September 29, 2004

MR. CLARK: Okay. We're rolling.
Okay. This is an interview at the Hampton Inn, Elmsford, New York, the 29th of September, 2004, approximately three-thirty p.m. Interviewers are Wayne Clark and Mike Russert.

INTERVIEW

BY MR. CLARK:
Q. What is your full name, date of birth, place of birth, please?
A. My full name is Steven Louis

Weinstein. I was born on 29 March, 1948 in Newark, New Jersey.
Q. Okay. What is your educational
background prior to entering the service?
A. High school graduate.
Q. Did you enlist or were you
drafted?
A. I was drafted and within thirty
days of being drafted I enlisted.
Q. Okay. Did you have a choice in
service?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. You went to the Army?
A. Yes, $I$ went into the Army.
Q. Why?
A. They offered me something the other branches couldn't and I thought I would take advantage of it.
Q. What was that?
A. Well, I was a Ham Radio Operator
before I entered the service and I wanted to work in communications. And only the Army offered me that chance. They said we have a very elite group called the United States Army Security Agency and you would fit in perfectly. And I said let's give it a try. They said unfortunately it's a four-year enlistment. I thought about it and I said okay, you've got me for four years.
Q. And when did you go in?
A. I went in for basic training July 11th, 1967.
Q. Okay. And where did you go for basic training?
A. Fort Dix, New Jersey. They gave me a subway token which got me up to the Port Authority Bus Terminal and a ticket and then I got on a bus. Next thing I knew I was in Fort Dix, New Jersey.
Q. How long did you spend there?
A. I believe it was eight weeks. I mean it's still a blur because it was during the month of July and August which were the hottest months and it was an extremely hot summer and they had to limit a lot of the basic training because of the heat. If it went above ninety degrees they didn't want you out in the field or doing anything strenuous.
Q. In retrospect do you think you had enough training -- sufficient training there or did you go on to an advanced --?
A. Well, I went on to advanced training and I went up to Fort Devens, Massachusetts from there to go through the Army Security Agency's Morse Code School. Now I knew Morse Code before I went in the Army and you had a thirty-nine-week course and in that thirty-nine weeks they expected you to copy twenty they called it groups per minute, it was twenty words per minute as I knew it, Morse Code. Now I knew Morse Code before $I$ went in the Army and it was no problem to copy thirty words a minute. And the only problem is you had to do it on a -- on a
typewriter which they called the mill and it was only upper case, no lower case. And I had never typed before and the odd thing about it was there were no letters on the keyboard, so I found myself looking down at the keyboard saying I can't do this. And I finally got the knack of it and $I$ went through the thirty-nine-week course in four weeks and got promoted to Spec. Four.
Q. So you went in basically knowing that you'd be in -- into communications and that's basically where you went through then?
A. Right. $I$ went in to become a Morse intercept operator. The M.O.S. was o five $H$ twenty. And that's what $I$ was going to be trained for and that's basically what I did.
Q. Okay. After Devens?
A. Well, first of all it took a while to get started in the course because they had to run a background check on you. You had to be able to get a top secret security clearance with crypto access. And unfortunately my grandfather was born in Russia in 1892, so when they started doing the background check, you know, they brought up the fact that he was born in Russia, they wanted
to know if he was still in contact with any of his relatives there. I said as far as I know. And --.
Q. Was he still living at that point?
A. Yes. Yes. They asked him if he still had family there, he said he had no idea, he came to the United States in 1915 and had not made contact with anyone in Russia. Well, it took about I'd say a good twelve weeks before my security clearance came through. And during that twelve weeks I spent most of it on K.P. at Fort Devens. They had a very famous mess hall there called Consolidated Mess Number Four, Con-Four as it was known. And I started out in the kitchen and then $I$ became -- since $I$ was there so long I became a D.R.O., a dining room orderly. And finally my clearance came through and I was able to start the school. And it -- it was an interesting experience.
Q. Could you tell us a little bit
about it?
A. Well, I had never experienced anything like that. I mean I'm an only child, you know, I'd lived at home with my mother and my

1 grandfather. But to cook for three or four hundred people was very interesting. The quantities and the size of the pots and what they did in the kitchen was very interesting. You had to get up at three-thirty in the morning to get set up for breakfast. I mean they were very long days. The weather was starting to turn in Massachusetts, starting to get very cold up there. And I just said -- and they said to us oh, by the way, if you don't get your security clearance we're turning you over to -- to the Department of the Army and it's up to them what they want to do with you for the remainder of your enlistment. And like I really panicked because I thought about carrying a rifle in the jungle and I said no, this is not for me. Also by the way, they told us that oh, the Army Security Agency is a great thing to go into because they're not in Vietnam. And I go oh, wow, I said there it is, I won't go to Vietnam. Well, I later found out that the A.S.A., as it was known, is not called the A.S.A. in Vietnam. It was under a cover name which was the 509th Radio Research Group, which was really the 509th Anti Tank Group. So they basically told me a little bit of a story
which aggravated me at the end when I got my orders to report to Saigon.
Q. Okay. I guess, you know, if
you'd just tell your -- your training, your specific training, tell us about that.
A. Okay. Well, like I said, I copied Morse Code.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. I'd say ninety percent of the communications from the N.V.A. and the Viet Cong were in Morse Code. Their subordinate units all kept up with their headquarters in Morse Code. They had certain schedules they kept and we knew what frequencies they were on and we would set up and listen on those particular frequencies at that time. Most of the communications were encrypted. They were in five character groups which we in turn would turn over to the crypto guys who had the keys to most of it and they were able to break the codes. Occasionally we would get a message in plain text English which was very interesting and that usually is a -- they were in trouble if that happened. I'll never forget copying one in plain text mentioning B-52's and I literally froze

1 because they were in the middle of a B-52 strike. They were letting the headquarters know that they were being bombed.

And we had -- well, first of all, I'll go back a little bit. I got sent to Vietnam in April of 1968. Okay. Way ahead of my class because I went through the thirty-nine-week course in four weeks and I got promoted. So I was basically in Vietnam already almost six months before the rest of my class came over. And you know, they put me down in front of a typewriter and we had two columns marked three ninety receivers and they'd give you a list of frequencies that you had to monitor and you would copy what they were sending. And we had -- we had three tricks as they called it. They were three shifts and you worked eight-hour shifts. You usually worked seven days a week and you got a day off. And then you would rotate. Sometimes you'd work four to twelve, sometimes midnight to eight, sometimes eight to four. And at the end of the time they would take all your copies from you, you know, everything you typed and they would in turn give it to the crypto guys who would go over it.

Sometimes the guys would send a lot of traffic, in other words they were sending orders to the subordinate units, you know, to relocate here or relocate there. I later saw some of the copies after the codes were broken and some -- sometimes you could spend your entire eight hours just copying one guy. It happened to me several times. I must have had over two hundred sheets of paper which is copying this one guy for almost eight hours. In fact I took a break. Somebody took the head phones from me and took over for me so I could, you know, go the bathroom and get something to eat.
Q. So he's basically on the radio for eight hours himself --
A. That's right.
Q. -- setting --?
A. And I got a lot of respect for their communications people and I always said to myself $I$ wonder what the person on the other end looks like. And you know, to sit there, you know, like that, he's probably in a hole somewhere in the jungle and be sending this information. And then they developed a new tactic. We would copy the --
all of a sudden they would just disappear. They would change frequencies on us in the middle. It's like they had prearranged to go to frequency B. So we'd have to find them again. But in the meantime we would miscopy, so $I$ was -- my first tour in Vietnam was in Plieku in Central Islands. I was with a unit called the 330 th Radio Research Company. And we had one of three set ups in Vietnam called Project $Y$ Band and it was very highly classified at the time. We couldn't talk about it. What we did was we recorded entire frequency spectrums. In other words we had special tape recorders that would record an entire spectrum of frequency and date it so we could -- so somebody could go back at a later time to that frequency and that time and find the guy and then when he changed frequency they could actually go back and find them and then turn the tape back and get the missing copy. It was an incredible thing. I couldn't believe that could be done.

And I later ended up working on
Project $Y$ Band. In fact in Plieku it was called
Project Mustard. They - all three of them in the country were named after spices. One was Coriander
and the other was All Spice. I don't know whose idea this was, but they're all named after spices. And it was actually an absolutely incredible thing. I mean when guys would miscopy, you know, end of their shift, they would turn around and give us the times and frequencies and the guy who was on, we could take that tape, put it back in the machine, go back to that frequency and time and then tune around and find the guy and get the missing copy. And to this day $I$ still think it's incredible that it can be done.

So we would copy -- like I said,
we'd work seven days a week, maybe we'd get a day off. And after a while it really got to you sitting and copying Morse Code. We were known as ditty buffers. That's what the guys called us. And it could really give you headaches sitting there for eight hours listening to that. I was used to it being a ham operator. I didn't mind it, but some of the other guys really found it tough.
Q. So on the bases where you were you couldn't discuss what you were doing at all with them?
A. No.
Q. No one had an idea of what you were doing?
A. No. No. We were in a place called Engineer Field in Plieku. It was mostly engineers. In fact the entire hill was engineers except we were at the far end of the hill away from everybody else. And you couldn't get near our company. We had our own M.P.'s and everyone wore security badges. And we had a big antenna field, you know, we had wire antennas set up in all different directions for all different frequencies and people wanted to know what we were doing there. We couldn't talk about it. You know -- you know, checking propagation, you know, for sun spots. You know, we'd give them excuses. Everybody wanted to know what we did. We had Monitsons that came onto the base to work for us. You know, they did our laundry, they made our beds. I think everybody did that. They had no idea what we did.

One of them asked me one day what we do and I told her, I says we play with radios. You know, she like sort of looked at me kind of funny, but we couldn't say anything more. So you really couldn't talk about it. You know, we had

1 our own enlisted men's club, we -- we didn't mingle with the other people. But the crazy thing was we were at the very edge of the hill, the very end of it. We had our perimeter on two sides, we had to pull our own guard duty. The -- the colonel from the engineering unit made us pull our own guard duty. Now every one in our unit had top secret security clearances.

When the commanding general of A.S.A. in Vietnam found out about it he came up and he raised hell with the engineers and saying these people cannot pull their own guard duty. If one of them is captured there's big problems. So they ended up giving us our own guards. You know, I used to pull guard duty, spend the -- you'd work all day and then you'd spend the night sitting in a bunker there with a fifty caliber machine gun. And the next day you'd have to go back and copy code again. So you know, it was really bad. You had to be Spec Five or above not to pull guard duty, or E-5 or above. So finally we got our own private guards and they -- they put an A.P.C. down there and a couple of forty millimeter anti-aircraft guns were on the perimeter. And that was it for guard
duty.
Q. Now when you were -- were receiving these radio transmissions in code were the messages legible?
A. No. All were encrypted they were in groups of five usually numbers. Okay. Sometimes they would actually mix letters in with the numbers.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. And we learned to copy five and then a space, five and then a space, and you copied five groups of five, a double space, and then another group. So we double spaced between it so this way when the -- when the crypto guys broke it they were able to translate it. Now what would happen, at least two or three times a year, the North Vietnamese would change their codes.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. This was sort of similar to what happened in World War II with the Germans. And when they changed their codes we immediately -then they knew there was a problem because they couldn't break it anymore. So we had to rely on captured documents from guys out in the jungle who
actually overran bases to get the papers we needed to get the codes.

After a while the -- the crypto guys actually broke out a sequence. They knew what the next code was going to be and they used these sheets called rotas. I remember I -- I said I don't know where these -- these names came from, they -- and some of them had like one page -- every day they would use a different code. They had like a one-day tag which was sort of like the Germans used too in World War II. It was very similar. So they would change every day. You copied a guy and what was like three two five one six one, they were something else the next day. You know, they were very smart. I guess they were -- they had an idea they were being copied, but $I$ don't know if they ever realized how much of the stuff was being, you know, broken.
Q. So did you -- you were with the

Army under -- were you under the C.I.A. or --?
A. No. We -- the Army Security

Agency was the military branch of N.S.A. We worked directly under the National Security Agency. In fact in years the A.S.A. actually had a detachment
at Fort Meade, Maryland, but now A.S.A. has since been disbanded. It's now called INSCOM. I forgot exactly what it stands for. It's at Fort Belavore is where the headquarters are.

I was down there a few years ago for a reunion and the commanding general at that time, believe it or not, was a spec five -- a spec four with me at Plieku. He's now a two-star general. He's in the reserves though. And when I looked at him and I said you look very familiar, I said you were at Plieku in 1968. He goes yeah. It turns out we went over together on the same flight. And he -- he stayed in and got a second star. And I was like shocked when I told my wife.
Q. Okay. Now -- now you say you did two tours over there?
A. Yes. After my tour -- well, the mistake, of course I learned afterwards was by going through the thirty-nine-week course in four weeks it left me a half a year ahead of everybody else. So I got sent back to a placed called Bento Farms, which was located outside of Washington D.C. in a town called Warrenton, Virginia.
Q. When did -- when did you go back?
A. Well, I came --.
Q. You went in April of '68.
A. I came back in April of '69, I had thirty days leave and then I reported to Bento Farms. So basically what Bento Farms was, we duplicated what we did in Vietnam with the tapes from the $Y$ band set up. After the $Y$ band tapes, $a$ week later they were shipped back to the United States and they were shipped to Bento Farms where they got rooms full of guys sitting and copying everything all over again just in case the -something was missed. It gives them a chance to -to get it again. So basically I was duplicating the mission which was a week and a half old because by the time the tape made its way back it was at least a week and a half. So I was at Bento Farms probably for about five months and I said, you know, I said I don't particularly care for this. And then $I$ heard that they were shipping guys out for new assignments and A.S.A. had some very unusual assignments. One of them was Shemya, Alaska, the very end of the Aleutians where they copied the Russians. There was another assignment in Sinop Turkey right on the -- on the -- what is
it, the Red Sea -- not the Red Sea --
A. Black Sea.
Q. -- the Black sea where I had -they also copied the Russians. They -- we also had bases in Okinawa, in Japan, Germany of course, but being single chances are I would go to one of these what they call a hardship tour again, you know, because you could go -- if you're married they wouldn't send you to -- to Shemya because you couldn't bring your wife. So I said, you know, I said the last thing $I$ want to do is to spend a year in -- in the Aleutians. I said -- so I went back and I asked the Colonel of the base, I said can I ask you something. Can I volunteer to go back to Vietnam. And he looked at me and he goes why. I said well, I know the mission. I said why should send somebody back who doesn't. I said I do have a request though. If $I$ do go back I want to go to an aviation unit. The Army A.S.A. had five aviation units in Vietnam, doing something called A.R.D.F., Airborne Radio Direction Finding and that's what I wanted to do.

So the Colonel said to me well,
you know, he said if you can pass your flight

1 physical I'll send you back. I said I have one 2 other request. I said when I get out in February we had a unit in the Trang up the coast in Camron Bay, 144th Aviation, and I knew where it was. It was right on the beach. It was a gorgeous place, almost like a county club setting. The hooches were right on the water. You'd get up in the morning, you'd go for a swim. So I volunteered to go back to the 144th and they cut August 144th and
thirty-days leave, I showed up at Travis Air Force Base Rafee Oakland and got sent to Travis and flew into Vietnam again. I got to our headquarters in Saigon and I showed them the orders.
Q. And when -- when did you go back?
A. This was February of 1970. I believe it was February 11th, 1970 was the exact date. And I landed back there. I was assigned to the 224 th Aviation Battalion which was in Long-tang which was south of Saigon. So I show up with the orders and they look at it, say well, we have a problem and we can't send you to the 144 th. And I go what do you mean. We need you at the 138 th. And I go where's that. He goes Da-Nang. And I go oh, and I realized Da-Nang was pretty close to D.M.Z. and I always hear Da-Nang on the news and it's always everybody's always getting shelled and rocketed. And I go -- I didn't like it, but I had no choice. And I got sent up to Da-Nang and it turned out to be a pretty good assignment. The -the barracks were really nice. We were like two blocks from the air field. Da-Nang was a very big installation. I mean you had to big swimming pools there, you had movies, you had -- you know, the P.X. was first class.

We were there for four months and the colonel in charge of the Air Force there decided our planes were too slow for them. We flew these twin Bonanza's -- twin Beach Bonanza's and he basically asked us to leave the air base. We were the only Army aviation unit on the air base. So they sent us up to Fubi (phonetic spelling) which was about sixty miles north of Da-Nang because we had a fuel station up there, the 833 Radio Research Field Station which was the biggest out -- A.S.A. out post in the I-COR. So they figured it would be nice to have us close to the A-field station because all our copies went to them and all our information went to them. So they sent us up to Fubi and $I$ spent the eight months till I got back flying out of Fubi.
Q. Now what -- can you describe the differences and -- and what did you do this time over the first time?
A. Okay. Well, being an aviation unit, the -- the missions were four hours. So we had five different areas we flew. We flew south of Da-Nang down through Chu-Liu and that area, we flew

1 a mission in the Asho Valley going towards the
2 Laotian border. We flew a mission along the D.M.Z., we flew one in the very north corner between North Vietnam and Laos. So basically what we did is, as I said, if I did A.R.D.F. which was Airborne Radio Direction Finding. And we would go along and $I$ would sit in between the pilot and the co-pilot in the back of the plane, I had two receivers, I'd find an M.B.A. signal, I'd copy it, identify it and then what we would do is we would D.F. that signal. The pilot would do a three sixty and look for a null in the signal where the signal and when he found a knoll he'd go back and he'd fly into that knoll. And we had special equipment on the dash of the plane which gave us our ground locations. They would fly a certain distance and then go right. And what he'd -- he'd do some strange maneuvers with the plane, make the plane go like this (indicating). It would actually get you a little seasick in the air. And then they would mark the location and they'd approach it from another angle. They'd to this from four angles, they tried. And wherever three of them fell or they all pointed that was the location on the

1 ground where the transmitter was. And I'd say six times out of ten we got it right. Sometimes the equipment malfunctioned. We'd go up there and suddenly one of the -- because the -- the Doppler, the gadget on the dash that would give us our location would suddenly start freewheeling. When it did that we couldn't do anything anymore, we'd just turn around and go back. We'd abort the mission.

One particular mission stands out. We got five fixes where they all crossed in a particular spot. And in fact the pilot was so thrilled to see this we had secured there the ground. We called it in to tell them that we've got this location and they asked us to stay in the area and they scrambled Phantoms from Da-Nang. And they -- they scrambled in that are.
A. We stayed at eleven thousand feet of in the distance and we -- I was listening to the guy sending and they came in, made three or four passes, boom, come right past us, dropped bombs right on the site in the middle.

The guy stopped sending. And
they called us from the ground, well, what's

1 happening. I said we don't hear them anymore, he stopped sending. So they felt pretty confident that they -- they hit the site.

Well, two days later they brought the radio in to show us. They -- they brought the -- they sent, you know, troops in there, they found the site, they found the body of the guy with the radio still strapped to his back. It was made in China. And the key was strapped to his leg. The guy was explaining it, brought the entire radio in. Had quite a bit of blood caked up on it. It was all Chinese. He wanted me to see the radio. And the guy said this is the radio you were copying. And they said there were about eighty or ninety m.B.A. killed at that site. They -- they -you know, they had pictures, they showed us the pictures of it. And in fact our unit got a citation from that fix. I really wanted to keep the radio as a souvenir, but they wouldn't let me.

So that was -- that was a
pretty -- it was a good day. It really made me feel good. You know, I -- we accomplished something because that unit had moved down across the D.M.Z. from the north and we were following it.

And this fix showed that they had moved something like sixty miles since the last fix and they were probably about twenty or twenty-five miles to the north and west of Da-Nang. And it was not a place for them to be, a unit that big. And it disrupted everything for them.

And I remember they said -- a two-star general came up also to thank us. He sat in on one of the briefings and he wanted to thank us because it knocked that unit back, you know -- I don't even know what happened to them after that. So that was a particularly good feeling. Q. Could you relate any other incidents like this?
A. Well, one other one I'll relate, I had about three weeks left to go in Vietnam and I figured I had been there already a year and eleven months.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. I was getting short. We all know the term, you know, we were short-timers. And we were flying up just south of the D.M.Z. and I'm looking at the dash of the plane and a little light comes on in the bottom left corner of the -- of the
plane -- of the dash. And I've never seen this light before. I knew the whole dash, you know. So I -- I tapped the co-pilot, I pointed down to that light and he hits the pilot. They're looking and they're hitting it with their fingers and it won't go out. Well, it went out for a second and came back on. And the two pilots are talking to each other and the next thing I know the pilot takes the -- the throttle and pulls it out. We go straight down. We were almost at eleven thousand feet. And we're like going down. It was the wildest roller coaster ride I ever took. And they -- they -- they leveled out at about a thousand feet on the South China Sea and so I said what was that all about. So the pilot said to me, see that little light. I said yeah. Well, it went off when we went down. He said you see the letters I.F.F. and I said yeah, what is that, I've never seen that light come on. The only time I see it come on is when they start the plane up, all the lights would come on. You know, they'd hit a button, it would illuminate everything so you'd see it. He said it means interrogation friend or foe. I said what does that mean. He said we were being
locked onto by radar on the ground, probably from a SAM site. And we knew there were SAM sites north of the D.M.Z. We had warnings to stay out of certain areas.

Well, needless to say, we got on the ground that day, I resigned my flight status, because it was volunteer, you know, bye. I already had my hours for the month, they had to pay me my flight status. And I just sort of did things on the ground for those three weeks. Three weeks after I got home, March 4th, 1971 one of our planes was shot down in that area and five members of that flight were lost. And they think it was that same SAM site that locked onto us that shot that plane down. And I got a letter from one of my friends. I was home a couple of weeks. They told us -- sent me the letter that the plane was shot down. And one of the guys lost was a guy who slept next to me. His name was John Strong from Oregon.

I guess it really didn't sink in
until about four or five years ago $I$ was in Washington and $I$ went to Wall and $I$ saw their names on the Wall. And it really -- it sort of shook me up a little bit to see that and the pilot's name,
co-pilot. When N.S.A. had the dedication from our unit the wife and son of the pilot of that plane were at the dedication. And $I$ was the only one from that time frame who knew the pilot and was there then. And she came over to me and she was asking me about -- they said in the report that he flew into North Vietnam. And he -- he was sort of a hotshot, he was. I flew with him once, Captain Marker, I remember him. And he was a real hotshot, he liked to do maneuvers with the planes. And she claimed that he didn't fly into North Vietnam, it was the co-pilot.

Well, about a year ago they found some of the remains of the plane. In fact $I$ had volunteered to go back to look for the remains. And they were putting together a team. They wanted to find the remains because of the classified information that was on the plane, but if it was hit by a SAM I doubt if anything survived. But they did find some pieces of metal from the plane. It was a spot they said they'd interviewed villagers there who remember when the plane was shot down and they remember -- they said they took the bodies from the plane and they buried them.

But no one had been able to recover the bodies. So that was a little --.
Q. But it was inside South Vietnam?
A. No.
Q. Oh, it wasn't?
A. It was North Vietnam. It was north of the D.M.Z. Yeah, I believe they said it was twelve or fourteen miles north of the D.M.Z.
Q. Oh, so he did hit him?
A. Yeah, they did stray north. Now they were saying that since the plane was hit maybe the plane went down in the north. It may not have been hit in the north. But we occasionally strayed into the north. I remember on one particular flight the ground control guy asked us -- our call sign was Van Guard and whatever the tail number was. He goes Van Guard so and so, do you know where you are. So the co-pilot looks at the pilot and they're looking at the controls. So the guy comes back on again, he says I suggest you do a one eighty immediately. But we had gone twenty miles into North Vietnam. And he said they're going to scramble MIGS after you. And I go oh. That may have been one of the flights where I took the
pictures along the D.M.z. But yeah, we occasionally did it. If we were working a signal, we're trying to figure out where it is, sometimes we would get pictures north of the D.M.z. And they told us if it's north of the D.M.z. don't go after it, it's not worth it. So that -- that -- that really shook me up, you know, when they said the plane went down.
Q. Were you allowed to go into Laos?
A. We occasionally did. They did
go, a lot of anti-aircraft in Laos. I mean we flew between ten and eleven thousand feet because we didn't have oxygen on the planes. And we were sitting ducks. I mean a lot of the hills there were five and six thousand feet and they put an anti-aircraft gun at five thousand feet we could easily get shot down. They -- they didn't like us doing it, but if we were working a fix and we -- it was a good fix and we needed that extra -- to come in from another angle, then you know, they'd say go ahead and do it. And it always made me a little nervous, you know, because that was such a no man's land. You know, we fly -- even go across the border there we could actually see the Ho Chi Minh

Trail, you know, right along and suddenly we're going into Laos. You know, from ten thousand feet you could easily see vehicles moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It was very strange to fly over it and see that.

I don't know what the people on the ground thought of our planes. You know, they -- they flew very slowly, they were very loud. They made a lot of noise. The engines were extremely loud. And I -- sometimes we'd -- we'd be working on $a f i x$ and we'd fly over an are.
A. Suddenly a guy would stop sending. We'd fly away from the area, he'd start sending again. So evidently they were suspicious of what the plane was doing flying around. I don't think they had any idea what we were doing, but they weren't taking any chances.
Q. What kind of markings did you have on the planes?
A. Just said U.S. Army, I mean that was it. You know, a tail number of course, then it had our battalion -- our -- our planes -- our battalions -- we were known as the Lonely Ringers and the logo was like a pussy cat. It was -- it
was really a tiger and it had its tail sticking up with a bandage on the tail. It was a really cute little thing and they had it on all the planes. But again I have no idea if they have any idea what the planes were doing.

We also had a couple of planes
later that did something called side-looking infrared radar. They actually -- they'd fly a straight line and they'd look for body heat. It could scan the ground and look for any body heat or any movement. We had two of those. I never flew in one of those. Those guys -- that was special. We didn't -- we couldn't even look at those planes, you know, even with our top secret security -security clearance we didn't have the need to know. So we couldn't even walk over there and look at them. I do have one picture I took of one of them on the ground, but they're -- they're very interesting planes. They were O.B. ten Broncos. It only had a pilot and an observer. So the observer had to know how to fly the plane in case something happened to the pilot. With me I was up there with a pilot and a co-pilot, so if something happened to the pilot hopefully the co-pilot could
fly the plane because I sure couldn't.
So -- but it was interesting experience, it really was. And I'm glad I went back to an aviation unit. It was -- I mean I learned a lot. And you know, being in the air, working a four-hour mission was fantastic. It was a lot better than eight hours a day, seven days a week. We got two days off at a time and if $I$ caught a very early mission I'd be back by ten in the morning and I'd have the entire day off to do what I want. Although they found stuff for us to do, you know, painting rocks, things like that. Q. When did you leave? A. I left on February the 10th, 1971 and I realized that I'd got back to Oakland one day early. I should have gotten back on the 11th. They got me out on a flight earlier and all the way back I kept thinking I'm coming back one day early, I said they may say we're not giving you the early out, you're back one day early. I had five months and a day left. And I was so scared, I said they're going to keep me for the five months. But I went -- it was interesting. We were supposed to land at Travis Air Force Base, we ended up landing
at San Francisco International Airport because Travis Air Force Base was socked in in fog. And here we are landing at San Francisco, getting off the plane in jungle fatigues. Everybody's looking at us I remember and then they bussed us to the Oakland Army-Navy -- Army Terminal and I spent two days there processing out and that was it. They didn't say anything to the fact that I got back one day early. I was scared. I said that's it, they're going to have me there for five months and they're going to do what they want with me, but it didn't happen. I don't think they could get me now.

## Q. Now you have some photographs?

Do you want -- did you want to get some of those on -- on tape?
A. It's up to you. I have quite a few photographs. I always took a camera up with me on the flights. Back in those days they didn't want us to show the photographs around because the -- the areas we flew were classified. They didn't want anybody to interpret the pictures knowing where we flew and why we flew in those areas. But I always took a camera up on the flight
with me because $I$ just thought it was interesting. A lot of times we could spend four hours up there and hear one signal. So we'd just fly around, you know, sort of like you're sightseeing. We'd draw a line from one point, then go up and down that line and then we'd fly across and we'd -- we'd fly over Kai Son, for example, quite frequently. By that time Kai Son was abandoned already. There was a big -- big bomb crater in the middle of the runway.

And it was interesting, we always had these lists of emergency runways in case we encountered a problem and we had to make an emergency landing. There were three air fields in the Ashlo Valley and I remember flying over these air fields and looking at them. I mean it was just potmarked with B-52 craters. I said there's no way we could ever land there. Absolutely no way. One of our flights went up one day and we -- we took all the secure information with us in a big canvas bag and the -the -- the -- the observer would carry that bag out and put it in the plane. Well, that particular plane had a problem with the door on the side and at eleven thousand feet the side door opened up and all the classified documents got sucked out of the
plane.
Q. I can imagine what went on?
A. And I remember what went on.

They sent a couple of infantry groups in there to try to find the documents. I mean at eleven thousand feet who knows where they ended up or even if they made it to the ground. And if they did, you know, what condition and who would know -- you know, I don't think they ever found them. But after that we had to put the stuff in, lock the door and then put masking tape around the edges -edges of the door to make sure it didn't open again. So it was a little scary to have that happen.

Yeah, I do have pictures. I have quite a few pictures.
Q. Did you ever have orders, for example, when you were in the -- in the air with something like that to destroy it if you were hit or something?
A. Yes. Absolutely. In fact we carried -- we -- we carried pronite grenades with us in the plane to destroy the equipment in the plane, to destroy the navigational equipment in the plane and also to destroy the bag. We had such -I forgot what it was, it was some sort of an incendiary grenade that we took up with us in the plane that we carried in that bag. And it was -it was up to me, observer, to destroy that, to make sure nothing happened to it.

We also carried a little device up there called the K.Y. twenty-eight and that was a secure air to ground and $I$ used to bring that unit up with me to the plane. Okay. It would sit in a frame at the back of the plane and I would plug it in. Every day it would be keyed differently so the secure air to ground would be different every day. It was my responsibility to make sure that that was brought out, that it was plugged in and working. And then $I$ had to bring it back and that also had to be destroyed if something happened. If the plane went down that definitely could not fall into anybody else's hands. And now we have things that are so different. You know, this was like antiquated compared to the way things are now.
Q. Are you on this reset did you
have much contact with other units or --?
A. We really didn't. We were -- we were on the side of the air base at Cubai with helicopter units. There were a couple of a Cobra gun ship units, there were units with chinooks, with -- with Healy Slits, the most unusual hewies I've ever seen with the mini guns on the side. And I'd never seen that before. And you know, then the Cobras came in there, but we were the only fixed wing at that -- at Cubai at that time. And we had our own separate company area, we ate at the 8 th Radio Research Field Station and to get into that field station you had to show your badge, your security badge because -- and they had their own private security, they have their own M.P.'s. You couldn't get near that place. You know, it was a very -- very secure area.

But it's really funny. During the rainy season the Montson's that worked with us, we couldn't get our clothes, as anyone who was over there knows with six, seven months of steady rain. I'd have a three hundred watt light bulb going in my locker trying to keep my clothes from turning moldy. But we used to take our wet clothes with us up in the planes and we'd get up to ten thousand
feet and we'd get above the clouds and the sun and we'd string the clothes out of the plane. When I think about this it was so funny. Somewhere I have a picture of all the, you know, clothes hanging in the plane and we'd come back, all the clothes would be nice and dry and the Mantason's couldn't figure out how we dried the clothes because nothing would dry on the ground. I didn't want to tell them I brought them up above the clouds in the sun to do it. And I can -- when we left they just couldn't understand it, you know, like how do we do this. You know, how do you do that, they'd go. And I'd go I can't tell you. So sort of a chuckle now when I tell that. You know, you can think of the creature comforts, you know, for six months of steady rain, you know, you were just so -- so tired of dampness. And you know, nothing was dry, but at least we've got nice dry warm clothes.
Q. Were you aware of the anti war movement back home?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. What were your feelings?
A. You know, I was the only one of my friends, I had six very close friends, I was the
only one who went in the service. All of them went off to college and two of them got drafted and one of them got into the reserves somehow. I think his father pulled some strings somewhere, got into the Air Force Reserves at Stewart Air Force Base, the other one went to Canada. And he stayed there until they granted amnesty. And we're still friends. You know, he -- he didn't know how I would take it. I said to him, look, I said if that's what you wanted to do I have no qualms with it. I went -- you know, maybe if I was a little older and a little wiser $I$ would have had second thoughts about it. But at that time I wasn't, I did what $I$ had to do and thank God I came home in one piece. So fifty-eight thousand names are on that wall in Washington and every time I go down there it -- I look at that and I think about, you know, what those people could have done. And tens of thousand more were dying afterwards. So --.
Q. But you went back to Vietnam --
A. Yes.
Q. -- after --?
A. I've been back twice.
Q. Why did you go back and --?
A. Okay. First of all, as I said, I'm a ham radio operator. This past July was forty years that $I$ got my ham license in high school. One of the things I always wanted to do was to operate ham radios in Vietnam. I just said I wanted to do this. Vietnam had about two or three radio operators and most of them were Russian. Very difficult country to talk to. And for ten years I was sending letters to Hanoi asking for permission and you'd get a very polite letter back, no, not at this time.

When President Clinton
established diplomatic relations with Vietnam I sent a letter off again and they said a little more favorable now. Meanwhile I had spoken to a Japanese fellow in Saigon named Huero and I said to Huero, I said can you help me get a license. So he said to me fax me the front page of your passport and a copy of your ham radio license, which I did. I faxed it directly to him in Saigon and he says let me see what $I$ can do. My wife and $I$ went on vacation, we were in the Caribbean for a week, I come home and my fax machine spit out a report and on the report the last number was it said Saigon --
or actually it said -- you know, actually it said Saigon, Vietnam on it. And I'm going who sent me a fax. And I looked around and on the floor was a fax with a copy of my ham radio license and Vietnam call sign. And it was good for ten days. This was February, effective March 20 th to March 30 th.

So I had like four weeks to plan the trip, get the visas, get the hotel reservations and most importantly was get the visas. Luckily living in New York I went down to the United Nations, I saw the Vietnamese Mission to the U.N., I gave them my passport. I showed them the radio license. In four days I got my passport back with the visas. I called -- I did some checking, I found a nice hotel in Saigon. I called them on the telephone. I woke up at three in the morning, twelve hours difference, the time, $I$ called them and a girl answers very nicely in English and I told her I'd like to get a room in your hotel. She said yes. I said by the way I'm calling from New York and she said New York? She couldn't believe it. And booked the flights. My friend, Les, went with me. Les is a little bit older. And we arrived in Saigon just shy of thirty years to the day that $I$
had arrived -- we arrived March 20th, I had arrived April 23rd, 1968, just a month shy of thirty years. And it was an absolutely incredible experience.
Q. Now had you been in Saigon while you were in the service?
A. Well, we went through Saigon. Our replacement -- we had about a week in Saigon --
Q. Uh-huh.
A. -- before I got assigned to the field units. So $I$ got a little bit of taste of what Saigon was like. But coming back again, we landed at Tonsonuit. It was the strangest feeling being back there again. I didn't know what the Vietnamese people would think. We were treated so nice and we went -- when -- when the young people heard us talking English, everyone wanted to talk English. I just had a wonderful time. So we -- we were taken to the club radio station there and we operated ham radio. We made six thousand eight hundred contacts throughout the world. It was a big success.

We opened the door to ham radio
in Vietnam. Now a lot of Americans have been there or going to operate radio in this country. My
host, two Vietnamese, one named Hal and the other named Bokoi, both are from Hanoi, but they live in Saigon now. And Hal surprised me and took me up to Cubai for a two-day trip. You know, I told him I was stationed in Cubai, so we went up, I landed at the same air field that I used to fly out of and we spent two days in Wei which was the old Imperial Capital and toured the whole area, just had a wonderful time.
Q. What were the differences that you saw in Cuba?
A. Well, first of all, there's no sign the Americans have ever been there. The area where our barracks were, nothing there but trees now. I just stood there looking at it. I couldn't believe it. In -- in the -- in the eight months I was in Cubai we very rarely went into Wei. Wei was not a very safe place. And they warned us about it. The closest I ever got to Wei was about a half a mile. I remember driving in that direction and then turning around because they warned us not to go into Wei because there was a lot of sort of like what's going on now insurgency, a lot of, you know, Americans are getting shot at. I said it's the

1 last thing I need.

It -- I mean there's still a lot of signs of the war there. We -- we went -- we toured the Citadel and the old Imperial Capital and we were walking around there. I came to this wall and I was looking at it and you could see it just potmarked with bullet holes. And I said to my friend Hal, I says this is bullet holes, I said from shooting. He said yeah, he says a lot of -lot of -- lot of shooting here. And we took a boat ride up the Perfume River almost to the D.M.Z., almost to Dong Hau. And it's peaceful now and everything is green. I mean it was -- everywhere we went it was just -- we were like -- we were a curiosity to the people.

We were just to of us and the
former emperor and there were a group of I thought they were probably high school students, they were all tiny, very small girls and boys and -- and they heard us speaking English and they came -- a girl came over, are you Americans she asked us. I said yes. So she called over the whole group. Turns out they were university students from the University of Wei. And they all wanted to know
what we were doing here. So I said to the girl well, I was here thirty years ago. And she looked at me, she goes, thirty years ago, she said that was during the war. I said yes, I was here. And she said -- she looked at me and her eyes were like why did you come back. I said well, I always had a lot of respect for the Vietnamese people. The country was beautiful, I wanted to see it again. And they all wanted to have their pictures taken with us. I think that was probably -- I think we were the first Americans they ever met. And one of the girls said you're not what I thought Americans were like. So I said to her what did you think Americans were like. She didn't want to answer. So we had copies made of the pictures and that night -- it turned out the university was a block from our hotel, so they came over and met us in the lobby and we had copies made and we gave it to her. For about two years I wrote back and forth to one of the boys and one of the girls from the class and I just lost track of them now. I'm sure that, you know, they're finished with the university and they must be doing their thing now.

But English is taught at the
schools there. Little kids speak English. I -- I just had a wonderful time. I just wish it was easier to get there, which $I$ think it will be next month because United's going to start flying directly from San Francisco to Saigon, the first direct flight to the U.S.
Q. So is it still a called Saigon?
A. That's the other interesting
thing. When $I$ got on the radio $I$ kept saying that I'm in Ho Chi Minh City, so Hal said to me, he goes no, no, no, he said say Saigon. But I said wait a minute, $I$ said that's -- but he said no, no, no, he says you're in Saigon. So I'm telling everybody not to wear grappers we're operating -- we're operating in downtown Saigon, so one guy gets on there, he says you're not in Vietnam, he said it's not called Saigon anymore. I said to him excuse me, I said you're telling me I'm not in Vietnam. I said I know where I am. I said it's still Saigon. The air -- air line ticket, the code for it is S.G.N., which is Saigon. I mean it's still called Saigon. You go into the post office, the general post office, a big picture of Ho Chi Minh hanging on the wall. You know, it didn't bother me.

I had such a good time that a year later I took my wife back on a second trip. I -- I felt it was safe enough. And she had such a wonderful time. She said -- but walking in Saigon, some of the streets are tree lined set up sort of like Paris because the French built all the streets. She said I can't believe I'm walking in Saigon. I mean it's -- it's just incredible. I met so many Americans living there. It's -- it's absolutely incredible, you know, former military people that went back there to live. And I often thought to myself if $I$ knew Vietnam was like this $I$ said if I were twenty-five years younger I would go back there. I could be very successful there, you know, help the country rebuild, help the people.

I was back there at the same time as the -- the story of the -- oh, well, around -with Melie Massacre and some of the other events, but the one with the dropping of the Napam, the famous story where the girl -- the Napam, but when 60 Minutes did the story on the pilot that landed his helicopter when he realized that they were striking Vietnamese civilians, well, I was there the same time that Mike Wallace and the crew were
there in 1968 and his audio engineer happens to be a friend of mine here in New York. And we were walking in Saigon and I hear somebody scream my name and I turn around, it's my friend, Lonnie. He -- he looked at me, he says what are you doing here. And I said well, I like the area. He's also a ham operator. I tell him I'm here operating radio. I said what are you doing here. He said I'm here with Mike Wallace and the whole crew, we're doing a story on this helicopter pilot and his door gunner. I said you're kidding and sure enough they did the story. I was still -- I had just gotten home when the story was on T.V. and I saw the story. They went back to the village, you know, they interviewed some of the civilians that were there. And I said I can't believe I was there the same time. It was just like so weird to run into my friend from New York twelve thousand miles away. I mean when somebody yelled Steve, I wasn't going to look, I mean, you know, I didn't expect anybody to know me there. But it was -- I strongly -- I
mean I realize it's going to be hard for some people to do, my friend's brother said to me he
wouldn't go back to Vietnam for all the money in the world. I realize a lot of people had very difficult times there, it was not a picnic getting shot at, living in the jungle, you know, but $I$ think for me it was a great experience. I realize, you know, I was a non-combatant, but just being there, you know, you could just as easily have been rocketed and killed as anybody else. It -- it just did something to me. It made me feel totally different and I strongly urge people to -- to make the trip back while you can, you know, to get rid of those ghosts, because so many of my friends still have it.

And we talk about this all the time. I'm the only one of a group of eight other veterans, you know, that have gone back and $I$ just think it was a wonderful experience. My friends brother, he wouldn't go back. He said oh, he just started ranting and raving. I said well, I'm sorry you feel that way. I said I think you would feel different if you went back.
Q. How do you -- in retrospect
looking at your time in the service how do you feel about your time in the service, how -- how did it
in fact change your life?
A. You know, that's an interesting question. It definitely changed my life. I had never traveled out of the United States before that. In fact I had never been out of the New York Metropolitan area. Getting on an airplane to -- to California was the first time I'd ever flew that far. And then getting on a plane, I remember we left California, stopped in Hawaii. We stopped in Guam, we stopped in the Philippines. I mean the trip took forever to get to Vietnam. And landing in -- in Saigon, we did it at night, I remember women and children waiting there to get on that flight and take it back. I was like taken back by it. I said what are women and children doing here. It turns out they were the family of civilians that were working there. And of course this was a month or two -- you know, a month after the big Tet offensive in '68. They were still evacuating all the family members out of Saigon.

I think it was a great
experience. It -- it made me aware of what the world is like. You know, a lot of Americans never leave the United States. They don't get to see the
rest of the world. What they see is what they see on T.V., but unless you experience it yourself it's not the same. And I just -- I think it was a wonderful experience for me. And like I said, I'm -- I'm just thankful $I$ came home in one piece. I didn't come home with any problems, you know, I'm not -- maybe when I came home every time a car would backfire I'd jump and things like that, but in the long run I -- I came back a better person. And it made me change. I mean I -- I went over there a month after my twentieth birthday. I had been twenty March 29th, 19 -- you know, 1968. I went over April 23rd. So it was a month after my twentieth birthday. I'm going to be -- I'm fifty-six now. So a lot of years have gone by, but I still feel that way. For me it was a great experience.

I don't think my mother thinks it that way. She just told me she has all the letters I sent to her from Vietnam, which I -- I had no idea she kept. And I also just recently spoke to a very, very old girlfriend of mine who $I$ had not spoken to in probably twenty-five years and she also told me she has all my letters from Vietnam.

I couldn't believe it. I said how come you saved them. She said I couldn't throw them away. She says do you want them. I said I'd like to see them. You know, I really would, but I said to my mother I'd like to see the letters I wrote because anyone who was over there, you know, postage was free. You just wrote free in the corner. So -but overall it was a great experience. I'm looking forward to making a third trip back, hopefully this year for the Lunar New Year for Tet. I think they're all different. I don't think anybody would be shooting at me. My Vietnamese friends want me to come back, so with the new direct flight we'll see if we can get it to work.
Q. Okay. Why don't you show us some photographs?
A. Okay. Well, I don't know if you want to see new ones or old ones.
Q. Well, you can show us some of each.
A. Okay. Well, let me take this out, pull this book out so you can get an idea. This is from my trip back this time. I don't know how you want to -- how you want to put this.
Q. I think that would be interesting to look at.
A. Well, I don't know, I mean do you want these?
Q. Yeah.
A. Yeah, I don't know you want -you want to do this.
Q. If -- if -- well, the bloodshed first --
A. Yeah. Okay.
Q. -- if you'd just hold it and hold it up in front of you.
A. Yeah. Okay. This is a very interesting -- I guess you'd -- I think we'd call it a document or very interesting piece of --
Q. A document.
A. -- I guess it really is. This is a bloodshed and for people who were in World War II anyone who flew in World War II these were usually sewn inside your flight jacket. Well, in Vietnam our flight jackets didn't have these, but everybody was issued one. And basically what it says on it is if -- if -- if you're shot down and you -- you give this to someone and they return you to safety
they'll be rewarded. And it's in about twenty different languages which most of the languages that are available in Southeast Asia, some of them I'd never heard before. Some are Filipino dialect, it's Burmese, there's Thai, there's Laotian, there's Chinese modern, there's Mandarin. Some of these again I don't know what they are. This was issued to me. I guess I should have returned it, but I thought it was such an interesting thing to have, but $I$ somehow kept it. And it's been folded up for the last thirty something years. Whenever we went up on a flight the only thing we took with us was this. No identification.
Q. What kind of material is that made of?
A. It looks like some kind of silk.
Q. I think -- I think they're made
out of rayon.
A. Is it rayon? I don't know. Again, I -- I thought about, like I said, ironing it, but I think it would take away some of the character of it. There is a serial number on the bottom of it which is -- which was issued to me. Nobody ever asked me to return it, so I thought it
would make an interesting souvenir. And I think I'd like to probably end up donating it to the museum because I think it would be something interesting for the exhibit.

And we flew in these planes. I don't know how well you can see these.
Q. You can -- I can focus right in.
A. You can?
Q. Yeah.
A. Okay. Well, the top one is the -- is the R.U.A.D. which was a Beachwood. Okay. Pilot, co-pilot, and observer. I sat between them. And bottom is how we got in the plane. We climbed in the door. Now one of -- I'm going to flip this to the next page because one of -- about halfway through my tour there they sent over three of these planes. It was a special direction finding project called left jab. And this is the plane -- one of the planes that was shot down March 4th, 1971. It did direction finding by lowering a pod underneath the plane. Instead of the plane going back and forth they rotated the pod. So the plane could fly in a straight line. And these -- the crews were very
specially trained in Fort Huachuca, Arizona and so these are -- these may be the only known pictures of this plane in the air in Vietnam. And I -- I remember seeing it the first time we -- when they were up in the air with the planes.
Q. You never flew on that?
A. No. They didn't even let us go near those planes. We didn't have the --.
Q. You didn't have the need to know?
A. Yeah, we didn't have the need to know with those either. And I don't know how well you can see this, but this was Cubai. This was the air field at Cubai. We're coming in to land and this picture was a little off, but you can see the runway. And straight out in the distance is the South China Sea. And -- oh, talking about the air fields, these were the emergency air fields in the bottom of the Astro Valley that we had to use in case of emergencies. And you can see all the bomb craters around it. It wall done by B-52's. This particular picture is Kei Son. That's the runway at Kei Son. It's maybe hard to see, but there's a giant bomb crater in the middle of the runway. The -- it had been long abandoned already by this
time.
along the D.M.Z. All of these pictures are looking into North Vietnam. This picture on the bottom corner will show you all the B-52 craters along the D.M.Z. It was just incredible. We actually flew into a B-52 strike one day. And just the concussion at eleven thousand feet was absolutely incredible. We were being thrown around like a toy. And it's what we lived in over there. Anyone who served in Vietnam knew these as hooches. I don't know where that word came from, but six of us lived in one of these things. And it looks kind of ratty, but somehow we managed to survive in there. There were no windows. It was just screens, and in the rainy season it was extremely cold and the place used to flood. You'd walk in mud, but it was an experience. It really was. And then -- okay, these are -- I don't what other ones $I$ have of interest. Some of the pictures from Saigon, but then -- oh, this -this is an interesting picture. I don't know how well it will come out. This is the Imperial City
of Wei taken from about six thousand feet. And what's interesting about Wei is that the entire city is walled. There is a moat around it and you really don't see it until you're above the city. And we would take off from Cubai and fly directly north to Wei which was about twelve miles. And there were bridges that crossed the Perfume River and we would update our navigational equipment on those bridges. Then we would go off to work on the mission. But I always wondered what the city looked like and on this trip back I got a chance to walk around the city of Wei and actually inside the old Imperial Castle.

So now I have a couple of -well, 1 took a lot of pictures on my trip back in 1998. I mean again it was an absolutely incredible trip. This I think is probably one of the better pictures. This is myself and my friend, Les. We joined a -- this is on the street in Saigon. It was about a hundred ten degrees outside and my friend Huero stopped and decided to get iced coffee. Vietnamese have the best coffee I have ever tasted. They grow it in Vanny tours (phonetic spelling) in the Central Highlands. Incredible
coffee. So there we are two big Americans sitting on these little plastic stools on a sidewalk in Vietnam in -- in Saigon. All these Vietnamese are walking by us and looking at us. And they're like what are these people doing here. You know, we got the funniest looks. But it was absolutely incredible.

And this picture was interesting. That's the Ritz Hotel in downtown Saigon. During the war all the war correspondents stayed in that hotel. They have a pool on the roof and they said they used to sit up there drinking at night and watching the rockets fall on Saigon. It's absolutely incredible hotel, beautiful hotel.

And these are various pictures operating the ham radio which is why we went back. And then the next day we flew up -- we flew up to Cubai. And there's a picture of me in front of the passenger terminal at Cubai, which had not changed in thirty-two years. The building looks the same. The control tower is off to the side. Absolutely incredible.

And this -- these pictures were taken in Wei. This is the bridge -- well, not the
actual bridge, but this is the bridge that we used to update on. I found out in 1975 the Americans destroyed the bridge and tried to keep the M.B.A. from advancing south. They bombed the bridge. So this one was rebuilt. But I actually got a chance to walk across the bridge. That was an interesting experience.

And then we went up and down the Perfume River on a dragon boat. I mean the country is beautiful, the people are friendly and I just want to flip real quick -- ah, outside the old city are American tanks and howitzers they have been sitting there. We -- we asked the driver to stop. Actually my Japanese friend, Heuro got a kick out of this. He wanted to take a closer look at them. A couple of A.D.C.'s, a couple of tanks, a hundred seventy-five millimeter howitzer, just sitting there. I mean there's no signs or anything like why they're there. It looks like we left them there leaving the country. So kind of -- kind of interesting that this stuff survived.

And I want to go very quickly --
there was -- we went back to Saigon, but I wanted to get to -- oh, the old American Embassy in

Saigon. Now this had been closed off. I mean I'm sure everybody's seen the pictures of people being air-lifted off the roof of this thing. When $I$ went back the following year the building was gone. They -- they knocked it down. So I'm glad I got a chance to see it.

And here's a picture of --
there's the helo pad on the top of the building where a lot of the people were rescued out of there with a Saigon. This is the Presidential Palace. You see the famous picture of the M.B.A. tanks coming through the gates. Well, the tank that knocked the gates down is sitting to the right of the palace on a pedestal. And it was just so weird to see this, so --.

One thing that struck me, I'll
turn this sideways for a second, if you can just zero in on this picture, this was on the side of a building. And it's a map of Vietnam and on the top it says "Vietnam is not a war, but a country." That sort of said it right there when $I$ saw it. It was on the side of a store. And I just had to take a picture of it, you know, showing the whole country, you know, reunited, so --.

And I just -- I mean to -- to -oh, while $I$ was there $I$ celebrated my fiftieth birthday, which was very interesting. So my Vietnamese host decided to throw a birthday party for me. And I had an incredible cake and we were in the middle of operating radio and they made us stop and my friend, Hal, came with his sons and Bokoi with his daughter, brought me flowers. And we had a birthday party. And it was really nice, the picture of me cutting the cake. My fiftieth birthday. So it was a very memorable fiftieth birthday. My twentieth $I$ spent in Saigon and my fiftieth $I$ spent in Saigon. So -- and --.

MR. RUSSERT: Well, we still have about thirty seconds.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Okay. And I mean
these are -- I want to very quickly find brand new churches in Saigon. For a communist country I was very surprised to see churches. And they're all over the place. A lot of brand new high rise buildings. There are two forty-story buildings there. And then we left out of the old Tonsonuit Airport, which is now the International Airport and it was just an incredible experience. And there's

1 my friend, Les, and I and our two Vietnamese 2 friends as we left. And it's just an incredible --

3 I mean when I think about it now the fact that I 4 went there, it's still a dream.

2

13 8

MR.Clark: Okay. Perfect.
MR RUSSERT: Okay. Well, thank
you very much.
MR. WEINSTEIN: Thank you. Oh,
my pleasure.
(The interview concluded))
PWSS
$\square$


This is a transcription of the audio provided to us. It is completed to the best of our skill and ability. The transcript consists of pages 1 through 65 inclusive.


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## 



| A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { angle } 23: 2231: 20 \\ & \text { angles } 23: 22 \end{aligned}$ | Astro 58:18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abandoned 36:8 58:24 |  | ate 39:10 |
| ability 66:3 | answer 47:14 | audio 50:1 66:1 |
| able 5:20 6:17 8:19 | answers 43:18 | August 4:4 20:24 |
| 15:15 30:1 | antenna 13:9 | Authority 3:22 |
| abort 24:8 | antennas 13:10 | available 56:3 |
| absolutely $12: 336: 17$ | anti 7:23 40:19 | aviation 19:19,19 20:19 |
| 37:21 44:3 49:10 59:8 | antiquated 38:21 | 21:9 22:7,21 34:4 |
| 60:16 61:6,14,21 | anti-aircraft 14:23 | aware 40:19 52:22 |
| access 5:21 | 31:11,16 | A-field 22:13 |
| accomplished 25:22 | anybody 35:22 38:19 | A.D.C 62:16 |
| actual $62: 1$ | 50:21 51:8 54:11 | A.P.C 14:22 |
| advanced 4:12,13 | anymore 15:23 24:7 | A.R.D.F 19:20 23:5 |
| advancing 62:4 | 25:148:17 | A.S.A 7:20,21 14:10 |
| advantage 3:4 | approach $23: 21$ | 16:24 17:1 18:20 19:19 |
| Agency 3:10 7:17 16:22 16:23 | approximately $2: 4$ | 22:11 |
|  | April 9:6 18:2,3 44:253 |  |
| Agency's 4:16 |  | - B |
| aggravated 8:1 | area 22:24 24:16 28:12 | B 11:3 |
| ago 17:5 28:21 29:13 | 32:13 39:10,16 45:8,13 | back 9:5 11:15,17,18 |
| 47:2,3 | 50:6 52:6 | 12:7,8 14:18 17:21,24 |
| ah 62:11 | areas 22:23 28:4 35:21 | 18:3,8,15 19:12,14,17 |
| ahead 9:6 17:20 31:21 | 35:24 | 19:18 20:1,24 21:5,8 |
| air 21:1,22 $22: 3,6,7$ | Arizona 58:1 | 22:16 23:8,13 24:8 |
| 23:20 34:5,24 35:2 | Army 2:23,24 3:8,10 | 25:8 26:10 27:7 29:15 |
| 36:13,14 37:18 38:9,13 | $4: 15,17,227: 11,16$ | $30: 2034: 4,9,15,16,18$ $34 \cdot 18,2035 \cdot 8,1938 \cdot 11$ |
| 39:2 41:5,5 45:6 48:20 | 16:20,21 19:19 20:8,13 | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 18,2035: 8,1938: 11 \\ & 38: 1740: 5,2041: 20,23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 48:20 58:3,5,13,16,17 | 22:7 32:20 35:6 |  |
| Airborne 19:21 23:6 | Army-Navy 35:6 | 41:24 42:10 43:13 <br> $44: 11,1347: 6,1949: 2$ |
| airplane 52:6 | arrived 43:23 44:1,1,1 | $49: 11,14,1650: 1451: 1$ |
| Airport 35:1 64:23,23 air-lifted 63.3 | Ashlo 36:13 <br> Asho 23.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 11,14,1650: 1451: 1 \\ & 51: 11,16,18,2152: 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| air-lifted 63:3 <br> Alaska 18.22 | Asho 23:1 Asia 56:3 | $52: 1453: 954: 9,13,23$ |
| Alaska 18:22 Aleutians 18.22 19:12 |  | 57:22 60:11,15 61:16 |
| Aleutians 18:22 19:12 <br> allowed 31:9 | asked 6:5 13:20 19:13 22:6 24:15 30:15 46:21 | 62:23 63:4 |
| American 62:12,24 | 56:24 62:13 | backfire 53:8 |
| Americans 44:23 45:13 | asking 29:6 42:9 | background 2:14 5:19 |
| 45:24 46:21 47:11,12 | assigned 21:8 44:9 | 5:23 |
| 47:14 49:9 52:23 61:1 | assignment 18:23 21:20 | bad 14:19 |
| 62:2 | assignments 18:20,21 | badge 39:12,13 |
| amnesty 41:7 | Associated 66:8 | badges 13:9 |
|  |  | bag 36:19,20 38:1,4 |

band 11:9,22 18:7,7
bandage $33: 2$
barracks $21: 2145: 14$
base 13:17 19:13 21:2
$22: 6,734: 2435: 239: 2$
$41: 5$
bases 12:21 16:1 19:5
basic 3:16,19 4:6
basically 5:9,11,15 7:24
9:9 10:14 18:5,13 22:6
23:4 55:22
bathroom 10:12
battalion 21:9 32:22
battalions 32:23
Bay 20:19
beach 20:20 22:5
Beachwood 57:11
beautiful 47:8 61:14
62:10
beds 13:18
Belavore 17:3
believe 4:2 11:20 17:7
21:7 30:7 43:21 45:16 49:7 50:16 54:1
Bento 17:21 18:4,5,9,16
best 60:22 66:2
better 34:7 53:9 60:17
big 13:9 14:13 21:22,23
26:5 36:9,9,19 44:21 48:23 52:18 61:1
biggest 22:11
birth 2:9,9
birthday 53:11,14 64:3,4 64:9,11,12
bit 6:20 7:24 9:5 25:11 28:24 43:23 44:10
Black 19:2,3
block 47:16
blocks 21:22
blood 25:11
bloodshed 55:8,18
blur 4:3
boat 46:10 62:9
bodies 29:24 30:1
body 25:7 33:9,10
Bokoi 45:2 64:8
bomb 36:9 58:19,23
bombed 9:3 62:4
bombs 24:21
Bonanza's 22:5,5
book 54:22
booked 43:22
boom 24:21
border 23:2 31:24
born 2:11 5:22,24
bother 48:24
bottom 26:24 56:23
57:13 58:18 59:4
boys 46:19 47:20
branch 16:22
branches 3:3
brand 64:17,20
break 8:19 10:10 15:23
breakfast 7:6
bridge $61: 24$ 62:1,1,3,4 62:6
bridges 60:7,9
briefings 26:9
bring 19:10 38:9,16
broke 15:14 16:4
broken 10:5 16:18
Broncos 33:19
brother 50:24 51:18
brought 5:23 25:4,5,10 38:15 40:9 64:8
buffers 12:16
building 61:20 63:4,8,19
buildings 64:21,21
built 49:6
bulb 39:21
bullet 46:7,8
bunker 14:17
buried 29:24
Burmese 56:5
bus 3:22,23
bussed 35:5
button 27:22
bye $28: 7$
B-52 9:1 36:15 59:5,7
B-52's 8:24 58:20

## C

cake 64:5,10
caked 25:11
caliber 14:17
California 52:7,9
call 19:7 30:15 43:5
55:14
called 3:10 4:19 5:1 6:12
7:21 9:16 11:7,9,22
12:16 13:4 16:6 17:2
17:21,23 19:20 24:14
24:24 33:7 38:8 43:14
43:15,17 46:22 48:7,17
48:21 57:18
calling 43:20
camera 35:18,24
Camron 20:18
Canada 41:6
canvas 36:19
Capital 45:8 46:4
Captain 29:8
captured 14:13 15:24
car 53:7
care 18:18
Caribbean 42:22
carried 37:22,22 38:4,7
carry 36:20
carrying 7:14
case 5:2,2 18:11 33:21
36:11 58:19
Castle 60:13
cat 32:24
caught 34:9

| celebrated 64:2 | closed 63:1 | confident 25:2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Central 11:6 60:24 | closer 62:15 | Cong 8:10 |
| certain 8:13 23:16 28:4 | closest 45:19 | consists 66:3 |
| chance 3:9 18:12 60:11 | clothes 39:19,22,23 40:2 | Consolidated 6:13 |
| 62:5 63:6 | 40:4,5,7,18 | contact 6:1,8 38:24 |
| chances 19:6 32:17 | clouds 40:1,9 | contacts 44:20 |
| change 11:2 15:17 16:12 | club 14:1 20:21 44:18 | control 30:15 61:21 |
| 52:1 53:10 | coast 20:18 | controls 30:19 |
| changed 11:16 15:21 | coaster 27:12 | Con-Four 6:13 |
| 52:3 61:19 | Cobra 39:3 | cook 7:1 |
| character 8:17 56:22 | Cobras 39:8 | copied 8:7 15:11 16:12 |
| charge 22:3 | code 4:16,17,21,22 8:7 | 16:16 18:23 19:4 |
| check 5:19,23 | 8:11,12 12:15 14:18 | copies 9:22 10:5 22:14 |
| checking 13:14 43:14 | 15:3 16:5,9 48:20 | 47:15,18 |
| Chi 31:24 32:4 48:10,23 | codes 8:20 10:5 15:17,21 | copy 4:19,23 9:14 10:24 |
| child 6:23 | 16:2 | 11:19 12:9,12 14:18 |
| children $52: 13,15$ | coffee 60:22,22 61:1 | 15:10 23:9 42:19 43:4 |
| China 25:9 27:14 58:16 | cold 7:8 59:17 | copying 8:23 10:7,9 |
| Chinese 25:12 56:6 | college 41:2 | 12:15 18:10 25:14 |
| chinooks 39:4 | colonel 14:5 19:13,23 | Coriander 11:24 |
| choice 2:20 21:19 | 20:16 22:3 | corner 23:3 26:24 54:7 |
| chuckle 40:13 | colors 20:16 | 59:5 |
| churches $64: 18,19$ | columns 9:12 | correspondents 61:10 |
| Chu-Liu 22:24 | come 24:21 27:19,20,21 | country 11:24 42:8 |
| Citadel 46:4 | 31:19 40:5 42:23 47:6 | 44:24 47:8 49:15 62:9 |
| citation 25:18 | 53:6 54:1,13 59:24 | 62:20 63:20,24 64:18 |
| city 48:10 59:24 60:3,4 | comes 26:24 30:20 | county 20:21 |
| 60:10,12 62:11 | comforts 40:15 | couple 14:23 28:16 33:6 |
| civilians 49:23 50:15 | coming 34:18 44:11 | 37:4 39:3 60:14 62:16 |
| 52:16 | 58:13 63:12 | 62:16 |
| claimed 29:11 | commanding 14:9 17:6 | course 4:18 5:7,18 9:7 |
| Clark 2:1,5,7 | communications 3:8 | 17:18,19 19:5 32:21 |
| class 9:6,10 22:1 47:20 | 5:10 8:10,16 10:19 | 52:17 |
| classified 11:10 29:17 | communist 64:18 | cover 7:21 |
| 35:21 36:24 | company 11:8 13:8 | co-pilot 23:8 27:3 29:1 |
| clearance 5:20 6:10,17 | 39:10 | 29:12 30:18 33:23,24 |
| 7:10 33:15 | compared 38:21 | 57:12 |
| clearances 14:8 | completed 66:2 | crater 36:9 58 |
| climbed 57:14 | concluded 65:10 | craters 36:16 58:20 59 |
| Clinton 42:12 | concussion 59:8 | crazy 14:2 |
| close 21:15 22:13 40:24 | condition 37:8 | creature 40:15 |

crew 49:24 50:9
crews 57:24
crossed 24:11 60:7
crypto 5:21 8:18 9:23
15:14 16:3
Cuba 45:11
Cubai 39:2,9 45:4,5,17
58:12,13 60:5 61:18,19
curiosity 46:15
cut 20:24
cute 33:2
cutting 64:10
C.I.A 16:20

## D

dampness 40:17
dash 23:15 24:5 26:23
27:1,2
date 2:8 11:14 21:8
daughter 64:8
day 9:18 12:10,13 13:20
14:16,18 16:9,12,14 25:21 28:6 34:7,10,15 34:18,20,21 35:9 36:18 38:12,14 43:24 59:7 61:17
days 2:19 7:6 9:17 12:13 18:4 25:4 34:7,8 35:7
35:19 43:5,13 45:7
Da-Nang 21:14,15,16,19
21:22 22:9,24 24:16 26:4
decided 22:4 60:21 64:4
dedication 29:1,3
definitely 38:18 52:3
degrees 4:7 60:20
Department 7:11
describe 22:18
destroy 37:19,23,24 38:1 38:5
destroyed 38:17 62:3
detachment 16:24
developed 10:24
Devens 4:14 5:16 6:11
device 38:7
dialect 56:4
difference 43:17
differences 22:19 45:10
different 13:11,11 16:9
22:23 38:14,20 51:10
51:21 54:11 56:2
differently $38: 13$
difficult 42:8 51:3
dining 6:16
diplomatic 42:13
direct 48:6 54:13
direction 19:21 23:6
45:20 57:18,20
directions 13:11
directly 16:23 42:20
48:5 60:5
disappear 11:1
disbanded 17:2
discuss 12:22
disrupted 26:5
distance 23:16 24:19
58:15
ditty $12: 16$
Dix 3:20,23
doctor 20:9,15
doctor's 20:10
document 55:15,16
documents 15:24 36:24
37:5
doing 4:8 5:23 12:22 13:2,12 19:20 31:18 32:15,16 33:5 47:1,23 50:5,8,10 52:15 61:5
donating 57:2
Dong 46:12
door 36:22,23 37:11,12 44:22 50:11 57:14
Doppler 24:4
double 15:12,13
doubt 29:19
downtown 48:15 61:9
drafted 2:17,18,19 41:2
dragon 62:9
draw 36:4
dream 65:4
dried 40:7
drinking 61:12
driver 62:13
driving 45:20
dropped 24:21
dropping 49:19
dry 40:6,8,17,18
ducks $31: 14$
duplicated 18:6
duplicating 18:13
duty 14:5,7,12,15,20
15:1
dying 41:19
D.C 17:22
D.F 23:11
D.M.Z 21:16 23:3 25:24 26:22 28:3 30:7,8 31:1 31:4,5 46:11 59:3,6
D.R.O 6:16

## E

earlier 34:17
early $20: 3$ 34:9,16,18,19
34:20 35:9
easier 48:3
easily 31:17 32:3 51:7
eat 10:13
edge $14: 3$
edges 37:11,12
educational 2:13
effective $43: 6$
eight 4:2 9:20,20 10:6,10
10:15 12:18 22:16 34:7
44:19 45:16 51:15
eighty 25:14 30:21

| eight-hour 9:17 | example 36:7 37:18 | 31:12,15,16 32:2 36:23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| either 58:11 | excuse 48:17 | 37:6 40:1 59:8 60:1 |
| eleven 24:18 26:17 27:10 | excuses 13:15 | fell 23:23 |
| 31:12 36:23 37:5 59:8 | exhibit 57:4 | fellow 42:16 |
| elite 3:9 | expect 50:20 | felt 25:2 49:3 |
| Elmsford 2:3 | expected 4:19 | field 4:8 13:4,9 21:22 |
| else's 38:19 | experience 6:19 34:3 | 22:11 39:11,12 44:10 |
| Embassy 62:24 | 44:3 51:5,17 52:22 | 45:6 58:13 |
| emergencies 58:19 | 53:2,4,17 54:8 59:19 | fields 36:13,14 58:17,17 |
| emergency 36:11,12 | 62:764:24 | fiftieth 64:2,10,11,13 |
| 58:17 | experienced 6:22 | fifty 14:17 |
| emperor 46:17 | explaining 25:10 | fifty-eight 41:15 |
| encountered 36:11 | extra 31:19 | fifty-six 53:15 |
| encrypted 8:16 15:5 | extremely 4:5 32:10 | figure 31:3 40:6 |
| ended 11:21 14:14 34:24 | 59:17 | figured 22:12 26:17 |
| 37:6 | eyes 47:5 | Filipino 56:4 |
| engineer 13:4 50:1 | E-5 14:21 | finally 5:6 6:16 14:21 |
| engineering 14:6 |  | find 11:4,16,17 12:9 23:9 |
| engineers 13:5,5 14:11 | fact 5:24 10:10 | 29:17,20 37:5 64:17 |
| engines 32:9 English 8.21 43.1844.16 | fact 5:24 10:10 11:22 | finding 19:21 23:6 57:18 |
| English 8:21 43:18 44:16 | 13:5 16:24 24:12 25:17 | 57:21 |
| 44:17 46:20 47:24 48:1 | 29:14 35:8 37:21 52:1 | fingers 27:5 |
| enlist 2:16 | 52:5 65:3 | finished 47:22 |
| enlisted 2:19 14:1 | fall 38:19 61:13 | first 5:17 9:4 11:5 22:1 |
| enlistment 3:13 7:13 | familiar 17:10 | 22:20 42:1 45:12 47:11 |
| ntered 3:7 | family 6:6 52:16,20 | 48:5 52:7 55:9 58:4 |
| entering 2:14 | famous 6:12 49:20 63:11 | fit 3:11 |
| entire 10:6 11:11,13 13:5 | fantastic 34:6 | five 5:13 8:17 14:20 15:6 |
| 25:10 34:10 60:2 | far 6:2 13:6 52:8 | 15:10,11,12,12 16:13 |
| equipment 23:14 24:3 | Farms 17:22 18:5,5,9,16 | 17:7 18:17 19:19 20:3 |
| 37:23,24 60:8 | father 11:4 | 22:23 24:11 28:12,21 |
| established 42:13 | fatigues 35:4 | 31:15,16 34:20,22 |
| vacuating 52:19 | favorable 42:15 | 35:10 |
| events 49:18 | fax 42:18,23 43:3,4 | fix $25: 18$ 26:1,2 $31: 18,1$ |
| everybody 13:7,15,18 | faxed 42:20 | 32:11 |
| 17:20 48:13 55:21 | February 20:2 21:6,7 | fixed 39:8 |
| everybody's 21:17 35:4 | 34:14 43:6 | fixes $24: 11$ |
| 63:2 | feel $25: 2251: 9,20,20,23$ |  |
| evidently 32:14 | 53:16 | 23:2,3 29:7,8 31:11 |
| exact 21:7 | feeling 26:12 44:12 | 32:8 33:11 35:21,23,23 |
| exactly 17:3 | feelings 40:22 <br> feet 24:18 27:11,14 | 52:7 55:19 57:5 58:6 |


| 59:6 61:17,17 | 22:22 23:22 24:20 | giant 58:23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| flight 17:12 19:24 20:7,8 | 28:21 36:2 43:7,13 | girl 43:17 46:20 47:1 |
| 20:9,13,15 28:6,9,13 | fourteen $30: 8$ | 49:20 |
| 30:15 34:17 35:24 48:6 | four-hour 34:6 | girlfriend 53:22 |
| 52:14 54:13 55:20,21 | four-year 3:12 | girls 46:19 47:12,20 |
| 56:12 | frame 29:4 38:11 | give $3: 119: 13,2312: 5,17$ |
| flights 30:24 35:19 36:17 | Francisco 35:1,3 48:5 | 13:15 24:5 55:24 |
| 43:22 | free $54: 7,7$ | gives 18:12 |
| flip 57:15 62:11 | freewheeling 24:6 | giving 14:14 34:19 |
| flood 59:18 | French 49:6 | glad 34:3 63:5 |
| floor 43:3 | frequencies $8: 14,159: 13$ | go $3: 15,184: 12,157: 17$ |
| flowers 64:8 | 11:2 12:613:11 | 7:18,19 9:5,24 10:12 |
| fly 23:13, 16 29:11 31:23 | frequency $11: 3,12,14,15$ | 11:3,15,17 12:8 14:18 |
| 32:4,11,13 33:8,21 34:1 | 11:17 12:8 | 17:24 19:6,8,14,18,18 |
| 36:3,6,6 45:6 57:23 | frequently $36: 7$ | 20:23,24 21:5,13,14,14 |
| 60:5 | friend 27:23 43:22 46:8 | 21:18 23:6,13,17,18 |
| flying 20:16 22:17 26:22 | 50:2,4,18 60:18,21 | 24:3,8 26:16 27:6,9 |
| 32:15 36:14 48:4 | 62:14 64:7 65:1 | 29:15 30:23 31:5,9,11 |
| focus 57:7 | friendly 62:10 | 31:20,23 36:5 40:12,13 |
| foe $27: 23$ | friends 28:15 40:24,24 | 41:16,24 45:22 48:22 |
| $\boldsymbol{f o g} 35: 2$ | 41:8 51:12,17 54:12 | 49:13 51:1,18 58:7 |
| folded 56:10 | 65:2 | 60:9 62:22 |
| following 25:24 63:4 | friend's 50:24 | God 41:14 |
| Force 21:1 22:3 34:24 | front 9:11 42:18 55:12 | goes 17:11 19:15 21:14 |
| 35:2 41:5,5 | 61:18 | 30:17 47:3 48:10 |
| forever 52:11 | froze 8:24 | going 5:14 16:5 17:19 |
| forget 8:23 | Fubi 22:8,16,17 | 23:1 27:11 30:22 32:2 |
| forgot 17:2 38:2 | fuel $22: 10$ | 34:22 35:10,11 39:21 |
| former 46:17 49:10 | full 2:8,10 $18: 10$ | 43:2 44:24 45:23 48:4 |
| Fort 3:20,23 4:14 6:11 | funniest 61:6 | 50:20,23 53:14 57:15 |
| 17:1,3 58:1 | funny 13:23 39:17 40:3 | 57:22 |
| forth 47:19 57:22 |  | good 6:9 21:20 25:21,22 |
| forty 14:23 42:2 | G | 26:12 31:19 43:5 49:1 |
| forty-story 64:21 | gadget 24:5 | gorgeous 20:20 |
| forward 54:9 | gates 63:12,13 | gotten 34:16 50:13 |
| found 5:4 7:20 12:20 | general 14:9 17:6,9 | graduate 2:15 |
| 14:10 20:14 23:13 25:7 | 20:12,14 26:8 48:22 | grandfather 5:21 7:1 |
| 25:7 29:13 34:11 37:9 | Germans 15:20 16:10 | granted 41:7 |
| 43:14 62:2 | Germany 19:5 | grappers 48:14 |
| four 3:14 5:7,8 6:13 7:1 | getting 21:17 26:20 35:3 | great 7:17 51:5 52:21 |
| 9:8,19,21 17:8,19 22:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 2451: 352: 6,8 \\ & \text { ghosts } 51: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $53: 1654: 8$ |


| green 46:13 | hanging 20:11 40:4 | hitting 27:5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| grenade 38:3 | 48:23 | Но 31:24 32:3 48:10,23 |
| grenades 37:22 | Hanoi 42:9 45:2 | hold 55:11,11 |
| ground 23:15 24:1,14,24 | happen 15:16 35:12 | hole 10:22 |
| 28:1,6,10 30:15 32:7 | 37:14 | holes 46:7,8 |
| 33:10,18 37:7 38:9,13 | happened 8:23 10:7 | home 6:24 28:11,16 |
| 40:8 | 15:20 26:11 33:22,24 | 40:20 41:14 42:23 |
| group 3:9 7:22,23 15:13 | 38:6,18 | 50:13 53:5,6,7 |
| 46:17,22 51:15 | happening 25:1 | hooches 20:21 59:12 |
| groups 4:20 8:17 15:6,12 | happens 50:1 | hopefully 33:24 54:9 |
| 37:4 | hard 50:23 58:22 | Hospital 20:8 |
| grow 60:23 | hardship 19:7 | host 45:1 64:4 |
| Guam 52:10 | Hau 46:12 | hot 4:5 |
| guard 14:5,6,12,15,20 | Hawaii 52:9 | hotel 43:8,14,19 47:17 |
| 14:24 30:16,17 | head 10:11 | 61:9,11,14,14 |
| guards 14:14,22 | headaches 12:17 | hotshot 29:8,9 |
| guess 8:3 16:15 28:20 | headquarters 8:12 9:2 | hottest $4: 4$ |
| 55:14,17 56:8 | 17:4 21:3 | hours 10:7,10,15 12:18 |
| gun 14:17 31:16 39:4 | Healy 39:5 | 22:22 28:8 34:7 36:2 |
| gunner 50:11 | hear 21:16 25:1 36:3 | 43:16 |
| guns 14:23 39:6 | 50:3 | howitzer 62:17 |
| guy 10:7,9 11:16 12:6,9 | heard 18:19 44:16 46:20 | howitzers 62:12 |
| 16:12 24:20,23 25:7,10 | 56:4 | Huachuca 58:1 |
| 25:13 28:18 30:15,19 | heat 4:7 33:9,10 | Huero 42:16,17.60:21 |
| 32:12 48:15 | helicopter 39:3 49:22 | hundred 7:1 10:8 39:21 |
| guys 8:18 9:24 10:1 12:4 | 50:10 | 44:20 60:20 62:16 |
| 12:16,20 15:14,24 16:4 | hell 14:11 |  |
| 18:10,19 28:18 33:12 | helo 63:8 | I |
| - | help 42:17 49:15,15 | iced 60:21 |
| H | Heuro 62:14 | idea 6:6 12:2 13:1,19 |
| H5:13 | hewies 39:5 | 16:15 32:16 33:4,4 |
| Hal 45:1,3 46:8 48:10 | high 2:15 42:3 46:18 | 53:21 54:22 |
| 64:7 | 64:20 | identification 56:13 |
| half 17:20 18:14,16 | Highlands 60:24 | identify 23:10 |
| 45:19 | highly 11:10 | II 15:20 16:11 55:18,19 |
| halfway 57:16 | hill 13:5,6 14:3 | illuminate 27:22 |
| hall 6:12 | hills 31:14 | imagine 37:2 |
| ham 3:6 12:19 42:2,3,5 | $\text { HISTORY } 1: 1$ | immediately 15:21 30:21 |
| 42:19 43:4 44:19,22 | hit 25:3 27:21 29:19 30:9 | Imperial 45:7 46:4 59:24 |
| 50:7 61:16 | 30:11,13 37:19 | 60:13 |
| Hampton 2:3 | hits 27:4 | importantly 43:9 |
| hands 38:19 |  | incendiary 38:3 |


| :14 | Japanese 42:16 62:14 | 26:10,11,20,21 27:2,8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lusive 66:4 | Jersey 2:12 3:20,24 | 27:21 28:7 30:17 31:7 |
| credible 11:19 12:3,10 | John 28:19 | 31:20,22,23 32:1,2,6,7 |
| 44:3 49:8,10 59:6,9 | joined 60:19 | 32:21 33:14,15,21 34:5 |
| 60:16,24 61:7,14,22 | Judith 66:7 | 34:12 36:4 37:8,8,9 |
| 64:5,24 65:2 | July 3:16 4:4 42:2 | 38:20 39:7,15 40:4,11 |
| indicating 23:1 | jump 53:8 | 40:12,14,15,16,17,23 |
| infantry 37:4 | jungle 7:15 10:23 15:24 | $41: 8,8,11,1843: 144: 13$ |
| information 10:23 22:15 | 35:4 51:4 | 45:4,23 46:24 47:22 |
| :18 36:19 |  | 48:19,24 49:10,15 |
| infrared 33:8 | Kai36:7, K | 50:15,20,21 51:4,6,7,11 |
| Inn 2:3 | Kai 36:7,8 | 51:16 52:2,18,23 53:6 |
| INSCOM 17:2 | keep 25:18 34:22 39:22 | 53:12 54:4,6,17,23 55:3 |
| inside 30:3 55:20 | 62:3 | 55:6 56:7,19 57:6 58:9 |
| installation 21:2 | K | 58:11,11 59:12,23 61:5 |
| in | kept $8: 12,1334: 1848: 9$ | 63:23,24 |
| intercept 5:13 | 53:21 56:10 | knowing 5:9 35:23 |
| interest 59:21 | key 25:9 | known 6:14 7:20 12:15 |
| interesting 6:18 7:2,4 | ke | 32:23 58:2 |
| 8:21 20:10 33:19 34: | k | knows 37:6 39:20 |
| 34:23 36:1,10 48:8 |  | K.P 6:11 |
| 52:2 55:1,14,15 56:9 | kick 62:14 | K.Y 38:8 |
| 57:1,4 59:23 60:2 61:8 | kidding 5 <br> kids $48 \cdot 1$ | L |
| 62:6,21 64:3 | kids 48: | L |
| International 35:1 64:23 | killed 25:15 | land 31:23 34:24 36:16 |
| interpret 35:22 | kind 13:22 32:18 56:14 | 58:13 |
| interrogation 27:23 | 56:16 59:14 62:20,20 | landed 21:8 44:12 45:5 |
| interview 2:2,6 65:10 | ki | 9: |
| interviewed 29:21 50:15 | kna | landing 34:24 35:3 36:12 |
| Interviewers 2:5 | knew 3:23 4:16,21,21 | 52:11 |
| In | 8:13 15:22 16:4 20:1 | languages 56:2,2 |
| ironing 56:20 | 27:2 28:2 29:4 49:12 | Laos 23:4 31:9, 11 32:2 |
| Islands 11:6 | 59:11 | Laotian 23:2 56:5 |
| issued 55:22 56:8,23 | knocked 26:10 63:5 | laundry 13:18 |
| I-COR 22:12 | knoll 23:13,14 | learned 15:10 17:18 34:5 |
| I.F.F 27:18 | know 5:23 6:1,2,24 8:3 | leave 18:4 21:1 22:6 |
|  | 9:2,11,22 10:3,12,21,21 | 34:13 52:24 |
| J | 12:1,4 13:10,12,13,13 | leaving 62:20 |
| jab 57:18 | 13:14,15,16,17,22,24 | left 17:20 20:3 26:16,24 |
| jacket 55:20 | 14:14,19 16:7,14,16,18 | 34:14,21 40:10 52:9 |
| jackets 55:21 | 18:18 19:7,10,16,24 | 57:18 62:19 64:22 65:2 |
| Japan 19:5 | $20: 5$ 21:24 25:6,16,22 | $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { l e g } 2 5 : 9}$ |

legible 15:4
Les 43:22,23 60:18 65:1
letter 28:15,17 42:10,14
letters 5:4 15:7 27:17 42:9 53:19,24 54:5
letting 9:2
let's 3:11
leveled 27:13
license 42:3,17,19 43:4
43:12
life $52: 1,3$
light 26:23 27:2,4,16,19 39:21
lights 27:21
liked 29:10
limit 4:6
line 33:9 36:5,5 48:20 57:24
lined 49:5
list 9:13
listen 8:15
listening 12:18 24:19
lists 36:11
literally 8:24
little 6:20 7:24 9:5 23:20 26:23 27:16 28:24 30:2 31:21 33:3 37:13 38:7 41:11,12 42:14 43:23 44:10 48:1 58:14 61:2
live 45:2 49:11
lived 6:24 59:10,13
living 6:3 43:9 49:9 51:4
lobby 47:18
located 17:22
location 23:21,24 24:6 24:15
locations 23:16
lock 37:10
locked 28:1,14
locker 39:22
logo 32:24

Lonely 32:23
long 4:1 6:15 7:6 53:9
58:24
Long-tang 21:9
Lonnie 50:4
look 17:10 21:11 23:12
29:15 33:9,10,13,16
41:9,17 50:20 55:2
62:15
looked 13:22 17:10
19:15 20:4 43:3 47:2,5
50:5 60:11
looking 5:5 26:23 27:4
30:19 35:4 36:14 45:15 46:6 51:23 54:8 59:3 61:4
looks 10:21 30:18 56:16
59:14 61:6,20 62:19
lost 28:13,18 47:21
lot 4:6 10:2,18 31:11,14 32:9 34:5,7 36:2 44:23 45:22,23 46:2,9,10,10 47:7 51:2 52:23 53:15
60:15 63:9 64:20
loud 32:8,10
Louis 2:10
lower 5:2
lowering 57:21
Luckily 43:9
Lunar 54:10

## M

machine 12:7 14:17
42:23
making 54:9
malfunctioned 24:3
managed 59:15
Mandarin 56:6
maneuvers 23:18 29:10
Mantason's 40:6
man's 31:22
$\boldsymbol{m a p}$ 63:19

March 2:11 28:11 43:6,6
44:1 53:12 57:20
mark 23:21
marked 9:12
Marker 29:9
markings 32:18
married 19:8
Maryland 17:1
masking 37:11
Massachusetts 4:15 7:7
Massacre 49:18
material 56:14
Meade 17:1
mean 4:3 6:23 7:6 12:4
21:13,23 27:24 31:11
31:14 32:20 34:4 36:15
37:5 46:2,13 48:21
49:8 50:19,20,23 52:10
53:10 55:3 60:16 62:9
62:18 63:1 64:1,16 65:3
means 27:23
Melie 49:18
members 28:12 52:20
memorable 64:11
mentioning 8:24
men's 14:1
mess 6:12,13
message 8:20
messages 15:4
met 47:11,17 49:9
metal 29:20
Metropolitan 52:6
middle 9:1 11:2 24:22
36:9 58:23 64:6
midnight 9:20
MIGS 30:23
Mike 2:5 49:24 50:9
mile 45:20
miles 22:9 26:2,3 30:8,21
50:18 60:6
military 16:22 49:10
mill 5:1
millimeter 14:23 62:17
mind 12:19
mine 50:2 53:22
mingle $14: 1$
Minh 31:24 32:4 48:10 48:23
mini 39:6
minute $4: 20,21,2348: 12$
Minutes 49:21
miscopy 11:5 12:4
missed 18:12
missing 11:18 12:9
mission 18:14 19:16 23:1
23:2 24:9,10 34:6,9
43:11 60:10
missions 22:22
mistake 17:18
mix 15:7
moat 60:3
modern 56:6
moldy 39:23
money $51: 1$
monitor 9:14
Monitsons 13:16
month 4:4 28:8 44:2
48:4 52:17,18 53:11,13
months 4:5 9:9 18:17
20:3 22:2,16 26:18
34:20,22 35:10 39:20
40:15 45:16
Montson's 39:18
morning 7:5 20:23 34:10 43:16
Morse 4:16,17,21,21
5:13 8:7,11,12 12:15
mother 6:24 53:18 54:5 moved 25:23 26:1
movement 33:11 40:20 movies 21:24
moving $32: 3$
MR.Clark 65:5
mud 59:18
museum 57:3
Mustard 11:23
M.B.A 23:9 25:15 62:3

63:11
M.O.S 5:13
M.P 13:8 39:14
$\mathbf{N}$
name 2:8,10 7:22 28:19
28:24 50:4
named 11:24 12:2 42:16 45:1,2
names 16:7 28:22 41:15
Napam 49:19,20
National 16:23
Nations 43:10
navigational $37: 2460: 8$
near 13:7 39:15 58:8
need $21: 1333: 1546: 1$
58:9,10
needed 16:1 31:19
needless 28:5
nervous 31:22
never 5:2 6:22 8:23 27:1
27:18 33:11 39:7 52:4
52:5,23 56:4 58:6
new $2: 3,123: 20,2310: 24$
18:20 20:5,5 43:10,20
43:21 50:2,18 52:5
54:10,13,18 64:17,20
Newark 2:11
news 21:16
nice $21: 2122: 1340: 6,18$ 43:14 44:15 64:9
nicely 43:18
night 14:16 47:16 52:12 61:12
ninety 4:7 8:9 9:12 25:15 noise $32: 9$
non-combatant 51:6
north 15:17 22:9 23:3,4 25:24 26:4 28:2 29:7 29:11 30:6,7,8,10,12,13 30:14,22 31:4,5 59:4 60:6
noticed 20:11
null 23:12
number 6:13 30:16
32:21 42:24 56:22
numbers 15:6,8
N.S.A 16:22 29:1
N.V.A 8:10

## 0

o 5:13
Oakland 21:2 34:15 35:6
observer 33:20,21 36:20
38:5 57:12
occasionally $8: 2030: 13$ 31:2,10
odd 5:3
offensive $52: 19$
offered $3: 2,8$
office $48: 22,23$
oh 7:9,16,18 21:15 30:5 30:9,23 49:17 51:18 58:16 59:22 62:24 64:2 65:8
okay $2: 1,2,13,203: 13,18$ 5:16 8:3,6 9:6 15:6 17:15 22:21 38:10 42:1 54:15,17,21 55:10,13 57:10,12 59:20 64:16 65:5,6

## Okinawa 19:5

old 18:14 45:7 46:4
53:22 54:18 60:13
62:11,24 64:22
older 41:12 43:23
once 29:8
ones $54: 18,18$ 59:21
one-day 16:10
open 37:12
opened 36:23 44:22
operate $42: 544: 24$
operated $44: 19$
operating 48:14,15 50:7
61:16 64:6
operator 3:6 5:13 12:19 42:2 50:7
operators $42: 7$
ORAL 1:1
orderly $6: 16$
orders 8:1 10:3 21:4,11 37:17
Oregon 28:19
outside 17:22 60:20
62:11
overall 54:8
overran 16:1
oxygen 31:13
O.B 33:19
$-\quad \mathbf{P}$
pad 63:8
page 16:8 42:18 57:15
pages 66:4
painting 34:12
palace 63:10,14
panicked 7:14
paper 10:9
papers 16:1
Paris 49:6
particular 8:15 24:10,12
30:14 36:21 58:21
particularly 18:18 26:12
party $64: 4,9$
pass 19:24 20:6
passed 20:15
passenger 61:19
passes 24:21
passport 42:18 43:12,13 pay $28: 8$
peaceful 46:12
pedestal 63:14
people 7:2 10:19 13:12
14:2,12 32:6 41:18
44:14, 15 46:15 47:7
49:11,15 50:24 51:2,10
55:18 61:5 62:10 63:2
63:9
percent 8:9
Perfect 65:5
perfectly 3:11
Perfume 46:11 60:7 62:9
perimeter 14:4,24
permission 42:10
person 10:20 53:9
Phantoms 24:16
Philippines 52:10
phones 10:11
phonetic 22:8 60:23
photographs 35:14,18
35:20 54:16
physical 20:1,7,8,9,15
picnic 51:3
picture 33:17 40:4 48:23
58:14,21 59:4,23 61:8
$61: 18$ 63:7,11,18,23
64:10
pictures 25:16,17 31:1,4 35:22 37:15,1647:9,15
58:2 59:2,3,22 60:15,18 61:15,23 63:2
piece 41:15 53:5 55:15
pieces 29:20
pilot 23:7,11 24:12 27:4
27:8,15 29:2,4 30:18
33:20,22,23,24 49:21
50:10 57:12
pilots 27:7
pilot's 28:24
place 2:9 13:3 20:20 26:4 39:15 45:18 59:17

64:20
placed 17:21
plain 8:21,23
plan 43:7
plane $23: 8,15,18,18$
26:23 27:1,20 28:14,17
29:2,14,18,20,22,24
30:11,12 31:8 32:15
33:21 34:1 35:4 36:21
36:22 37:1,23,24 38:1,4
38:10,11,18 40:2,5 52:8
57:14,19,21,22,23 58:3
planes 22:4 28:11 29:10
31:13 32:7,19,22 33:3,5
$33: 6,13,19$ 39:24 57:5
57:17,19 58:5,8
plastic 61:2
play 13:21
please 2:9
pleasure 65:9
Plieku 11:6,22 13:4 17:8
17:11
plug 38:12
plugged 38:16
pod 57:21,23
point 6:4 36:5
pointed 23:24 27:3
polite 42:10
pool 61:11
pools 21:23
Port 3:21
post $22: 12$ 48:22,23
postage 54:6
potmarked 36:15 46:7
pots 7:3
prearranged 11:3
President 42:12
Presidential 63:10
pretty 21:15,20 25:2,21
prior 2:14
private 14:21 39:14
probably 10:22 18:17
26:3 28:1 46:18 47:10
53:23 57:2 60:17
problem 4:23,24 15:22
21:12 36:12,22
problems 14:13 53:6
processing 35:7
project 11:9,22,23 57:18
promoted 5:8 9:8
pronite 37:22
propagation 13:14
provided 66:2
pull $14: 5,6,12,15,20$
54:22
pulled 41:4
pulls 27:9
pussy 32:24
put 9:11 12:7 14:22
31:15 36:21 37:10,11
54:24
putting 29:16
PWSS 65:11
p.m 2:4
P.X 22:1

## Q

qualms 41:10
quantities 7:2
question 52:3
quick 62:11
quickly 62:22 64:17
quite 25:11 35:17 36:7
37:15

## R

radar 28:1 33:8
radio 3:6 7:22 10:14
11:7 15:3 19:21 22:10
23:6 25:5,8,10,12,13,19
39:11 42:2,7,19 43:4,12
44:18,19,22,24 48:9
50:8 61:16 64:6
radios 13:21 42:5
Rafee 21:2
rain 39:20 40:16
rainy 39:18 59:16
raised 14:11
ranting 51:19
rarely 45:17
ratty 59:14
raving 51:19
rayon 56:18,19
real 29:9 62:11
realize 50:23 51:2,5
realized 16:17 21:15
34:15 49:22
really $7: 13,2312: 14,17$ 12:20 13:24 14:19
21:21 25:18,21 28:20
28:23 31:7 33:1,2 34:3
39:1,17 54:4 55:17
59:19 60:4 64:9
rebuild 49:15
rebuilt 62:5
receivers 9:12 23:9
receiving 15:3
record 11:13
recorded 11:11
recorders 11:13
recover 30:1
Red 19:1,1
Reed 20:8
relate 26:13,15
relations 42:13
relatives 6:2
relocate 10:4,4
rely $15: 23$
remainder 7:13
remains 29:14,15,17
remember 16:6 26:7
29:9,22,23 30:14 35:5 36:14 37:3 45:20 52:8 52:12 58:4
replacement 44:7
report 8:2 29:6 42:23,24
reported 18:4
Reporters 66:8
request 19:18 20:2
rescued 63:9
Research 7:22 11:7
22:10 39:11
reservations 43:8
reserves 17:9 41:3,5
reset 38:23
resigned 28:6
respect 10:18 47:7
responsibility $38: 14$
rest 9:10 53:1
retrospect 4:10 51:22
return 55:24 56:24
returned 56:8
reunion 17:6
reunited 63:24
rewarded 56:1
rid 51:11
ride 27:12 46:11
rifle $7: 14$
right 5:12 10:16 18:24
20:20,22 23:17 24:2,21
24:22 32:1 57:7 63:13
63:21
Ringers 32:23
rise 64:20
Ritz 61:9
River 46:11 60:7 62:9
robes 20:10
rocketed 21:18 51:8
rockets 61:13
rocks 34:12
roller 27:12
rolling 2:1
roof $61: 11$ 63:3
room 6:16 43:19
rooms 18:10

| $\operatorname{rotas} 16: 6$ | schools 48:1 | serial 56:22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | scramble 30:23 | served 59:11 |
| rotated 57:23 | scrambled 24:16,17 | service $2: 14,213: 741: 1$ |
| run 5:19 50:17 53:9 | scream 50:3 | 44:5 51:23,24 |
| runway $36: 958: 15,21$ | screens 59:16 | set 7:5 8:14 11:8 13:10 |
| 58:23 | Sea 19:1,1,2,3 27:14 | 18:7 49:5 |
| runways $36: 11$ | 58:16 | setting 10:17 20:21 |
| Russert 2:5 64:14 65:6 | seasick 23:20 | seven 9:17 12:13 34:7 |
| Russia 5:22,24 6:8 | season 39:18 59:17 | 39:20 |
| Russian 42:7 | second 17:13 27:6 41:12 | seventy-five 62:17 |
| Russians 18:23 19:4 | 7 | sewn 55:20 |
| R.U.A.D 57:11 | seconds 64:15 | sheets 10:9 16:6 |
| S | se | shelled 21:17 |
| s 13:8 39:14 62:16 |  | shift 12.5 |
| safe 45:18 49:3 | secured 24:13 | shifts 9:16,17 |
| safety 55:24 | security 3:10 4:16 5:20 | ship 39:4 |
| Saigon 8:2 21:4,10 42:16 | 6:9 7:10,17 13:9 14:8 | shipped 18:8,9 |
| 42:20,24 43:2,15,24 | 16:21,23 33:14,15 | shipping 18:19 |
| 44:4,6,7,11 45:3 48:5,7 | 39:13,14 | shocked 17:14 20:14 |
| 48:11, 13, 15,17,19,21 | see 24:13 25:12 27:16,17 | shook 28:23 31:7 |
| 48:22 49:4,8 50:3 | 27:19,22 28:24 31:24 | shooting 46:9,10 54:12 |
| 52:12,20 59:22 60:19 | 32:3,5 42:21 46:6 47:8 | short 26:20 |
| 61:3,9,13 62:23 63:1,10 | 52:24 53:1,1 54:3,5,14 | short-timers 26:21 |
| 64:12,13,18 | 54:18 57:6 58:12,14,19 | shot 28:12,14,17 29:23 |
| SAM 28:2,2,14 29:19 | 58:22 60:4 63:6,11,15 | 31:17 45:24 51:4 55:23 |
| San 35:1,3 48:5 | 64:19 | 57:20 |
| sat $26: 857: 12$ | seeing 58:4 | show 21:10 25:5 35:20 |
| saved 54:1 | seen 27:1,19 39:6,7 63:2 | 39:12 54:15,19 59:5 |
| saw 10:4 28:22 43:10 | send 10:1 19:9,17 20:1 | showed $21: 1,425: 16$ |
| 45:11 50:14 63:21 | 21:12 | showed $26: 143: 12$ |
| saying 5:5 14:11 30:11 | sending 9:15 10:2,23 | showing 63:23 |
| 48:9 | $24: 20,2325: 232: 13,14$ | shy 43:24 44:2 |
| says 13:21 20:6 30:20 | $24: 20,2325.232 .13,14$ $42: 9$ | side 36:22,23 39:2,6 |
| 42:20 46:8,9 48:13,16 | sent 9:5 17:21 20:7 21:2 | 61:21 63:18,22 |
| 50:5 54:3 55:22 63:20 | 21:19 22:8,15 $25: 6$ | sides 14:4 |
| scan 33:10 | 28:16 37:4 42:14 43:2 | sidewalk 61 |
| scared 34:21 35:9 | 53:20 57:16 | sideways 63:17 |
| scary $37: 13$ | separate 39:10 | side-Iooking 33:7 |
| schedules 8:13 | September 1:2 2:4 | sightseeing 36:4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { school } 2: 154: 166: 18 \\ & 42: 346: 18 \end{aligned}$ | sequence 16:4 | sign 30:16 43:5 45:13 |

signal 23:9,11,12,12 31:2 36:3
signs 46:3 62:18
silk 56:16
similar 15:19 16:11
single 19:6
$\operatorname{sink}$ 28:20
Sinop 18:24
sit 10:21 23:7 38:10
61:12
site 24:22 25:3,7,15 28:2
28:14
sites 28:2
sitting $12: 15,1714: 16$
18:10 31:14 61:1 62:13
62:17 63:13
six 9:9 16:13 24:1 31:15
39:20 40:15,24 44:19
59:13 60:1
sixty $22: 9 \quad 23: 11 \quad 26: 2$
size 7:3
skill 66:3
slept 28:18
Slits 39:5
slow 22:4
slowly $32: 8$
small 46:19
smart 16:15
socked 35:2
somebody 10:11 11:14
19:17 50:3,19
son 29:2 36:7,8 58:21,22
sons 64:7
sorry 51:19
sort 13:22 15:19 16:10 28:9,23 29:7 36:4 38:2 40:13 45:22 49:5 63:21
south 21:10 22:23 26:22
27:14 30:3 58:16 62:4
Southeast 56:3
souvenir 25:19 57:1
space 15:11,11,12
spaced 15:13
speak 48:1
speaking 46:20
spec 5:8 14:20 17:7,7
special 11:12 23:14
33:12 57:17
specially $58: 1$
specific 8:5
spectrum 11:13
spectrums 11:12
spelling 22:8 60:24
spend 4:1 10:6 14:15,16
19:11 36:2
spent 6:11 22:16 35:6 45:7 64:12,13
Spice 12:1
spices 11:24 12:2
spit 42:23
spoke 53:21
spoken 42:15 53:23
spot 24:12 29:21
spots 13:14
Spriggs 66:7
stands 17:3 24:10
star 17:13
start 6:17 24:6 27:20
32:13 48:4
started 5:18,22 6:14
20:4 51:19
starting 7:7,8
States 3:10 6:7 18:9 52:4 52:24
station 22:10,11,13
39:11,12 44:18
stationed 45:5
status 28:6,9
stay 24:15 28:3
stayed 17:13 24:18 41:6 61:10
steady 39:20 40:16

Steve 50:19
Steven 1:1 2:10
Stewart 41:5
sticking 33:1
stood 45:15
stools 61:2
stop 32:12 62:13 64:7
stopped 24:23 25:2 52:9
52:9,10 60:21
store 63:22
story 7:24 49:17,20,21
50:10,12,13,14
straight 27:10 33:9 57:24 58:15
strange 23:18 32:4
strangest 44:12
strapped 25:8,9
stray 30:10
strayed 30:13
street 60:19
streets 49:5,7
strenuous 4:9
strike 9:1 59:7
striking 49:23
string $40: 2$
strings 41:4
Strong 28:19
strongly 50:22 51:10
struck 63:16
students 46:18,23
stuff 16:17 34:11 37:10 62:21
subordinate 8:11 10:3
subway 3:21
success $44: 21$
successful 49:14
sucked 36:24
sudden 11:1
suddenly 24:4,6 32:1,12
sufficient $4: 11$
suggest 30:20

## summer 4:5

sun 13:14 40:1,9
supposed $34: 23$
sure $34: 137: 1238: 6,15$
47:21 50:11 63:2
surgeon 20:13
surprised 45:3 64:19
survive $59: 15$
survived 29:19 62:21
suspicious 32:14
swim 20:23
swimming 21:23
S.G.N 48:21
————
tactic 10:24
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a g }} 16: 10$
tail 30:16 32:21 33:1,2
take 3:3 9:21 12:7 39:23
41:9 52:14 54:21 56:21
60:5 62:15 63:22
taken 44:18 47:9 52:14
59:2 60:1 61:24
takes 27:8
talk 11:10 13:13,24 42:8
44:16 51:14
talking 27:7 44:16 58:16
tank 7:23 63:12
tanks 62:12,16 63:11
tape 11:13,18 12:7 18:15 35:16 37:11
tapes 18:6,7
tapped 27:3
taste 44:10
tasted 60:23
taught 47:24
team 29:16
telephone 43:15
tell 6:20 8:4,5 24:14 40:8 40:13,14 50:7
telling $48: 13,18$
ten 24:2 31:12 32:2

33:19 34:9 39:24 42:8
43:5 60:20
tens 41:18
term 26:21
terminal 3:22 35:6 61:19
Tet 52:18 54:10
text $8: 21,24$
Thai 56:5
thank 26:8,9 41:14 65:6 65:8
thankful 53:5
they'd 9:13 23:21,22
27:21 29:21 31:20 33:8 33:9 40:12
thing 3:23 5:3 7:17
11:19 12:3 14:2 19:11
27:8 33:3 46:1 47:23
48:9 56:9,12 63:3,16
things 28:9 34:12 38:20
38:21 42:4 53:8 59:14
think 4:10 12:10 13:18
28:13 32:16 35:12 37:9
$40: 3,1441: 3,1744: 14$
47:10,10,13 48:3 51:5
51:17,20 52:21 53:3,18
54:10,11 55:1,14 56:17
56:17,21 57:1,3 60:17
65:3
thinking 34:18
thinks 53:18
third 54:9
thirty 2:18 4:23 18:4
43:24 44:2 47:2,3
56:11 64:15
thirty-days 21:1
thirty-nine 4:18
thirty-nine-week $4: 18$
5:7 9:7 17:19
thirty-two 61:20
thought 3:3,13 7:14 32:7
36:146:17 47:12 49:12

56:9,20,24
thoughts 41:13
thousand 24:18 27:10,14
31:12,15,16 32:2 36:23
37:6 39:24 41:15,19
44:19 50:18 59:8 60:1
three 7:19:12,15,16 11:8
11:23 15:16 16:13
23:11,23 24:20 26:16
28:10,10 36:13 39:21
42:6 43:16 57:17
three-thirty $2: 4$ 7:5
thrilled 24:13
throttle 27:9
throw 54:2 64:4
thrown 59:9
ticket 3:22 48:20
tiger 33:1
till 22:16
time 8:16 9:21 11:10,15
11:16 12:8 17:7 18:15
20:4 22:19,20 27:19
29:4 34:8 36:8 39:9
41:13,16 42:11 43:17
44:17 45:9 48:2 49:1,4
49:16,24 50:17 51:15
51:23,24 52:7 53:7
54:23 58:4 59:1
times 10:8 12:6 15:16
24:2 36:2 51:3
tiny 46:19
tired 40:16
token 3:21
told 7:16,24 13:21 17:14
20:16 28:16 31:5 43:18 45:4 53:19,24
Tonsonuit 44:12 64:22
top 5:20 14:7 33:14
57:10 63:8,19
totally $51: 9$
tough $12: 20$
tour 11:5 17:17 19:7
57:16
toured 45:8 46:4
tours 17:16 60:23
tower 61:21
town 17:23
toy $59: 10$
track 47:21
traffic 10:2
Trail 32:1,4
trained 5:14 58:1
training 3:16,19 4:6,11
4:11,14 8:4,5
Trang 20:18
transcript 66:3
transcription 66:1
translate 15:15
transmissions 15:3
transmitter 24:1
traveled 52:4
Travis 21:1,2 34:24 35:2
treated 44:14
tree 49:5
trees $45: 14$
tricks 9:15
tried 23:23 62:3
$\operatorname{trip} 43: 7$ 45:4 49:2 51:11
52:11 54:9,23 60:11,15 60:17
troops 25:6
trouble 8:22
try 3:12 37:5
trying 31:3 39:22
tune 12:8
Turkey 18:24
turn 7:7 8:17,18 9:23
11:18 12:5 24:8 50:4 63:17
turned 21:20 47:16
turning 7:10 39:22 45:21 turns 17:12 46:22 52:16
twelve 6:9,10 9:19 30:8
43:16 50:18 60:6
twentieth 53:11,14 64:12
twenty 4:19,20 5:14 26:3
30:21 53:12 56:1
twenty-eight $38: 8$
twenty-five 26:3 49:13
53:23
twice 41:23
twin 22:5,5
two 9:12 10:8 14:4 15:16 16:13 17:16 21:21 23:8 25:4 27:7 33:11 34:8 35:6 41:2 42:6 45:1,7 47:19 52:18 61:1 64:21 65:1
two-day 45:4
two-star 17:8 20:12 26:8
typed 5:3 9:23
typewriter 5:1 9:11
T.V 50:13 53:2

## U

Uh-huh 8:8 15:9,18 26:19 44:8
underneath 57:21
understand 40:11
unfortunately 3:12 5:21
uniform 20:11
unit 11:7 14:6,7 19:19
20:17,18 22:7,22 25:17
25:23 26:5,10 29:2
34:4 38:10
United 3:10 6:7 18:8
43:10 52:4,24
United's 48:4
units 8:11 10:3 19:20
38:24 39:3,4,4 44:10
university $46: 23,24$
47:16,22
unusual 18:21 39:5
update $60: 8$ 62:2
upper 5:2
ups 11:8
urge $51: 10$
use 16:9 58:18
usually 8:22 9:17 15:6
55:19
U.N 43:11
U.S 32:20 48:6

## V

vacation 42:22
Valley 23:1 36:13 58:18
Van 30:16,17
Vanny 60:23
various 61:15
vehicles 32:3
vestibule 20:12
veterans 51:16
Viet 8:10
Vietnam 7:18,19,219:5
9:9 11:6,9 14:10 18:6
19:15,20 21:3 23:4
26:16 29:7,11 30:3,6,22
41:20 42:5,6,13 43:2,4
44:23 48:16,18 49:12
51:1 52:11 53:20,24
55:20 58:3 59:4,11 61:3 63:19,20
Vietnamese 15:17 43:11
44:14 45:1 47:7 49:23
54:12 60:22 61:3 64:4 65:1
village 50:14
villagers 29:22
Virginia 17:23
visas 43:8,9,13
volunteer 19:14 20:17
28:7
volunteered 20:23 29:15
wait $48: 11 \quad$ W
waiting $52: 13$
walk $33: 1659: 1860: 12$ 62:6
walking 46:5 49:4,7 50:3 $61: 4$
wall $28: 22,2341: 1646: 5$ 48:24 58:20
Wallace 49:24 50:9
walled 60:3
Walter 20:7
want 4:8 7:12 19:11,18
20:3,17 34:11 35:11,15
35:15,20,22 40:8 47:14
54:3,12,18,24,24 55:4,6
55:7 62:11,22 64:17
wanted 3:7 5:24 13:12
13:15 19:22 25:12,18 26:9 29:16 41:10 42:4 42:6 44:16 46:24 47:8 47:9 62:15,23
war 15:20 16:11 40:19 46:3 47:4 55:18,19 61:10,10 63:20
warm 40:18
warned 45:18,21
warnings 28:3
Warrenton 17:23
Washington 17:22 28:22 41:16
wasn't 30:5 41:13 50:19
watching $61: 13$
water 20:22
watt 39:21
way 7:9,16 9:6 15:14 18:15 20:5 34:17 36:16 36:17 38:21 43:20 51:20 53:16,19
Wayne 2:5
wear 48:14
wearing 20:10
weather 7:7
week 9:18 12:13 18:8,14
18:16 34:8 42:22 44:7
weeks 4:2,19 5:7 6:9,11
9:8 17:20 26:16 28:10
28:10,16 43:7
Wei $45: 7,17,17,19,22$
46:24 60:1,2,6,12 61:24
Weinstein 1:1 2:11
64:16 65:8
weird 50:17 63:14
went 2:23,24 3:16 4:7,13
4:14,17,22 5:6,9,11,12
9:7 17:12 18:2 19:12
22:14,15 27:6,16,17
28:22 30:12 31:8 34:3
34:23 36:17 37:2,3
38:18 41:1,1,6,11,20
42:21 43:10,22 44:6,15
45:5,17 46:3,14 49:11
50:14 51:21 53:10,13
56:12 61:16 62:8,23
63:3 65:4
weren't $32: 17$
west $26: 4$
wet 39:23
we'll 54:13
we're 2:1 7:10 27:11
31:3 32:1 34:19 41:7
48:14,14 50:10 58:13
we've 24:14 40:18
white $20: 10$
wife 17:14 19:10 29:2
42:21 49:2
wildest 27:12
windows 59:16
wing 39:9
wire 13:10
wiser 41:12
wish 48:2
woke 43:15
women 52:13,15
wonder 10:20
wondered 60:10
wonderful 44:17 45:9
48:2 49:4 51:17 53:4
word 59:12
words 4:20,23 10:2
11:12
wore 13:8
work 3:7 9:19 12:13
13:17 14:15 54:14 60:9
worked 9:16,17 16:22
39:18
working 11:21 31:2,18
32:11 34:6 38:16 52:17
world 15:20 16:11 44:20
51:2 52:23 53:1 55:18
55:19
worth $31: 6$
wouldn't 19:9 25:19
51:1,18
wow $7: 18$
wrote 47:19 54:5,7

## Y

Y 11:9,22 18:7,7
yeah 17:11 27:16,18
30:7,10 31:1 37:15
46:9 55:5,6,10,13 57:9
58:10
year 15:16 17:20 19:11
26:17 29:13 49:2 54:10
54:10 63:4
years 3:14 16:24 17:5
28:21 42:3,9 43:24
44:2 47:2,3,19 49:13
53:15,23 56:11 61:20
yelled 50:19
York 2:3 20:5 43:10,20
43:21 50:2,18 52:5
Yorkers 20:5
young 44:15
younger 49:13


