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Presidential Unit Citation Award / MACV-SOG Vietnam Tá»• chá»©c vÃ nhiá»†m vá»¥ má»™t sá»‘ cÆj quan, ChÆ°Æjng 2 / Standing Up MACV-SOG;

Friday, May 11, The U. Special Forces in Viet Nam tnam. Introduction The same events and pressures that shaped directly or indirectly the major part of American foreign policy during the last twenty years led to the formation and activation of the U. In February of the United States recognized a quasi-independent Vietnam within the French Union and first began to consider granting aid to the French forces fighting against Communist insurgency in Indochina. In May of the same year the United States agreed to grant military and economic aid. In the course of those four years the policy-makers of the United States had an opportunity to observe the struggle of France with the insurgents and to become familiar with the political and military situation in Vietnam. It was also during those years that the U. Army Special Forces came into existence. Marshall a project conceived by an English civilian, Geoffrey N. Pike, for the development of special equipment to be used in snow-covered mountain terrain. This plan, named PLOUGH, was designed for attack on such critical points as the hydroelectric plants in Norway upon which the Germans depended for mining valuable ores. American manufacturers working on equipment for the project developed a tracked vehicle known as the Weasel and eventually standardized as the M General Marshall concluded that an elite force recruited in Canada and the United States would be the best military organization for conducting the raids and strikes; he selected an American, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Tryon Frederick, to assemble, organize, train, and command the U. Made up of three regiments of two battalions each, the unit became a separate branch of the service, with the crossed arrows of the Indian Scouts, by then inactivated, as its insignia. The men were trained in demolitions, rock-climbing, amphibious assault, and ski techniques, and were given basic airborne instruction. They fought under Allied command with great bravery and considerable success in the Aleutians, North Africa, Italy, and southern France. The next unit to be formed was the 77th Special Forces Group, which was also activated at Fort Bragg, on 25 September By July the U. Military Assistance Advisory Group, Vietnam, numbered In October of that year President Dwight D. From to Viet Minh cadres were forming action committees to spread propaganda and to organize the South Vietnamese to oppose their own government. Special Forces troops actually worked in Vietnam for the first time in The trainees would later become the nucleus, as instructors and cadre, for the first Vietnamese Special Forces units. In and the insurgents in South Vietnam, known to the South Vietnamese as Viet Cong, a contraction for Vietnamese Communists, grew in number and in power to terrorize the people. Clashes between government forces and armed Viet Cong increased in number from in January to in September of that year. Kennedy announced on 21 September a program to provide additional military and economic aid to Vietnam. The government of the United States was by this time deeply concerned over the insurgency in South Vietnam and the necessary steps were being taken to help the republic to deal with it. It was at this point, in the fall of , that President Kennedy began to display particular interest in the Special Forces. His enthusiasm, based on his conviction that the Special Forces had great potential as a counterinsurgency force, led him to become a very powerful advocate for the development of the Special Forces program within the Army. President Kennedy himself made a visit to the Special Warfare Center in the fall of to review the program, and it was by his authorization that Special Forces troops were allowed to wear the distinctive headgear that became the symbol of the Special Forces, the Green Beret. Up to the government of South Vietnam and the U. Mission in Saigon in dealing with the insurgency had placed primary emphasis on developing the regular military forces, which for the most part excluded the ethnic and religious minority groups. Under the sponsorship of the U. Mission in Saigon, however, several programs were initiated in late to broaden the counterinsurgency effort by developing the paramilitary potential of certain of these minority groups. Special Forces detachments were assigned-to the U. Mission in Saigon to provide training and advisory assistance in the conduct of these programs, which eventually came to be known collectively as the Civilian Irregular Defense Group CIDG program. The development of paramilitary forces among the minority groups became the primary mission of the Special

Forces in Vietnam. Originally attention was concentrated on the Montagnards, who lived in the strategic Central Highlands. The first step was taken in October with the beginning of a project designed to prevent the Rhade tribesmen in Darlac Province from succumbing to Viet Cong control. Exploratory talks were held with Rhade leaders in Darlac to seek their participation in a village self-defense program. One Special Forces medical noncommissioned officer participated in that first effort. Early in the government of the United States under President Kennedy began to set up the actual interdepartmental machinery for aiding South Vietnam. Because of the nature of the growing conflict in Vietnam and because the Special Forces was designed for unconventional warfare, it was inevitable that the Special Forces would play a conspicuous role. It was also plain that the actions and suggestions of the various government agencies would heavily influence that role.

The Unconventional Requirements In a serious examination of the responsibility of the U. The strategy of "wars of liberation" as practiced by the Communists was analyzed in detail, lessons learned were reviewed, and a comprehensive assessment of U. Army capabilities was prepared to show the resources available to the United States for resisting insurgency. Doctrinal gaps were identified, mission statements amended, and training requirements defined. The initial efforts of the United States to counter subversive insurgency in Vietnam quickly became a co-ordinated departmental endeavor at the highest national level. In addition to mustering the talent, technical ability, and equipment of the military, the government called on each department to nominate certain units and numbers of forces which it considered best prepared to deal with the peculiarities of countering insurgencies. Army chose as its vanguard unit the Special Forces, whose highly trained group of combat specialists numbered at the time approximately 2, men. An assessment of insurgent strategy, particularly as it was being practiced at the time in the Republic of Vietnam, indicated that good use could be made there of the U. The requirement for a unit that was combat-oriented, capable of performing with relative independence in the field, ruggedly trained for guerrilla operations, and geared for co-operation with the Vietnamese was admirably met in the organization, training, equipment, and operational procedures of the U. In November the first medical specialist troops of the Special Forces were employed in Vietnam in a project originally designed to provide assistance to the Montagnard tribes in the high-plateau country around Pleiku. Out of this modest beginning grew one of the most successful programs for using civilian forces ever devised by a military force—the Civilian Irregular Defense Group. Eventually the organization, development, and operation of the Civilian Irregular Defense Group proved to be the chief work of the U. Special Forces in the Vietnam War. Despite the size and complexity of the program, however, the U. Any comprehensive story of what the Special Forces did in Vietnam must include some account of these missions. The nature, scope, and success of the Civilian Irregular Defense Group program will nevertheless occupy a substantial part of this study. Special Forces occupied a somewhat unusual position vis-a-vis the Vietnamese Army, the Vietnamese Special Forces, and the indigenous population involved in the program. The rules of engagement specified that in most instances the U. Special Forces would serve, technically at least, in an advisory capacity to the Vietnamese Special Forces, which was charged with the direct command responsibility for the Civilian Irregular Defense Group. There were exceptions to this. For instance, the troops known as the mobile guerrilla forces were originally commanded and controlled directly by soldiers of the U. For the most part, however, the Vietnamese were in command; the Americans were there to assist them—not to assume any command. In practice, as will be seen, this arrangement was not firmly and universally adhered to from the start. There were degrees of compliance that varied considerably from one case to the next. Special Forces-Vietnamese Special Forces command and control structure imposed upon it. The obvious dilemma of two command figures, each with his own judgments, arose. No less a factor, especially in the years and , was the mutual mistrust and dislike between the civilian irregulars, especially the Montagnards, and the Vietnamese military men who were commanding them. Special Forces had been created by the Army for the purpose of waging unconventional warfare, which by was defined in the Dictionary of United States Army Terms as "The three inter-related fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, and subversion against hostile states. Unconventional warfare, operations," the dictionary stated, "are conducted within enemy or enemy-controlled territory by predominantly indigenous personnel, usually supported and directed in varying degrees by an external source. Its role was to assume any responsibility and carry out any mission assigned to it by the

Army. Chief among them were planning, conducting, and supporting unconventional warfare and internal security, or "stability" operations. Special Forces troops were capable of training, advising, and providing operational, logistical, and fiscal support for foreign military or paramilitary forces. They were able to infiltrate by air, land, or water, sometimes penetrating deep into enemy territory for the purpose of attacking strategic targets, rescuing friendly troops, or collecting intelligence. Special Forces troops also trained other American and allied forces in Special Forces techniques. To a large extent these definitions were determined by the problems that faced the Army and how the Army used the Special Forces to solve them. The Special Forces units evolved in response to the demands placed upon them. The basic structure of the Special Forces Group Airborne consisted of a headquarters and headquarters company, three or more line Special Forces companies, a signal company, and an aviation detachment. The headquarters and headquarters company encompassed all the usual staff sections for command and control, as well as the major portion of the group medical capability and the parachute rigging and air delivery elements. The A detachment was the basic twelve-man unit of the Special Forces. Supporting the entire group with communications was the signal company, which, in terms of personnel, technical equipment, and communications capabilities, resembled a battalion more than it did the usual signal company. In the early years of Special Forces involvement in Vietnam, the concept of how best to employ the forces was developed, put into practice, and adjusted empirically. The government of the United States and the government of South Vietnam were dealing with a Communist-inspired insurgency, and for the United States it was a new experience. If something worked, then it became an acceptable counterinsurgency tactic; if it did not, it was dropped. During these formative years, it became clear that the part the U. Special Forces was to play would differ from the role foreseen for it when it was created in the s. At that time, the troops of the force as organized were capable of waging unconventional war under conventional war conditions. The war in Vietnam, however, never fell smoothly into the conventional category. In Vietnam "enemy or enemy-controlled territory" was the countryside of South Vietnam, the government of which had invited U. The enemy insurgents were guerrillas themselves. Instead of waging guerrilla warfare against conventional forces in enemy territory, the U. Special Forces troops were to find themselves attempting to thwart guerrilla insurgency in "friendly" territory. At first the Civilian Irregular Defense Group program was concerned with what was called area development. The goal was to provide an area with security from Viet Cong influence and terror, to help the people develop their own self-defense program, and, if possible, to enlist support for the government of Vietnam from its own citizens. Operations took an offensive turn only because many of the areas involved were already effectively controlled by the Viet Cong.

2: SECRET WARS & SECRET HEROES

The U.S. Special Forces in Viet Nam ChÆ°Æjng 2 / Standing Up MACV-SOG; ChÆ°Æjng 6 / Crossing The Fence; ChÆ°Æjng 5 / From The Sea / Tá»« Má°:t Bíá»fn;

They were called, depending on the time frame, "Shining Brass" or "Prairie Fire" missions. These missions were most often performed in Laos, well beyond radio range and artillery support. Robby Robinson, was the One Two. Additionally, the team had ten Bru Montagnard tribesmen assigned. The team makeup changed, according to the needs of the mission, but most of the missions were conducted with all three Americans and five of the Bru tribesmen. On 8 February, the South Vietnamese government announced Lam Son, a large-scale offensive against enemy communications and supply lines in that part of Laos adjacent to the two northern-most provinces of South Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The mission was to interdict the flow of supplies from North Vietnam. On the second day another team was to reinforce RT Intruder at their location overlooking the A Shau valley and bring in additional ammunition and a couple of MM mortars. Their mission was to tie down NVA forces by calling in air strikes, gather intelligence and run reconnaissance missions towards the valley. The A Shau Valley had never been hotter. Captured documents revealed that the NVA had moved eleven counter-recon companies there to reinforce LZ watchers, trackers, and dogs, rear security units and infantry battalions. Additionally, they had two anti-aircraft artillery AAA battalions defending the valley, with one located at each end. The A Shau diversion was initially assigned to the main strong 1st Brigade, 1st Airborne Division. However, the specter of heavy US losses forced the planners to reconsider using the airborne brigade. On that date, RT Intruder pulled their final mission together. They would determine if the team got the nod for the HALO training and subsequent missions. Both of these men were already HALO qualified and needed team members that they could trust for these difficult missions. Sammy and Wes did not volunteer for this mission. A few days prior to the insert, Sammy and Wes were in the Recon Club having a drink or two. Sammy suggested that they walk down to the TOC and see what was going on. SGM Waugh turned and asked, "What are you two doing? You two will be going with RT Intruder. All the bad guys in the world are in that valley. This valley was not a place for amateurs, and a road interdiction mission was doubly hazardous. However, RT Intruder was judged to be ready. The mission of road watch and interdiction required that they go in a little heavier than usual, so the addition of two Americans was welcomed. The team was inserted onto a small rocky clearing, west of the A Shau Valley and just over the Laotian border YC This clearing did not offer much in the way of concealment. The enemy could spot the team from the ridge line and objective hill that they were heading towards, and they did just that. RT Intruder waited for the choppers to leave and tried to attune their ears to the jungle noises. Threading their way north-east through the lush jungle growth, the team disappeared into the forest, just as they heard a series of shots to their left and right front. Sammy was carrying an M machine gun and a CAR The M that Sammy was carrying had the old style quick-change barrel lock, and every so often it would unlock and the barrel would fall out, making a nerve-racking noise. Sammy finally secured the quick-change barrel lock with a string. Traveling east, they soon crossed the Vietnamese border and arrived at the western-most ridge of the A Shau Valley. The ridgeline was heavily canopied, and there, hidden by the overhanging boughs, safe from aerial observation, was the trail! A large number of personnel could walk side by side on this veritable walkway! Also strung along side of the trail were 10 or 15 strands of communications wire. The team crossed the trail and set up security. They were not sure if they were on the correct hill to conduct the road watch, so CPT Watson radioed Covey and asked him to make a low level pass over the hill on which they were to set up. It turned out that they were around to meters south YC of the hill where they were supposed to set up. Not that it made much difference which hill they were on; RT Intruder ran into trouble right after Covey made his over-flight. Within minutes, the team made contact with a five-man NVA element that was coming towards them on the trail, and quickly killed them. It was getting late and the clouds would roll in soon, making an extraction impossible. Wes and Robby had retrieved the rucksacks from the dead NVA that held several documents, a communist flag, medals and clothing. So it was decided that Robby would go out on the first

bird with Wes and two of the Bru. It took about thirty to forty minutes for the helicopters to arrive on station. The top of the ridgeline was now socked in with clouds and Watson had to vector the helicopters by sound. It took nerves of steel to hover a helicopter at tree top level in the clouds while moving forward a few feet at a time and trying to locate a SOG team that had just made contact. Larry Hull flying an O-2 replaced Captain Yarborough for the extraction of the team. The first of three helicopter piloted by WO Steve Diehl appeared out of the clouds, hovered over the team and dropped an aluminum ladder out one door. Robby, Wes and the two Bru snapped their rucksacks to the first rungs of the ladder, and climbed up and snap-linked themselves to it. The Huey struggled to lift them in the thin, mountain air, dragging the ladder through the trees. The pilot was having trouble keeping the Huey straight. He had run out of control pedal as the helicopter made a slow turn and twisted the ladder in the trees. It may have crashed if the four had not jumped off the ladder just seconds before the crew chief cut it from the chopper. The team landed on top of the five NVA that they had just killed. In seconds, they were catapulted up through the trees. The pilot pulled pitch, pushed the cyclic forward, and nosed the helicopter towards the valley and down the side of the mountain in order to gain the needed air speed. The four were only a few feet above the treetops as the pilot gained air speed and flew up through the clouds. For the next twenty minutes they were in excruciating pain from the leg straps. Because the first bird had so much trouble, only three Montagnards were extracted on the next lift. This left Watson, Lloyd and Hernandez for the last helicopter. When they arrived at the st ABN DIV firebase, instead of lowering them to the pad, the helicopter came in too low and slammed the team outside the perimeter, and then dragged them a few feet through the concertina wire. When the pilot realized what had happened, he immediately pulled the chopper up and set them back down on the pad. He then said that he was going back to the area to pick up the rest of the team. Wesley, Robby and the two Bru got on the other two helicopter. Wesley told the pilot to fly back to the ex-fill point and see if they could locate the crash site with the help of Covey and rappel onto the site. By this time it was already dark and the pilot was ordered back to MLT The helicopter that had the ladder cut by the crew chief evacuated Robby to the at hospital Phu Bai.. After being released later that night from the hospital, Robby learned the horrible truth. The last helicopter had crashed! He stated that he saw the main rotor blade come off as the helicopter tried to extract the rest of the team. The team leader was SSG Danzer. Cliff practically forced his way on this Bright Light team when he heard that his friend Sammy was in trouble. They both were like that. They would go in light, as they were not going to RON. The team now had six Americans and six Montagnards. They loaded on two helicopters and headed west for the A Shau Valley and the Laotian border. As they flew high above the valley, the team could see what was left of the old A Shau Special Forces A camp and its airstrip. Turning to the southwest, the Hueys started final approach as they crossed over into Laos. Wesley, kneeling between the two pilots, pointed to the LZ. The lead helicopter turned to the northwest and started its final approach, with two snakes flying along side. The LZ was the same rocky area with very little growth. The team had been moving about thirty minutes when Covey, Captain Yarborough came up on the radio and asked Danzer to count his people because someone was on the LZ popping an orange panel. Danzer informed Covey that all his team was accounted for. The Covey then made a low level pass over the LZ, and reported that the person looked like an American, that he was sending in the chase bird. The team later learned that it was Sammy. Sammy looked up at Waugh in the door of the Huey and showed Waugh his middle finger. SGM Waugh understood what Sammy meant by that hand signal and had the pilot land. The Bright Light team made it to the top of the hill and the trail without incident. Once there, they discovered a STABO rope that was frayed on the broken end, like it had been stretched before it broke. Wesley found what was left of his rucksack. It had been cut up and everything was missing. This included ten toe popper M mines, three or four claymores, hand grenades, extra ammo and rations. Wesley had received the letter just prior to inserting on the first day and without thinking, stuck the letter in the side pouch of his ruck. He had left the ruck snap-linked to the ladder when he jumped off. Sammy said that when the rope broke that he was knocked unconscious when he crashed back to the ground. When he regained consciousness, he heard voices and could see flashlights not far from where he lay.

3: Chiáº¿n SÄ© VÄ´ Danh: TRáº-N Ä•á»“C Láº-P

The Military Assistance Command, Vietnam-Studies and Observation Group, MACV-SOG, was a highly-classified, black operations group who operated during the Vietnam War.

I was there with some of my fellow Americal Vietnam vets. While standing there looking at those distinguished OCS alumni, I felt that one officer was missing who was the very embodiment of what OCS stands for. Leadership, accomplishment, dedication, and sacrifice. That officer is Captain Keinz K. Captain Roesch was killed in action during his 3rd tour of duty in Vietnam. I asked his widow and Daughter for permission to nominate him for this honor and they agreed. And though most of the records and memorabilia have been lost over the years, I believe there is ample documentation and personal testament to qualify Capt. Heinz Kurt Roesch was born in East Germany. He grew up under communist rule and yearned to be free. He later became very valuable in his European assignments which included covert intel operations and analysis. He served in Special Forces and attained the rank of staff Sergeant. When he arrived, he already had an impressive record of being distinguished graduate at every Army school he had attended. He was still an alien from a communist country, yet had a top secret security clearance. We were roommates and became close friends. His military knowledge and leadership astounded his classmates and the OCS instructors alike. When Heinz was leading the field problems, the OCS contingent always won. That was almost never the case when any other candidate was in charge. His grasp of tactics at all levels was unequaled. He broke the records up to that time, for both academics and leadership. Those records may still stand. Of course, Heinz was the distinguished graduate of OCS 75th as well. That is not a statement I make lightly. My father was a naval aviator and flight instructor and my uncle was a general officer in the air force. I have known a great many patriotic Americans, in the military and civilian life. He had lived under the boot of communism, and appreciated the freedom and opportunity he had been given here. On Aug 1, we received our commissions, and Heinz received his citizenship. He was more proud of the citizenship than the commission. Though the Army wanted him in Europe, where he had been valuable in intelligence operations, he felt that an infantry officer should be in combat, when his country was at war, and volunteered repeatedly for service in Vietnam. Heinz once told me he would be the last American to leave Vietnam. His name is not far from the peak on the memorial wall, and I have no doubt he would have been the one of last, as was his intention. Captain Roesch received many citations and commendations. Most of the orders and details have been misplaced over the years. But some are attached here. The purple heart received during his first tour in Vietnam, along with the air medal. He served in 7 of the Vietnam campaigns. Some of the others are listed on the attached insert sheet, including the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross, awarded by a grateful nation for his exemplary assistance and bravery while serving as advisor to elite units of the South Vietnamese military. Please review those commendations that outline the bravery, leadership, and dedication exhibited continually by Capt Roesch. Especially consider the way in which he constantly put his men and the mission above his own safety, and his exemplary leadership. Most of that work has been declassified now, but the details will mostly live on only in the recollections of those who survived. Reading the documents attached, I noticed a familiar name among the 5 people listed on Capt. The name of another American immigrant who was born and grew up in an oppressive totalitarian country, and who went on to become Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, before achieving the highest position of leadership in the United States Military, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. One Major John M. There is no doubt in my mind that Capt. Shalikhavilli, had he survived the war. His promotions, numerous decorations and citations for valor, leadership, dedication to duty, and personal sacrifice, are testament to that likelihood, in addition to his academic achievements. But Captain Roesch made the ultimate sacrifice for his adopted country. He aspires to wear the green beret and wings, as his grandfather did. Having spent time with Joe, I have no doubt he will achieve those aspirations. They bring great credit to the institution. He sacrificed a normal life of family, home, safety and security, so the rest of us could have one. Had he survived, he would have quickly risen through the ranks and continued to be an outstanding example of the qualities OCS stood for and instilled in its graduates. He is still an inspiration to all those who

knew him.

4: Biá»†t KÃ-ch Nha Ká»¹ Thuá⁰-t : Presidential Unit Citation Award / MACV-SOG Vietnam

Traduzioni in contesto per "standing" in inglese-italiano da Reverso Context: i'm standing, standing up, standing by, standing right, long-standing.

Foundation Further information on the origins of the Southeast Asian conflict: Similar operations had originally been under the purview of the CIA, which had carried out the emplacement of agent teams in North Vietnam using air drops and over-the-beach insertions. Under pressure from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara , the program, along with all other agency para-military operations, was turned over to the military in the wake of the disastrous Bay of Pigs Invasion operation in Cuba. His expectations and assumptions were incorrect. After a slow and shaky start, the unit got its operations underway. Teams of South Vietnamese volunteers were parachuted into the north, but the majority were captured soon after their insertions. Maritime operations against the coast of North Vietnam picked up after the delivery of Norwegian-built "Nasty" Class Fast Patrol Boats to the unit, but these operations also fell short of expectations. Gulf of Tonkin incident Main article: This was the first time SOG vessels had attacked North Vietnamese shore facilities by shelling them from the sea. The American vessel was undamaged and the U. A North Vietnamese P-4 under fire from Maddox. This second reported attack led President Lyndon B. Johnson also went to the United States Congress that same day and requested the passage of the Southeast Asia Resolution better known as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution asking for the unprecedented authority to conduct military actions in Southeast Asia without a declaration of war. Neither did he mention that on 1 and 2 August Laotian aircraft, flown by Thai pilots, had carried out bombing raids within North Vietnam itself or that a SOG agent team had been inserted into the same relative area and had been detected by the North Vietnamese. The second incident, in which Maddox and Turner Joy were claimed to be attacked, never took place. The kidnapped fishermen were well fed and treated, but they were also subtly interrogated and indoctrinated in the message of the SSPL. After a two-week stay, the fishermen were returned to northern waters. SOG also broadcast "Radio Red Flag," programming purportedly directed by a group of dissident communist military officers also within the north. The aircraft flew agent insertions and resupply, leaflet and gift kit drops, and carried out routine logistics missions for SOG. Shining Brass Further information on the communist logistical system in Laos: Air Force compelled both sides to maintain as low a profile as possible. Air Force and its bombing campaign, and now the incursions of the American-led reconnaissance teams of SOG. Regardless, MACSOG began a series of operations that would continue to grow in size and scope over the next eight years. Communication was maintained with a Forward Air Control FAC aircraft, which would provide liaison with Air Force fighter-bombers if the necessity, or the opportunity to strike lucrative targets, arose. The FAC was also the lifeline through which the team would communicate with its FOB and through which it could call for extraction if it became compromised. Training for the U. Daniel Boone Further information on the communist logistical system in Cambodia: The unknown factor was the how much use the enemy was making of Cambodia. The answer shocked even the most hardened intelligence analysts. Prince Norodom Sihanouk , desperately trying to balance the threats facing his nation, had allowed Hanoi to set up a presence in Cambodia. Although the extension of Laotian Highway into Cambodia in the tri-border region was an improvement to its logistical system, North Vietnam was now unloading communist-flagged transports in the port of Sihanoukville and simply trucking its supplies to its Base Areas on the eastern border. Recon teams succeeded in capturing 12 enemy soldiers in Laos during that year. A turf war now raged between the 5th and SOG over missions and manpower. The RTs inserted into Cambodia faced even more restrictions than those in Laos. Initially, they had to cross the border on foot, had no tactical air support either helicopters or aircraft , and were not to be provided with FAC coverage. The teams were, therefore, to rely on stealth and were usually smaller in size than those that operated in Laos. SOG provided the capability to launch Brightlight rescue missions anywhere in Southeast Asia at a moments notice. When helicopter operations were finally authorized for Daniel Boone, they were provided by the dedicated support of the Huey gunships and transports of the U. MACSOG reconnaissance teams were also bolstered by the creation of exploitation forces, which

could either support the teams in time of need, or launch their own raids against the trail. They consisted of two later three Haymaker battalions which were never used divided into company-sized Hatchet forces which were, in turn, sub-divided into Hornet platoons. The commanders and non-commissioned officers of these forces were American personnel, usually assigned on a temporary duty basis in "Snakebite" teams from the 1st Special Forces Group on Okinawa. SOG recon teams were tasked with reconnaissance and the hand emplacement of electronic sensors both in the western DMZ Nickel Steel and in southeastern Laos. All operations conducted against North Vietnam were now designated Footboy. These included Plowman maritime missions, Humidor psychological operations, Timberwork agent operations, and Midriff air missions. Never happy with its long-term agent operations in North Vietnam, SOG decided to initiate a new program whose missions would be shorter in duration, conducted closer to South Vietnam, and carried out by smaller teams. Every effort would also be expended to retrieve the teams when their missions were accomplished. After a slow initial start, the first agent team was recovered from the north. Although the Tet Offensive was contained and rolled back, and although significant casualties were inflicted upon the enemy, the mood of the American people and government had turned irrevocably against an open-ended commitment by the United States. Since the enemy had to come out from his cover and launched conventional operations, the U. General Westmoreland, encouraged by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, requested , more troops, under the stipulation that they would be used to conduct cross-border operations to pursue his reeling foe. In , SOG recon teams conducted hundreds of missions gathering valuable intelligence but suffered 79 Special Forces soldiers killed in action or missing. Instead, President Johnson sought a way out of the commitment that he had originally escalated. Politically, this was a little late in coming, but Washington had finally woken to the dire predicament it found itself embroiled in. Johnson attempted to get Hanoi to reopen serious peace negotiations and the carrot in this attempt was the cessation of all U. Suspicions abounded within the organization that Operation Timberwork had been penetrated by communist dich van agents. The conundrum was what would happen if the program had succeeded. The best possible outcome would have been a repeat of the ill-fated Hungarian uprising of , brutally crushed by the Soviet Union , and about which the U. Some American writers on the subject including many ex-SOG personnel blamed the failure of the operations on the penetration of the unit by enemy spies "a claim not entirely unsupported by fact. The CIA had been loath to conduct such operations in the north, since similar operations in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the PRC had been abject failures and North Vietnam was considered an even tougher target to penetrate. In the end, it was running one of the most successful counterintelligence operations of the post- Second World War period. Commando Hunt Further information on the aerial interdiction effort in southeastern Laos: Operation Commando Hunt Further information on the electronic sensor system: Command and Control North CCN at Danang, commanded by a lieutenant colonel, used 60 recon teams and two exploitation battalions four companies of three platoons. Command and Control Central CCC at Kontum, also commanded by a lieutenant colonel, used 30 teams and one exploitation battalion. During recon missions and 48 exploitation force operations were conducted in Laos. Since the use of exploitation forces was forbidden in Cambodia, these troops were utilized in securing launch sites, providing installation security, and conducting in-country missions. During the year, reconnaissance operations were conducted in Cambodia. Army aviation units in the Prairie Fire area, and by the U. By the end of , SOG was authorized U. They were supported by 3, SCUs, and 5, South Vietnamese and third-country civilian employees, leading to a total of 10, military personnel and civilians either assigned to or working for MACSOG. This was made possible by the close-out of Rolling Thunder, which freed up hundreds of aircraft for interdiction missions. The cessation of the bombing of the north also freed the North Vietnamese to reinforce their anti-aircraft defenses of the trail system and aircraft losses rose proportionately. By , the North Vietnamese had also worked out their doctrine and techniques for dealing with the recon teams. Originally, the PAVN had been caught unprepared and had been forced to respond in whatever haphazard manner local commanders could organize. Soon, however, an early warning system was created by placing radio-equipped air watch units within the flight paths between the launch sites and Base Areas. Within the Base Areas, lookouts were placed in trees and platforms to watch likely landing zones while the roads and trails were routinely swept by security forces. The PAVN also began to organize

and develop specialized units that would both drive and then fix the teams so that they could be destroyed. By , they had created a layered and effective system, and SOG recon teams found their time on the ground both shortened and more dangerous. The mauling or wiping out of entire teams began to become a less uncommon occurrence. Cambodian Civil War Further information on the conflict in Laos: Laotian Civil War Further information on the U. Nixon had been seeking a negotiated settlement to the Vietnam War. In , he saw an opportunity to buy time for the Saigon government during Vietnamization , the phased withdrawal of U. He also sought to convince Hanoi that he meant business. North Vietnam responded with an invasion of the country launched at the explicit request of the Khmer Rouge following negotiations with Nuon Chea. Nixon then authorized a series of incursions by U. As a result of U. By the U. MACV and the South Vietnamese had been planning just such an operation as far back as August , but the concept was continuously turned down due to the fallout that would have been incurred by the invasion of supposedly "neutral" Laos. The Laotian government supported by Ambassador Sullivan and the State Department was adamantly opposed to such an operation. By 25 March, the South Vietnamese forces retreated. Fighting that once was seasonal became continuous and conventional. Easter Offensive Further information on the U. Operation Linebacker Further information on the U. By early U. The organization did, however, maintain its strength in U. It was also continuously tasked by the JCS with maintaining forces in readiness to once again take up northern operations if called upon to do so. They originally consisted of U.

5: MACV-SOG: A Unit of Modern Forces Living History Group

The Men of MACV-SOG by The Men of MACV-SOG by Gavin Justice Original Oratory by Gavin Justice NITOC - Pattern C. Lyle Alzado on "Up.

South Vietnamese Air Force: Incorporating volunteers from all branches of the Armed Forces, and especially, U. Pursued by human trackers and even bloodhounds, these small teams out-maneuvered, out-fought and out-ran their numerically superior foe to uncover key enemy facilities, rescue downed pilots, plant wiretaps, mines and electronic sensors, capture valuable enemy prisoners, ambush convoys, discover and assess targets for B strikes, and inflict casualties all out of proportion to their own losses. When enemy counter-measures became dangerously effective, Special Operations Group operators innovated their own counters, from high altitude parachuting and unusual explosive devices, to tactics as old as the French and Indian War. Fighting alongside their Montagnard, Chinese Nung, Cambodian and Vietnamese allies, Special Forces "led Hatchet Force companies and platoons staged daring raids against key enemy facilities in Laos and Cambodia, overran major munitions and supply stockpiles, and blocked enemy highways to choke off the flow of supplies to South Vietnam. These courageous aviators often flew through heavy fire to extract Special Operations Group operators from seemingly hopeless situations, saving lives by selflessly risking their own. Staff photo by Cindy Burnham Retired Maj. Plaster holds a coin minted for the SOG ceremony. The Presidential Unit Citation went to the group 29 years after it went out of business and three years after CNN broadcast a bogus report saying it used nerve gas on defectors. The network later retracted its story. After the ceremony, some of the veterans sarcastically thanked CNN for broadcasting the nerve gas report in Singlaub said after the ceremony. Singlaub, who is 79 years old and a retired major general, lives in Arlington, Va. He was chief of SOG from to The Presidential Unit Citation is given to units that display gallantry that set them apart from other units. The unit award is equal to the individual award of the Distinguished Service Cross, the U. Hundreds of people attended the award ceremony in the plaza on Ardennes Street on Fort Bragg. A statue of SOG veteran Col. Bull Simons stands in the plaza. Plaster was the first person to receive a special commemorative coin minted for the occasion. He wrote a book about SOG and worked for recognition of the unit. Even our existence was denied. There were a great many young men that came home that could never quite tell their families, their friends what they did. The host for the ceremony was Lt. Doug Brown, commander of U. Staff photo by Cindy Burnham Lt. Doug Brown, commanding general, U. At its peak, SOG had about 2, members. An estimated 7, men served in SOG over its eight-year existence. SOG members received more than 2, individual awards for heroism, including 10 Medals of Honor, twice as many as the 82nd Airborne Division received in both world wars. Medal of Honor recipients were Robert L. Kedenburg and George K. SOG had high casualty rates. In , the unit had more people killed and injured than it had positions. Ten teams were lost. Fourteen teams were overrun or destroyed. The highest-ranking SOG veteran on active duty is Lt. Tangney, deputy commander in chief of U. Special Operations Command at Tampa, Fla. Tangney hailed the members of the Army, Navy and Marines who flew the airplanes and helicopters on the infiltration missions and the fighter airplanes that helped rescue teams. Grove, 59, of Fort Walton Beach, Fla. Among veterans at the ceremony were 10 South Vietnamese commandos who were sent on missions to North Vietnam, where they spent 20 years in prison. The Vietnamese, who wore green berets to the ceremony, live in Georgia. Active-duty soldiers who received awards during the ceremony were Tangney, Bargewell, Cols. Deluca, Warner Farr, Fredrick D. Sutton and Dale Brown, Lt. David Bortnem and Jack L. Klein and Frank Kormorowski and Sgt. Soldiers still on active duty but unable to attend were Maj. Bowra, Air Force Col. Bates and Hurley J. From left to right, Lt. Dale Brown and Lt. April 4, 9: Veterans of the Studies and Observation Group, including some active duty soldiers, were given ribbons and special coins at a ceremony here. A small group of beret-clad Vietnamese stood alongside veterans wearing special black jackets and green berets. Our existence was officially denied. It had 2, U. Eighteen SOG teams - usually eight men each - disappeared without a trace or were killed in battle. None was returned after the war as prisoners. About the time that unit files were declassified, it was accused in a joint CNN-Time story of using sarin gas in Laos

during Operation Tailwind, a mission to find defectors. The story was retracted when the allegations could not be substantiated. Plaster said the presidential citation was "the ultimate vindication."

6: Vietnam MACV-SOG Impressions : airsoft

Traduzione per 'standing up' nel dizionario inglese-italiano gratuito e tante altre traduzioni in italiano.

Described as very hard to see from the air, the target was so concealed that even Covey FAC Forward Air Control in slow flight had not been able to get a visual on it. The meter long bridge was constructed on a crossing to a high banked tributary feeding the Dak Xou river meters to the west of a curve in the river called "The Bra. To aviators and RTs alike, The Bra was significant for two reasons. First, it served as a checkpoint for aircrews and recon teams flying over a vast and uncharted Laotian jungle with few landmarks. Second, it served as a warning beacon to all U. This reputation was justly earned based on enemy contacts, activity, and losses in aircraft, crews and recon teams. Route 96 was originally part of the main road system of Laos but now served as the North-South high-speed thoroughfare of the Ho Chi Minh Trail network. This particular segment of Route 96 was in the open and very visible for relatively long stretches and therefore heavily bombed. It was always immediately repaired and well maintained for the passage of truck traffic that usually traveled at night and parked in the day. The st AEC had been flying FOB missions on a daily basis since September and had on a routine basis been tasked after completing RT insertion to recon and hunt for trucks, truck parks, training areas, animal corrals, sampans on the rivers, and any other legitimate targets of opportunity. The request, on this day, concerned me to the extent that the st and the 57th AHC had experienced heavy action in mid-November just north of The Bra see the book SOG: The st and the th AHC both experienced the loss of an aircraft eighteen days earlier on 1 December. The mission on that day was a B post strike bomb assessment on the Ban Tram 37 logistical command, based near the bridge site on Route 96. While in-bound, descending through the dust from a half-mile of utter devastation caused by hundreds of pound bombs, the NVA anti-aircraft AA fire hit the Bikini slick with the RT still on board. The slick made a hard landing less than a kilometer north of the target Bridge, and 75 meters west of the main road. I continued to cover Ken Harper aircraft commander of Bikini 29 till they were airborne with the downed crew and RT and clear of enemy fire. I found them down in the high elephant grass on a sand bar in the middle of The Bra. As a lone single attack Cobra, we covered the pickup, strafed and burned the downed Cobra, and promptly covered the 67 kilometers back to Dak To. Considered collectively, these events were clear indications to our G-2 intelligence folks that something was important to the enemy about the Juliet-Nine AO. It had been our experience that critical information about enemy movement and activity was not always passed on to the aircrews supporting the SOG. Mission brief at Kontum assured us that the NVA logistical headquarters had been destroyed and that the SOG radio relay site called "Leghorn" on top of the mountain overlooking the valley had not reported anything unusual in the AO. As air mission commander and 1st Platoon leader, I had adopted the practice of discussing with the fire team members the options we had in the conduct of an impending mission. He came to the company in September, fresh from Cobra school and was already a seasoned veteran on FOB. Paul joined the company in November and was fast learning the long-range cross-border operations of FOB. I had deployed from the United States with the st and at this point had extensive experience with the 5th Special Forces and their methods and requirements of operating on FOB. On this day we discussed the mission to destroy the bridge on Route 96 for a few minutes in the fire team and mutually agreed to look the bridge over in the course of a low recon once we completed our "Little John" RT insertion into AO H We headed up Route 96 moving low and fast over the broken jungle to the Dak Xou River ford. It took two passes, scrubbing off speed, to get a straight "look down" to see the bridge structure well enough to get an accurate fix and call the fire mission. Once both Paul and I had a good visual and no challenges to our presence, Paul called the fire mission: The second pass on the out-bound leg from the target was greeted by a sudden shift in volume of fire with the small arms sonic cracks rising to a chorus. I could see Paul in-bound covering our break, and suggested a right break, and I would turn in behind him to cover so he could disengage from the target. Within seconds, the cacophony of small arms fire rose to a thunderous level with hundreds of enemy troops suddenly standing up in the grass and tree lines emptying their Kalashnikovs on us. Paul broke right and began to shed parts and descend at an alarming rate into the open, grassy field

covered with enemy troops, some of which were running to get out of the way. Not a word was exchanged as he flared and set down in the grass along Route ; enemy troops shooting and running in all directions. With a lightning stroke and cloud of dust, the rotor struck the ground and separated. We followed in a wide sweep, getting real low and fast to avoid the AA guns. Paul was struggling desperately to extricate Ben from the aircraft, communicate on his emergency radio, and at the same time deal with their defense with his uncooperative Swedish-K. He could hear the enemy troops shouting orders and tactically moving around their exposed position. From the air, we could see hundreds of enemy appearing from virtually every direction in the flat, open grassland on both sides of the Dak Xou River. Mark and I were shooting back with everything we had, hugging the ground less than 50 feet over pith helmets and flaming AK muzzles. Bikini 29 suddenly appeared on a quick short final, settling into the epicenter of the ground and air fight that was growing in intensity, and becoming thick with dust and HE smoke. Grass fires exploded into flames and heavy smoke was everywhere. Small arms and heavy weapons flashes with tracers were cracking from almost every direction, bouncing and crisscrossing in a confusing array that made it difficult to tell what was enemy and what was friendly fire. As if a lightning bolt suddenly struck, there was a thunderous crash and shudder that ran the entire length of the Cobra airframe. Instantly, an enormous effort with wildly exaggerated motion in the cyclic was required to keep from hitting the ground at knots, as the SAS Stabilization Augmentation System dropped off the line. A quick scan of the instruments and a confusing attempt at working unresponsive switches revealed a total electrical failure. There were no radios, intercom, guns, warning lights, gauges--nothing! We managed to stabilize the aircraft, keep it flying, but knew instinctively our air-worthiness was likely to play out very quickly. They were struggling with Paul to get Ben out of the badly crushed aircraft, requiring the co-pilot, gunner, and crew chief all working together to complete the task. Finally, Bikini 29 was up and running low, nose down, blades forward over the grass. Kent was on his way out and taking hits. We turned east, hiding between the riverbanks, badly swaying and wobbling at high speed. We held off climbing out till safely clear of The Bra and open ground. The loss of radio and intercom is difficult anytime in an aircraft, but in tandem seats it forced us to use hand signals to communicate and assess our battle damage. Without gauges or warning lights, fuel and hydraulics were of immediate and critical concern. If the cyclic and collective were going to freeze in place, we were determined that it was going to be in the "running fast and straight for the border position. Climbing down from the cockpit, I passed a Jagged 6-inch hole, which appeared to be the result of a The main wiring harness was hanging in half and still smoking. Turning, I could see Bikini 29 setting down on the medical pad with the crew carrying someone hanging over a stretcher. Running toward the Medical bunker, I could see Paul in step with the crew and hovering over the stretcher. Once inside the medical bunker, a whole new and desperate struggle began, and it was clear Ben was in very serious condition. Paul was covered in blood and totally exhausted. The doctors and corpsmen worked frantically and aggressively with long hypodermic needles, tubes, I. It was chaotic yet coordinated, with each of four men working simultaneously on different parts of the patient. Gradually, their motion slowed and quite settled over the medical team as we stood over Ben. Each of us present endured a terrible and private agony as the realization settled in that time and medical science to save Ben had played out. I felt helpless and clearly out of my element in this bunker of medical heroes. I would guess Paul suspected as much, but he fought for even the slightest chance for his co-pilot no matter how small. Despite the outcome, his efforts were truly heroic. I followed the corpsmen carrying Ben to a small shack setup for formal identification and processing. I was helped through a process that was never part of my training and I was learning why. The forms seemed complicated and impersonal. There were no noble words, just impersonal terms and facts about death. There was no ceremony, just a bluntness very removed from the advertised view on war and fallen warriors. A crowd had gathered around the badly damaged Cobra as word spread across Doc To that something had happened in a place no one would identify, and no one seemed to know anything about. Ben had come to the st only two weeks earlier from a Cavalry Troop that was still operating in the area. As I exited the small shack and left Ben behind, a Cavalry pilot came running up frantically wanting to know if the rumor was true, that Ben was hurt. I asked what his relationship to Ben was and tried to introduce myself. But he could see through me and knew that his friend was inside. His blind, frenzied attack was indiscriminate. Fists in the

sandbags, side of the shack where Ben lay, and me. I tried to hang on to him but he was uncontrollable in his grief. This sealed something inside me. The real stress of these events began to settle heavily on me while sitting on the floor of the Bikini slick in route home to Holloway. We were all physically, mentally and emotionally exhausted, ending the day in a strange way for gunship pilots riding in the back of a slick as passengers. On this day, however, it was an honor. We owed these slick pilots and crew our lives and I was glad to be aboard. Yet in another way I was going back with something I never really expected. I saw and experienced the kind of desperate struggle that most people only read about in novels and history books, and that movies are made from. On reflection, it stuck me as the kind of situation where men rarely survive the truly important lessons of war: Kent Harper and the Bikini Crew, who knew none of us, rode into smoke and fire without hesitation, knowing there was every chance they would not come out alive. The medical team working in impossible conditions, on men with horrific trauma they never met, in a bunker in the middle of a place medical school could never imagine. These men and women know a reality of war few people do. Ben had such friends, and I met one this day. For that matter, few of those we were doing this for will ever know or hear of any of these men, their deeds or stories. Ours was a clandestine mission in an unpopular war. Well, some how we got there Hell on our own and it was time to report. Stepping a few feet away from the crowd, I gave a choking explanation of how we had lost Ben and both aircraft. How communications and equipment failed us from battle damage in the fight of our lives over a bridge strike and the chance encounter with a large enemy force.

Traduzioni in contesto per "standing up" in inglese-italiano da Reverso Context: standing up to.

Yes Entered Service At: Kontum province, Republic of Vietnam, 5 January Citation For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Miller, 5th Special Forces Group, distinguished himself while serving as team leader of an American-Vietnamese long-range reconnaissance patrol operating deep within enemy controlled territory. Leaving the helicopter insertion point, the patrol moved forward on its mission. Suddenly, 1 of the team members tripped a hostile booby trap which wounded 4 soldiers. Miller, knowing that the explosion would alert the enemy, quickly administered first aid to the wounded and directed the team into positions across a small stream bed at the base of a steep hill. Miller saw the lead element of what he estimated to be a platoon-size enemy force moving toward his location. Concerned for the safety of his men, he directed the small team to move up the hill to a more secure position. He remained alone, separated from the patrol, to meet the attack. Miller single-handedly repulsed 2 determined attacks by the numerically superior enemy force and caused them to withdraw in disorder. He rejoined his team, established contact with a forward air controller and arranged the evacuation of his patrol. However, the only suitable extraction location in the heavy jungle was a bomb crater some meters from the team location. Miller reconnoitered the route to the crater and led his men through the enemy controlled jungle to the extraction site. As the evacuation helicopter hovered over the crater to pick up the patrol, the enemy launched a savage automatic weapon and rocket-propelled grenade attack against the beleaguered team, driving off the rescue helicopter. Miller led the team in a valiant defense which drove back the enemy in its attempt to overrun the small patrol. Miller moved forward to again single-handedly meet the hostile attackers. Miller gallantly repelled 2 attacks by the enemy before a friendly relief force reached the patrol location. Vandalism and petty theft had earned him some time in the reformatory in Trenton, New Jersey, while an unhappy home life had him running away frequently. Trouble was something with which he was intimately familiar. When he joined the Army at the age of 17, Zabitosky found the home he had never had. He trained in Fort Benning, Ga. By the time he returned to Vietnam for his third tour in September , he was a combat-ready Green Beret who knew his job. Zabitosky was made the leader of Spike Team Maine, which consisted of three Americans and nine indigenous troops, usually Chinese Nungs. Because his team was operating in unconventional warfare mode, the men wore no uniforms. In fact, they wore either North Vietnamese clothes or generic military fatigues without any identification. They carried North Vietnamese combat gear and ate only Vietnamese food. By the time Glover was ready for his third mission on February 18, , he was made a team leader and he and Zabitosky were friends. A decision was made to infiltrate five MACV-SOG teams into Cambodia and Laos to determine enemy troop concentrations and to decide if a second enemy offensive was probable. The night before the mission, Glover told Zabitosky: As the Green Berets moved through foot-tall elephant grass and bamboo thickets near the landing zone LZ , Zabitosky could see that Glover was uncomfortable. The team members started into the jungle and suddenly realized they were in the middle of an NVA complex. There were bunkers and K-wire everywhere. But the real tip-off was the enemy soldiers sitting at their campsites, eating. All of a sudden, guns started blazing from both sides. The team dropped back. Zabitosky asked Glover what he wanted to do. He radioed Glover to call in airstrikes on the white smoke as soon as the grenades started going off. A Douglas Skyraider A1-E strike force was on the way. When the phosphorus grenades started to blow, the bombers dropped in. Zabitosky had no way to communicate directly with the aircraft himself, and now pound bombs and napalm were dropping all around him. Dozens of NVA were still making their way toward him. Realizing they would have to buy time, he positioned each man around a tight perimeter defense just outside the LZ. Glover was the radioman now. The FAC forward air control plane, flying above the surrounded troops, asked if there were any more Americans outside the defended area. When the pilot was told no, he called the A1-Es even closer, creating a scorching ring of fire. The NVA kept attacking with wave after wave of frontal assaults. These unarmed, stripped bare utility helicopters were designed to carry as many troops as possible. Two of the choppers came over the team, while

a third circled above them. Medic Luke Nance was in the third helicopter. The NVA continued attacking. The team started moving toward the second LZ. The American air attackers increased their barrage on the surrounding enemy, which allowed Zabitosky and his men to reach the clearing just as the first slick landed. Zabitosky ordered two Nungs and one American onto the helicopter. The NVA realized what the Americans were doing just as the first helicopter took off and the second landed. The enemy troops regrouped and started moving toward the new position. It looked as if they were going to make it out, even though it would be close. Zabitosky ran to the left side, firing at the onrushing NVA while the other men got in on the right. The NVA were getting closer, and Zabitosky hung out the door, spraying automatic fire as the helicopter took off. Then I remember falling. It was like a dream. He was on fire, and he remembers thinking that he was near a very hot sun. His clothes were in flames, and he could hear screams coming from the downed chopper. But he heard the screams from the helicopter again. He was the only one who had been thrown clear of the helicopter, which had broken at midsection and twisted on its right side. I was hurting bad. Despite his injuries, he managed to fight his way to the cockpit and started dragging out a dazed pilot. I asked him to help me get the co-pilot, who was still screaming. The pilot refused, saying it was too late and there was no chance the co-pilot could live. He left me, dragging my bent gun with him. It was exploding, but I thought I saw something move just outside. Nance went to the cockpit and calmly said: They were on their way down to the crash site. There was a lot of fire, and there were NVA troops coming at us. I could see men still alive, and I wanted to get to them. The co-pilot kept yelling: I started dragging him toward the chase copter. He only had a leather pistol belt left on. Everything else was burned off. Are we going to make it? The NVA had been held outside the LZ perimeter by the intense air support, but now some enemy soldiers were starting to get through. On the way, he saw the pilot, who was still on his hands and knees. He saved my life. Several hundred enemy soldiers were killed that day, including at the first LZ. Griffith, and three Nungs died in the crash. The co-pilot died two days later. Glover also died in the crash; sadly, his dream came true. You think strictly about the people you are with, and what you can do for each other. Nixon presented the Medal of Honor to Fred Zabitosky in March for his heroic efforts during the classified mission.

8: best MACVSOG images on Pinterest in | Special forces, North vietnam and Green beret

Military Assistance Command, Vietnam - Studies and Observations Group (MACV-SOG) was a highly classified, (up to the presidential level).

Dormo in piedi in un campo. I get 15 minutes to eat saltines standing up. Io ho 15 minuti per mangiare dei crackers, in piedi. Non ce la faccio a stare in piedi , vieni qua. Nathan Scott - standing up and looking good. No, this is better said standing up. No, per dirle questa cosa preferisco stare in piedi. I had everybody standing up, ready to jump. Feci alzare tutti in piedi , eravamo pronti a lanciarci. I dreamt them while sleeping standing up. Li ho sognati dormendo in piedi. Certo, non dormo in piedi. Man, I could sleep standing up. Gente, potrei dormire in piedi. So here standing up is Basit. I was dressed, spent, standing up. Ero vestito, esausto, in piedi. I am too old to eat Mexican food standing up. Sono troppo vecchio per mangiare messicano in piedi. He was standing up, yelling at me. Lui stava in piedi , urlandomi contro. I guess his little brother must sleep standing up. Niente lenzuola sul divano, il fratellino deve dormire in piedi. And I no longer choose to eat standing up. I felt something today when we were standing up there and just Hope you like doing it standing up. Spero che ti piaccia farlo in piedi. We can dance standing up if you want. Possiamo ballare in piedi se vuoi. Suggestisci un esempio Risultati:

9: The Missing Men of RT Intruder

I modelli della serie STAND UP offrono diverse soluzioni per soddisfare le esigenze personali di un ampio numero di utilizzatori, in funzione delle capacità motorie.

As convinced as I am that some men were left behind in Laos after the Vietnam War ended, regrettably I believe there are now absolutely NO POWs remaining alive in Laos, or none that the Laotian government knows of, which is a very important qualification, as I witnessed something here on my present trip which strongly supports this view, and which I will write about once I have done more investigating and research into it. I have emailed a list of questions to three US government entities and I am waiting for a response. It is true to say that the US still regularly receives reports of sightings of foreigners, alleged to be POWs, in the jungles and prisons of Laos and throughout south-east Asia. Upon investigation they often turn out to be real people, only not real POWs. They are found to be convicts, missionaries, aid workers or recluses living in the jungle. Satellite photograph Where I am now, in Sam Neua, Laos, is where some of the last credible evidence of POWs still alive long after the war was seen, and having journeyed here, I can see how that might have been possible, because Sam Neua is a remote, mountainous, inaccessible province, much of it covered in dense jungle. To get here took a nine hour bus ride across mountains from the nearest main town, Phonsavan. It was in Sam Neua province that the above photograph was taken in fifteen years after the US had ended its involvement in the war by a US spy satellite. It was only identified a year after the photograph was taken, and in the Report of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, issued in , it was suggested it might have been the result of a child fooling around in a rice paddy and copying lettering he had seen on a stamp sent from his relatives in the USA, which is what a farmer and his son allegedly said when a team visited the site in and talked to locals. Such foolish desecration of a rice paddy by a child, as suggested in the Report as an explanation for this sign is completely ludicrous and absolutely impossible for me to believe, having been here. I have no doubt at all, that sign was a genuine cry for help from a POW who was alive long after the war and who was incarcerated in remote Sam Neua Province. Can I prove it? But I have no doubt about it at all. The impressive cave complex in Vieng Xai lies about 30km away from Sam Neua. Set in karst mountains, at the head of a beautiful rice-growing valley, the caves housed the headquarters of the Pathet Lao forces in the war, as well as the Pathet Lao government. There are hundreds of caves in the mountains, but only a few have been opened for tourism, including a barracks cave, a vast complex which could house 2, troops. The caves were bombed by US planes every day for nine years. Vieng Xai interested me after reading well-documented reports of POWs being held in the caves during the war. Part of the barracks cave, which housed up to 2, troops A tunnel in the barracks cave complex One that got away - I was told by our guide that across the field shown on the above photograph, which I took from a former AAA gun position at the caves, a US plane was shot down early in the war. The pilot landed safely and took cover in a hole. Suddenly a search and rescue chopper appeared, shot up his attackers and rescued the pilot. Inside the hospital cave On the commentary, which we listened to through headphones as we walked through the caves, I heard a chilling tale told in a disarming way about a downed pilot held at Vieng Xai. As a result of this, the Pathet Lao ordered all ducks and white and red chickens to be killed around Vieng Xai, believing they could be seen from high above and bring down bombs on them the fact the caves were well-known and bombed every day in any event seems to have escaped them. And, of course, who this anonymous pilot was. Captain as he then was Charles Ervin Shelton for one, about whom you can read more details here <http://> I asked the guide what they did with captured pilots during the war and he said they were held in a prison cave in the Vieng Xai complex, close to the Vietnamese border. Again, none were ever returned, and I wonder whether US forensic teams have ever identified the prison cave and been into it to do whatever they can, if anything, after all this time, to ascertain if any DNA traces or other evidence remains of people who were incarcerated there. Room with double blast doors built into a cave I went into a concrete emergency room in one cave, protected by two thick steel blast doors, and asked to be closed in. Standing alone in total silence in the clammy, damp darkness of that confined space inevitably made me think of those who had spent much longer locked up in the caves of Vieng Xai, and

I was much relieved to be let out. Earlier we walked through the centre of town. It was 9pm and everything was closed, most people were in bed, and nobody else was walking around. Out of nowhere we were surprised to see a small flower boat with a candle flickering on it, sailing down the river which runs through the centre of town. The small candle flame stood out incongruously against the massive blackness of the fast-flowing river. We stopped to watch it sail by, then float out of sight, the weak light still flickering in the darkness as it disappeared. It felt like a very poignant end to our trip.

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