



# 1/12th Sergeant Displays 'Fantastic Leadership'

By Sp5 Al Seagraves and PFC Bob Boudreaux

**Plei Djereng**—The voice of Staff Sergeant Zoilo Domingo crackled over the command post radio: "We're pinned down, and I'm trying to knock out this damn machine gun!"

The frenzied screaming of North Vietnamese Army regulars and the roar of the high-pitched battle all but drowned out the sergeant's message during Operation Sam Houston.

"Chargin' Charlie," 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, had moved into its hilltop position the evening of February 14 without incident, and the next morning prepared to move

out on patrols of the fire base area.

Sergeant Domingo was directed by Captain Edward D. Northrup Jr. of Linthicum Heights, Md., his company commander, to organize his squad and conduct a sweep of the perimeter prior to leaving on patrol.

The reinforced squad had moved about 50 cautious meters forward of the perimeter when, according to Captain Northrup, "all hell broke loose."

While the squad was being deployed on the sweep, an NVA soldier had crawled out of the woodline and moved to within grenade throwing range of the perimeter.

The morning quiet was shattered as two grenade explosions rocked the perimeter.

Simultaneously, Sergeant Domingo's squad of Ivymen was engaged by "vicious" machine gun and automatic weapons fire, pinning them down and making maneuverability impossible. The sergeant immediately called Captain Northrup to report his observation of "lots of machine gun emplacements and numerous enemy troops to my direct front."

Told to get his squad in as soon as possible, the sergeant informed the company commander that he felt he could knock out one of the machine guns. A few minutes later he again called back to report knocking out the machine gun and requested close artillery fire to cover the squad's withdrawal.

Upon reaching the perimeter he set up his squad (which had so far received no casualties) in the perimeter's defense. The battle raged for about three hours when the enemy abruptly broke contact and, except for sporadic small arms bursts, remained quiet.

Again a sweep had to be

called. Airmobile reinforcements were being brought in and the battalion needed to know if the area was clear. Sergeant Domingo volunteered to take his squad back out, as he was best familiar with the terrain and knew the positions of many enemy emplacements.

He had moved about 100 meters forward when again his squad was hit by heavy enemy fire from concealed positions. A mild-mannered man, the sergeant later said, "All that enemy harassment just made me mad, somebody had to shut them up."

This time, Sergeant Domingo told the CP that he was maneuvering his squad toward another machine gun position. After a few minutes of very heavy fighting, the sergeant came over the radio to announce that his squad had smashed one machine gun nest, two automatic

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## Last Element Of 4th Division Finally Arrives

**Dragon Mountain**—The last element of the 4th Infantry Division has finally arrived in Vietnam.

Company A (Airmobile) of the 4th Aviation Battalion flew in the last of its helicopters early this month to join the rest of the battalion at the division's Dragon Mountain Airfield.

The company, commanded by Major John A. Willis, was in organizational stages last fall at Ft. Lewis, Wash., when other elements of the Ivy Division were already in the combat zone, enroute, or preparing to depart the stateside fort.

Company A began its move January 9 from Ft. Lewis. Personnel, except for two officers and 20 enlisted men who came by boat, made the trip by Air Force C-141 Starlifters.

The company's UH-1D helicopters were brought to Vung Tau by aircraft carrier and Ivy aviators flew them from the Vietnamese coastal city to Dragon Mountain.

## IN SAM HOUSTON

# Enemy Dead Climbs To 232

(MACV) — Units of the 4th Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade continued to clash with the enemy this week in Operation Sam Houston in the Central Highlands.

The operation in Pleiku and Kontum Provinces has netted 232 enemy dead and 131 detained and 74 individual and 24 crew-served weapons have been seized.

Four tanks from a cavalry element of the 2nd Brigade were attacked by an unknown-size enemy force early Wednesday morning while on a security mission 40 kilometers southwest of Pleiku City.

The enemy used mines and small arms fire in the 55-minute contact that began at 12:50 a.m. Other cavalry units of the brigade came to the assistance of the engaged tanks. Flareships and artillery were called in.

The enemy were reported to have climbed on the tanks and the tanks' crewmen were firing their mounted machine

guns at the enemy on other tanks to clear them off.

Enemy casualties are unknown. There were no friendly casualties and only

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**EVEN IN THE FIELD** — Specialist 4 Henry Kayes of New York City proves that "Neither rain, nor mud, nor hail (of enemy fire, that is) shall stay the unit mail clerk from his duties" as he sorts mail in the field for his fellow Ivymen participating in Operation Gadsden near the village of Tri Be. (USA Photo)

## 3rd Brigade Terminates Gadsden

(MACV) — Elements of the 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 1st and 2nd Brigades, 25th Division, and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade terminated Operation Gadsden Tuesday night.

The multi-brigade search and destroy operation which began February 2 accounted for 161 enemy killed, 23 persons detained and 20 individual and one crew-served weapons seized. Friendly casualties were light.

An element of a 3rd Brigade, 4th Division battalion received 40 to 50 rounds of unknown caliber enemy mortar fire early last Saturday morning.

Artillery fire was returned in the 15-minute attack that occurred 32 kilometers northwest of Tay Ninh City and 13 kilometers east of the border of the Republic of Vietnam.

Friendly casualties were light and enemy casualties unknown.

## SIX SOLDIERS HONORED

# Ivyman Receives Second Silver Star

**Dragon Mountain** — A staff sergeant who received his second Silver Star was among six members of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, who were recently awarded the nation's third highest medal for valor.

Staff Sergeant William T. Akerley Jr. (Quincy, Mass.) — the two-time winner — was honored along with Captain Brendan T. Quann (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Staff Sergeant Roy M. Morris (Seaside, Calif.), and Private First Class Hor-

ace F. Weight (Las Vegas, Nev.) of Company A and Staff Sergeant William J. Grandy Jr. (Tacoma, Wash.) and Specialist 4 William L. Sensenbach (Teton, Idaho) of Company C.

Sergeant Akerley received his first Silver Star for his heroic actions in combat during the Korean War.

In Vietnam he was presented a Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for his action while serving as a rifle squad leader.

While on a search and

destroy mission in the Central Highlands, Sergeant Akerley's company was attacked by a reinforced enemy company. While controlling his squad's fire, he maneuvered three members of his squad, who were occupying a listening post, safely back through heavy enemy fire to friendly lines.

Although suffering from a shrapnel wound, Sergeant Akerley maintained and or-

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## EDITORIAL

# The Other War

"Peanuts, popcorn, candy, souvenirs, salt tablets, soap, penicillin, aspirin. What's the difference? You give it out in a circus-like atmosphere and no one knows why or where it came from."

That's how one infantryman viewed a recent civic action project conducted by Team 9, 41st Civil Affairs Company which is attached to the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division.

Well, it just happens that an officer endowed with a large amount of brass overheard the soldier's comment. He sat down with the young American soldier and began explaining civic action and something he called "the other war."

When the infantryman walked away he understood a little better the war he is fighting, "the other war," and the U.S. mission in Vietnam.

The "old man" had sat down with other young infantrymen many times before. Each time he explained how the government of Vietnam (GVN), allied forces, U.S. Agency for International Development and the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office were working to "build a nation."

"Son, through GVN's programs like Chieu Hoi, Revolutionary Development and Census-Grievance, the Vietnamese officials are trying to show the people that they can have a better life.

"The Vietnamese people are strongly attached by tradition to the land on which they were born, so we can't just up and move them. Instead the government has to come to them and show that it can do what the VC can't."

The young infantryman squirmed and looked a little bored. The old man drew him back into the discussion.

"Who do you think is fighting this war, soldier?"

"We are," was the now attentive reply.

"Well, you're right and you're wrong. Do you know what all those days spent running up and down hills achieve? No, you don't just kill "Charlie." You know how hard it is to find him. When you do, fine—but:

"There's a lot more to it. Our presence is keeping the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers running. We're destroying not only his ability to move around freely, but we're also destroying his ability to find

security in tunnels or hamlets.

"What we're doing is allowing the GVN, through military and political channels, to show its people what it can do... what kind of life they can have.

"Look at the Chieu Hoi program. When someone decides he's fed up with fighting the powerful GVN-allied forces military, he's not a prisoner of war. Instead, if he has no special training, the Chieu Hoi center offers him the opportunity to get vocational training.

"Vietnam's Revolutionary Development program sends a trained group into a community to help root out the enemy in his breeding ground. While they are doing that, they are also teaching the hamlet self-defense and better methods of farming while fighting illiteracy and disease.

"Then, through the Census-Grievance program the people can tell the government what they want. Through census takers they can also help the government in Saigon to monitor any corrupt elements of the local government, the elements which slow down victory in the 'other war.'"

The infantryman seemed to begin to understand. It was reflected in the question, "Why then are the Americans doing everything?"

"They're not," was the officer's resounding answer. "You are in the American Army and see mostly Americans each day."

"Then why do we give away salt tablets, soap, candy, school supplies, food and all that other stuff?"

"When commodities are given to the Vietnamese people they are not given by the United States alone. That's why a GVN official or military member is always present. Sometimes gifts are noted as being from both the United States and the GVN. The idea of civic action assistance is to demonstrate in a materialistic way that GVN can help the people.

"Once the Vietnamese have faith in their government and what it can do for them, we've won 'the other war.' At that time we can turn around and go home. It's one heck of a big job. But that's what's behind the 'circus-like atmosphere' of civic action projects, as you call it.

"We're not giving things away for charity...we're distributing material to build a nation," — PFC Richard Newman



## Patriotism

By Chaplain (Capt.) Rense P. Dufour

Quite frequently we hear the complaint that patriotism among Americans is a thing of the past, something that boys and girls read about in history books, but not something to be found in the everyday lives of mature men and women.

I would like to take exception to this complaint, because I do not believe that it is really true.

If anyone were to ask soldiers in Vietnam just what true patriotism is, he would certainly get an answer. Of course, patriotism means more to him than mere childhood scenes of pledging allegiance to the flag before beginning classes at school. It is more than marching bands and colors waving on Memorial Day, or dry speeches by politicians on civic occasions.

What is patriotism? It is a love of country, but a love that is proven by one's willingness to serve and, if need be, lay down one's life for the ideals he believes in.

Our forefathers did this, from the first day of the Revolutionary War when their cry was "heard 'round the world," until our own modern times.

Perhaps soldiers in the tropical jungles of Vietnam cannot feel exactly like the conquering heroes of Normandy who were welcomed into liberated villages of Western Europe as though they were heavenly-sent messengers of peace.

But just as their own fa-

thers before them, our soldiers today are risking their lives in deadly combat, though no war has been officially declared. They are living in a foreign country, protecting a people whose very existence was hardly known to them years ago.

They are searching for an enemy who is seldom seen, seldom found, but who nevertheless is really there. And some of our soldiers will not return to their native land and their loved ones again. They are the "unsung heroes" of modern times.

Is patriotism a thing of the past? Hardly, unless one's mind refuses to look upon the world of today as it really is. None is more blind than he who refuses to see.



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## Five Ivy Band Members Perform For Montagnards

By Sp5 George Baidler

**Plei Djereng** — The 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, has added a "new twist" to its

## 17 Soldiers Of S&T Unit Extend Tours

**Tuy Hoa** — There must be a good thing going in Headquarters Company, 4th Supply and Transportation Battalion.

Seventeen soldiers of the 1st Brigade company recently applied to voluntarily extend their tours in Vietnam.

Some extended to take advantage of the Army's "early-out" policy which means they can be released from the service earlier than usual.

However, Specialist 5 Patrick L. Cotton (Medford, Ore.), when asked the inevitable "Why?" replied, "I don't mind the duty here; besides, I'm saving money."

Specialist 5 Grady P. Chestnut (Neola, W. Va.), a cook in the company, relates that he prefers the challenges of overseas assignments to stateside duty.

The 17 volunteers represent the largest number of soldiers in one company in the brigade to extend their tours.

## Clean Children Greet Members Of MEDCAP Team

**Plei Djereng**—The Medical Civic Action Program Team is no longer a stranger to the primitive Montagnards living in the numerous villages surrounding the 2nd Brigade forward command post.

Four months ago team members were met by dirty, bewildered faces. "Sick call could be held all day in one village," commented Sergeant First Class Robert L. Mason, noncommissioned officer of the civil affairs section.

Through daily efforts by the section, improvements in conditions have been obvious.

During recent missions, as soon as villagers are aware a MEDCAP team is nearby, children and adults alike scurry to bathe at water points, using soap given them during previous MEDCAP visits.

The amount of illness has decreased considerably since the beginning of S-5 operations.

"Now that's improvement," commented an elated Sergeant Mason when he saw the

civil affairs program by occasionally inviting members of the 4th Infantry Division Band to accompany the unit during medical civic action missions.

During a recent visit to the village of Plei Chorr near the 2nd Brigade forward command post, a battalion MEDCAP team, under the direction of Captain Ronald W. Czepiel (Chicago), included Staff Sergeant Platte D. Henderson (Houston), Staff Sergeant Edward Banner (Tacoma, Wash.), Specialist 5 Jim Alderson (San Rafael, Calif.), Specialist 5 Ron Kaponat (San Carlos, Calif.), and Specialist 4 Johnny Paul (Los Angeles), all personnel of the division's band.

At first the villagers were confused about the five men and their strange instruments, but they soon realized what was about to occur and gathered around the musicians.

An hour-long concert followed including the group's renditions of "When the Saints Go Marching In," "Birth of the Blues," and "Out of Sight." Montagnard feet immediately set to tapping insuring the group as a hit.

Plei Chorr is one of three Plei Djereng area villages assigned to the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry's S-5 Section for care.

clean children and only four people awaiting medical treatment. "But you know, I may be working myself out of a job."



**CLEAN KIDS** — Sergeant First Class Robert L. Mason of the 2nd Brigade's civil affairs section lends a helping hand to Montagnard children at a water point near their village in the brigade's area of operations. With soap given them by the division's S-5 Section, the children are shown how to bathe themselves. (USA Photo by Sp4 Abraham Anderson.)



**MEDICAL TREATMENT**— Specialist 5 Joseph Brice of Brooklyn, N.Y., a 4th Division medic, treats a sore on the head of a tiny Montagnard villager during a recent medical civic action program mission in Vietnam's Central Highlands. The MEDCAP was held in conjunction with a census conducted by the 4th Division's 2nd Brigade Civil Affairs Section. (USA Photo by PFC Mick Harsell)

## 2nd Brigade Civil Affairs Team Conducts Census In 12 Villages

By PFC Mick Harsell

**Plei Beng**— There are 443 residents in the village of Plei Beng.

The exact number is known because the 2nd Brigade Civil Affairs Team recently conducted a census in the village as part of the Revolutionary Development Program.

Residents of 12 villages in the 2nd Brigade area are being counted. The census is a necessary part of the pro-

gram to bring government control to the whole country.

The figures gained will help determine the eventual need for health facilities, schools, road construction and other necessary services.

At dawn, Company A, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, was flown in to provide security. As soon as the security elements were in place, Captain Bill W. Leben of West Sacramento, Calif., led his census team into the

village.

All of the residents assembled in an open area and an orientation was given by a Vietnamese psychological operations specialist. He explained to the villagers in their own language the purpose of the census and assured them of the Republic of Vietnam's interest in them.

The actual counting began after the villagers were arranged in family groups with the head of the family first. Names and ages of all members of the family were recorded.

After a family was counted they went to another area of the village where a sick call was held. The medics listened to all complaints and treatment was provided if needed. The most frequent complaint was stomach aches, but the medics also treated many skin infections. A bar of soap was given to each of the residents.

A flag was presented to the village and three young men promptly erected a bamboo flagpole to fly it.

The new census will provide better figures for planning the development of the area. Formerly, rough estimates were made by flying over a village and trying to determine the population by a count of the houses. The new figures show that these estimates were always low.



**TOGETHER AGAIN**—Nlang munches on an apple under the watchful eye of her father at the forward base camp of the 4th Division's 2nd Brigade. Nlang, who had been hiding in the jungles near Plei Djereng since her escape from Communist captors in mid-November, was recently found by infantrymen from the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry. (USA Photo by Sp4 Abraham Anderson)

## 2/8th Finds Montagnard Girl Hiding In Highland Jungle

**Plei Djereng**—A teen-age Montagnard girl, who had been hiding in the jungle near Plei Djereng since her escape from Communist captors in mid-November, was found recently by Ivymen of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry.

They found the girl, who was suffering from malnutrition, malaria, dysentery, and exhaustion, near their forward fire base while participating in Operation Sam Houston in the Central Highlands.

She was rushed by helicopter to the 2nd Brigade command post for medical treatment and is now recovering from her ordeal.

How the girl survived so long in the jungle is a mystery, but how she got there is now known.

The girl lived in Plei Toun Breng, a small village located approximately 40 miles west of Pleiku, in 1963, according to Captain Bill W. Leben of West Sacramento, Calif., 2nd Brigade civil affairs officer.

Early that year a VC force swept through the area kidnapping 600 residents of five villages. The girl, Nlang, and her mother, father and two teen-aged brothers were taken. An older sister escaped.

The villagers were marched five days to a remote jungle area where they were forced

to build a new village and to clear land for farming. The farms were to supply food for a new VC camp being established in the area.

The farms were worked by small parties heavily guarded by VC soldiers. Often the villagers were called upon to perform other heavy work including carrying supplies. Little of the food they grew was returned to them for their own use.

When the United States began bombing in the jungles in 1965, the village was broken up and five smaller ones were established. Troops in the area then were almost entirely North Vietnamese Army regulars.

In late October and early November 1966, increasing pressure, brought by elements of the Ivy Division's 2nd Brigade against enemy forces in the area, made it possible for many of the villagers to escape.

When the enemy positions were overrun by the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, in the middle of November, 11 villagers, including Nlang's parents, were found. Earlier that same day Nlang had taken her baby sister and gone into the jungle to hide.

The 11 people were interrogated and then assisted in returning to their old villages.

For several days after the battle, U-10 planes with loudspeakers flew over the area telling all Montagnards to turn themselves into the Americans. Three men and 39 women and children heeded the advice and soon were able to return to their former homes.

Nlang and her sister stayed in the jungle subsisting on edible roots that she dug from the ground. The baby

died about two weeks before Nlang was found.

After Nlang was found, loudspeaker planes were again sent out and Captain William B. Sellen of Los Angeles, accompanied by two Montagnard interpreters, went on patrol with Company C, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry. With hand-carried loudspeakers, they made a final appeal to any villagers remaining in the area to come in. But, there was no answer.

Nlang had to be fed intravenously the first two days but now her diet is a combination of Montagnard dishes prepared by her mother, U.S. Army chow and vitamin supplements. Though she has returned to her village and to the care of her parents, she will be visited by Army doctors frequently.

Nlang, her parents and the other villagers have expressed their gratitude to Captain Leben. The captain reports, "The village chief told me that we don't have to tell them why we are fighting the Viet Cong. They have seen for themselves."

## Cook For 3/12th Receives Title Of 'Kool-Aid King'

**Tuy Hoa**—A cook in the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, has been dubbed the "Kool-Aid King" by members of his unit.

Specialist 4 Jasper K. Mathis resolved to do something to improve the taste of the drinking water near Tuy An.

He sent \$5 and a letter asking the "Longview Daily News" in Longview, Wash., to run an ad in the newspaper requesting Kool-Aid.

The classified ad staff of the paper returned the money and a supply of pre-sweetened Kool-Aid.

The response to the ad, which ran two days as a "Note to the Readers," was overwhelming. Packages of the flavored concentrate began pouring in by the cases.

Specialist Mathis' relatives in North Carolina also ran a similar ad in the "Sylva Herald," and local residents there joined in the campaign.

So far, the "Kool-Aid King" has received over 6,400 packages—enough to flavor the water of his entire battalion for some time.

Any pretenders to his "majesty's" title?

## 'Warriors' Of 2/12th Rout Enemy On Extended Search-Clear Mission

**Dau Tieng**—When the 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Division, left the 3rd Brigade base camp early one afternoon recently, the men planned to conduct a 24-hour search and clear operation.

The operation was to culminate with a medical civic action program, to be conducted by Captain Gene A. Godwin, battalion surgeon, in one of the outlying villages of the Michelin rubber plantation.

However, the success of the first 24 hours—including sporadic contact with the elusive enemy—kept the "Warrior" battalion in the field for an additional five days, much to the dismay of "Charlie."

On the evening of the fifth day, the Ivymen found what they were searching for—a Viet Cong base camp and a VC company-sized unit. Ar-

tillery and close air support were called in.

Although the VC were able to evacuate the area, they were forced to leave both supplies and food in their bunker complex. Over 25 bunkers—all connected by trenches—were found in the area.

A mess area, an outer perimeter of defensive bunkers and a small dispensary which included nurses' quarters were also in the base camp.

The bunkers were destroyed by a demolition team.

The operation netted seven Viet Cong killed and six detainees in addition to large quantities of supplies, documents and a number of weapons.

Although it was primarily an infantry operation, the men of the battalion expressed their appreciation for the close air support that routed the enemy from their fortified

positions.

As happens so often in Vietnam, it was the combined air-ground team that overwhelmed a fortified enemy.

## Four Friends Assigned To Same Ivy Platoon

**Plei Djereng**—The 4th Division's policy of trying to keep friends together when possible has worked out just right for four privates first class in the 1st Platoon, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry.

The four asked to be assigned together when they arrived at 4th Replacement and they're happy with the result.

PFC James E. Stephens, and PFC Jerry R. Schwyer, both of Eules, Tex., entered the Army together. In the reception center at Ft. Polk, La., they met PFC Ray A. Kellar of Chillicothe, Ohio, and PFC Richard J. Martinez

of Houston.

The four men stayed together through basic training and advanced infantry training and when orders came down all four were assigned to the 4th Division.

At the 4th Replacement Company they filled out a form which asked whether they would like to be assigned with a buddy. Each of the men put down the name of a different member of their group.

"The sergeant who collected the forms told me he didn't think it would work, but here we are," said PFC Stephens.



### MONTAGNARD CUSTOM

Vicky G. Lye of San Francisco, 4th Division Red Cross girl, drinks rice wine, Montagnard fashion, through a long reed straw during a recent party for the Plei Khoi Jet villagers that was sponsored by the 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery. (USA Photo By PFC Norman Johnson)

# ARVN, American Soldiers Join To Seize VC Sniper

Tuy Hoa—"Working with Army of the Republic of Vietnam soldiers is extremely helpful," explained Sergeant First Class Norman Higginbotham of Tacoma, Wash.

"They blend right in with the squad," added the sergeant who has worked with ARVN infantrymen on several missions.

Sergeant Higginbotham claims his unit, Company A, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, walks as much as any other unit in the 4th Division's 1st Brigade.

"Many days we'll walk 18,000 meters and then patrol at night. The Vietnamese

keep right up with us and through sign language we are able to communicate with them.

Private First Class Edward McGregg of Detroit remembers one day when he and two other American soldiers were working with two ARVN soldiers in a village sweep. They went through the village and, as they walked through a nearby rice paddy, they were fired upon.

"We had no protection," said Private First Class George Borgarski, also of Detroit, who was with the element. "We just used our fire power and the sniper

ran."

The sniper took off up a hill and the infantrymen followed him. An Air Force forward air controller spotted the man in a cow pasture as the infantrymen continued up the hill. The man jumped into a thick, thorny hedgerow and the FAC marked the spot.

Several minutes later the combined Vietnamese-American force reached the spot and found a panting, badly scratched VC cowering under the cover of the brush within five feet of the FAC's mark.

It was a Vietnamese who happened to dig the sniper out of the brush...but then it could have been an American. They just weren't sure. They knew it didn't matter.

# Six 1/12th Soldiers Receive Silver Stars

(Cont'd from P-1, Col. 4)

ganized an aggressive fire fight with the enemy. He encouraged his squad to withstand the enemy's action through his fearless and forceful leadership.

Despite a second wound, he continued to move among his squad, redistributing ammunition. Under heavy enemy fire, he made two separate trips to the company command post in order to relay vital information concerning the battle.

Throughout the battle, Sergeant Akerley refused medical treatment for himself and continued to engage the enemy.

### Commander

Captain Quann was cited for his actions last October in Operation Paul Revere IV while serving as commander of Company A.

When Captain Quann's unit was attacked by a reinforced company of the North Vietnamese Army, he requested immediate artillery support and left the command post to evaluate and counter the enemy's tactics.

He moved to the sector of the company that was receiving the heaviest enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire.

Captain Quann moved from position to position and located and directed automatic weapons fire against the fast closing enemy.

His fearless and forceful leadership and his calm, cool manner under enemy fire inspired his troops to greater efforts and the Ivymen succeeded in repulsing all

attacks launched against the company perimeter.

Sergeant Morris was honored for his action last December while serving as a platoon sergeant.

His display of leadership was cited as a major factor in the success of a battle.

Sergeant Morris was with the lead platoon of Company A when one of the squads moved to the bottom of a gully and the other two squads moved to occupy high ground on both sides of the gully.

As the squad in the gully moved forward the Ivymen were engaged by enemy fire from heavily fortified positions at the top of the gully and pinned down.

When the platoon leader tried to move to the squad at the bottom of the gully to direct them he was killed.

Sergeant Morris immediately took command and began directing artillery and mortar fire and air strikes against the enemy. He exposed himself to intense small arms fire while moving from flank to flank to control the men more efficiently.

### Directs

Sergeant Morris directed the evacuation of the wounded men from his area and kept the company informed with accurate and timely reports as to the situation in his sector.

PFC Weight was a member of a Company A patrol that was moving through its area of operations without making enemy contact when the pretentious tranquility

was broken.

From the patrol's front came intense, unexpected enemy fire. Three men fell to the ground seriously wounded. The rest of the patrol scrambled for cover as the enemy elements tried to pin down the Ivymen.

### Safety

When he saw his wounded friends helpless and separated from the rest of the patrol, PFC Weight darted from his safe cover to their position in an effort to pull them to safety. Upon reaching the first wounded comrade he pulled him to relative safety and then started back through the hail of enemy bullets.

The ground around him was being chewed up by intense fire from bunker positions and enemy snipers as he tried to reach the remaining two soldiers. But, he pushed on and retrieved his second friend.

With his third buddy still in danger, the gallant private first class ran a weaving pattern while spraying a shield for himself with his M-16. When he reached the wounded soldier's side, PFC Weight laid down beside him to protect him and fired another stream of bullets in the enemy's direction.

After he had completed the self-assigned task, PFC Weight then silenced an enemy position while medics treated the three wounded soldiers.

Sergeant Grandy was serving as weapons squad leader with Company C when its base camp was mortared last November by a reinforced

North Vietnamese Army battalion.

Sergeant Grandy moved from position to position to direct the fire of his squad and to distribute ammunition equally among his men. He continuously exposed himself to withering enemy fire.

Though wounded, Sergeant Grandy continued to direct the fire of his squad and refused medical aid. Wounded a second time, he was ordered to obtain medical aid.

After obtaining medical treatment, Sergeant Grandy voluntarily returned to his squad which was still under heavy enemy fire and remained with his men until the enemy's withdrawal ended the battle.

### NVA Battalion

When the battalion forward support base camp was attacked by an estimated reinforced NVA battalion which used regimental artillery and mortar support, Specialist Sensenbach, although newly assigned as a machine gunner, displayed unusual courage and skill in operating his weapon.

Despite intense artillery, mortar, small arms and automatic weapons fire, Specialist Sensenbach continued to man his weapon and place devastating fire upon the attacking enemy forces.

He displayed utter disregard for his safety and poured deadly fire into the advancing enemy. At daylight 24 enemy dead were found in front of his position.



REWARD—Who says rank has its privileges? Private First Class Michel V. Bouchard of Valleyfield, Quebec, Canada, a member of the recovery and evacuation section, Company A, 704th Maintenance Battalion, receives his just reward from Nancy Sinatra for "assisting" in an impromptu dance number. The USO show was staged at the Ivy Bowl at the Dragon Mountain base camp.

(USA Photo by SSgt. Bill Whitt)



**HAVE BEAR TO TRAVEL**—Bravo Bear, mascot of the Ivy Division's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry, is awaiting travel orders to the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle. Specialist 4 Martin Barreto of Los Angeles, one of Bravo's admirers who temporarily adopted the cub, holds him up so he can get a better view of what is going on in the company area.

#### AWAITS TRAVEL ORDERS

## Bravo Bear Offered To Seattle Zoo

Story & Photo  
by  
SSgt. Bill Whitis

**Plei Djet eng**—Bravo Bear, a 10-pound cuddly cub mascot of the 4th Division's Company B, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry, is expected to immigrate to Seattle in the near future.

According to Sergeant First Class James A. Moore of Tacoma, Wash., "We have written Woodland Park Zoo officials with whom we left our black panther before we left Ft. Lewis and asked if they could use a bear cub from Vietnam."

Sergeant Moore, the company's first sergeant, explained that the cub was picked up by men in his unit during Operation Sam Houston in the Central Highlands early last month.

"Since then Bravo has doubled in size and is still growing by leaps and bounds," said the sergeant.

The cub now measures about 20 inches and is learning that its feet are made for running. "It doesn't have any teeth yet so we still feed it milk," the sergeant continued, "but when it cuts them, he will start getting a solid diet."

The zoo officials have already answered Sergeant

Moore's first letter offering Bravo. They wanted to see a picture of the cub so they could determine what kind of bear they would have on their hands.

Sergeant Moore thinks it is a honey bear but the white marking on the cub's neck is supposed to give conclusive evidence.

Until the zoo officials reply to Sergeant Moore's second letter and photographs, Bravo is content to lounge in the sun at the company's command post, be pampered by admirers, and whine for his liquid nourishment.

(Cont'd from P-1, Col. 2)

light damage to three tanks.

A company of the Ivy's 2nd Brigade 65 kilometers southwest of Kontum City received heavy automatic weapons and 60 and 82mm mortar fire at 4:35 p.m.

The Ivymen were establishing a base camp for the night when they were attacked.

Artillery and tactical air strikes were called in to support the Ivymen. The enemy broke contact at 7:30 p.m.

At 2 a.m. Wednesday the same company received an estimated 30 rounds of mortar fire.

Flareships, counter-mortar and artillery supported the infantrymen and the enemy broke contact an hour later.

Enemy casualties are unknown and friendly casualties heavy.

Two companies of the 4th Division were hit with small arms and mortar fire and two helicopters were forced down February 15 as a multi-battalion force of the division conducted operations 65 kilometers southwest of Kontum City.

Seventy-four enemy were killed during the day's action and 26 Chinese Communist mortar rounds were seized. The two companies took moderate casualties.

Three battalions of the Ivy Division came under enemy mortar, automatic weapons and small arms fire February 16 from an estimated regimental-size enemy force in three separate actions approximately 6,000 meters apart along the Cambodian Border in Kontum Province.

Overall friendly casualties were light and 92 enemy were killed in the clashes.

A 2nd Brigade battalion came under enemy small arms fire at 10:48 a.m. approximately 74 kilometers southwest of Kontum City while conducting a sweep of the area.

There were no friendly casualties in the action and 51 enemy bodies were discovered and four North Vietnamese soldiers captured.

One of the detainees was a lieutenant who later died of wounds, another a senior noncommissioned officer and two whose rank was unknown.

At 12:50 p.m. another brigade company, while conducting search and destroy operations, received small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire 68 kilometers southwest of Kontum City.

Artillery fire supported the company and the enemy mortar ceased firing. Two

Air Force AC-47 Dragonships supported the infantrymen with flare drops until the enemy broke contact at 9 p.m.

Friendly casualties within the company were moderate. Enemy losses were 41 killed and one detained.

The third battalion made contact at 3:12 p.m. while on a search mission. Sporadic action continued until the enemy broke contact at 10:30 p.m.

The company received moderate casualties and enemy losses were unknown.

Two U.S. Army OH-23 helicopters crashed in the Operation Sam Houston area last Friday at 4:40 p.m. 68 kilometers west-northwest of Pleiku City and one kilometer east of the Republic of Vietnam border.

The cause of the crashes is unknown although small arms and automatic weapons fire was reported in the area.

## Mild-Mannared Sergeant Cited For Leadership

(Cont'd from P-1, Col. 5)

weapons positions and one sniper.

"Casualty report!" shouted the captain, fearing the worst.

"Eleven NVA... and no friendlies!" replied the sergeant. He then moved his squad back into the perimeter under intense enemy fire, suffering the loss of one canteen.

Air strikes and artillery pounded away at the enemy as the airmobile assault was called in. As the big "Huey" choppers came in over the tree line, they were suddenly caught in a withering cross fire from enemy hillside positions.

One chopper was shot down outside the perimeter and all passengers rescued. As the other choppers turned back, the enemy again abruptly ceased fire.

"They were well-disciplined troops," said Captain Northrup, "deceivably quiet and very well organized."

Sergeant Domingo again volunteered to sweep the perimeter in the area that the choppers had received the most fire, to determine the exact positions of the weapons emplacements.

As he moved forward, the sergeant estimated that his unit was pitted against at

least a reinforced company-size unit. He counted 35 NVA bodies within 40 meters of the perimeter.

Once again the squad was brought under the enemy's machine gun fire, and once again the sergeant, using fire and maneuver, destroyed two automatic weapons positions and two snipers, killing a total of eight enemy soldiers. Not being able to maneuver further ahead, the sergeant was ordered to return to the perimeter. He did so without his squad sustaining any casualties.

"It was the most fantastic piece of leadership I have ever seen," said Captain Northrup. "All totaled, they had wiped out two machine gun emplacements, four automatic weapon positions and three sniper positions and killed 23 NVA soldiers without taking any casualties. This all happened under intense enemy fire."

One of the men from "Chargin' Charlie" was observed sitting on a log in the middle of the perimeter shaking his head and mumbling to himself, "I just can't believe Sergeant Domingo's bravery, he's the most nonchalant guy I've ever seen."

That's the kind you can count on," commented one of his pals.

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