AND THE NATIONAL ORDER OF VIETNAM PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN THIEU



... DEDICATING LA SON ORPHANAGE WITH FATHER MINH



... WITH GENERAL CREIGHTON ABRAMS, U.S. FORCES COMMANDER VIETNAM



... WITH ADMIRAL JOHN MCCAIN, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN PACIFIC

## Night Patrol Rolls Over Dark Roads

DAK TO—Does Charlie own the night? Not according to Dak To's night patrol.

Every night at sundown a jeep from 1st Platoon, 4th MP Company, commanded by First Lieutenant Robert Broce of Huntington, W.Va., leaves Dak To's barbed wire perimeter. Until the next morning, this small team of MPs will keep watch over miles of empty roads.

For Privates First Class Phillip A. Yoakum of Defiance, O., and Gordon McKellic of Gardner, Mass., night patrol isn't much different from the work they do during the day.

They inspect off-limits areas, check an occasional vehicle and keep an eye on Army property.

Some of the patrol's job isn't so routine. When Viet Cong agents visit the nearby town of Tan Canh, the night patrol drives them out.

"We pull raids down in Tan Canh about every month," says PFC Yoakum. "We usually take the entire platoon down to get rid of the VC tax collectors. You can't just go down with a couple of guys."

But when the night patrol slips into small Montagnard villages, only two or three lightly-armed men go along, shining their lights among thatched houses and perhaps waking a sleeping water buffalo.

Roving night patrols also move in to support Dak To's perimeter defense. "If perimeter defense wants something checked out," PFC Yoakum says, "we go to whatever sector has called in with a problem."

Snipers are an occasional hazard, but the night patrol now has infra-red eyes to probe the darkness. A "black light" searchlight crew has begun to team up with the night patrol to scan the underbrush around the perimeter.



CHRISTMAS IS COMING—The Camp Enari APO has erected a tent adjacent to its main building for use as a Christmas gift wrapping center. The service is free to all Iyvenem with packages. SGT Harry Williams, NCOIC, above, gets assistance in hanging an identifying sign. (USA Photo by SGT Joe Perdue)

## Tough Work Meets Success

# Pre-Fab Span Sends Supplies

By SP5 Peter Call

BAN ME THUOT—The old French bridge creaked as the tank started to clatter across.

Suddenly, 65 tons of machinery crashed 30 feet into the river as the span gave way, cutting an important supply link to the Ivy 2nd Brigade's forward area in the central highlands near Ban Me Thuot.

A very special unit received the call to reopen the road—the men of the 509th Engineers Panel Bridge Company, commanded by First Lieutenant Peter A. Viglucci of Yonkers, N.Y.

The 2nd Platoon, under the leadership of First Lieutenant Clifford Burnstein of Louisville, Ky., arrived just in time to see the tank climb up the broken span.

"The crew of the tank and the vehicle were alright, but the bridge was beyond repair," Lieutenant Burnstein said.

A call was placed to the first platoon leader, First Lieutenant Karl Arthur of Salisbury, N.C., in Pleiku, to load up their bridge trucks with the necessary prefabricated sections and bring them down to the location.

"While we waited for the bridge to arrive," Lieutenant Burnstein continued, "we began

setting up the bridge site, which is the most time consuming part of building this type of span."

"The building site is very important," Sergeant Elouis Jeppesen of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands said. "This type of bridge is built by sections and all of the building is done on one side of the shore. As each section is completed, it is pushed across the river on rollers."

"The rollers, if not correctly aligned or leveled, will make it impossible to push the bridge." Hundreds of yards of string criss-crossed the site where six steel rollers were set exactly in place, but darkness fell before it was finally completed.

Early the next morning, the two platoons left for the river with each one of their 12, five-ton trucks loaded with sections of the pre-fabricated bridge.

Already the men were carrying panels and girders to the building site under the watchful eye of the bridge NCO.

"We join the panels together with pins," Sergeant Jeppesen remarked. "As each section is completed, steel girders are clamped to the panels to hold the two sides together."

"It's real tough," Specialist 4 Daniel Charvin of Thibodaux, La., said. "Each panel weighs

more than 500 pounds and each girder more than 700 pounds. We'll use 80 panels and 20 girders in this bridge and it all has to be put together by hand."

"Lay ho," Sergeant Jeppesen yelled. The men surrounding the panel got a firm grip on the steel braces.

By mid-afternoon, the bridge was halfway across the river and taking shape rapidly. The pile of steel girders, which, on the trucks, looked like pieces to a huge erector set, now began to look like a bridge.

As night fell, headlights, from the bridge trucks were turned on to provide illumination and the men continued to work.

"In bridge building," said Specialist 4 John Hightower of De Valls Bluff, Ark., "you don't work by the clock but against it and you don't stop until the span is finished."

The night had turned into early morning before the launching nose reached the other side. It was taken apart and the rest of the span pushed across.

"The job is just about finished," Sergeant Jeppesen said with a touch of weariness in his voice. "Now all we have to do is lay the planks down for the surface and tighten everything up."

## Animal Lover's Hobby Becomes Part-Time Career

By SGT Joe Perdue

CAMP ENARI — From Tokyo to Topeka, Berlin to Buffalo, the great zoos of the world have been classroom, laboratory and teacher to him.

When he lectures, veterinarians and curators sit stiffly in their chairs grasping his every word. When he writes, the same people read his works because he is an internationally recognized zoological scholar.

He is also a career soldier serving with the 4th Division's AG Distribution Center at Camp Enari, Vietnam.

Sergeant First Class Marvin L. Jones of Philadelphia first developed his keen interest in animals as a small boy. "My father was an artist," he recalled, "and I used to watch him paint animals. When I was old enough to walk, I was dragged to the zoo every Sunday."

His opportunity waned during his teenage years, but not his interest. Then came 1951, and a tour of duty in Germany as an enlisted man with the Army. "I was stationed with the 36th Medical Battalion," he said, "and began visiting zoos throughout the continent."

One of those trips took him to the famed East Berlin Zoo, which put him in a very select group of American zoologists

who have been allowed to visit there.

On later journeys, Sergeant Jones traveled to over 200 zoological parks, aquariums and museums in the United States, Europe and the Far East.

The 40 year-old bachelor's travels will extend during his tour of duty in Vietnam.

"I plan to take my R and R in Australia and see the zoos of Sydney and Melbourne," he smiled. "Both institutions have animals and birds found only on that continent, as Australian officials will not allow exportation."

"One reason I stay in the Army, even though I have been offered more lucrative positions in zoological areas," he added, "is that I am given the opportunity to travel and visit so many different zoos."

The number of published works and lectures given by Sergeant Jones are exceeded only by the honors bestowed on him by his peers.

One of those honors is an Honorary Life Membership in the Zoological Society of San Diego, the largest Zoological Garden in the world. That membership list contains but seven other names, including Arthur Godfrey and the late Walt Disney.

Articles written by Sergeant Jones on zoological parks and

the zoo business have appeared in such periodicals as Parks and Recreation, The Brown University Laboratory Newsletter, International Zoo News, International Zoo Yearbook, The Magazine of the Cologne Zoo and many, many others.

He belongs to numerous zoological societies. To mention a few—San Francisco, Cleveland, Frankfurt, and London societies

list him as a member.

"Marvin is the only one of his kind in the world," explained William J. Hoff, administrative director of the St. Louis Zoo. "He's a walking IBM of knowledge on animals in captivity."

When it comes to zoological data, Sergeant Marvin L. Jones is much like one of his favorite creatures—the elephant. He never forgets.

## For Observation Of Technique

# ARVN And Ivy Exchange Officers

DAK TO—The first exchange of officers between ARVN and 4th Division units has taken place.

Two ARVN officers of the 22nd Infantry Division Artillery at Qui Nhon arrived here and began two weeks of observation and study of American artillery techniques.

The two visiting officers, a captain and a lieutenant spent two weeks with the 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery.

In the first days of the exchange, the organization of a 105mm Howitzer battalion was explained by Lieutenant Colonel William Maurer of Douglas, Wyo., battalion commander.

The men took part in a battery move from Firebase 31, to Dak To, and spent several days with Battery A, commanded by Captain Larry Liberty of Sunny-side, Wash., atop Firebase 29.

Although the ARVN and United States artillery batteries are similar, "I feel the officer exchange will make significant contributions to their professional knowledge, as well as to ours," said Colonel Maurer.

The 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery, has one of its members at Qui Nhon with the 22nd Division Artillery.

First Lieutenant Ted Dievmegar of Bayshore, N.Y., the battalion reconnaissance officer, is keeping a record of tacti-

## Preventive Maintenance Aids Victory

CAMP ENARI — It may not have been called by its present name or had a specific program to encourage its use, but preventive maintenance has been an integral part of all successful military operations in the history of warfare.

The Fourth Division Support Command (DISCOM), commanded by Colonel William C. Abernathy of Fairfax, Va., has taken this lesson from the past to insure the efficiency of mechanical equipment used by today's Ivy soldier in Vietnam.

"Through the use of proper administrative and practical techniques, our equipment is ready to use at all times," explained Colonel Abernathy. "A primary reason for this readiness is the ability and training of those people in command positions."

One major aspect of that training, the Maintenance Management Course, was completed at Camp Enari in late October and then moved to the brigade base camps to encompass soldiers in the forward areas. This instruction provided command personnel the fundamentals and tools to establish and manage a sound and effective maintenance program.

Major George Garland of Bangor, Me., DISCOM assistant executive officer, planned and instructed the Maintenance Management Course with assistance from Master Sergeant John W. Geisendorfer of Pittsfield, Ill.

The instruction was varied but dwelled mainly on those areas which have caused the most problems in the past.

Although the Maintenance Management Course has been completed in the Division, a similar but compact version of the classes has been instituted for selected personnel at the Ivy NCO Academy. A four-hour course of instruction will be offered to enlisted men in the grades E-5 through E-7 and to First and Second Lieutenants.

Many military commanders have sounded the call for a strong preventive maintenance program, but Army Chief of Staff, General William C. Westmoreland explained the need most precisely.

"Superior mobility, fire power and fighting men are our greatest asset," said General Westmoreland. "They are the reasons why battlefield victory is a certainty."

cal tips and lessons learned while involved in the program.

"The reason for this," explained Colonel Maurer, "is so we can provide 4th Division artillery and other battalions a report of Lieutenant Dievmegar's observations while with the ARVNs."

The officer exchange, which involves men from the 4th Division, Republic of Korea (ROK) Infantry Division, and the 22nd ARVN Infantry Division, was developed to increase effectiveness of units within the II Corps Tactical Zone.

The program began October 7. The exchange cycle begins the first Monday of every month, and lasts two weeks.

# Army And AF Aid Rescues C-47 Crash

By SP4 Hans J. Lange

BAN ME THUOT—In a show of interservice cooperation, the Army teamed with the Air Force in the recovery of a C-47 aircraft which crashed on a rugged ridgeline 19 miles south of here, killing 24 passengers and crew members.

Both services reacted quickly when radios in the Ban Me Thuot Army Airfield control tower picked up the cry of "May Day, May Day."

The tower men plotted the course of the plane, which was en route to Da Nang from Saigon. They sent a call for all available aircraft to aid in the search of the stricken plane.

At the forward area of the 4th Division's 2nd Brigade, commanded by Colonel Herbert J. McChrystal of Arlington, Va., the "Ruthless Riders" from Alpha Troop, 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, commanded by Major William P. Glover of Ozark, Ala., responded without hesitation.

"We sent out scouts (LOHs) and Cobra gunships as soon as the morning fog lifted," said First Lieutenant Carl L. King of Shreveport, La., liaison officer for the Ruthless Riders.

The downed C-47 was found shortly after the May Day call. No sign of life was seen on the ground.

Attempts to lower a paramedic into the crash site were hindered by tall trees. The dust-off ship did not carry ropes long enough to allow the medics to rappel to the ground.

To alleviate the situation, a Chinook helicopter from the 179th Assault Support Helicopter Company, located at Camp Holloway, Pleiku, was diverted from a resupply mission.

Pilot of the hook, Warrant Officer Errol H. Van Eaton of Yakima, Wash., picked up four medics and a doctor at Ban Me

Thuot Army Airfield as well as a Special Forces paramedic, who was trained for rescue of this nature.

"We took them out to the crash site," said Mister Van Eaton, "then lowered them by hoist. After they spent some time on the ground, they reported no survivors and we pulled them back up."

The Special Forces paramedic said: "The plane apparently hit hard. It was completely torn up. Only the tail section was recognizable. The passengers and crew must have been killed on impact."

Recovery operations were put into motion soon after.

Air strikes were called in on the opposite side of the ridge, near the crest, to clear the heavy canopy of trees and undergrowth.

When Air Force jets finished dropping their bombs, a team of specially trained engineers was lowered into the cleared area to prepare a landing zone.

Major Richard H. Marshall of Columbia, S.C., the 17th Air Cavalry's 7th Squadron S-3 in charge of the Air Cavalry's part of the recovery operation said, "We had our ships covering the surrounding area all the time. That piece of territory is rugged and we didn't know if Charlie was around to throw a monkey wrench into the operation."

Three air rifle platoons, two from the 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Reuter of Arlington, Va., and one from Delta Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Air Cavalry, commanded by Major Jack Glenn of Somerville, Ga., were inserted to provide ground security.

The operation continued slowly, but one by one the bodies were extracted from the wreckage.



HOUSE GUEST—As part of the largest mass Montagnard move in the history of the 4th Division, 20 villages have decided to consolidate into four separate, permanent relocations.

(USA Photo)

## Consolidation Means Security

# 20 'Yard Villages Combine

By SP4 Steve Wilson

CAMP ENARI — A massive move of 20 Montagnard villages has just taken place southeast of here. Affecting between four and five thousand villagers, the 20 hamlets have consolidated into four, well-fortified, permanent relocations.

The massive migration is the largest of its kind in the 4th Division area of operation. It required the joint efforts of both the native Montagnards and no less than seven civil affairs teams to make it a success.

"Timing was an important factor," said Major John M. Beebe of Fayetteville, N.C., officer in charge of 1st Brigade civil affairs.

The colossal project got underway early last June. In a council of the Montagnard chiefs, the proud tribesmen asked for the full cooperation of the civil affairs teams.

Major Beebe said the chiefs would get the help they needed. The natives virtually picked the time for the move, and spread the word to neighboring villagers to prepare for the largest move ever undertaken in the Central Highlands.

Civil affairs teams assisting in the gigantic project were from the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry; 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry; 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry; 4th Aviation Battalion; 6th Battalion; 29th Artillery; 1st Squadron; 10th Cavalry and 2nd Battalion, 9th Artillery.

The move came none too soon. For years, the sparsely-settled Montagnards have been plagued by Viet Cong terrorists and strong-arm men who stole rice, pigs, goats, and conscripted young Montagnard men into the guerrilla army.

Time after time, the hamlet chiefs were warned by the VC hoodlums not to move into a consolidation. Furthermore, they were threatened with assassination. For a time, the Montagnards were helpless. Not so anymore.

Each consolidation now has its own permanently-stationed civil affairs team, and is protected by its own popular forces trained tribesmen. VC intimidation is a thing of the past.

Currently underway is the construction—by Montagnards—of a school house, dispensary and hamlet administration building.

Choosing their own site for relocation, not even the well-trained scholar could have picked a more appropriate ground for the transplanted villages. Water, fields, grave yards, protection from the weather were all considered by the native peoples.

The massive move was not

easy. It required 60 men to lift the roof off a thatched dwelling and place it onto a waiting truck for relocation. The bulk of the labor was supplied by the Montagnards themselves.

The rice harvest itself required one month. The rice hootches were first moved to make ready for the more than two million pounds of rice. The

civil affairs teams supplied the Montagnards no less than 4,000 100-pound bags to inaugurate the harvest.

"The tribes' voluntary move shows their trust in us," said Major Beebe, "and their lack of support for the VC. This makes us very proud and shows that we are making great progress in the Central Highlands."

## Sky Watcher Weathers Ivy Combat Forecasts

By SP4 Bill Gibbons

DAK TO—Most people think being a weather forecaster in Vietnam is an easy job. Six months of the year you can say it's going to be hot and humid and the other six months you can say it's going to be worse.

But if a weather forecaster makes a mistake in a combat support operation, it could cost lives.

At Dak To, headquarters for the 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hale H. Knight of Alexandria, Va., there is a lot more to forecasting weather than reporting temperatures. Combat Weather Team 1, a two man operation run by Air Force Staff Sergeant Bobby L. Jones of Nash, Okla., and Sergeant Gary R. Nunn of Sturgis, Ky., does the forecasting for the 1st Brigade.

If a combat operation is being planned by the Ivy brigade or any of its battalions, it is certain they will first contact the weather team. Heavy fog or rain could keep helicopters from landing in a certain area or from even getting off the ground.

Likewise, pilots flying close support on ground operations depend on the team for highly accurate wind speed and direction reports. A difference of only a few knots could mean missing the target by 10 or 15 meters. In close support this could mean life or death.

Another important aspect of their job is providing accurate altimeter settings which vary with every change in air pressure. By watching his altimeter a pilot can correctly gauge his altitude in landing on a fog covered field. Errors here could also result in casualties.

The weather station at Dak To is one of a series of stations run by the Air Force throughout the world. Each individual station reports its finding to an Air Force teletype system where it is broadcast throughout Southeast Asia for an overall weather picture.

Sergeant Jones and Sergeant Dunn work a 15-hour day and make their readings between 0400 and 1600. Even then, they

receive frequent calls to work during off-duty hours because of unusual operations. Because of this need they have worked out a system where one of them is always on call.

The Air Force has a field inspection team for its weather stations in Vietnam and the team visits each station at least once every 90 days. Because of Sergeant Jones' and Sergeant Dunn's preventive maintenance work, the field inspection headquarters in Saigon has called their "one of the best maintained weather stations in Vietnam."

## Repo Depot Places First In Mess Test

CAMP ENARI—The mess hall of 4th Replacement Detachment has been named Mess of the Year for the Fiscal Year 1968.

The plaque, symbolizing the best eatery at Camp Enari, was presented to the unit by Brigadier General Albin F. Irzyk, assistant division commander, in ceremonies at the unit.

The detachment, commanded by Captain Jimmy Montgomery, processes all incoming and outgoing personnel of the division, including billeting and messing.

To be eligible for the Best Mess of the Year award, a unit's mess hall must win the monthly competition four times during a fiscal year. The replacement detachment won the award in December 1967 and January, March and May of 1968. Competition ended July this year.

Thirty-eight messes are in competition for the coveted award. They are judged on cleanliness, preparation and serving of food and mess administration.

First Sergeant Charles Hallas, detachment first sergeant, commented that "we expect to win again this year." He contributed the high rating of the mess hall to the "genuine interest of the commanding officer and the entire staff of the mess hall."

## A Date With Tate



Sharon Tate went from Army brat to Playmate of the year. From there she has gone on to star in such big Hollywood films as: "Don't Make Waves," "The Fearless Vampire Killers," and "Valley of the Dolls." (Photo courtesy of UPI)

# War Dog Detachment Breeds Scouts And Trackers

By SP4 Mike Cobb

**CAMP ENARI**—The 4th Infantry Division War Dog Detachment is the only combined scout and tracker training program in Vietnam.

The use of canines as an auxiliary in war is as old as war itself. Yet, until recent years, the U.S. Army had not had an organized war dog unit.

The Neanderthal man used dogs to protect his family, home and belongings. His dog was at his side when rival tribes clashed.

Throughout the history of warfare, from the days of the Persians, to the conquest of the Roman Empire, to the fighting in Vietnam, dogs have gone into combat at the sides of their masters, often used in support of combat operations.

Initially, massive formations of dogs wearing armor and spiked collars were sent into battle against the enemy. They were recognized as effective instruments of offensive warfare.

However, with the invention of gunpowder and changes in military tactics, the value of dogs as combatants diminished.

During World War II, dogs were used on the largest scale to date as the Allied and Axis powers utilized more than 250,000 dogs.

The United States entered the war without an established war dog unit. But soon after, "Dogs for Defense" was founded and a training program began.

Dogs were procured for American defense at the rate of 1,000 per month, to serve with the U.S. soldier.

During May of 1942, the Army established the K9 Corps. This organization operated five war dog reception and training centers in which more than 10,000 animals were trained for messenger, scout, mine detector, sled and pack and sentry duties.

Since the development of the K9 Corps, the Army has employed many different breeds of dogs. The German Shepherd was determined best suited because of its working ability, temperament, size, availability and suitability to all types of climate and terrain.

Another dog employed by the Army is the Labrador Retriever, used in Vietnam as a tracker. This canine tracks the enemy in order to re-establish contact.

Typical missions of the Labrador include tracking down enemy ambushes, rocket and mortar crews and personnel who survive friendly attacks.

The 4th Division's war dog detachment, commanded by First Lieutenant Steven Laflame of Dayton, Ohio, provides war dog service for the entire 4th Division area of operation.

It controls more than 70 scout dogs, three trackers and 95 Ivy men trained as handlers.

Both training and care are provided for the

animals, with each handler given complete responsibility for his dog.

"The men trained to work with the dogs are placed on a 24-hour alert, seven days a week, ready to be called upon," said First Lieutenant Richard Rankin of Augusta, Ga., the detachment executive officer.

One dedicated Ivyman, Sergeant George J. Hadden of New Haven, Co., indicated the enjoyment he gets from working with his dog, Butch, by extending six months to remain with his canine.

Sergeant Hadden, in Vietnam for 11 months, has worked with Butch, a Labrador Retriever, since his arrival in country.

Another devoted Ivyman, Specialist 4 William Carry of Long View, Tex., served a full tour in Vietnam as a dog handler. Then, after being stationed in the States for four months, volunteered to return to the war dog team.

While on his first tour, Specialist Carry received two Purple Hearts while on missions with his canine.

The first came when he was on a patrol near Kontum as an enemy rocket exploded to his rear. Then, less than a month later, he was wounded by a B40 rocket round.

"Both our handlers and dogs add greatly to the mission of the 4th Division infantrymen," said First Lieutenant Laflame.



**CHASING CHARLIE**—A swift moving stream is but a small obstacle in the central highlands as Ivy men keep moving after a retreating enemy. (USA Photo by SP4 Jack McMain)

## 7 Months Before Chapel Service

# A Chaplain Serves In Throes Of War

By SP4 Larry White

**OASIS** — "I was in Vietnam seven months before I held service in a chapel," said Chaplain (Major) Paul G. Durbin of Ruston, La., 3rd Brigade Chaplain. "My time was spent with the men in the field."

This is typical of Chaplain Durbin, who has been in the Army six years.

He spent one year in Germany with the 1st Signal Battalion, 7th Army. After returning from Germany he was stationed in Vietnam with the 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, and then assigned to the 4th Division.

The life of a chaplain is not an easy one. He shares heartaches and pains with the men and has nothing but respect and admiration for Ivy men in the field.

"The American fighting man has many great features," said Chaplain Durbin, "but the greatest is being able to adapt to any situation. A lot of men come

over here as hippies, but before they leave, have developed into some of our best soldiers."

Soldiers are always glad to see Chaplain Durbin. He holds between 20 and 25 services a week and often spends nights in forward areas. Although he is a Methodist, his services are open to all denominations, and he is always available to help with personal problems.

There is time for relaxation, however. Chaplain Durbin furnishes a barbecue once a week if possible, with refreshments for the men.

"He carries his portable tape recorder to the field often," said Specialist 4 Chuck DeJean of Van Nuys, Calif., the chaplain's assistant. "The men in the field enjoy listening to the music he brings with him."

Chaplain Durbin's experiences have been rewarding ones. He has seen much of Vietnam and the war, and has helped many men by providing spiritual guidance. He smiles as he remembers the many times he has held

services on top of tanks, C-ration boxes, APCs, sandbags or inside bunkers.

"No matter where devotion is held," said the chaplain, "the men are always sincere and interested."

## Black Belt

**WASHINGTON (ANF)** — A black, open-face belt buckle has been authorized for wear on all U.S. Army field and work clothing.

Department of the Army Message 883664 states that the subdued buckle will be mandatory for wear with field and work uniforms beginning July 1, 1969.

Current regulations authorize the issue of one of the subdued, black-oxidized brass buckles to all male officers and enlisted personnel. The buckle may be worn as it becomes available.

The DA message states that individuals will not be required to purchase the buckle with personal funds.

# Same Name Causes Mail/Male Mix-Up

**BAN ME THUOT**—First Lieutenants Carl L. King and Carl F. King have known each other for more than two months now, but until only recently had they met.

Lieutenant Carl L. King of Shreveport, La., the liaison officer for the 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Reuter of Arlington, Va., received a surprise two months ago at mail call—letters from a girl in Indianapolis; a girl he did not know.

"It was unusual," he said, "and it had me puzzled until I looked at the address on the envelope. Then I understood."

At the same time, on the other side of the world in Panama, Lieutenant Carl F. King of Miami, Fla., who is now assistant S-1 of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Palastra Jr. of Salina, Kan., began wondering why he was not receiving mail from his girl friend, Miss Jeanie Burger of Indianapolis.

"I had been receiving mail

from her regularly," he said. "Suddenly it stopped and I couldn't figure out why."

"After a couple of weeks Jeanie began writing again," he continued. "She told me that the letters intended for me had been going to another Lieutenant King, who was in Vietnam. Since I was heading that way myself, I thought I might run into him."

And run into him he did. The meeting took place in the central highlands only a few days ago in the Tactical Operations Center of the 4th Division's 2nd Brigade, commanded by Colonel Herbert J. McChrystal of Arlington, Va.

Lieutenant Carl L. King was at his usual post monitoring the Ruthless Rider radios. He spotted an officer looking at a map to his right. Their eyes met and they said, almost simultaneously: "King . . . you must be kidding!"

"We talked for a while," said Lieutenant Carl L. King. "We discussed the letters and decided it was one helluva coincidence. And we had a good laugh over it, too."

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