

# 8 DECORATED FOR ACTIONS AGAINST VC

One Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts and One Air Medal were among the awards presented to four PBR sailors and four helicopter fliers in ceremonies held on board the USS Hunterdon County recently. Captain Paul N. Gray, Commander Task Force 116, flew aboard the ship to make the presentations.

Receiving the medals were four men of River Patrol Section 521 and four Seawolf fliers of Helicopter Attack Squadron (light) Three, Detachment Four. The men were cited for their outstanding performance of duty while participating in various combat patrols.

tional PBRs to a secure area. LTJG Grace's tact, sound judgment, initiative, professional competence and courage contributed significantly toward the success of Operation Game Warden in the Mekong Delta region of the Republic of Vietnam and were in keeping with the highest tradi-



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## Navy Chaplains Serve Needs of Combat Forces

Navy Chaplains representing 47 of America's 252 religious denominations are on active duty serving the Navy.

Despite the growth of the Navy Chaplain Corps to its greatest strength since WW II, approximately 50 percent of the 1,073 Navy Chaplains have served or are serving in Vietnam,

Four factors contribute to this broader scope of religious coverage. First is the significant increase in the number of sea billets to which Navy Chaplains are assigned. The percentages of sea as compared to shore billets is set at 56 percent and 44 percent respectively. These figures represent an exact reversal of billet percentages before our involvement in Vietnam.

Corps leadership is the second major factor. Under the leadership of the Chief of Chaplains, Rear Admiral James W. Kelley, through Fleet and Force supervisory chaplains, the Lay Leadership programs have been re-evaluated and strengthened, and the distribution of training materials has been intensified. Comprehensive, conscientious, and enthusiastic religious coverage has been set forth as a challenge to Corps integrity and spirit.

Extending the scope of the Chaplain Corps ministry to fleet personnel by way of the "Circuit Rider" concept is the third factor. Today, chaplains of every force and type command extend their ministry

to ships without religious coverage. One Service Force chaplain reported that his circuit riding ministry in the early months of the Vietnam buildup placed him aboard 22 different ships. Another, reported carrying out 24 sets of Temporary Additional Duty orders in 21 months.

The fourth factor in providing more comprehensive religious coverage for fleet units is the practice of transporting chaplains by helicopter from one ship to another at sea for religious worship. This practice became a standard fleet operation after the first flight was made in 1948. These operations are commonly called "Holy Helo Hops".

While many more chaplain movements at sea are made by highline than by helicopter, one Amphibious Force chaplain attached to an Amphibious Assault Ship made more than 100 helo drops during a single deployment to provide divine worship and religious activities for the men of the smaller escort vessels.

The Navy Chaplain Corps continues to demonstrate its endless efforts in administering to the needs of our fighting naval forces.



**THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL** — Lieutenant (jg) Edward F. Grace, of River Patrol Section 521, receives the Bronze Star Medal from Captain Paul N. Gray, Commander River Patrol Force, on board the USS Hunterdon County. Other members of Section 521 stand in the background.

The highest award, a Bronze Star Medal, was presented to Lieutenant (junior grade) Edward F. Grace. The citation summarizes his performance:

"... From September 3, 1966 to May 21, 1967, LTJG Grace participated in 92 combat patrols as a Patrol Officer in command of two PBRs and came under heavy fire on 14 occasions. LTJG Grace participated in operations in Kien Phong Province conducted jointly with United States and Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces in which PBRs were employed offensively for the first time. During these operations he and units of his command accounted for numerous Viet Cong killed or captured, and abundant insurgent materials confiscated or destroyed.

He and his units additionally conducted one medical evacuation of Free World Military Forces personnel and supported five outposts that were under attack by the Viet Cong infiltrated town of Sa Dec in order to move addi-

tions of the United States Naval Service."

Three Navy Commendation Medals were awarded to outstanding PBR boat commander and patrol officers. Recipients of the medals were GMG3 Donald Rhea, BM1 Mayne Cody and BM1 Edward Sessler.

Lieutenant Kenneth J. Lund received the Air Medal for accumulated combat helicopter missions as a Seawolf pilot. AO2 Arville B. Jenkins, a veteran door gunner, was presented a silver star and two gold stars in lieu of his thirteenth through eighteenth Air Medal. ADJ2 James L. Kennedy and AE3 Gary M. King both received Purple Hearts for wounds as a result of air action.

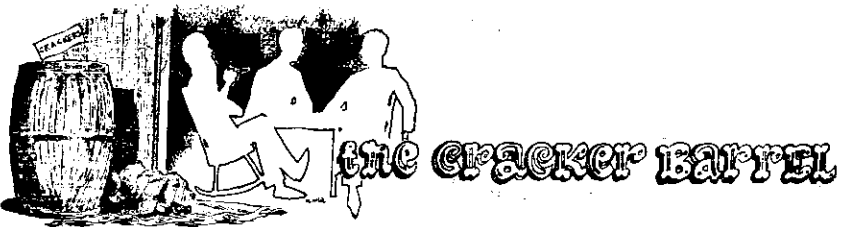
Captain Gray also held a personnel inspection on the men of River Patrol Section 521 and praised the men for their actions while encouraging them to continue their fine performance in the future.

## New PBR Section Activated

Due to the ever increasing need for river patrol boats to impede Viet Cong actions on the waterways of South Vietnam, a new river patrol section has been established.

On Sept. 11 River Patrol Section 534 was activated at Nha Be, with Lieutenant R.M. Wolin acting as the officer-in-charge. River Section 534 is scheduled shortly to

move from Nha Be to its permanent station at Ben Tre on the Ham Luong River where it will become part of the operating forces of River Division 53.



## Cracker Barrel Hints Make Meals More Zesty

By Charlie Noble

CinPac says, "You'll eat lamb.

"One half pound per month each month."

In a roast, a chop, or an Irish stew,  
Charlie says, "It's up to you."

For the next few issues of the Jackstaff I have been invited to write a "Cooks Corner" feature article. While it is addressed to my fellow Commissarymen (nee ships cooks), you other fellows are welcome to read and heed some of the tricks of the trade. Maybe after your tour is up you'll want to try some of them at home.

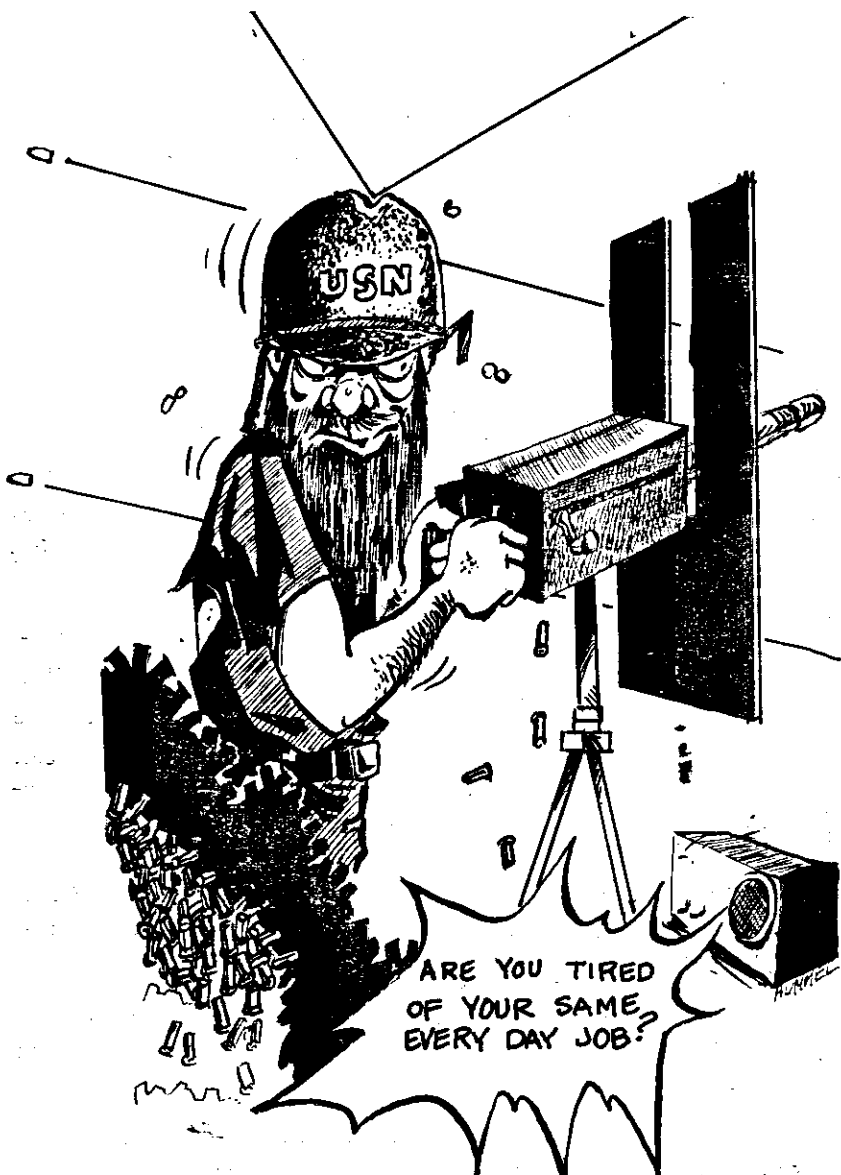
As the little corny ode above says we will be eating lamb for awhile. If prepared right a succulent roast lamb will rival anything offered on the menu. My first series will be on some different lamb recipes; try them for they are legal to use along with the Navy and Marine Corps recipe cards. If my column is helpful please drop us a line, if it isn't let us know that too.

For my first suggestion, try an English Grill for your second phase of brunch, or any other meal for that matter. It goes like this---

Grilled lamb chops topped with a baked pork sausage or a slice of crisp bacon. Serve with a side dish of stewed tomatoes Q-77 with croutons and a sprinkle of parmesan cheese. Or, if available, try a side dish of broiled fresh tomato half. Bake potatoes to accompany the meal and top it off with a hearty dessert such as Pumpkin Pie K-34 with whipped topping. You'll find this menu a good seller; remember that lamb has to be served hot.

Next issue I'll give you a recipe for Herbed Roast Lamb for a Sunday feast.

## Hummel's Vietnam



## Test Your Knowledge of Naval History

Gene Allison has compiled a naval quiz which provides an excellent sampling of naval history. In six parts, the first eight questions comprising part one presented in this issue concern naval firsts.

Score less than four correct and you might as well rig your accommodation ladder out again and belay anchor windlass detail -- but, look at the naval history you've just learned!

Score four or five correct and your accommodation ladder's in, hook's up and you're underway.

Score six or seven correct -- all ahead flank, you've just cleared the breakwater with a boné in your teeth.

Score eight correct -- you're making about five knots for each correct answer, you're a naval history *expert par excellence*!

- This U.S. warship commanded by William Bolton Finch, was the first in the Navy to circumnavigate the world. She left New York in September 1826 and returned via the Cape of Good Hope in June 1830.  
( ) USS ROCHESTER ( ) USS VINCENNES ( ) USS OREGON  
( ) USS NEW MEXICO
- She was the first battleship. Her keel was laid October 17, 1888 and she was launched in 1890. She was destroyed by explosion and fire in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898. Of a crew of 354, only 16 escaped injury or death.  
( ) USS OREGON ( ) USS MISSOURI ( ) USS MISSISSIPPI  
( ) USS MAINE
- In 1945 this Navy experimental fighter dubbed "Pogo Stick", made the first successful vertical takeoff, level flight and vertical landing.  
( ) CONVAIR XFY-1 ( ) LOCKHEED XFV-1 ( ) BELI. X-5  
( ) DOUGLASS X-3
- This hero of Mobile Bay was the first officer to become an admiral.  
( ) DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT ( ) OLIVER HAZARD PERRY ( ) EDWARD PREBLE ( ) GEORGE DEWEY
- This aircraft carrier was designated CV-4. She was commissioned in 1934 and was the first ship specially designated and built for aircraft from the keel up.  
( ) USS YORKTOWN ( ) USS RANGER ( ) USS SARATOGA  
( ) USS LANGLEY
- On November 2, 1955 the Navy demonstrated the world's first jet seaplane.  
( ) CONVAIR XF2Y-1 ( ) MARTIN SP6M SEAMASTER  
( ) CONVAIR XP3Y-1 ( ) MARTIN MARS
- On August 3, 1958 this nuclear submarine under the command of Commander W.R. Anderson, USN, became the first ship to cross the North Pole beneath the Arctic ice.  
( ) USS SKIPJACK ( ) USS SKATE ( ) USS SEADRAGON  
( ) USS NAUTILUS
- This Navy commander was the first man to be rocketed into space in the Mercury capsule. It was a 302 mile sub-orbital flight.  
( ) SCOTT CARPENTER ( ) JOHN GLEN ( ) ALAN B. SHEPARD JR. ( ) WALTER M. SCHIRRA

### ANSWERS

- (8) ALAN B. SHEPARD JR.  
(7) USS NAUTILUS  
(6) MARTIN SP6M SEAMASTER  
(5) USS RANGER  
(4) DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT  
(3) CONVAIR XFY-1  
(2) USS MAINE  
(1) USS VINCENNES

## The Jackstaff News

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# Naval Support Activity Saigon in Second Year

By Robert A. Sullivan, JO1

The Naval Support Activity Saigon is now in its second year of operation with new quarters, a new commander, but the same mission.

That mission is to provide materials and assistance to the men at the field detachments who in turn give logistic and administrative support for Navy operating elements in the II, III and IV Corps areas of South Vietnam.

Formerly located at the PX Compound in Cholon, they are now operating from an eight-story (no elevator) building in Saigon. That move, accomplished July 8, 1967, is a story in itself. On one working day some 7,000 cubic feet of office equipment and furniture was hauled several miles across town and then relocated in the new headquarters. All the work was performed by Navy personnel.

Commanding Naval Support Activity, Saigon is Capt. Burns W. Spore. He assumed command on April 21, 1966, following the first year of existence under Capt. Herbert T. King.

The men of the Naval Support Activity put in long hours at their jobs in Saigon so the men at the detachments can get their tasks done.

Administrative personnel, such as yeomen and personnelmen, take care of NavSuppAct's records and administrative problems. NavSuppAct Saigon averages anywhere from 500 to 750 new men arriving each month as replacements. These men are processed and then sent to one of the 34 field locations with a few remaining in Saigon.

Disbursing clerks handle pay records for all the Navymen in the three Corps areas. Through three offices they handle 6,000 paychecks monthly, amounting to over two million dollars. Disbursing reports that over \$110,000 is saved monthly through the 10% savings plan.

Three disbursing clerks fly all over the Delta and coast paying the sailors at out-of-the-way installations, boats, barges, etc. This task alone requires three to four days.

Many sailors supposedly assigned to Saigon spend more time in the field than at their Saigon offices.

Personnel of Air Cofat, Nav-SuppAct's seven plane airline, are continually on the go to detachments delivering cargo, people, mail, or whatever must be moved.

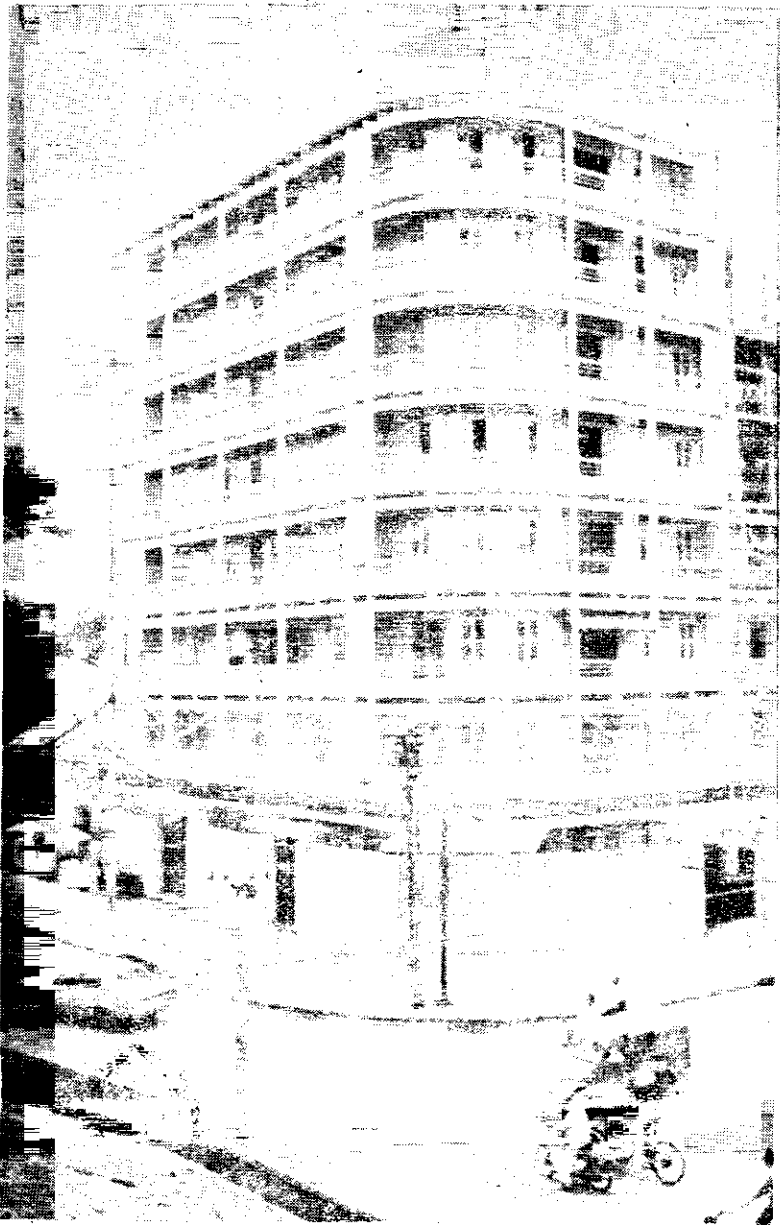
For more routine cargo movements, NavSuppAct Saigon even has four ships plying the Delta waterways to supply the detachments. These are the USS Mark (AKL 12), USS Brule (AKL 28) and the YFR's 889 and 890.

The Seabees of the Public Works department roam from detachment to detachment building, repairing and maintaining everything from piers to motor vehicles.

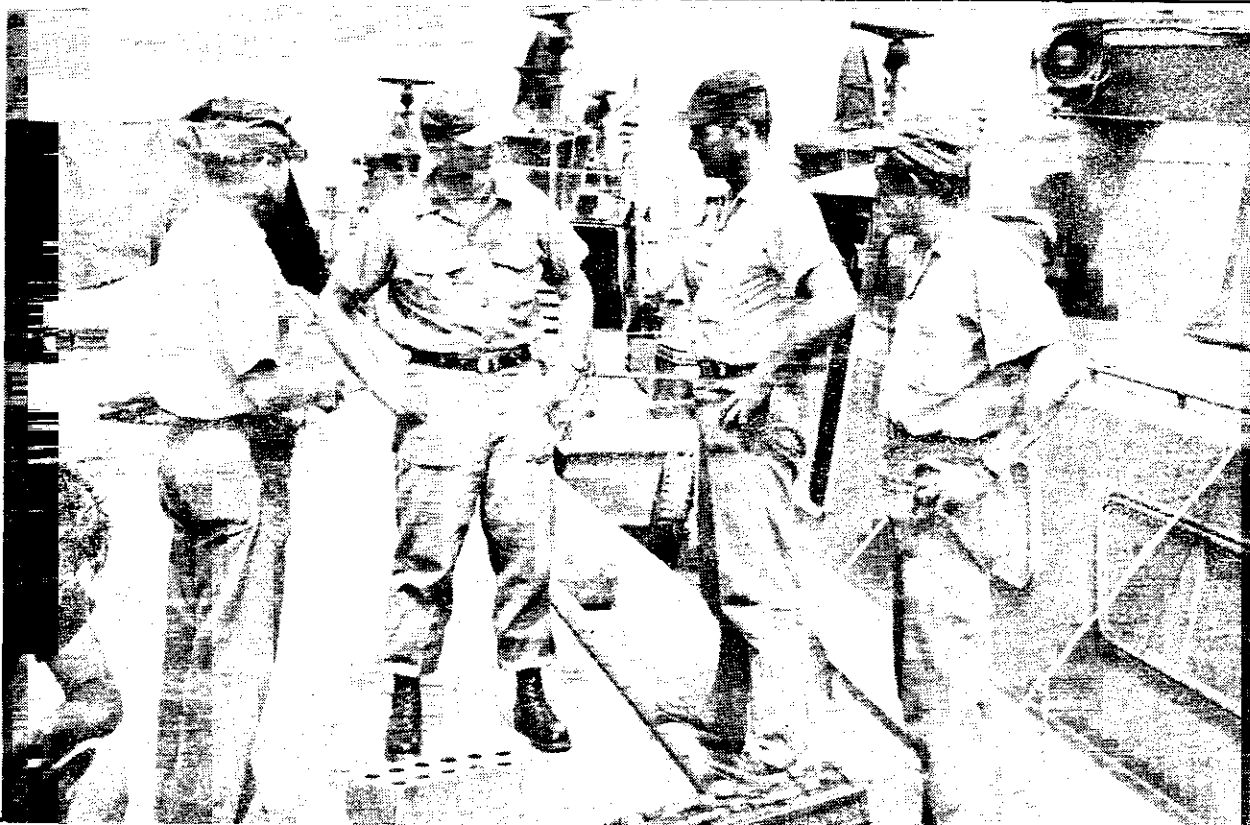
NavSuppAct's five Chaplains are true "circuit riders". If they aren't at one of the 11 detachments, they can be found on one of the boats or ships administering to the needs of the men.

Anyone can be called upon at any time to pick up from his job in Saigon to make a field trip. But no matter what the job is, the effort is to give the best possible service to the men in the field.

That's the way it was in the beginning and that's the way it will be for as long as necessary.



**NUCLEUS** — The headquarters of the Naval Support Activity Saigon are located in this eight-story (no elevator) building in downtown Saigon. From here the support needs of the Navy's in-country operating units are administered. Located here are the offices of Capt. B.W. Spore, Commander Naval Support Activity, Saigon, and his staff.



**CIRCUIT-RIDING CHAPLAIN** — Chaplain M.L. Chamberlin, Lt., CHC, is typical of many Naval Support Activity Saigon personnel who spend more time in the field than at the command's Saigon headquarters. Chaplain Chamberlin is talking with the crew of a Swift boat at the Naval Support Activity Saigon Detachment Cat Lo.



# Swift Boat Sailors

By D.G. Van Way, J02

**CNFV --** It's naval war at close-in, point-blank range; a throwback to the days of the Civil War river patrols.

It's usually tedious and boring—but it can be exciting, too.

It's the type of war being fought by Swift boats of Operation Market Time.

Many days pass with nothing unusual happening—days of doldrums and frustration and countless inspection of Vietnamese craft going about their daily business—always searching for enemy infiltration of weapons and supplies by sea.

A sampan or junk makes for the beach in an apparent attempt to avoid inspection.

The Swift boat chases—the junk uncovers her hardware and sends a spray of lead at the pursuing Swift. Snipers on the beach join the fight.

Return fire from the Swift's .50-caliber machine gun and 81 mm mortar sends the enemy scurrying for cover and keeps them pinned down until air and ground strikes can be made.

Swift boat sailors have abandoned the traditional long-range gunships which shoot at the enemy over the horizon. They are patrolling the surf, face-to-face with the enemy.

**LOAD--** A mortar is loaded aboard a Navy Swift boat for firing on a Viet Cong infested island in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam near Chu Lai. Areas such as this are declared "free fire zones" which the boats can fire on at will, whether shooting at Viet Cong or firing for gunnery practice.

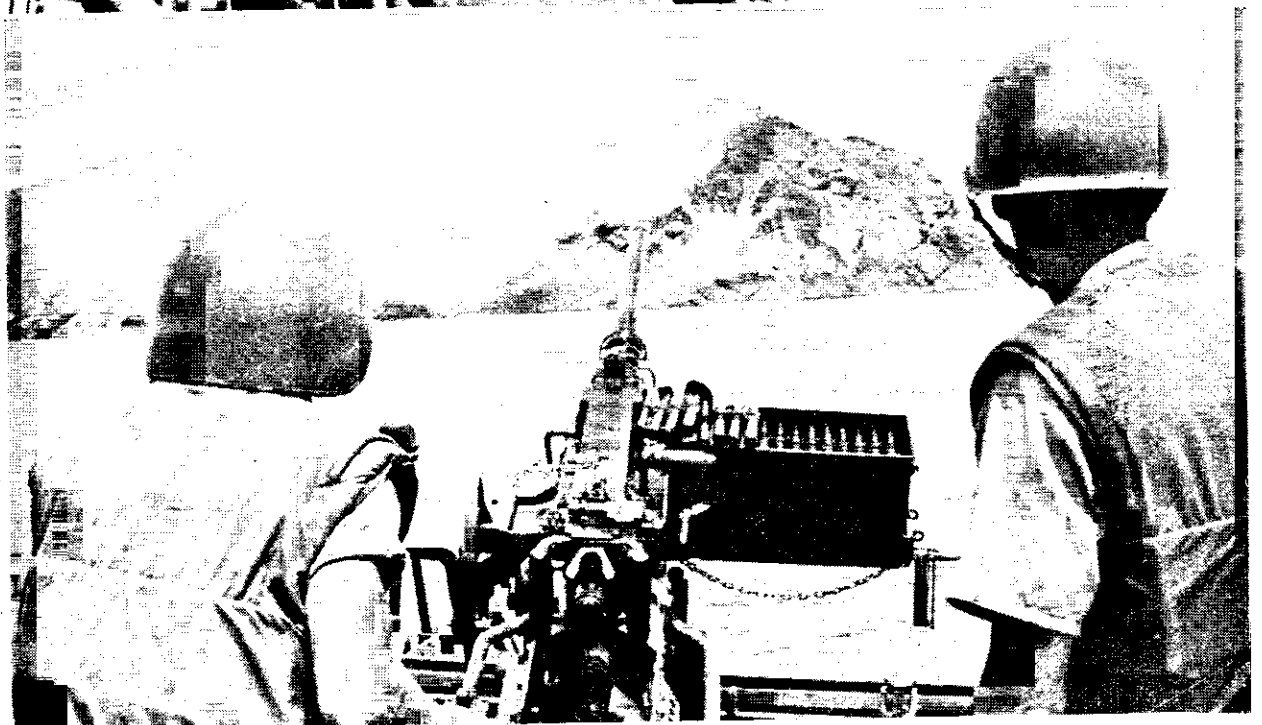


**PATROL CRAFT FAST--** Capable of speeds in excess of 25 knots, the 50-foot patrol craft fast (PCF) is aptly named the "Swift". It mounts a .50-caliber machine gun atop the pilot house and carries a dual mount combination .50-caliber machine gun and 81mm mortar aft. It is manned by an officer-in-charge and four crewmen.

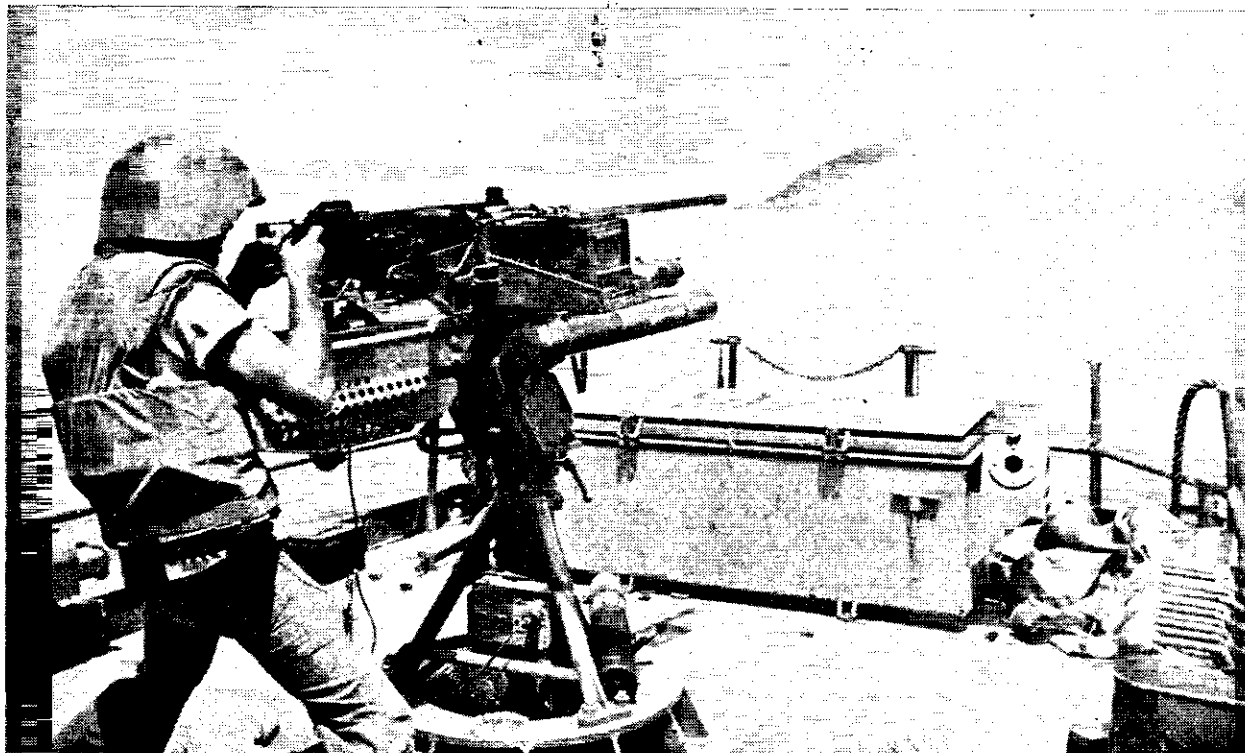
(All Photos pages 6-7 Official U.S. Navy Photos by Wendell, PH2)



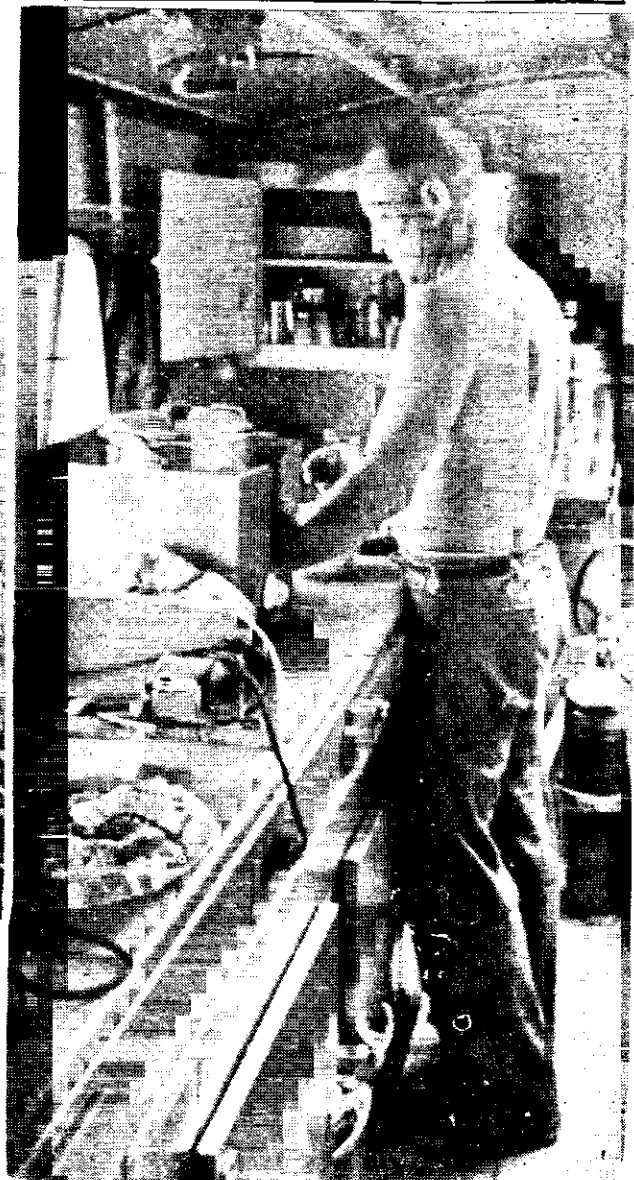
**FIRE --** Two Navy Swift boat sailors fire the Swift's after mortar. The weapon is a combination .50-caliber machine gun and 81mm mortar.



# Are Face-to-Face with Enemy



**MACHINE GUN PRACTICE** -- A Swift boat gunner fires on a "free fire zone" island. All Navy Swift boat sailors keep in practice because of the constant danger of sudden attack by an enemy junk or from the beach during Operation Market Time patrols.



**CHOW** -- There is little space on a 50-foot Swift for comforts or even necessities of life; but 24-hour patrols make hot food important.



**HAILED** -- Swift boat sailors stand by armed and ready as a junk is called alongside for searching. Even the most innocent looking junk might turn out to be an enemy craft heavily armed with automatic weapons.

**INSPECTED** -- The Swift boat patrol officer checks identification papers of a junk's crew and the cargo manifests. If the papers are not in order, the junk and its crew will be taken to the nearest Vietnamese outpost for further investigation.



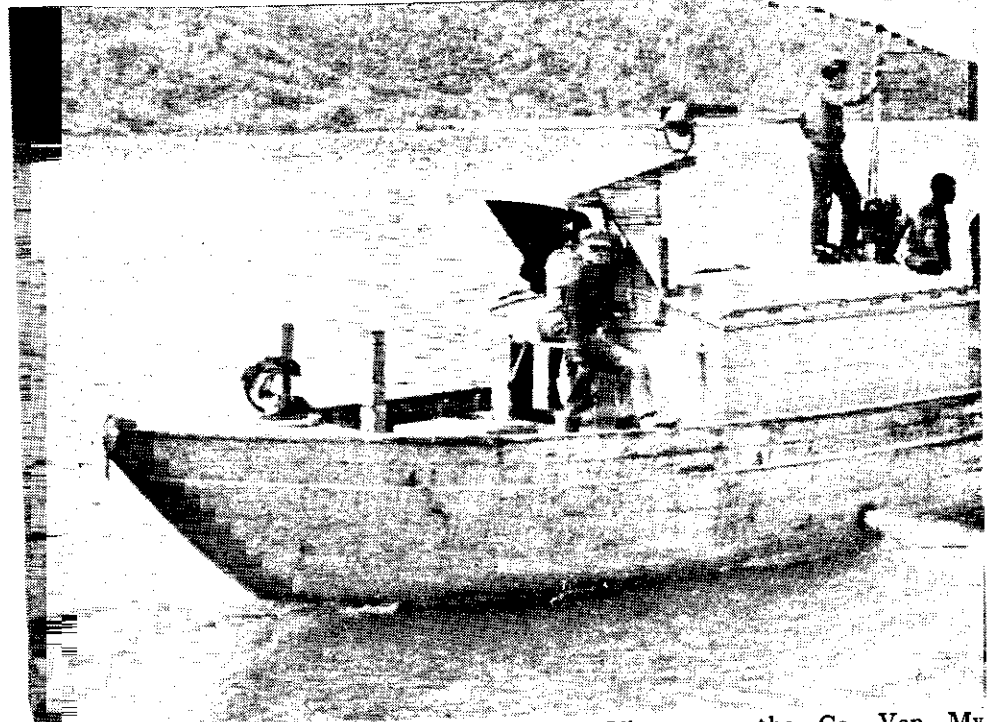
# Down to the Sea in Jun

By Bill Rozier, JO1  
Photos by R.D. Moeser, JOC

An Oriental junk with high prow, red bow and painted eyes to see is something most U.S. Navymen have never dreamed of sailing in.



**COMPASSION**—LTJG Jimmy F. Jensen treats a cut on a Vietnamese boy's heel during inspection of a civilian junk while on normal patrol. The junk advisors serve in many capacities, including first aid.  
(Official U.S. Navy Photo by R.D. Moesler, JOC)



but in Vietnam there are those who do.

These Americans are advisors to the Vietnamese Navy's Coastal Groups called junk forces.

Four such men are Lieutenant Joseph M. Lang of Gainesville, Florida and his three assistants.

They are the Co Van My (American advisors) to Vietnamese Coastal Group 26 based at Binh Ba Island. Binh Ba is located near Cam Ranh Bay 160 miles northeast of Saigon, but their main area of responsibility is the rugged coast between Phan Rang and Nha Trang.

The advisors have two main jobs. They work with the Vietnamese making suggestions for possible improvements in all phases of the operation. Secondly, they act as liaison between the junk force and U.S. units.

Lieutenant Lang -- tall, slim, wiry -- is the direct advisor to the Vietnamese group's commanding officer.

Lieutenant (jg) Jimmy F. Jensen of Laramie, Wyoming -- tall, blue eyes and blond wavy hair -- is counterpart to Coastal Group 26's executive officer.

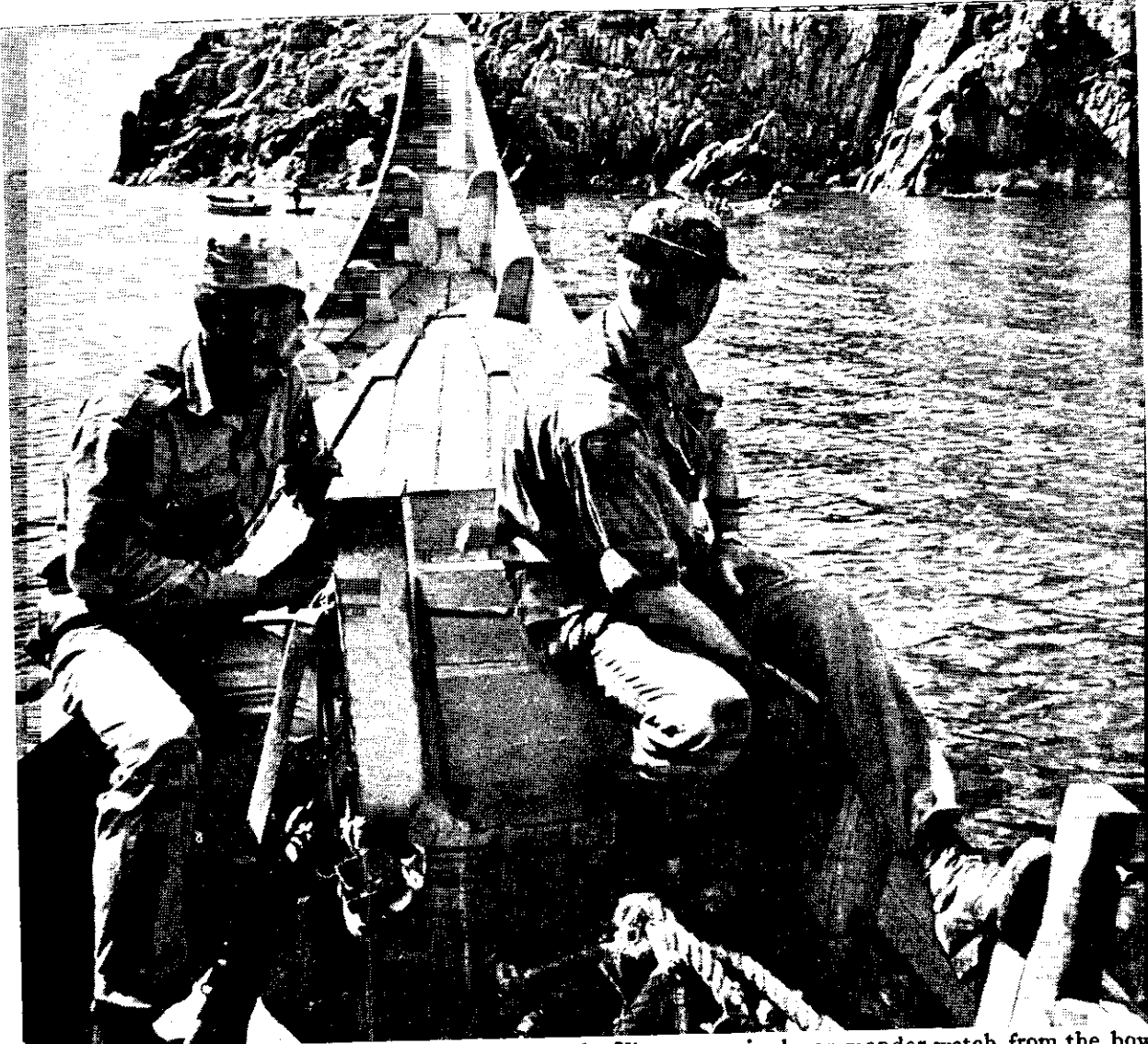
Boatswains Mate Second Class Lawrence P. Malone of Dickinson, North Dakota -- heavily-built with a ready laugh and a supply of jokes -- is seamanship advisor.

Engineman Second Class Stephen D. Honeyman of Provo, Utah -- friendly, smiling -- spends long hours solving problems relevant to his job as engineering advisor.

The base at Binh Ba occupies the buildings and grounds of an old French prison. When the French controlled the area, Binh Ba was garrisoned by Foreign Legion Troops.

The four Americans make their home on the top floor of one of the large prison buildings. One big room serves for sleeping, recreation and cooking.

"We live better than most advisors," said Lt Lang, pointing to the kerosene refrigerator and gas stove in the kitchen area.



**MOVING IN**—Lieutenant (jg) Jensen (right) and the Vietnamese junk commander watch from the bow as their Vietnamese Navy junk closes to investigate sampans near a small cliff. They are checking for enemy supplies and personnel moving along the coast.  
(Official U.S. Navy Photo by R.D. Moeser, JOC)

ks

with



The old French plumbing conked out long ago, making it necessary to transport fresh water from the nearby U.S. Navy facility at Cam Ranh Bay.

Operationally, the Americans accompany and advise the Vietnamese on normal junk patrols, ashore, on ambush patrols, serve as liaison to U.S. units while engaged in large scale operations, assist on civic action missions to aid villagers in the area and help out at the base with everyday problems.

Carrying out their mission brings some strange experiences. Once a coastal group ambush patrol was disrupted when a 500 pound tiger bounded into the ambush site.

Riding the junks on patrol is a major part of the job for the four Americans. A normal patrol lasts 24 hours. The junks usually work in teams.

Junk patrols are similar to the "Operation Market Time" patrols conducted by the U.S. Navy units. An exception is that the junks patrol closer to shore in their efforts to prevent enemy movement of men and supplies along the coast.

Riding the round bottom craft is hard work. They pitch and roll with the slightest swell of the sea.

The patrol area shoreline is mountainous and abounds with cliffs.

"This is a great country for snipers," Boatswain's Mate Malone remarked. "But they don't climb these cliffs much. Too much chance of getting caught up there by a spotter plane."

The junks check out coastal traffic. They inspect identification papers and cargos on civilian junks and sampans in the area. They also keep an eye on the coastline for enemy action.



**WEAPONS READY** — Lieutenant Joseph M. Lang readies his M-14 rifle for possible action as a sampan nears the Vietnamese Junk boat for inspection. The junk sailors keep their weapons ready as craft come alongside. There is a possibility of grenades or small arms fire if enemy are aboard.

(Official U.S. Navy Photo by R.D. Moeser, JOC)



**BEACHED**—A palm tree frames a beached junk at the Binh Ba base to make a peaceful picture. Though serenity is deceptive, however, for the junk is a small man-of-war with the mission of hunting a deadly enemy.

(Official U.S. Navy Photo by R.D. Moeser, JOC)

## Navy Medical Teams Bring Hope to Rural Vietnam

Story and Photos by John W. Gorman, PHI

CNFV—Many battles are being fought in Vietnam. One of the least known is the one being fought by the USAID-directed Navy Medical teams to improve the health of the Vietnamese people.

In Ba Xuyen Province, deep in Vietnam's rice-rich Mekong Delta, members of the small medical advisory team are working alongside their Vietnamese counterparts to win this struggle.

These men, members of a Navy MILPHAP (Military Provincial Health Assistance Program) team are advisors assigned to the provincial hospital in Soc Trang, the capital of Ba Xuyen Province.

The volunteer team is composed of three doctors, one Medical Service Corps officer and 12 hospital corpsmen.

When it arrived, the team found the challenge monumental. The members spent their time during the first few months not only treating the sick, but renovating the weather-beaten buildings.

They painted the exterior of the buildings, shaped a large supply room almost from scratch and laid concrete walkways throughout the hospital complex. Upon completion of the renovation, the team turned its full efforts to advising the Vietnamese medical staff and treating the sick.

At first the Vietnamese doctors were hesitant. Gradually, however, they observed that the modern methods had advantages over some of their traditional practices.

People of Soc Trang and the surrounding area began to flock to daily sick call at the hospital. At first they came out of curiosity, but before long the staff was seeing an average of 200 patients a day.

As the MILPHAP team gained the confidence of the Vietnamese, they decided to expand operations. Five Navy hospital corpsmen were assigned to outlying villages throughout Ba Xuyen Province. Since then they have lived with the villagers and have held daily sick call.

Their only contact with the team headquarters at Soc Trang has been a supply helicopter which visits the villages once every two weeks.

Serious medical cases are transported to the provincial hospital at Soc Trang. All other cases are treated at the villages.

More important than specific cases treated and cured or even the number of persons treated is that the health standards in rural Vietnam are gradually improving due to the increasing number of MILPHAP-trained Vietnamese medical specialists.



**PROGRESS...** Navy Hospital Corpsman First Class Forrest E. Wasson watches as a polio victim proudly displays her ability to walk with her new crutches. The young girl was unable to walk when she was admitted to the hospital.

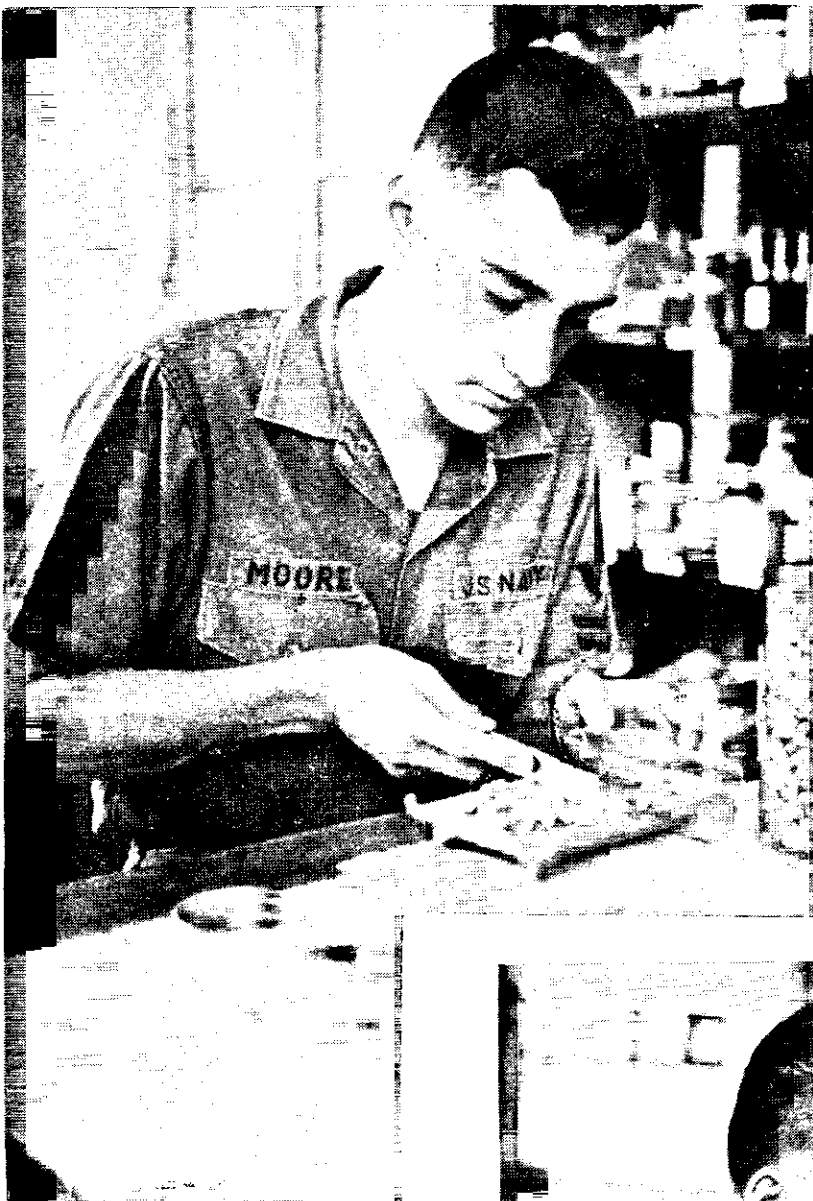


**CHECK-UP...** Lieutenant Commander Vernon L. Goller, the Officer-in-Charge of the Navy MILPHAP team examines a young Vietnamese patient. Dr. Goller, a graduate of the School of Medicine at the University of Washington, is an advisor to the provincial hospital in Soc Trang.



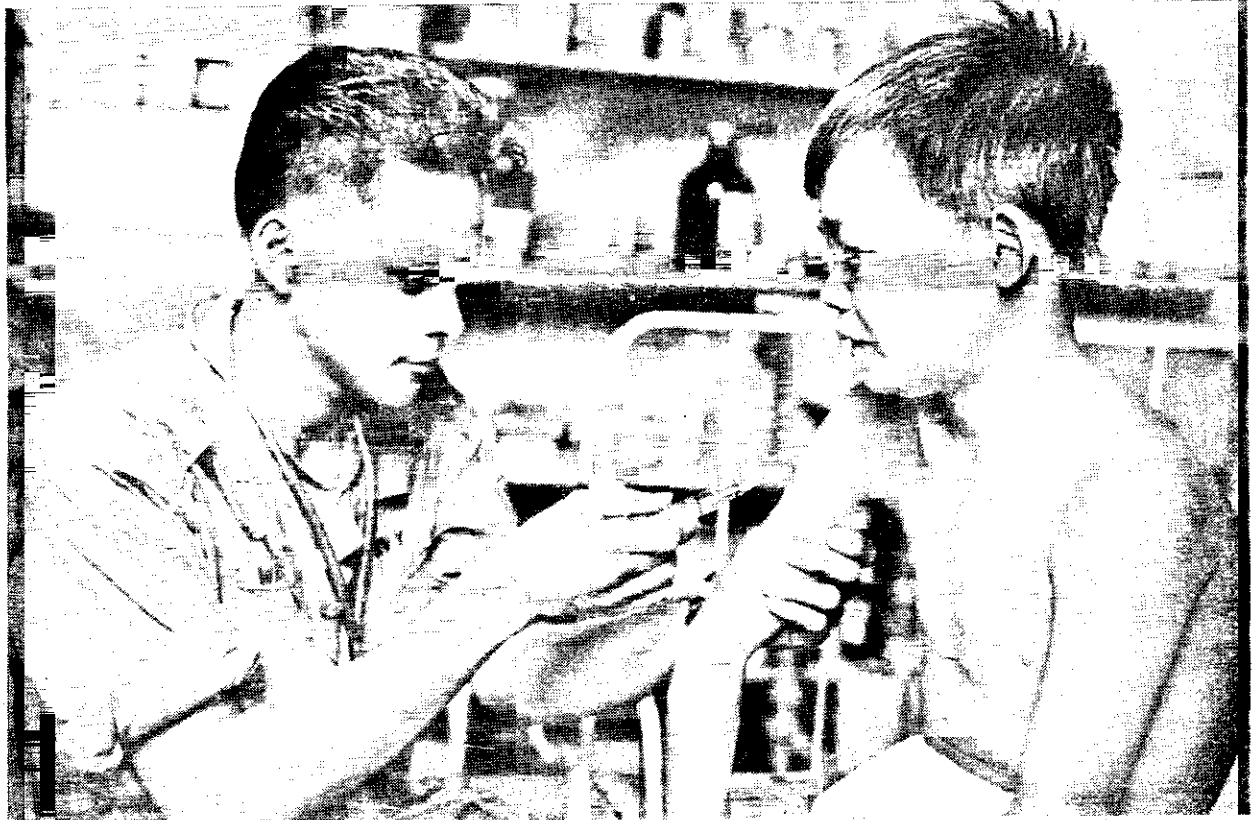
**PRESCRIPTION...** During sick call Lieutenant Commander Goller asks the translator to explain his recommended treatment to the young Vietnamese patient.





**CORPSMAN'S HOLIDAY . . .** On his day off, Navy Hospital Corpsman Second Class Ludvico D. Mateo makes the rounds of his patients. A Vietnamese midwife and the district health director look on as Mateo chats with a patient in the maternity ward.

**PHARMACIST—**Hospital Corpsman Second Class Donald A. Moore counts pills that will be distributed to the patients at the Soc Trang provincial hospital. Moore is an advisor to the Vietnamese hospital pharmacist.



**TB PATIENT . . .** Hospital Corpsman Second Class Mateo gives a tuberculosis shot to a young patient during sick call at a small village 10 miles outside of Soc Trang.



**POLIO VICTIM . . .** Hospital Corpsman First Class Forrest E. Wasson examines a young polio patient.

## Three Officer Programs Do Not Require College

The Navy sponsors three Regular Navy enlisted-to-officer programs which do not require a college education. These programs are: Warrant Officer, Limited Duty Officer and Medical Service Corps Officer programs.

It has been demonstrated that the Navy increasingly needs warrant specialists in close supervision over machine/weapons and the enlisted personnel maintaining them, in effect bridging the gap between the enlisted and officer structures, and whose specialized functions will not be overly diluted with collateral duties, nor lost by promotion out of specialty.

Warrant Officers grow in level and scope of competence during their progression through the warrant ranks, but remain within their specialized categories.

The Limited Duty Officer program in past years was open to the enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy. Appointments under this program are now limited to commissioned warrant officers serving in pay grades W-2 and W-3.

This phase of the program will commence in fiscal year 1968 and it will include only those warrant officers originally appointed after calendar year 1964. Initial appointment from warrant officer will be

to ensign, USN.

BuPers instruction series 1120.15 outlines the requirements and procedures for permanent and temporary appointment to a commissioned status in the Medical Service Corps. No input will be affected to the Medical Service and Dental Service warrant ranks.

Hospitalmen and dentalmen who desire to be considered in the warrant ranks may apply in areas other than medical and dental in which they consider themselves qualified.

Personnel seeking appointment under these programs should familiarize themselves with the regulations governing the appointments, retirement and career matters as contained in the Officer Fact Book (NAVPERS 15898).

Competition in all these programs is very keen and personnel should commence preparation early in their careers.

Increased knowledge by on-the-job training, schools and correspondence courses should be sought by all potential candidates to prepare for officer status.

## Navy States Regulations For Vietnam Deferments

When one member of the Armed Forces is serving with a military unit in Vietnam, another member of the same family, upon his written request, will be deferred from assignment to Vietnam until completion of the first member's tour.

This and other regulations concerning deferral of Navy personnel from Vietnam duty have been spelled out by BuPers Instruction 1300.38 of June 22, 1967.

Family members may include husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons or daughters. It may also include half brothers and sisters, stepbrothers, stepsisters or brothers or sisters by adoption.

Family members will be also deferred upon request if another member of the family is in a captured or missing status resulting from Vietnam service.

In a case where a member of a family is killed or dies of wounds as a result of Vietnam action, other members upon written request will be deferred assignment to Vietnam for a period of six months following the date of death. If serving in Vietnam, the surviving member will be reassigned for the same minimum period of time.

Sole surviving sons and personnel under eighteen years of age will not be assigned duty in Vietnam.

Family deferments are not authorized in those cases where a member is serving in Vietnam on temporary duty for a period of less than thirty days.

In a case where two or more members of the same family are serving in Vietnam and more than one application for reassignment based on family service is received, the member with the longest Vietnam service period will be given priority reassignment consideration.



**OUR BUDDY**—Navy Lieutenant C.S. Hunter, a Boy Scout leader, is flanked by Vietnamese orphans during one of his weekly visits to the National Orphanage.

(Official U.S. Navy Photo by Don Bordwell, PH1)

### A Project Called Happiness

In Vietnam the working hours are long and Navymen have little time to call their own. But many are spending what few free hours they have helping those about them.

Typical was Lieutenant C.S. Hunter, SC, USN, who until being rotated Stateside recently worked in Saigon as coastal forces supply advisor. LT. Hunter, a Scout leader in the States, was moved by the plight of Vietnamese orphans and resolved to spend his spare time helping them.

But LT. Hunter was not concerned only with the orphan's physical needs, great as these were. He wanted to give friendship and at least a small measure of happiness to the lonely children.

He also wanted to involve Vietnamese youngsters in a project of helping their less fortunate fellows.

Picking out an orphanage for children whose fathers had been killed in the war, LT. Hunter embarked on his undertaking.

He found several men, both Army and Navy, where he worked who wanted to participate, and contacting Vietnamese Scout leaders he was put in touch with some Vietnamese Boy and Girl Scouts who also wanted to help.

Finally, LT. Hunter was able to get hold of a small bus and loaded it up with GIs and Vietnamese Scouts for the first of many Saturday afternoons spent playing with and entertaining the orphans.

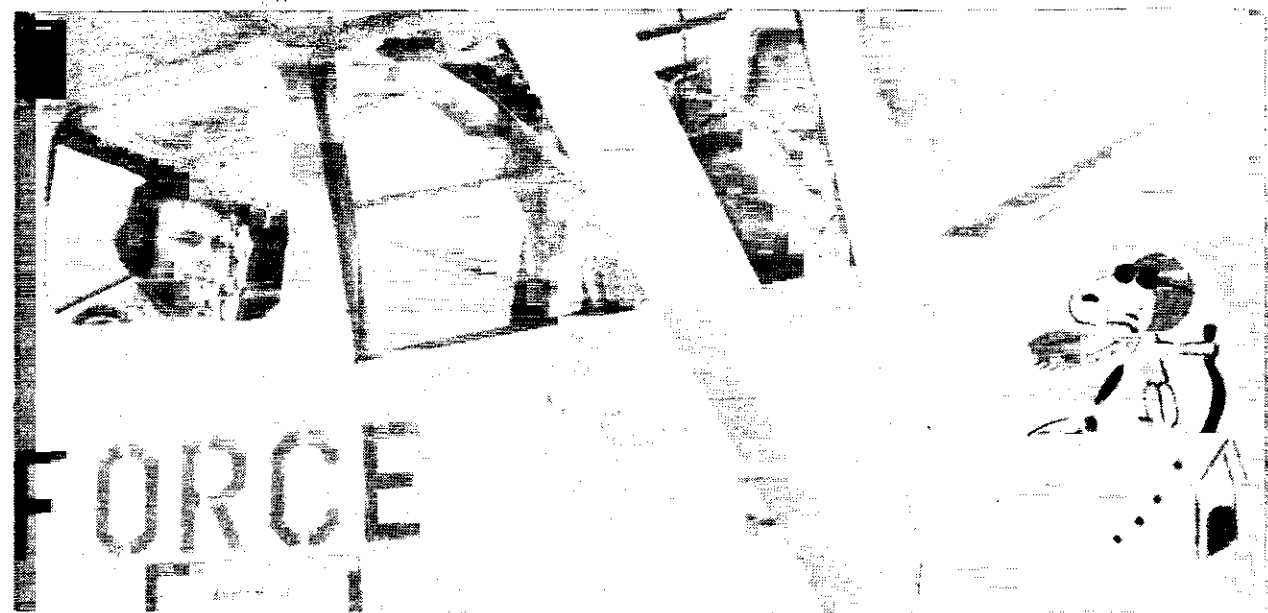
It turned out to be great fun for all—Americans, Scouts and orphans—and Saturday afternoons came to be looked forward to by all. Now with the departure of Lt. Hunter others are carrying on the work.

LT. Hunter has departed but he has left much behind...



**STRIKE THREE, YOU'RE OUT!**—A Vietnamese orphan swings hard but misses a pitch thrown by Lieutenant C.S. Hunter.

(Official U.S. Navy Photo by Don Bordwell, PH1)



**LEAD ON, SNOOPY**—Air Force Major Walter Ratliff (right) and Marine Staff Sergeant Thomas Cortright prepare to take off on a spotting mission. Snoop is the mascot of the spotter pilots of the Baria team. (Official U.S. Navy Photo by F.C. West, PHAN)

## Marine Spotters Call Fleet's Shots

By Steve Kreher, J03

**A plume of smoke blossoms below us in the rice paddy and in a few seconds we hear the clap of the explosion and our light plane is jarred slightly by the shock wave.**

We're on a gunfire spotting mission in an Air Force "bird dog" flown by Air Force Major Walter Ratliff. Our spotter is Marine Staff Sergeant Thomas Cortright of the First Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO) Sub-Unit One.

At 8:45 a.m. we took off from the landing strip near Cat Lo to observe a typical gunfire mission.

Before heading for the target area, we winged out over the sea where not far off the shore we discovered the trim shape of our gunfire ship, the destroyer USS Small (DDR-838).

Communications checks were made with the ship and then we headed for the target area. To our inexperienced eyes it looked like just more rice paddies and a few thatch huts, but trained observers had spotted camouflaged VC bunkers.

Coordinates were radioed to the ship and in a few minutes the first puff of smoke rose below us, soon followed by the clap of the explosion.

A correction is radioed and soon the bursts are right on target.

Finally a cease fire is given and Major Ratliff flies low for a damage assessment. He finds most of the bunkers either damaged or destroyed.

It's another successful mission through the teamwork, in this instance, of the Marines, Air Force and Navy.

This is the kind of teamwork upon which victory in Vietnam depends. Living this teamwork daily are the men attached to ANGLICO.

Lieutenant Colonel LaVern W. Larson describes the unit's principle function as, "giving air and gun support to just about anyone who needs it."

With gunfire and spotter teams located from the DMZ to the Mekong Delta, ANGLICO works with the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, ROK Army and Marines, Vietnamese Army and Marines, the Australian Army and the New Zealand Army.

Of the 132 enlisted men and 20

officers attached to the unit all but eight are Marines. These eight men are naval officers who serve as liaison officers.

ANGLICO has three principle types of naval ships assigned to it: rocket ships, destroyers and cruisers. These ships support particular operations or fire on targets discovered through intelligence sources or by spotters.

The gunfire team determines when and if naval gunfire is required. When it is required, a Navy liaison officer requests the type of ship desired and briefs the ship. When the ship is made available it is assigned to a spotter who will adjust its fire.

The spotter teams send fire requests to the ship and guide the fire onto the target. Members of Sub-Unit One control the firing of about 36,000 rounds a month over the four corps area.

There is a spotter assigned to or involved in any operation of battalion size or larger. When not on an operation, the spotters make daily visual reconnaissance flights. A spotter may rank from a lance corporal to a captain.

Lt. Col. Larson, giving the example of a Marine spotter flying in an Army "bird dog", spotting for an Australian ship on an ARVN operation said, "It is probably the best example of team work you will find anywhere!"

## Nuclear Carrier To Honor Nimitz

The Navy has announced it will name its second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in honor of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The 91,000-ton ship will be the first aircraft carrier to bear the name of a Navy man.

Admiral Nimitz, who died in February 1966, took command of the Pacific Fleet 10 days after the outbreak of World War II. Under his strategy and leadership, U.S. stopped the Japanese advance during the critical days after the attack on Pearl Harbor with decisive battles in the Coral Sea and near Midway Island.

At the war's end he represented the United States at the surrender ceremony aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

## Sea Duty Sailors Get Break

BuPers has announced a new deal for enlisted men on sea duty. Those men who have extended their tour of duty to be eligible for shore duty and did not receive orders ashore now may in most cases cancel that extension.

A man who extends his enlistment to qualify for Seavey must wait for shore duty orders until one month after the normal order-issuing month of the Seavey period. If he doesn't receive orders ashore by that time, he may cancel the agreement to extend if the extension hasn't yet started.

Or he can let the extension stand and wait for shore duty orders.

Also, a man whose enlistment is due to expire during the normal order-issuing period can sign two extensions—one to carry him through the one month extra waiting period and the other for the two years obligated service he needs to qualify for shore duty.

If his orders don't come through in the one month extension period, he may either cancel his two year extension or continue on the Seavey waiting list until receiving orders ashore.

For further details see BuPers Notice 1306 of July 13.

## Four Periods Set For Bronze Stars On Vietnam Medal

Four campaign periods for Vietnam operations have been set by the Secretary of the Navy. Naval personnel may wear a star on their Vietnam Service Medal for each campaign in which they have participated.

The Vietnam Advisory Campaign runs from March 15, 1962 to March 7, 1965. The period from March 8, 1965 to December 24, 1965 has been named the Vietnam Defense Campaign. The Vietnamese Counter-offensive Campaign runs from December 25, 1965 through June 30, 1966. The period from July 1, 1966 to a date to be announced has yet to receive a campaign name.

A bronze star (3/16" in diameter) may be worn for each campaign by eligible personnel. Only one star per campaign is permitted and it is to be worn on the suspension ribbon bar of the Vietnamese Service Medal.

The stars may not be worn on the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal because stars on this medal indicate that one has served in more than one area of operations.

### THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



# Meeting Your Wife In Hawaii? Plan Ahead Now

## PBR Men Aid In MILCAP Efforts

Servicemen planning to meet their wives in Hawaii while on R&R will find that the key to a successful reunion lies in careful planning. The new airline discount plan for wives will require additional paper work.

Aware of the problems posed to the individual and his wife, MACV Personnel Services Division has initiated procedures which, if followed, will ease the way for family reunions in Hawaii.

Three major airlines—Pan American, Northwest, and United—have offered a discount of approximately 25% on round-trip tickets from the west coast to Hawaii. The reduced rates applies only to wives (not parents or dependent children) of servicemen in Vietnam; the economy (tourist) class tickets are good for only 15 days from time of departure until time of return.

Planning includes the preparation of Permissive Travel Orders for Out of Country R&R. Separate orders are prepared for each man going to Hawaii on R&R to meet his wife.

On the reverse side of these travel orders is a form which resembles a DD Form 1580 and which certifies wives' eligibility for the reduced fare. Certification is made by the individual's unit commander.

The certificate, which also bears complete instructions for the wife enroute to Hawaii, has been formally accepted by the airlines in arrangements made with MACV.

Local component commanders have been given the authority to reproduce, stock and issue the standard form according to their needs.

MACV spokesmen pointed out it is the responsibility of the individual serviceman to send a minimum of two copies of the orders with the completed certificate on the reverse side to his wife before she begins to travel.

Commands that fill Hawaiian R&R quotas on a quarterly basis will allow most servicemen more than 30 days for making firm plans to meet their wives. To insure himself of sufficient advance notification, however, a married man could request a date later in the quarter—the second or third month.

Detailed information may be obtained from the NAVSUPACT R&R office in Saigon.

Preventing the movement of enemy men and supplies on inland waterways is the major job of the Navy River Patrol Boat personnel in the Mekong Delta and the Rung Sat Special Zone areas of South Vietnam.

But in addition, the Operation Game Warden men find time to actively engage in the Navy's Military Civic Action Program (MILCAP).

The efforts of River Patrol Section 511, based aboard the tank landing ship USS Garrett County, are an example of the enthusiastic endorsement of the MILCAP program by Game Warden sailors. One of their most active projects

is furnishing hard-to-get lumber to Vietnamese Popular Force outposts along the Bassac River.

In a recent combined effort, the crewmen of section 511 delivered empty "rocket boxes" furnished by the Navy Seawolf pilots of Helicopter Attack Squadron Three, to the Popular Force outpost at Mac Bat Village, in Vinh Binh Province.

Lumber from the boxes is used to construct furniture and make improvements to the outpost building.

At the same time, spare C-rations, candy and cigarettes were distributed by the PBR men.

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