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October 29, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
CURT SMITH

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY *SB*
SUBJECT: TEXAS VIETNAM VETERANS

The following are a few ideas, examples and materials gathered for the Texas Vietnam Memorial:

Ideas from Pinkerton:

- Memorials are the navigation points of the future.
- They are teaching devices. When a child visits a memorial and asks his father, "What is this for?" it begins the learning process.
- Memorials are like museums.
Like the dinosaurs in the Natural History Museum or the airplanes in the Air and Space Museum, they are "bigger than life" size pieces of history or learning materials.

Examples:

- Died on November 11, 1969, 20 years before the dedication:
 - o Ruben Jose Carbajal from El Paso, a 21 year old sergeant E-5, was killed by a fragmentation device.
 - o Robert Larry Oakes, a 20 year old Sergeant from Lamesa, was killed by rifle fire.

Living Examples:

- Ronald Cowart - Navy; dallas policeman who opened a storefront police station in a poor Asian neighborhood. Since the Cambodians were afraid of police he opened a "Officer Friendly" station, where people could come for a cup of coffee, and cops walk a neighborhood beat. Crime has dropped in this area, and more Asians are becoming police. In fact, this idea has been copied in other neighborhoods in Texas.

- Fred Flam - Hanoi Hilton POW (more info coming)

- Sam Johnson - Hanoi Hilton POW for 7 years, tortured, arms are crippled. He is now a State Legislator (more info coming).

Quote Idea:

On the slate for the MIAs reads:

In the harsh reality of war
The wounds that run deepest
Are the wounds of uncertainty
These are the wounds that cannot heal

For these Texans,
We pray that their fates will become known
And that for their families friends and fellow veterans
There can finally be an end.

Though their destinies remain unknown
Their heroic service to their country will not be
forgotten.

The following is a list of information attached that I gathered while in Texas:

- Picture of the design
- Synopsis of memorial
- Proposed schedule
- Letter from the President
- Examples of Texas leaders who support the memorial
- Texas casualty statistics. Note: a high number of Hispanics
- Recent articles about Vietnam
- Articles about the memorial
- Major supporters

THE TEXAS VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL



The Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a living Memorial designed to remember those Texas Veterans who were Killed or are Missing in Action, as well as honor those who returned to live and work in our communities. The Memorial is dedicated to those Texans who fought in all of America's wars.

The statewide Memorial is located on the Texas State Fair Grounds in Dallas. The State Fair Ground site is the selected because it is the most visited tourist attraction in the state and provides optimum opportunity for Texans to visit this historical Memorial.

The Memorial encompasses an area of approximately 8,000 square feet and is surrounded by 80,000 square feet (approximately 2 acres) of landscaped area. On four granite tablets, the Memorial permanently enshrines the names of the 3,271 Texans who were Killed in Action. Among the names are recipients of 9 Medals of Honor, 15 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Navy Crosses, 4 Air Force Crosses, and hundreds of Silver Stars and Bronze Stars. The tablets, constructed of natural Texas granite, are accompanied by a large circular fountain, as well as a cascading waterfall. An eternal flame is to stand vigil over a single tablet containing the names of the 156 Texans who remain Missing in Action. The Memorial has been deliberately designed with the large surrounding landscaped area to serve as a natural place to hold large services on Veterans Day, Memorial Day and other appropriate times. Veterans Memorial Park serves all citizens of Texas by providing a place to visit, learn, and reflect upon this turbulent period in our history. Primarily, however, it serves as a tribute to the spirit and the memory of the American Soldier.

The Memorial was designed by Richard Martratt and Gary Garmon of Martratt/Garmon architects (a Dallas based architectural firm). Mr. Martratt is a Vietnam veteran who served in the U.S. Marine Corp. The construction was accomplished by Robert S. Williams Construction Company. Mr. Williams is an Air Force veteran of the Vietnam War.

Texas Casualty Statistics

Vietnam War

Army	2,221	65.23%
Marines	875	25.70%
Air Force	166	4.88%
Navy	141	4.14%
Coast Guard	<u>2</u>	.05%
	3,405	

Killed In Action 3,244

Missing in Action 161

*Officers & W. O. 488 14.33%

Enlisted Men 2,917 85.67%

Posthumously Awarded Medal of Honor 9

Posthumously Awarded Navy Cross 12 (Navy 3, Marines 9)

Posthumously Awarded Air Force Cross 4

Posthumously Awarded Dist. Service Cross 15+ (Being researched)

*(Including a Major General)

COAST & COAST

HISPANIC

June 1988
Pg 61-62



Texas

Hispanics Prominent in Texas Vietnam Memorial

Dallas - Construction is expected to start this fall on a \$2.5 million memorial to Texans who fought and died in Vietnam. To be located at the State Fairgrounds in Dallas, the memorial will feature 3,405 names of Texans who died in Vietnam or are still missing.

Nearly 23 percent of the names, some 771, will be of Hispanics from

Texas, the highest percentage of any ethnic group, according to businessman B.G. Burkett, a member of the board of directors of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. Burkett has taken it upon himself to compile and disseminate data on the role of Hispanics in battle, from independence to the present.

Burkett, who is not Hispanic, notes that 13 Hispanics in Vietnam were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, 10 of them posthumously, the highest proportion of any ethnic group. A study of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas shows that 19 percent of the casualties during the war from these states were Hispanic, "although Hispanics represented less than 14 percent of the population of those states".

Mobilization of Hispanics to support the project is being spearheaded by Rene Peña, a Dallas businessman who served in Vietnam. "Of the 161 Texans still missing in action in Vietnam", says Peña, "106 are Hispanics".

He became involved, he explains, because he was aware of the memorial in Washington, another in Los Angeles and others completed or underway in other cities. The Dallas fund, Peña adds, "gives us a chance to honor all Texans and particularly those of Hispanic heritage who served and died there". The response, has been heartwarming. "Mayors of 800 cities throughout the state are cooperating in the project".

With more than half the \$2.5 million already in hand, fund organizers plan to initiate construction of the Memorial on November 11 of this year. Made of granite from Central Texas, it will comprise 12,000 square feet surrounded by two acres of landscaped grounds to foster quiet contemplation.

Four solid granite tables, located between two reflecting pools, will bear the names of Texans killed in action. Arches on either side of the pool will cover the Eternal Flame at one extreme and the entrance

How could America forget its fallen?

MEMORIAL DAY. A day when Americans remember and express gratitude for those who fell in battle. Thoughts of young men who did not grow old — who believed in America, defending freedom in places they could not pronounce, never wavering in their duty, never accepting defeat, standing in the way of death when no other would accept the risk, so tyranny would not prevail.

On this day, the irony of personal reflection is that Vietnam was my war ... a war America wants to forget. But I hope I never forget. And because I knew the men who became the casualties of that war, I hope America never forgets.

But most of all, gentle heroes, as a board member of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. I am the keeper of your names, guardian of the Sacred Scroll. The government lists you alphabetically, last name, first name, middle name. And no biographical material, only date of



B. G. BURKETT

MY WORD

birth, date of death. No mention of Cub Scouts, Little League, pet frogs or '57 Chevys.

The names. None of you shall be out of sequence. This list begins with Aadland and ends with Zywicke. But I did not know you alphabetically. Gregg Hartness 11/26/68, MIA. No mention of how dearly you wanted to be a pilot like your father. Or of the parents, wife and three children who would await your return. They wait still. Russell Steindam,

2/1/70. You did not hesitate that day. Those who there lived because you died. Your body took the full force of the grenade. Your parents did not know that they would trade their son for a cold, inanimate Medal of Honor. Would but they have the right to choose?

Marion Kempner, 11/11/66. Your fellow soldiers would kid you, "Sandy, what's a rich kid from Galveston doing here?" But you knew. The same as the kid from Harlem, Des Moines or Tucson. Americans have always stood where freedom was threatened. Harry Horton, 12/22/67. I remember how scared you were that day you received your order for Vietnam. You told me that you knew you would die there. I asked if you really believed that. Why not take the easy way of others — Canada, college or faked medical exams? You answered, "Because America needs me." You said it jokingly so as not to embarrass yourself, but I knew you meant it.

Memorial Day. A day in which I have little need of flowery, embellished speeches by men who did not know you. I see flashed impressions of your names and think of citizen-soldiers and little boys. Of courage and patriotism, bar-mitzvahs, first dates and school plays. Of First Communion, football games, Fathers Day and senior proms.

Maybe someday America will want to understand and hear more of you. And when she does, I'll let her peek at the Sacred Scroll I hold so dear.

B.G. Burkett, a Vietnam veteran, is a stock broker with Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. in Dallas.

My Word is an open forum for wide-ranging opinion. Contributions of about 500 words are welcomed. Please send with phone number, address and black-and-white photograph to My Word, Dallas Times Herald, 1101 Pacific Ave., Dallas, Texas 75202.

LETTERS

Insult to Vietnam veterans

To the Editor:

In the past week, a large amount of news coverage has been provided about the tragic events occurring in Edmond, Okla. One area of this reporting particularly concerns me.

Many news services initially described the killer as a Vietnam veteran. Later in the day, when it became obvious that the killer was not a Vietnam veteran, some news services dropped any further reference to the matter.

Others admitted their error and offered a correction. A few, however, kept using the phrase "Vietnam veteran" throughout the day. It became very easy for the public to become confused.

Probably the greatest irony in this tragic situation is the fact that two of the victims *were* Vietnam veterans, and one was also a Bronze Star winner.

This type of reporting is a great disservice to the 3.3 million men who served their country honorably in Vietnam.

Some facts to ponder:

1) 75 percent of those who served in Vietnam enlisted or specifically volunteered for Vietnam — 25 percent were draftees (source: Defense Department).

2) Among the casualties, 86.8

percent were white, 12 percent were black and 1.2 percent other minorities. This is approximately the same as the population as a whole (source: Defense Department).

3) About 12 percent of the casualties were officers or warrant officers and 88 percent were enlisted men. Twelve generals died in Vietnam (source: Defense Department).

4) The Vietnam veteran is *less* likely to have served in prison or be a drug user than non-veterans the same age (source: Justice Department).

5) Vietnam veterans are more likely to have gone to college, to own a home and to earn more than \$30,000 a year than their peers the same age who did not go to Vietnam (source: March '85 Washington Post/ABC Poll).

6) Ninety percent of Vietnam veterans have stated they are "glad they served their country" (source: Harris Survey).

Maybe the news media need to dwell more deeply on the term "Vietnam veteran" before irresponsibly applying the term only in a negative story.

B. G. BURKETT
Dallas

The Dallas Morning News

Friday, November 11, 1988

EDITORIALS

LETTERS

Remember them

Little attention has been focused on the contributions and sacrifice of blacks in America's defense.

Few Americans know 5,000 blacks served in the Revolutionary War. Blacks accompanied Teddy Roosevelt up San Juan Hill, and the first black to receive the Medal of Honor was a buffalo soldier of the Indian wars. Four hundred thousand blacks served in World War I, 1.25 million in World War II, and a half million in Korea.

Vietnam, however, would become the war of full participation by black Americans. While we often hear the war was fought by drafted minority poor, rarely is it mentioned over half the blacks who served voluntarily enlisted. Once in the service, whether by draft or enlistment, blacks volunteered for combat at almost three times the rate of whites. Of the blacks who served in Vietnam, almost 75 percent either enlisted or volunteered for duty there. Twenty blacks were awarded the Medal of Honor, 15 posthumously.

Today, of the black officers who are Vietnam veterans, over 70 have attained the rank of general or admiral. I repeat, over 70! And three black women have become generals.

But the highlight of a recent Kappa Alpha Psi Convention in Dallas was a special presentation to the three living black Medal of Honor recipients: Clarence Eugene Sasser of Houston, Webster Anderson and Maj. Gen. Charles Rogers.

The Medal of Honor is not given by affirmative action or promotion to general by quota. Only intelligence, talent, perseverance, professionalism, dedication, sacrifice, pride, endurance, patriotism and courage are applicable words.

In Vietnam 7,527 blacks died, 422 of them from Texas. These Texans will be among those 3,427 men honored by a state memorial to be built at Fair Park. Remember them and the price they paid for all of us.

B.G. BURKETT,
Dallas

Memorial is important symbol



JOHN WHEELER

Nations navigate by symbol. The deepest truths of a people are revealed by their great memorials. Never before has America been creating so many major memorials and paying so much attention to existing ones: the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the Mall in Washington, D.C., to be joined by Black Patriots, Korean War, Holocaust, Women in Military Service and Law Enforcement Officer memorials, and new care and renovation from the Mall to Mount Soledad in San Diego to the Punch Bowl cemetery in Hawaii. This shows that in this time of transition America is in remembrance, turning to its roots.

Texans nationwide have a crucial call to service in this season: to raise \$1 million to complete the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the grounds of the Texas State Fair.

The Texas memorial is a world-class landscaped design, with great panels bearing the names of the Texans killed or missing, in a two-acre setting, with archways and water pools. It is at the most visited site in Texas.

It joins the California and New York City Vietnam veterans memorials as great reflections of the principal values of our people, concern for others, valor and individuality — as expressed in the listing of each name. The memorials knit our country together.

These memorials teach our children. Forty percent of the visitors to Vietnam memorials are boys and girls 12 and younger. They see the war through real people, especially through the extraordinary and repeated acts of valor and self-giving by Hispanics, blacks and Anglos in battle.

The memorials are a mystery of great healing. I think they do it by focusing love. Willa Cather expressed this in her book *Death Comes to the Archbishop*, placed in the old Southwest, from Texas to the Rockies. Her bishop says, "Wherever there is great love, there are always miracles."

Spreading westward, the Vietnam memorials of states and cities also awaken us to the fact that our

great symbols are no longer clustered on the East Coast. They range across a continent: the St. Louis Arch, Mount Rushmore and still-emergent Crazy Horse, California's Point Cabrillo Cemetery and the Hawaiian memorials. And they range eastward, to the Normandy battlefields.

My learning in this came as chairman in building the memorial Wall in Washington, D.C. Fund raising is hard because we are still defeating the false stereotype of the Vietnam vet as someone to pity. We give much to our country in all walks of life. An example is that vets build these memorials with private funds then give them to their states and cities.

I was born in Laredo, spending years in Killeen, El Paso, San Antonio, Houston and Dallas. Like all Texans, I want to see the Texas memorial built with disciplined cost control, but without cutting corners on the design. Our country and state need it, and I know Texans all over America are glad to help.

Paul Russell, B.G. Burkett and other leaders have raised about \$750,000, including reliable pledges. To finish the complete memorial, another \$750,000 to \$1 million is needed, including allowance for maintenance and a reserve for modifications and repair, a precaution we rely on at the memorial in Washington, D.C. Contributions go to Texas VVM, Box 50366, Dallas, Texas 75250.

California dedicated its state Vietnam Veterans Memorial last Saturday in Sacramento. President-elect George Bush is honorary chairman of the Texas memorial. If we take his lead and do this job 100 percent right, we can celebrate with our friends and families at the dedication on Memorial Day in 1989.

John Wheeler is president of the Center for the Study of the Vietnam Generation in Washington, D.C., and author of Touched with Fire: The Future of the Vietnam Generation.

VIEWPOINTS

Editor Carolyn Barta

Viewpoints is a daily forum for a wide variety of news and opinions and does not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of The Dallas Morning News. Write Viewpoints, Dallas Morning News, Box 655237, Dallas, Texas 75265

Dallas Times Herald

Founded in 1879
Dallas, Texas



Pulitzer Prizes
1964, 1980, 1983

John Buzzetta
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Fair salute for Vietnam vets

IT IS FITTING THAT PEOPLE attending this year's Texas State Fair will have an opportunity to pause and reflect before a temporary installation of the new Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

For a half century, Fair Park has been a place where Texans have gathered and renewed their sense of shared experience and shared roots — all the bits and patches that make the quilt of life.

Certainly the pain of the Vietnam War and the pride of Texans in their sacrificed sons and daughters are important elements in that quilt.

The Texas Vietnam War Memorial Fund elected to put five red granite tablets on display in front of the Music Hall at the Perry Avenue entrance, in order to have something for fairgoers to see in time for the Thursday night preview of the fair. The permanent installation, about 100 yards away near the main entry to the fair, will display the tablets amid two reflecting

ponds and graced by arches housing an eternal flame.

The fund is within \$150,000 of the goal needed to complete Phase I of the permanent installation. The hope is that fairgoers will contribute some, all or more than that amount. An additional \$500,000 will be needed to complete the entire design.

On four of the tablets, engraved by the same studio that engraved the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, are the names of the 3,271 Texans who died in the war. On a separate fifth stone are the names of 156 Texans still listed as missing in action.

Normally people think of a visit to the State Fair as a light-hearted occasion. But even a casual glance around the grounds of Fair Park will reveal that it has become, over the years, home to many of the state's most important public memorials. The Texas Vietnam War Memorial, long in coming and hard traveled, will be an important addition to that legacy.

Dallas Times Herald

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Get Vietnam memorial going

IT'S TIME TO WRAP UP FUNDING for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Fair Park so installation can begin. If current pledges are paid promptly and some additional support is forthcoming, the granite tablets bearing the names of 3,427 Texans killed or missing in Vietnam will go on permanent display in 1989.

An envelope distributed with last Sunday's edition of the Times Herald made it easy to join the thousands of benefactors who have already signed up to support the memorial. Checks payable to the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund may be sent to Box 50366, Dallas, 75250.

The first phase of the memorial will cost \$1.2 million and include the granite tablets, a plaza and fountain. The memorial fund already has \$500,000 on deposit and

another \$550,000 in pledges. Some additional funds are needed, the actual amount depending on how many of the pledges actually are paid.

The master plan for the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial calls for spending another \$500,000 on two large archways, a special missing-in-action tablet and marble benches.

More than 5 percent of Americans killed in the Vietnam War were from Texas. Nine Texans received the Medal of Honor, 15 the distinguished service cross, 12 the Navy cross and four the Air Force cross.

The memorial in Fair Park will be a permanent salute to these brave fighting men, ensuring them and their families that the people of Texas will never forget their courage or their sacrifice.

Veterans' memorial to debut

By Jeff South

OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

Visitors to the State Fair of Texas at Fair Park this week will see the first tangible signs of the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial: five red granite tablets engraved with the names of the 3,427 Texans killed or declared missing in action in the war.

The stones will be on temporary platforms, but organizers hope their presence will spur enough donations to begin construction of a permanent tribute to the state's Vietnam veterans.

"The memorial will no longer be just an idea but something people can see and touch," said Paul Russell, president of the non-profit foundation raising funds for the project.

Although the foundation started seeking contributions in 1985 and planned to complete the project in 1987, Texas' recession has thwarted fund-raising efforts. But the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas is within \$120,000 of the \$1.16 million cost of the memorial's first phase, Russell said.

The project will get a boost, he said, when the tablets arrive today from Memphis, Tenn., where the national Vietnam Veterans Memorial for Washington, D.C., also was engraved.

Please see **MEMORIAL, B-2**

MEMORIAL

From B-1

The engraving — which uses a photographic process similar to silk screening — was completed Friday. The tablets will be placed in temporary bases of concrete and steel in front of the Music Hall, at the Parry Avenue entrance to Fair Park, in time for Thursday night's preview of the State Fair, he said.

The stones will be dedicated later this month, Russell said. No date has been set.

The names of the 3,271 Texans who died in the Vietnam War will be inscribed on four of the tablets, Russell said. Each of those tablets will be 10 feet long, 7½ feet high and 7½ inches thick.

The fifth tablet, a triangle measuring 6 feet high and 5 feet wide at its base, will show the names of the 156 Texans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia, Russell said.

Wooden platforms will be placed alongside the tablets so visitors can see and feel the names, Russell said.

"Having the tablets on display will give the project more credibility and hopefully generate enough enthusiasm to push us over our fund-raising goal," Russell said.

The project has recorded \$923,500 in pledges and donations, including \$250,000 from the Meadows Foundation, \$80,000 from the Carl B. and Florence E. King Foundation, \$50,000 from General Dynamics and \$5,000, plus a promise to match its employees' contributions, from Texas Instruments, said B.G. Burkett, treasurer of the memorial foundation.

The memorial will cover about 12,000 square feet, including two reflection pools. The \$500,000 second phase of the project includes two arches.

Only California and New York lost more soldiers in Vietnam than Texas did. Of Texas' casualties, 65 percent were in the Army, 26 percent in the Marine Corps, 5 percent in the Air Force and 4 percent in the Navy.

"Almost 600 towns and cities in Texas lost at least one young man," said Burkett.

Tablets honor Viet war dead

Display set up at Fair Park

Texas now has a place of honor for its Vietnam War dead and missing-in-action.

The names of 3,427 men are etched on five stone tablets of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial standing on temporary display at Fair Park in Dallas. The individuals are listed by name, rank, branch of service, date of birth and date of death.

Four tablets, each more than seven feet tall, record the 3,271 known war dead from Texas. The fifth, smaller tablet lists the 156 soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen from across the state who are still missing-in-action in southeast Asia.

The memorial's stone tablets were dedicated during the State Fair of Texas. Many of the three million State Fair visitors walked through the tablets searching for names of relatives and friends.

The statewide corporate sponsor and largest corporate contributor for the memorial is NCNB Texas. The bank's contribution will provide for maintenance costs for the first seven years. The largest foundation contributor is the Meadows foundation of Dallas.

The tablets were quarried from native red granite in Fredericksburg and polished in Marble Falls in central Texas. The names were etched into the granite by the same firm in Memphis, Tenn., that etched the names for the national Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The Texas Vietnam Memorial's permanent location will be inside the main entrance to Fair Park near the end of the reflecting pool opposite the Hall of State. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas is currently completing the fund-raising effort in order to begin the permanent display's construction.

Former Dallas Cowboy quarterback Roger Staubach spoke at the dedication. The U.S. Marine



Dallas Public Art Coordinator Margaret Robinette and sculptor Ben Woitena of Houston search for names of relatives and friends at the Texas Vietnam Memorial at Fair Park in Dallas.

Drum and Bugle Corps from the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., played for the event. Staubach, now president of The Staubach Company in Dallas, served as a junior navy officer in Vietnam after his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy.

The fund's honorary chairman is Vice President and President-Elect George Bush. President of the fund is Paul Russell of Dallas. Contributions to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas can be sent to P.O. Box 50366, Dallas, TX 75250.

Irving

Vet believed slain is found alive, thriving

By Jeff South

OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

Tim Honsinger, who is listed as dead on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., has some news for the people who have read his name on the shrine:

He lost only a hand, not his life, in Southeast Asia.

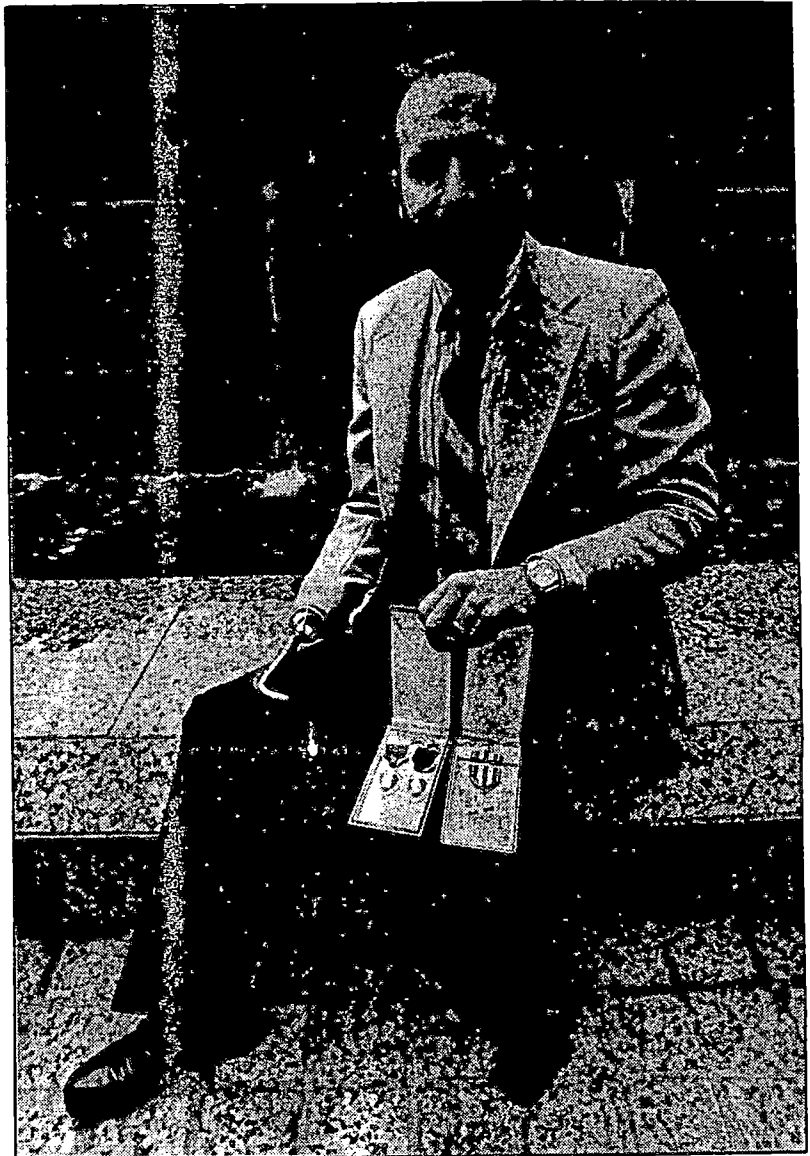
Honsinger, a karate instructor from Corpus Christi, learned last week that the monument says he was killed in the war. The discovery was made during the preparation of a list for the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial, planned for Fair Park in Dallas.

"I was totally shocked," said Honsinger, 41, who received several awards before retiring from the Army on Dec. 6, 1967. "Somebody made a mistake."

The name Timothy L. Honsinger, followed by a diamond, is on line 86 of the 10th panel on the east wing of "The Wall," as the memorial is called.

It lists more than 58,000 veterans in the order in which they were killed or declared missing in action. MIAs have crosses after their names; diamonds denote deaths.

The shrine's erroneous inclusion of Honsinger was detected by B.G. Burkett, the treasurer and unofficial statistician for the Vietnam Veterans



Dan Levine/Dallas Times Herald

Please see **VET, B-2**

Tim Honsinger is alive and well and living in Corpus Christi.

VET

From B-1

Memorial Fund of Texas. The non-profit foundation is raising funds for a shrine to Texas soldiers lost in the war.

When the project was conceived in 1982, the U.S. Department of Defense gave the group an alphabetized list of Texans who died in Vietnam. Besides names, the list included each soldier's rank, branch of service, birth date and death date. The foundation planned to put all this information on the red granite tablets of the state memorial.

Over the years, the group revised the list to reflect new information provided by the military or by soldiers' families. The organization, for example, added the names of servicemen and women who enlisted out of state but considered Texas their home, and the names of Texas personnel

who died outside Vietnam as a direct result of combat injuries.

This summer, as the stones were quarried in Marble Falls, Burkett was proofreading the final tally of names for the memorial. He came across the name of Timothy Honsinger, an Army private first class; the date of death was reported as Sept. 11, 1966, but the date of birth was blank.

"We couldn't leave a blank space on the memorial," said Burkett, a Dallas stockbroker. The Defense Department list also omitted Honsinger's birth date, so Burkett called the U.S. military records center in St. Louis. A clerk pulled the file on Honsinger.

"He told me, 'You're not going to believe this, but the file has checks signed in 1971. Honsinger isn't dead — he's alive,'" Burkett said. Since the disability checks were issued from a military processing office in Waco, Honsinger apparently was still living in Texas, the clerk added.

After deleting Honsinger's

name from the list for the Texas memorial, Burkett set out to find him. Through a statewide network of veterans, Burkett located Honsinger's home, and on Sept. 24 visited him unannounced. "I didn't know whether he'd be happy or sad," he said.

Honsinger was mostly surprised. "I'm very much alive," he said.

But he *almost* died on Sept. 11, 1966: He was manning a machine gun on a personnel carrier during a search and destroy mission in Vietnam's Boi Loi forest when his platoon came under heavy enemy fire — and an anti-tank rocket struck his right hand.

"Bleeding profusely, he remained at his weapon, firing with only one hand and not revealing his severe injury," his commendation states. Honsinger refused to be evacuated, and in fact helped evacuate eight wounded colleagues before boarding a rescue helicopter.

For his actions that day, Honsinger received a purple heart

and a silver star. He also received a purple heart after being shot six times in the chest during a previous firefight.

Honsinger, who enlisted in the Army at age 18 in 1965, said war buddies who saw his name on the memorial in Washington "probably thought I had died." He said nearly all his colleagues in the 25th Infantry Division suffered severe injuries.

At least two other names were put on the Vietnam War memorial by mistake, said Earl Kittleman, public affairs officer for the capital region of the National Park Service, which is in charge of the monuments in Washington. Because engravings can't be erased, he said, the erroneous names remain.

"About 3.3 million American soldiers went to Vietnam," Burkett said. "You can see how there might be some mistakes." But the Texas tribute to Vietnam veterans won't repeat the error: Honsinger's name isn't among the 3,427 to be listed on the state shrine.

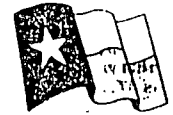


Dallas Times Herald

Six sections

The best newspaper in Texas.

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★★★

25 CENTS



Dan Levine/Dallas Times Herald

B.G. Burkett is dismayed by lack of support for the memorial.

Vets: Fund pleas in vain

Memorial donations from defense companies sparse

By Dean Takahashi

OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

Except for General Dynamics Corp., major defense contractors generally have not responded to state veterans' pleas for funds to build a Fair Park memorial for Texans who died in Vietnam and other wars.

"That's been very disappointing for us," said Paul Russell, president of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas and of Milton B. Levy & Son Mechanical Contractors. Russell, a former Army captain, served as adviser to a South Vietnamese army unit.

So far, the largest corporate donation from a major defense contractor has been \$50,000 from General Dynamics, which has a military aircraft manufacturing facility in Fort Worth.

The veterans are about \$300,000 short of

the approximately \$1 million in cash and pledges they say they need before construction on the \$1.65 million memorial can begin. Russell said the donations must come within the next few months if the memorial is to be finished in time for a planned dedication on Nov. 11, Veterans Day.

In addition to what the veterans believe to be a lack of support from defense contractors, Russell said, Texas' economic downturn has taken a toll on recent donations, requiring fund-raisers to cut their operating budget 75 percent.

But the response from Texas defense contractors has been particularly rankling to the veterans group.

"It's been a real kick in the teeth to us. We're trying to show there ought to be some responsible action on the part of de-

Please see **MEMORIAL, A-5**

MEMORIAL

From A-1

fense companies," said B.G. Burkett, treasurer of the memorial fund and a senior vice president of the Dallas brokerage and investment banking firm of Schneider Bernet Hickman. Burkett was a rifle platoon leader in the 199th Light Infantry Brigade.

The veterans are especially critical of Bell Helicopter in Fort Worth, a unit of Rhode Island-based Textron, which manufactured most of the helicopters used in Vietnam.

"Particularly disappointing is the total rejection from Bell Helicopter," said Art Ruff, president of Dallas-based Vantage Development Co. and a member of the fund's board of directors. "Their (Bell's) Huey chopper is the most enduring symbol of the war, yet they've failed to donate to our fund."

Ruff made the veterans' appeal to Bell for donations. He got a rejection letter from the Textron Charitable Trust in Rhode Island.

"We asked because we felt they had a stake in the memorial," said Ruff, a first lieutenant and artillery spotter in the 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam. "Seems to me if I was a defense contractor, soldiers would be my constituency. We did everything we could to get with Bell and explain a contribution would be good corporate citizenry. . . . The people who profited from the war have been totally silent on it."

Bell spokesman Carl Harris said Textron decided several years ago to contribute funds to the national memorial in Washington, D.C., rather than giving to state memorials. "There is no way we can support each state memorial," Harris said.

Textron executive Raymond Caine, chairman of a committee that approves corporate donations, said the committee gave \$1,500 to the national memorial in 1982. Caine's committee approves donations made by Bell, but he said the Fort Worth company could initiate its own charitable efforts. He said he wasn't aware of a request for donations.

Retired Army Maj. Gen. Alexander Bolling, 64, who commanded the 82nd Airborne Division in Vietnam, said his appeals to area defense companies were unsuccessful.

Besides Bell, Rockwell International, Varo and Texas Instruments, declined to contribute, Bolling said. Houston-based Brown & Root, a primary contractor for the port at Cam Ranh Bay, also declined, Bolling said.

Rockwell is directing its donations toward educational and medical research efforts, said Ed Casteel, the company's director of government relations. He said Rockwell assisted in raising about \$25 million for Dallas area charities over several years.

"It was a very difficult decision because of our strong feelings for those involved," Casteel said. "Our approach has been to direct the money toward the future of children."

TI's charitable foundation decided not to fund the project for similar reasons, said spokesman Stan Victor. "The bad news is that there are so many good charities to give funds to," he said.

The veterans group asked for

\$25,000 from LTV Corp., a major aerospace and defense contractor. The fund received \$1,000.

LTV spokesman Jerry Dalton said the company's foundation gave "considerable sums" to the national memorial — he declined to provide a specific amount — but that upon filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in July 1986, the company ran low on funds for donations.

"While we're operating under Chapter 11 we can only make donations from a small foundation. We have supported the military in the past, and when times get better we can do so again," Dalton said.

Another large Dallas defense contractor, E-Systems, which among other products made the PRC-25 radios used in Vietnam, donated \$3,000, Bolling said. The fund also received \$5,000 from Electrospace Systems in Dallas, he said. Electrospace Systems is now a Chrysler Corp. subsidiary.

Garland-based Varo, a manufacturer of night vision equipment and missile launcher systems, among other products,

does not disclose its contributions to charities, said Kevin McAleer, Varo senior vice president. "There are thousands of needy organizations that contact a corporation," he said.

Brown & Root, a subsidiary of Dallas-based Halliburton Co., has no record of a formal request from the veterans, said spokesman Joe Stevens. "There's a lot of groups out there, and we have to look at them in writing," he said.

Bolling said the explanations are small consolation. "One chief executive officer told me that a charity for dead people wouldn't do any good," Bolling said.

The planned memorial will measure 12,000 square feet and feature four stone tablets inscribed with the names of Texans who died or disappeared in Vietnam. It will be surrounded by a water park reminiscent of a Vietnamese rice paddy.

In addition to the national monument in Washington, D.C., Bolling said, a state monument is needed to honor all Texans who have died in American wars and to "inspire future generations with a sense of patriotism and sacrifice."

Construction slated on Vietnam memorial

By Ed Housewright

Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News

Construction of a slightly scaled-back Texas Vietnam veterans memorial at Fair Park is expected to begin next month and be completed in September, sponsors say.

The \$1.3 million memorial, to be built at the northwest end of Fair Park next to the Music Hall and the Automobile Building, will have four granite tablets containing the names of all 3,271 Texans killed in the Vietnam War. A fifth tablet will bear the names of the 156 Texans listed as missing in action.

The memorial, planned since 1985, originally was to have two granite arches and an eternal flame. Those elements have been deleted because of cost but could be added later. Art Ruff, a board member of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, told the Dallas Park and Recreation Board on Thursday.

The memorial had been scheduled for completion in 1987 but was delayed because of fund-raising difficulties.

"I want to congratulate you for hanging in there so long because there's still much unresolved grief," said park board member Vivian Johnson.

Ruff said memorial officials need to collect about \$100,000 to cover the construction cost, although the money has been pledged.

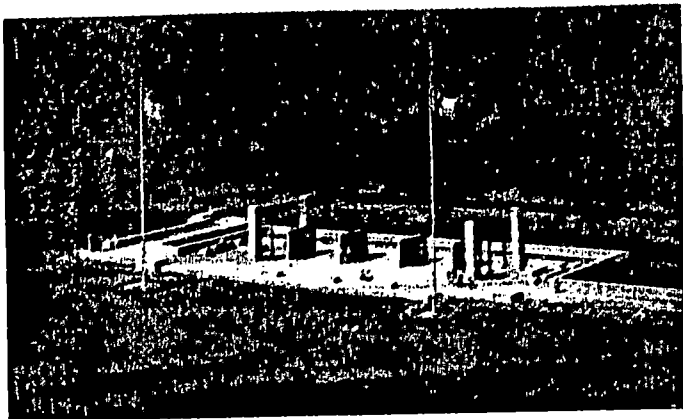
The memorial, to be built on a 2-acre site, will have granite walkways around the five tablets and a short waterfall cascading into a reflecting pond. Benches, landscaping and Texas and U.S. flags will be added.

"I'm very pleased," said park board Vice President Gerald Henigman. "It will be a great addition."

Members of the park board's administration and finance committee gave preliminary approval to the design and construction contract for the memorial. The entire park board is to consider the items next week.

About a year ago, the park board agreed to let memorial officials scale back the project and perhaps complete all aspects of the original design later. Park board members had not seen the new drawings until Thursday.

The five tablets with the names of the Texans killed or missing in action have been on display at a temporary location at Fair Park since October. About \$25,000 in donations was collected for the memorial during the State Fair, Ruff said.



An artist's conception of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Dallas' Fair Park

Vietnam vets' victory

BY JERRY COFFEY
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

A memorial listing names of Texas' dead and missing gets the go-ahead in Dallas.

DALLAS — Long stalled by money problems and the burden of "bad war" associations, the dream of a Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial is about to become reality.

After unanimous approval by the Dallas Park and Recreation Board, endorsement by the Dallas City Council is the only step remaining before construction of the first phase of the memorial can begin, probably by mid-March, in Fair Park.

"The park board has given the go-ahead. Now all that's needed is to complete and sign licensing and maintenance agreements, and they'll be ready to go," said Steve Park of the board's staff.

Completion is expected in September in time for the State Fair. Plans are to dedicate the memorial Nov. 11 — Veterans Day.

That day can't arrive too soon for the Vietnam veterans who backed the project, for whom the Texas memorial long has represented unfinished business.

"We've gotten on with our lives and put the war behind us, but this is something important that has been left undone for a multitude of reasons," said B.G. Burkett, treasurer of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. "It's just right that it be finished."

On one level, Burkett noted, the memorial will serve as recognition of the many thousands of Texans — 35,000 in the Metroplex alone — who served honorably in Vietnam and returned to become productive citizens.

"Then there are a substantial number of Texas families who lost sons in the war and never even got a body back. For their standpoint, the memorial may represent a part of mourning that has been missing.

"And when you see all the names on those granite tablets, you realize in a very direct, personal way the price of war."

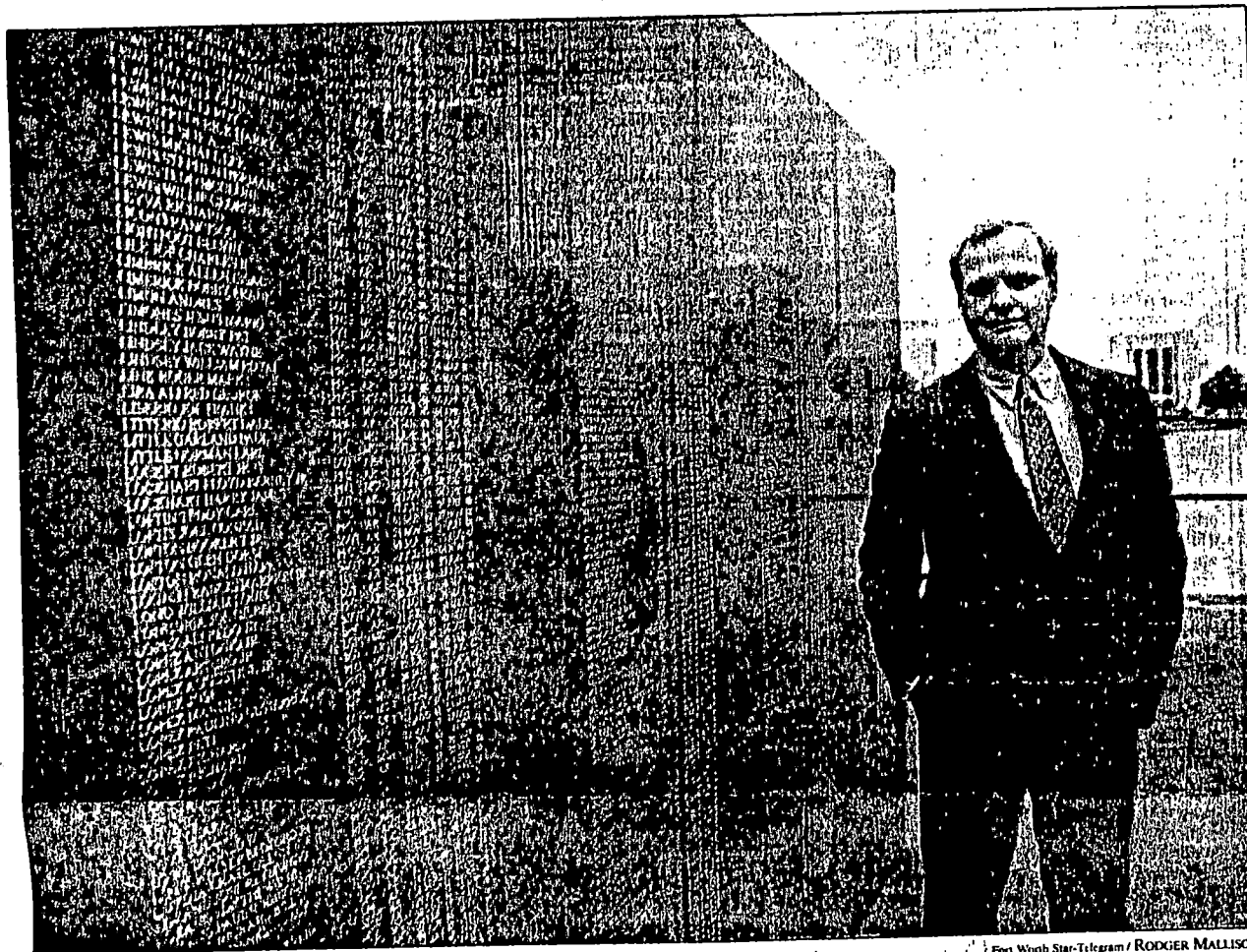
The central attraction of the memorial is four large, red granite tablets encribed with the names of the state's Vietnam war dead and another listing the missing in action.

It is generally recognized now that the veterans who came back have paid a high price, too, Burkett said, but he said the nature of that price still is misunderstood.

"The back-home attitude toward Vietnam veterans has gone through three stages," he said. "First there was vilification, then indifference and now sympathy. But it still isn't right."

"You hear all this stuff about healing, but 95 percent of us had nothing to be healed from," Burkett said. "We served our country and served it well; we did nothing to be ashamed of, and we came back into the community as law-abiding, tax-paying citizens.

"But the focus has been on guys in fatigues moaning and groaning about something. In no way do they represent the vast majority of Vietnam vets. A lot of them



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / RODGER MALLISON

were never even in Vietnam. But that is the image that has persisted, resulting in the wrong perception of an entire generation."

Burkett and others involved in the memorial campaign feel strongly about the Vietnam veteran's image because they see a direct link between a negative public impression and difficulties they have encountered in raising money for the memorial.

"I came back from the war, went to school on the GI Bill, went to work as a stockbroker and never even thought about Vietnam," Burkett recalled. "When I started working for the memorial, I thought it would be easy. I'd just make some calls to chief executive officers in business and industry and get the money we needed.

"To my dismay, all I got a lot of times was a negative response. The people I contacted would say, 'You don't seem like a Vietnam veteran.' What they meant was, I wasn't a derelict, drunk or on drugs or a mental case, who had committed some crime and been identified by the media, often wrongly, as a Vietnam veteran.

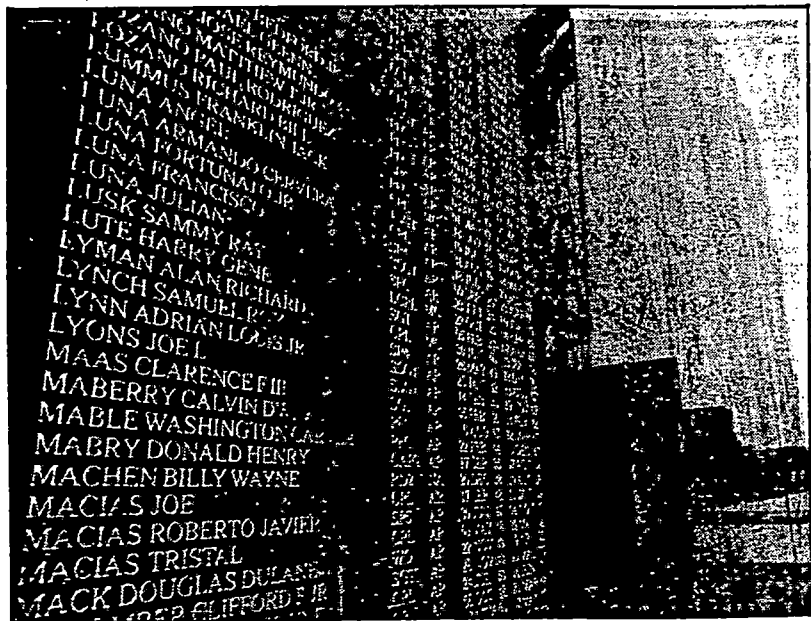
"But a Vietnam veteran is exactly what I am and what the guys working with me on this are. The trouble is, the mainstream Vietnam veterans are too diverse to fit any preconceived notion of what they should look like or act like."

Burkett recalled encountering a Dallas TV anchorwoman after a ceremony at the memorial site. "She was looking for some veterans to interview and told her cameraman to 'get some of those guys in fatigues.' I told her the men standing around in Brooks Brothers suits were Vietnam veterans, and she said, 'I don't think we need that.'

"When the media want comments from Vietnam vets, they always go to the advocacy groups. Now there are good guys in those organizations, but the point is they represent less than 1 percent of Vietnam veterans, so the public ends up with a distorted view."

Burkett said Vietnam veterans still are unfairly regarded because they are caught up in "this good war-bad war business."

However controversial the policies or distasteful the outcome of the war, the overwhelming majority of American fighting men in Vietnam did their duty and performed as well and as valiantly as their counterparts in World War II and are equally deserving of recognition, he said.



Fort Worth Star-Telegram / RODGER MALLISON

Tablets at the Vietnam War Memorial in Dallas list Texas' dead

Concerns about the memorial money-raising effort are ongoing, Burkett noted, even though enough money is on hand or promised to assure completion of the first phase of the monument.

"The weak economy really has hurt us," he said, adding that, except for a \$50,000 donation by General Dynamics in Fort Worth, defense industry contributions have been particularly disappointing.

The slowness of the money-raising caused a change in plans and timetable for the memorial, Burkett said.

The original agreement with the city of Dallas, which owns the site, was that construction could not begin until all the money needed to complete and maintain the memorial was in hand. But approval later was sought, and given, for a go-ahead contingent on the availability of money just for Phase I.

That phase, which Burkett said can stand alone as the heart of the memorial, will cost \$1.1 million. The granite tablets already are encribed with the names of the dead and missing and have been paid for at a cost of \$200,000. An additional \$675,000 is on hand.

Two large contributions-to-come totaling \$125,000 will bring the cash total to \$800,000. That still is \$100,000 short of the amount needed to complete Phase I, but Burkett said about \$300,000 in pledges are still out. Even if sufficient pledge money doesn't come in, there is assurance of money from another source to cover whatever deficit remains, he said.

"We hope to get enough pledge money so that we won't have to call on that source," Burkett said. But he said that the longer pledgers hold out, the less chance there is of their money showing up.

"Over \$150,000 was pledged during the KSCS radiothon in November, but we've gotten only \$91,000 of that and I doubt we'll get much more," he said.

In addition to the construction money raised, Burkett said NCNB Texas Bank has guaranteed money to cover most maintenance for seven years.

The first phase of the memorial will include the encribed tablets, walkways and entryways. Two other phases, including archways and a reflecting pool, will cost an additional \$600,000, Burkett said.

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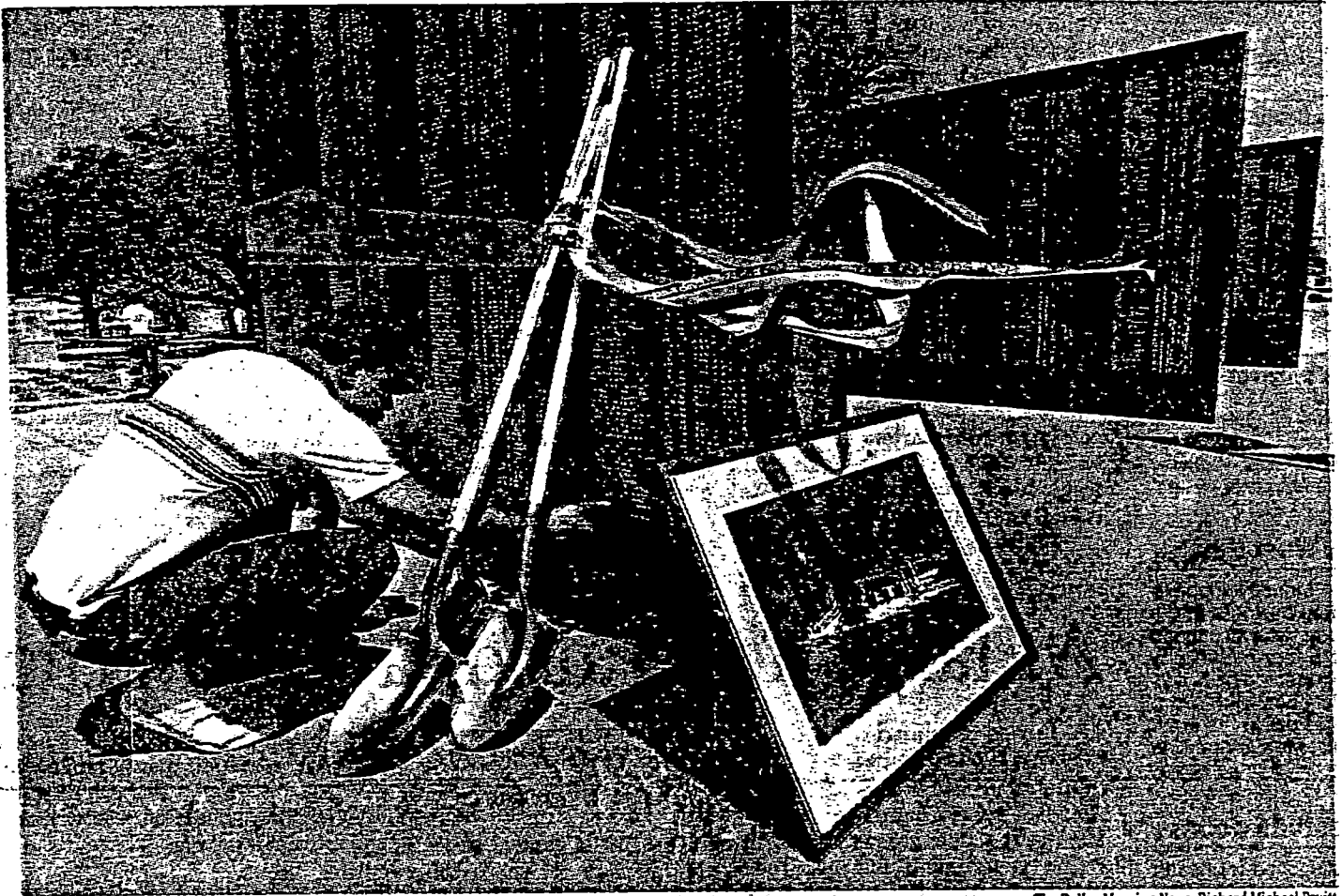


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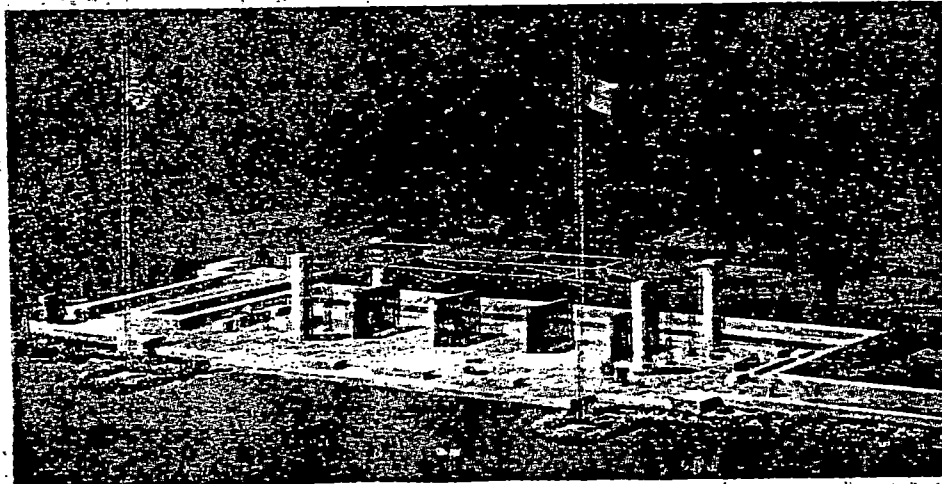
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A tribute to Vietnam veterans



The Dallas Morning News: Richard Michael Pruitt



Chester Holleman of Dallas, a Vietnam veteran, searches Monday for the names of friends on a temporary memorial to Texans killed in the war. The shovels and drawing were used during groundbreaking ceremonies for a permanent Fair Park memorial, which is to be dedicated on Veterans Day in November. At left is an artist's rendering of the memorial, four granite tables listing the names of the 3,271 Texans killed and 156 missing.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Editorials/Viewpoints

Amon Carter, Founder-Publisher, 1906-1955 Amon Carter Jr., Publisher, 1955-1982

Vietnam vets

Finish memorial to Texans who served

Texas always has recognized bravery, dedication and service. Texans now should recognize the sacrifice of those who served in Vietnam and honor them by contributing to the completion of the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

It will honor not only the 3,244 Texans who were killed in action in Vietnam and the 161 who are still listed as missing in action, but also the many thousands who served their country and quietly came home to resume productive civilian lives.

The nation they came home to was ambivalent about the war they fought. Only now is it realizing that, misguided or not, it was our war, fought by our youth.

Their service was an honorable chapter in American dedication to duty.

The simple, dignified memorial — five tablets made of Texas granite bearing the names of the Texans who did not come home, a plaza and a fountain — is under construction in Fair Park in Dallas. Its cost properly is being borne by private donations from ordinary Texans, including many who served in Vietnam and many more who merely appreciate the American, and Texan, tradition of the citizen-soldier.

Tax deductible contributions should go to the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 50366, Dallas, 75250.

IN THE NAME OF CHUCK BROWN

Veterans' success and memorial honor Texans who died in Vietnam

By MARY BARRINEAU
Staff writer

CHUCK BROWN NEVER had a chance to be anything but a high school graduate and a dead Marine. He was only 19 when he was killed during an attack on his reconnaissance team in Vietnam. He was awarded a Bronze Star for heroism posthumously, but the war cut short his dreams of making something more of his life.

Brown's name, along with those of 3,243 other Texans who died in Vietnam and 161 still missing in action, will be engraved in red granite at the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Fair Park in Dallas.

Texans who survived the war have been working hard to raise money to build the memorial. They hope to break ground on Nov. 11, Veteran's Day. But on the way to their \$2.5 million goal, they realized that an artful arrangement of water and stone and flame is not the only way to honor Chuck Brown.

The kinds of lives those Vietnam survivors lead are a fine memorial, too. There are presidents of major Dallas corporations, stockbrokers, lawyers, bankers, airline pilots, real estate developers and city councilmen. They had the chance to do with their lives what Chuck Brown never got to do after he graduated from Bryan Adams High School in 1967.

And the fact that they are community leaders and successful businessmen is testimony to the kind of men who served in Vietnam, survivors say. They honor Chuck Brown every time they close a deal, hug their children, mow their lawns or vote in an election.

Chuck Brown's father, Dee Brown, knows the men who fought alongside his son weren't misfits: "The vast majority of them are hard-

working citizens. I want them to be thought of that way."

Monument organizers know those images conflict with the stereotype many people have of Vietnam veterans. It is a stereotype they hope to change. Very few Vietnam veterans are the drug-crazed, violence-prone wackos or guys looking for a handout often portrayed in the media, says B.G. Burkett, a former Army lieutenant in Vietnam who is now a stockbroker and senior vice president at Schneider, Bernet & Hickman.

Some Vietnam veterans have lingering health problems because of exposure to the defoliant Agent Orange. And combat does take an emotional toll. But most veterans have fully recovered from the effects of war, he said.

Burkett has spent months poring through stacks of Pentagon reports and statistics to come up with a profile of Vietnam veterans. "Less than 2 percent and probably less than 1 percent exhibit any tendencies toward violence or anti-social behavior," he said. "After all, there are 3.3 million Vietnam veterans.

You're going to have a percentage that robs banks, holds up Burger Kings and rapes women. But the percentage is very small.

"I get very irritated when these kinds of stereotypes persist," said Burkett. "Now that the names of these men who died are going to be on public display, it's like any insult directed toward Vietnam veterans is directed toward them. The rest of us were able to get on with our lives. No one even knows that we're Vietnam veterans unless we tell someone about it. Those guys who died will be forever identified with Vietnam."

Burkett, a member of the host committee
Please see VETS, Page 6

The monument really isn't a statement architecturally or politically about the war. It's more a celebration of the soldier.

Arthur L. Ruff, president,
Vantage Development Co.

VETS

From Page 1

that sponsored a fund-raising gala for the memorial Sept. 28, said it would be criminal to spend \$2.5 million putting up 3,244 names on a wall when inaccurate images persist.

The memorial will be enhanced if the public doesn't automatically assume the worst about those who fought in the war, he said. Therefore, the veterans working on the memorial have made improvement of the public image of Vietnam veterans a major part of their efforts.

Among Dallas Vietnam veterans are the heads of at least 20 corporations, hundreds of airline pilots and hundreds of lawyers and doctors, he said.

Arthur L. Ruff was an artillery forward observer during the buildup of troops in Vietnam during 1966. He's now president of Vantage Development Co. Paul Russell was a military adviser to the South Vietnamese during two tours of duty in Vietnam, and was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service. He's president of Milton B. Levy & Son Mechanical Contractors.

Hugh Robinson was the executive officer of an engineering group in Vietnam, and went on to become an Army major general. He's now president of Cityplace Development. Schuyler Page was a Marine Corps rifle platoon commander. He now heads his own executive search firm. Udo Walther spent five years in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam as a Green Beret. He's now a partner and director of construction for Trammell Crow Co.

Other successful Dallas Vietnam veterans include Ronald Brame, president of the architectural firm Harwood K. Smith and Partners; Neal Pointer, president of the advertising agency Jones, Pointer, Winn Inc.; Larry Shapiro, president of Marty's Food & Wine Store; and Roger Staubach, the former Dallas Cowboys quarterback who is now president of The Staubach Co., a real-estate company.

Among the others who served in Vietnam are C.E. Casebier III, vice president of Woodbine Development Corp.; Dan Chapman, managing director of Concorde Bank Dallas; Gerry Storey, president of All Medical Rents & Sales; John P. Wagner, Wagner & Nelson Mortgage; John G. Tuthill, president of Watson and Taylor Management Inc.

Attorney and former Dallas City Councilman Lee Simpson is a Vietnam vet, as are current councilman Jerry Rucker, Dallas Assistant City Manager Richard Knight Jr. and Texas Rep. Sam Johnson of Plano.

Because men such as these came home from the war and got on with their lives, not wanting to dwell on their experiences in Vietnam, most of them didn't join veterans' organizations. But the memorial is getting them involved in veterans issues for the first time since they returned from the war.

They have intensely personal reasons for supporting construction of a Vietnam veterans memorial and for wanting to boost the public's opinion of men who fought in the war.

Ruff, for instance, had a close friend who died there. "I see this memorial as a way to give something back to him, as a sort of affirmation of his spirit," he said. "You want people to know that he wasn't an idiot, that he was one of the brightest and best, that going to war was something he chose to do and that he didn't feel put upon."

It would be as misleading to say all Vietnam veterans are successful businessmen like Ruff as to say they're all emotional cripples. Yet many Dallas-area Vietnam veterans say their combat experiences did contribute to their abilities.

"People who survive that kind of experience have an advantage over their peers when they come home," said Ruff. "Their level of maturity is greater, and in most cases, the first thing they want to do when they come home is get their life back in order and get assimilated into society."

Page agreed. "I can only speak for myself, but it was absolutely invaluable in learning to cope with reality and how to get things done," he said.

And Russell said the self-confidence gained in combat stays with you forever. "For the rest of your life, you don't feel like you have to prove anything to anybody that you haven't already proved to yourself before," he said. "You look at things differently because you've lived on the edge. You know where the edge is. You've pushed yourself to the point where you weren't sure of the outcome. You know how you react."

Yet some men never fully recover from the emotional impact of combat, said Russell. "There's no doubt that there's such a thing as the post-Vietnam syndrome for a minority of veterans. Most of us, when we have a traumatic experience, clamp the lid on tight right away, and little by little we let it out when we're able. It's when the lid flies off that there are problems," he said.

Phil Hontz, president of the Dallas Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans of America, said it's important to remember that no matter how successful a veteran appears to be, problems stemming from the war can surface years later.

Hontz came home from the war, went to graduate school and took a job as an environmental biologist for Texas Instruments. But after he achieved many of his goals, he fell apart. "It was 1983 before I had to sit down and confront the 1960s. I was what everyone considered a success. But I started losing control of my life. The anger crept back in. One day, I felt like I had hit rock bottom. I mean I was breaking chairs and everything."

He got help from the Dallas Vet Center, a federally funded readjustment counseling center for Vietnam veterans. "I wouldn't be here today if it weren't for the Vet Center," said Hontz. Now the VA is planning to cut back on financing for the centers, he said. In all the talk about the achievements of Vietnam veterans, it's important to remember that success is no guarantee that a veteran won't need help, said Hontz, a contract negotiator for Texas Instruments.

Despite the tendency of the news media to play up the Vietnam angle every time a veteran becomes violent, the public image of Vietnam veterans is better now, said Cityplace's Robinson.

"I think when the war ended the image we had was of a bunch of trained killers who went over there on an unauthorized excursion into someone else's life and caused a lot of havoc," said Robinson. "People forgot that these men were sent over to Vietnam by the president.

"I think that's changed," he said. "People are finally beginning to understand what the war was about and recognize the veterans as heroes and not burns."

But the media perpetuate the stereotype, veterans said. Burkett pointed out that several news organizations reported erroneously that the man who opened fire Aug. 20 in an Edmond, Okla., post office, killing 15 people, was a Vietnam veteran. Two of the victims of the shootings were Vietnam veterans, but that went unmentioned in the same reports, he said.

As part of the veterans' public relations efforts, Burkett has compiled statistics that show Vietnam veterans are less likely to have served in prison or abuse drugs than non-veterans of the same age. Vietnam veterans are more likely to have gone to college, to own a home and to earn more than \$30,000 a year than their peers the same age who did not go to Vietnam, according to a March 1985 Washington Post/ABC poll, he said.

Eighty percent of the men who served in Vietnam had high school degrees, compared with only 65 percent of draft-age males during the war years, said Burkett.

The public image of Vietnam veterans as men who were unhappily forced into the service of their country is also erroneous, said Burkett. "Seventy-five percent of those who served in Vietnam enlisted or specifically volunteered for Vietnam. Only 25 percent were draftees," he said. A 1980 Harris survey found that 90 percent of Vietnam veterans said they are "glad they served their country," he said.

Pointer, who is president of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial Fund of Texas, said most Americans are now able to make a distinction between the war in Vietnam and the men who fought in it. "They no longer accuse or blame the Vietnam veteran even if they disagreed with the war. It's only been in the last few years that enough time has passed to allow people to make that distinction. That distance allows them to realize he served when called upon and is a patriot like the veteran of any war."

That may be why the Texas Vietnam memorial is finally becoming a reality after years of unsuccessful fund-raising efforts. The huge success of the Washington Vietnam memorial may have also played a role, as did the involvement of successful veterans such as Pointer and Ruff, and community leaders such as John Stemmons and Trammell Crow who gave public support to the project, said organizers.

Planners visualize the memorial as a shrine that will honor the survivors of the war while paying respect to those who died or are missing.

"For me personally, the thing that's most important is for it to be a reminder to future generations," said the Trammell Crow Co.'s Walter.

"America seems to have pushed Vietnam under the rug, after running out of there with our tail between our legs," he said. "Although it was a bad experience, it's something we need to be reminded of. We don't want to do it again. People who died there gave the ultimate commitment to the war and the government that sent them was not willing to make the same commitment to those people."

Ruff, a member of the memorial fund's board of directors, said that unlike the somber gray walls of the national Vietnam Veterans memorial in Washington, D.C., the Texas memorial will be a more uplifting place. "The monument really isn't a statement architecturally or politically about the war. It's more a celebration of the soldier," he said.

Veterans who were successful and had a hand in the planning wanted the memorial to avoid focusing entirely on death. "The general feeling was that they didn't want to be involved with anything divisive or negative. They were proud of their service to their country," said Ruff.

Designed by Dallas architect and Vietnam veteran Richard Martratt and his partner Gary Garmon, the memorial will feature four stone tablets with the names of the dead surrounded by a waterfall reminiscent of a Southeast Asian rice paddy. Names of the missing will be engraved on one of two arches spanning the entrances to the memorial. An eternal flame will stand vigil at the arch to burn until all Texans listed as missing are accounted for, planners say.

Pointer said the memorial will feature covered seating areas where veterans, family members and friends can congregate. "And if healing is needed, hopefully, the memorial will be the catalyst for that healing to take place.

"It might be a place where a teacher could take a class of students. There are areas where you can go that don't focus entirely on the tablets with the names of the dead," he said.

The younger generation is beginning to show curiosity about Vietnam, he said.

Russell said his own sons are beginning to quiz him about his experiences in Vietnam. His 16-year-old son, who was 3 months old when Russell went back for his second tour of duty in Vietnam, is asking questions about the causes of the war and about the Vietnamese people. His 12-year-old is fascinated by the heroes of the war. Russell considers their interest healthy.

"But I've told them very plainly how unglamorous war is. I don't want them to ever get the idea that it's fun, or exciting," he said.

Meanwhile, Dee Brown is glad to see successful veterans speaking out about their experiences.

His own son would have done the same had he lived to talk about the war and to follow through with his dreams for the future.

"He was a natural-born businessman, even as a teenager. He'd been in the cattle business since he was 16, grazing cattle in the summer and breaking horses to earn extra money.

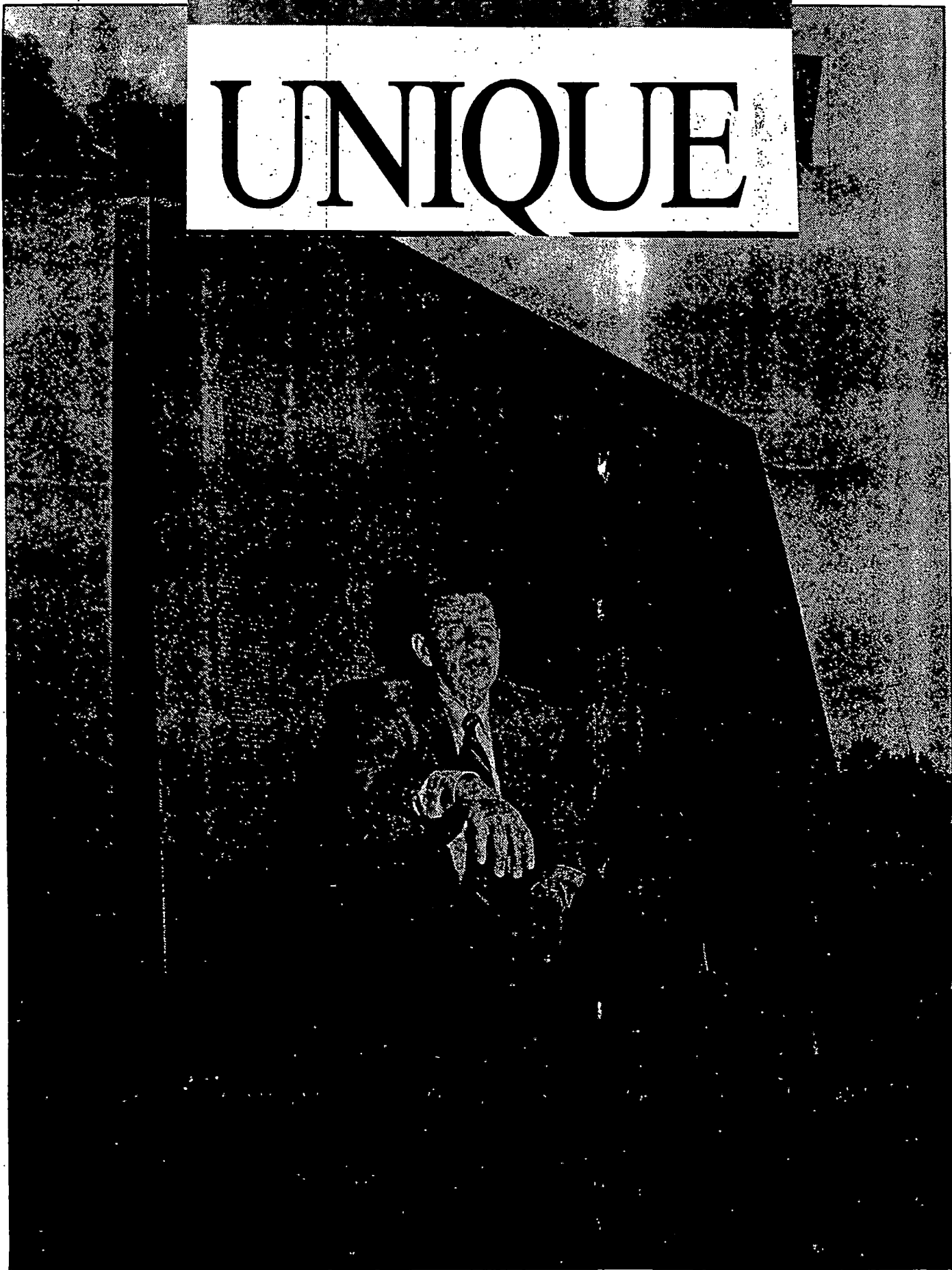
"He probably would have wound up going to A&M and majoring in animal husbandry. But he wanted to serve first. He felt like he had an obligation, and he didn't want to run the risk of being interrupted once he started pursuing school and a career," said Brown.

Brown, who owns a masonry company and is helping in the procurement of stone for the memorial, is proud that the Fair Park monument will help others remember the sacrifice his son made.

"I think, if it does nothing else, it will make the public aware of just how many men did die from Texas," he said.

"This has been a conflict nobody wants to remember," said Brown. "But war is war, and whether you win or lose, if you fight in it you go through hell. If a person answers the call of his country, people ought to remember and they ought to honor that."

UNIQUE



Dee Brown's son, Chuck, was among the 3,244 Texas soldiers who died in Vietnam

Doug Milner/Dallas Times Herald



John Keating/Dallas Times Herald

Vietnam vet B.G. Burkett is a senior vice president at Schneider, Bernet & Hickman.



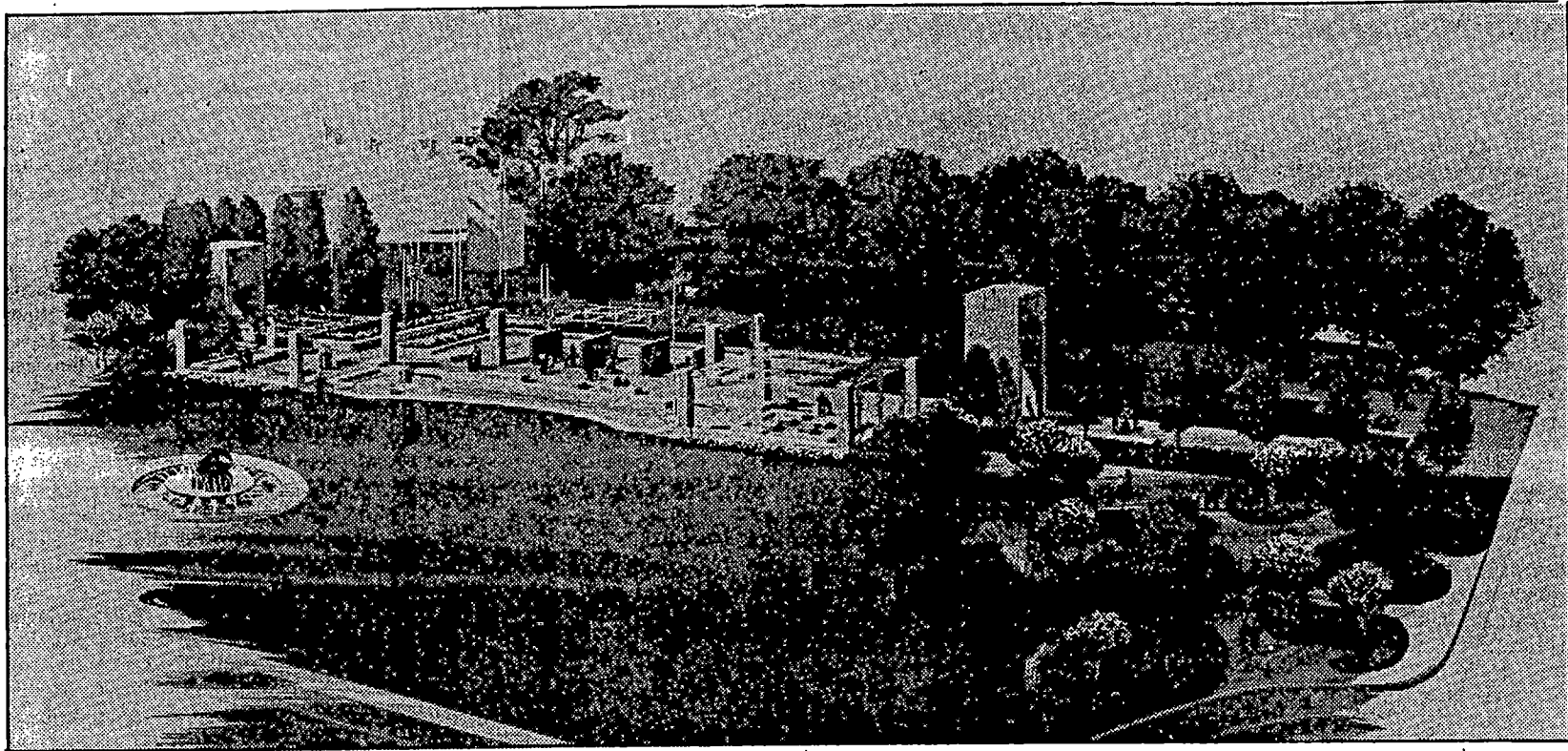
Doug Milner/Dallas Times Herald

Udo Walther was a Green Beret in Vietnam; he's now a partner and director of construction for Trammell Crow Co.



John Keating/Dallas Times Herald

Vietnam vet Paul Russell is president of Milton B. Levy & Sons Mechanical Contractors.



The memorial was designed by Dallas architect and Vietnam veteran Richard Martratt and his partner Gary Garmon. It will feature four stone tablets inscribed with names surrounded by a waterfall reminiscent of a Southeast Asian rice paddy.

The Texas tally in Vietnam

- Texas lost 3,244 soldiers in Vietnam, the third highest number among states behind California and New York. One hundred sixty-one Texans are still missing in action.
- About 17,250 Texans were wounded in combat.
- Dallas lost 259 men in Vietnam; about 1,380 Dallasites were wounded in the war.
- Twelve Texans won the Congressional Medal of Honor for service in Vietnam, eight of them posthumously.
- Six Congressional Medal of Honor winners from the Vietnam War live in Texas. Another five Vietnam War Medal of Honor winners were born in Texas, but now live elsewhere.
- An estimated 175,000 Vietnam veterans now live in Texas.
- More than 33,000 Vietnam veterans live in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, approximately 11,000 of them in Dallas.

Veterans, families relate impact of war

We asked a sampling of other veterans and family members of veterans about the impact of the war on their lives and about the significance of the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial:

Lance Ellis of Lance Ellis Realtors, who served as a rifle platoon leader in Vietnam:

"I was at a dinner party about a year ago with about seven other people, and this couple that I had known for years found out I was a Vietnam veteran. They put down their forks, got up, and walked down to my end of the table and held out their hands. They said, 'Thank you for what you did.'

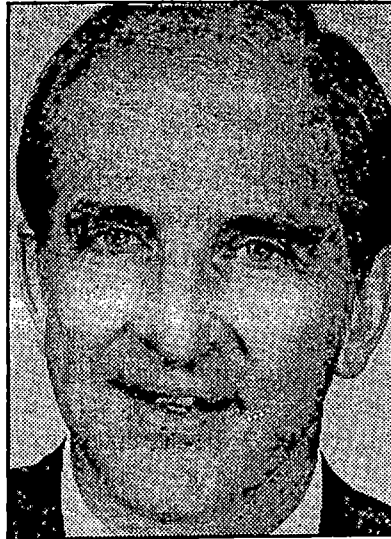
"It occurred to me that until then, no one had ever said that to me. And there are a lot of guys in the state of Texas who've never had that said to them.

"The memorial will be a visible, permanent symbol that says 'thank you' from the state of Texas."

Fred Flom, an American Airlines pilot who was a prisoner of war in Vietnam for seven years:

"I get mad at Americans that treated veterans badly for being involved in the war. The war was an unpopular war, and it's unfortunate that people who did their duty and were very patriotic came home and were treated that way. The soldiers don't make the decisions of the war; they just carry them out.

"I think the memorial will be something positive for the veterans that fought in the war. There's been so damn little positive about the Vietnam War.



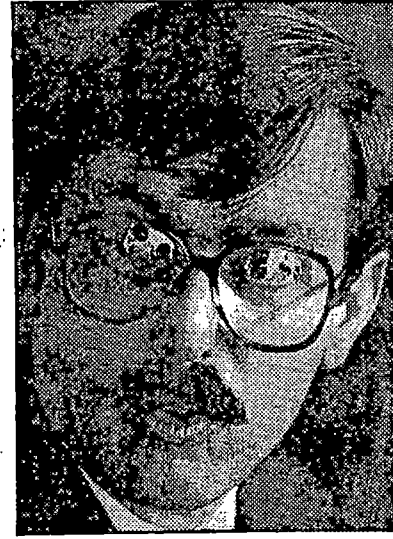
Sam Johnson

"Although I was held prisoner, I think my feelings about the memorial will very much mirror those of other veterans. The experiences we went through were very individual. But having served in the war itself is a common enough bond."

Merlyn Dethlefsen, Congressional Medal of Honor winner for valor in Vietnam, owner of MedMart, a Fort Worth medical equipment and supply company:

"Ideally, it would have been preferable to construct a veterans memorial right after the war. However, as a realist, I know we must accept the fact that the war's outcome wasn't what we wanted. It's taken the country a little time to sort out what really happened.

"To me, the memorial is a small way of thanking a lot of super



Lee Simpson

guys who made sacrifices but weren't fortunate enough to come home.

"I've already received a lot more recognition than I deserve. But the fellow who went over there and did his job, and now drives a truck or sits behind a desk, has probably never gotten any recognition. This will be a way of thanking him, too."

Sam Johnson, Texas state representative, a prisoner of war in Vietnam:

"I think the memorial will be a reminder that veterans through the years have protected what this country stands for, and Vietnam veterans were no exception. It will put the Vietnam veteran in the same category as those of other wars. When people go out there and see the memorial, they are go-

ing to recognize that. Veterans will get lumps in their throats. When you've seen your friends die or get maimed or even captured, well, it hits pretty close to home.

"It will also be a reminder that we still have some MIAs and possibly POWs in Vietnam. We shouldn't give up trying to get an accounting of them."

Walter Hartness, whose son Greg is missing in action: "The uncertainty of the situation with the MIAs is a daily concern to us. The memorial will be a place we'd like to visit quite often. It will ensure that Greg is not forgotten completely."

Lee Simpson, attorney and former Dallas city council member who was a radio operator in the 1st Air Cavalry Division in Vietnam: "The significance of the memorial is that there was a public duty that people were asked to shoulder and many people did shoulder it. That's something that's worth a lasting memorial.

"The memorial is an honor and a remembrance of the people who served rather than any kind of statement one way or another about the war.

A.J. Magliolo, Southwest Airlines pilot who was a B-52 pilot in Vietnam:

"I want to be able to show my children and grandchildren that memorial. There were a lot of lessons to learn from the war, like don't run a war with politicians."

"I take a great deal of satisfaction that our bombing raids over North Vietnam had a large impact on the release of the POWs. I work with several POWs at Southwest, so that means a lot to me."

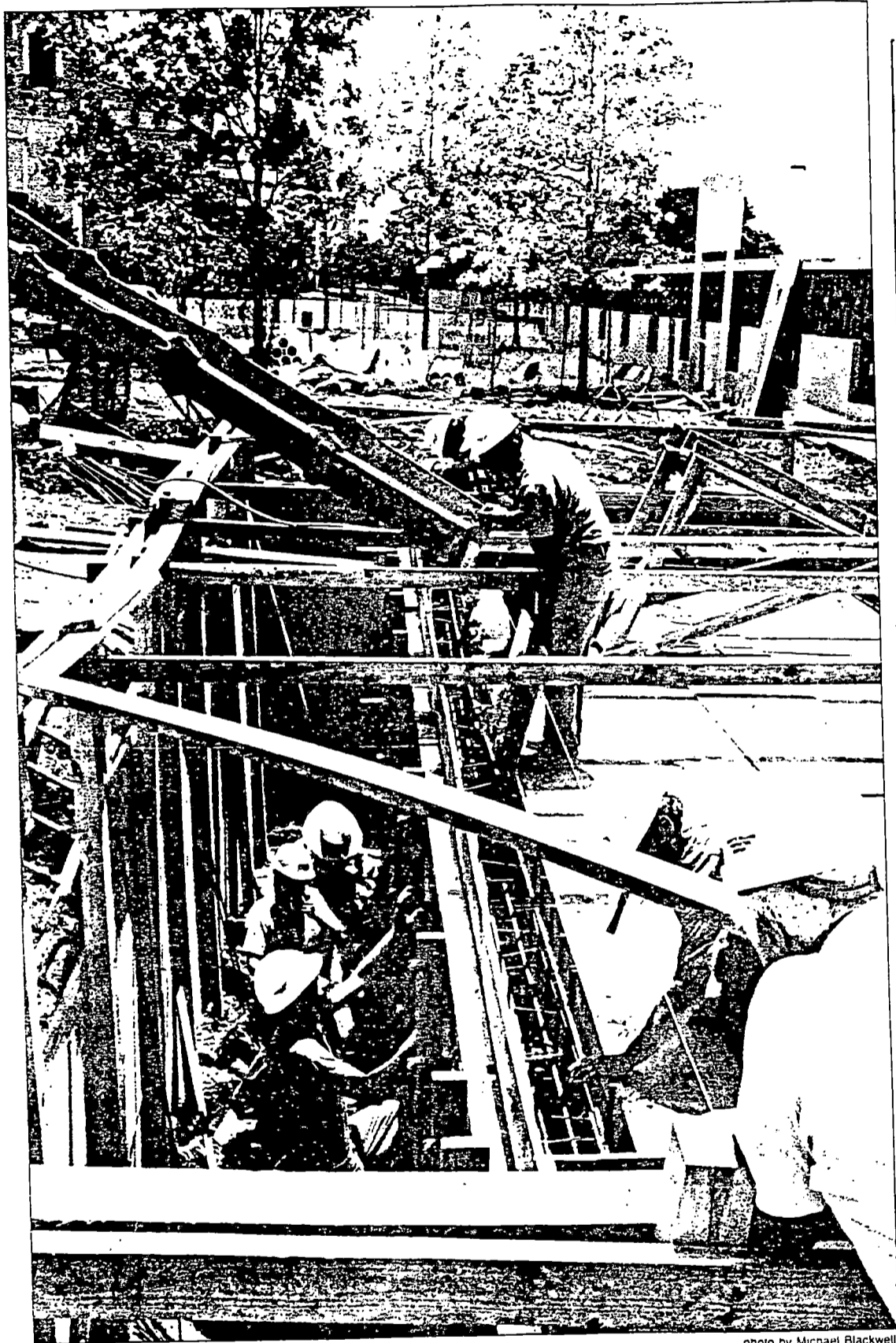
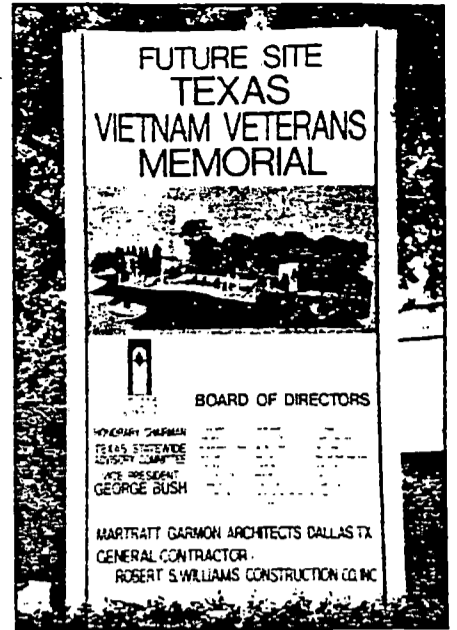
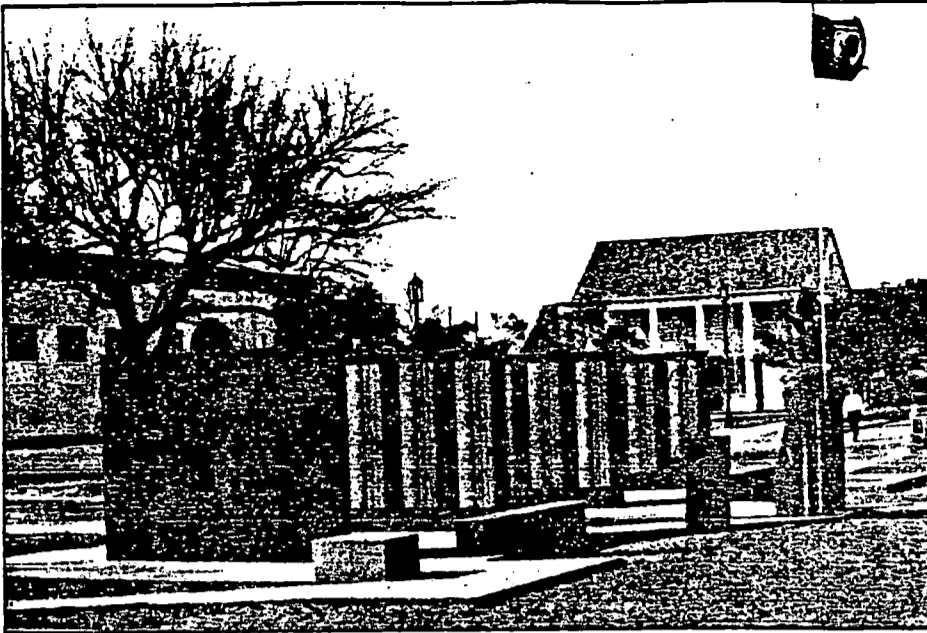


photo by Michael Blackwell

Veterans Memorial goes up

Construction began in mid-July for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Fair Park to honor all Texas veterans. Shown is the first concrete being poured for one of two fountains in the memorial area where veterans missing in action will be honored. Granite tablets listing all Texas veterans will be located east of the fountains.

Last year, TIers donated \$6,060 which was matched dollar for dollar by the TI Foundation along with a \$5,000 contribution for a total of \$17,120 towards the 12,000-foot memorial. The first phase should be complete by the time the State Fair opens in October.



GROUND BREAKING TO BEGIN IN FAIR PARK FOR VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

by: Ronda Hontz

Just inside the main entrance of Fair Park at the northwest end, next to the Music Hall, opposite the Hall of State, is 2 acres of park land. Soon this site will have granite walkways, a short waterfall cascading into a reflecting pool, benches, 5 granite tablets, a United States flag and a Texas flag creating the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Four of the red granite tablets from Fredericksburg already have the name, rank, branch of service, date of birth and death of the 3,271 Texans who gave their lives to the conflict in Vietnam. The remaining one tablet lists the 156 servicemen who are still unaccounted for in southeast Asia. This total listing of Texas men lost in Vietnam represents more than 5% of all Americans killed during that period of time.

The fund raising efforts for the permanent construction of a tribute to the Texans lost in Vietnam began in 1985. Despite the fact that President Bush is the honorary chairman of the Texas memorial, fund raising has proven to be a difficult task because Vietnam veterans are still forced to defend themselves regarding their actions while serving their country. Also, Vietnam veterans have been assigned some extremely demeaning labels which cloud the thinking of the general public regarding donations to this cause.

Mr. B. G. Burkett, State Treasurer for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, explains it this way: "People have trouble separating the war from the warrior. The connotation of 'bad war . . . defeat . . . immoral' are difficult to separate from Vietnam servicemen. In addition, the press perpetuates the idea that Vietnam veterans are virtually unemployed and merely wandering through life. Honestly, how can anyone or any organization

determine it a high priority to honor that type of person? They can't. We have come a long way in demonstrating our (Vietnam veterans) accountability and worthiness, but it's not been easy. For example, about 600 cities here in Texas have lost at least one person from that war. Of those men whose names appear on the tablets, 771 are Hispanic, 422 are black, 6 are American Indian with the remaining men being Caucasian, so basically all segments of society are represented. And, of these men, 14% were officers and 86% were enlisted men. Some of the honors granted to Texans whose names are on the tablets include 9 Medal of Honors, 15 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Navy Crosses, and 4 Air Force Crosses. Another thing I think is important for people to understand is the fact that only California and New York lost more men than Texas and of the men Texas lost, 65% were Army, 25% were Marine, 5% were Navy and 5% were Air Force. So you see, all the armed services were represented and effectively served and this is what we want to convey, the Vietnam soldier was a person called to serve his country and he did it well. In some cases, he gave his life - the war is different from the warrior."

As a stockbroker, Mr. Burkett knows the money market and can speak more candidly about the unstable financial situation of the memorial fund. "NCNB contributed the total maintenance endowment for the first 7 years! General Dynamics has donated \$50,000. The Meadows Foundation of Dallas donated \$250,000 and the Carl B. and Florence E. King Foundation donated \$80,000. Texas Instruments also provided us with \$15,000. Although we have collected money from over 8,000 individuals and a multitude of other state organizations, we

are still \$100,000 short of the Phase I cost of \$1.2 million. And, as time passes, the costs of construction could increase, so we are working under a restrictive time constraint. Contributions are still essential for completion of the memorial for the state of Texas.

We are going to break ground as soon as we get the approval from the appropriate people, which means, the memorial could actually be completed by our intended dedication day, November 11, 1989."**

Four years have passed since the original concept of creating a memorial dedicated to Vietnam veterans from Texas. Within the last month, all Texas VVA chapter presidents have been sent a press kit from the memorial fund and a letter asking for their assistance with this long sought after project. To encourage the completion of this monument support in whatever form your district is capable of will make the construction of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of Texas a reality. Only through constant attention and support will this truly unselfish idea be realized.

Contributions to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas can be sent to PO Box 50366, Dallas, Texas 75250. Anyone or any organization interested in participating at any level, please contact the memorial fund at this address. When funding for this memorial is completed, this group will disband.

Photos by: Steve Nail

**EDITOR'S NOTE: As of 13 April, the Dallas City Council has approved the ground breaking for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Fair Park.

Apr. 18-24, 1988

Dallas Times Herald

Dallas, Inc.



EXPERIENCED in Vietnam



Mark Graham/Dallas Times Herald

Dallas war vets moving into top business roles

By Dean Takahashi
OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

At the onset of America's longest war, the best and the brightest Americans who fought in Vietnam were called corporation executives in uniform: they were the best-educated, most-efficient and best-equipped soldiers in history.

But the war dragged on. At times, the battle lines were drawn more clearly at home than in the field.

Instead of the heroes' welcomes that greeted World War II veterans, those returning from Vietnam were met by jeers or silence.

Now, more than a decade after Saigon's fall, Vietnam veterans are moving up the career ladder and reaching the upper ranks of the nation's corporations. This generation of veterans carries a haunting heritage

Vantage Development's Art Ruff: No dwelling on a war-time past.

Please see **VETERANS, 10**

VETERANS

From 1

like no other, a legacy colored by such words as post-traumatic stress syndrome, disability and Agent Orange.

In January, when Carl Dudley Williams, a jobless vagrant with a history of mental problems, shot and killed a Dallas police officer and then was killed himself, the media misidentified Williams as a Vietnam veteran. In fact, Williams, 34, entered the Navy in 1974 after the American military withdrawal and never served in Vietnam.

For the many who came through unscarred — even those working in Dallas board rooms — it's a shadowy image they must constantly fight.

"Vietnam veteran" describes not who we are but where we were at one time in our lives. We are like everyone else, a reflection of society," says B.G. Burkett, a former rifle platoon commander in Vietnam and now a senior vice president at the Schneider, Bernet & Hickman brokerage and investment banking firm.

Studies cite the greatest problems among some veterans who are disabled or who experienced heavy combat. Still, many of the survivors blended back successfully into what they knew as "the World."

Burkett compiled statistics from government records that show, for example, Vietnam veterans are more likely to have good jobs and less likely to be criminals or drug addicts than non-veterans the same age.

In Dallas, successful veterans include the heads of at least 20 corporations, along with hundreds of civil servants, airline pilots, lawyers and

doctors. The roster of Vietnam vets in high places includes Roger Staubach, former Dallas Cowboys quarterback and president of the Staubach Co.; City Manager Richard Knight, who served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps; Hugh Robinson, a retired major general and president of Cityplace Development; and William Moore, an Army veteran and chief executive officer of Recognition Equipment Inc. in Irving.

Many feel lucky to be survivors and choose not to dwell on the past.

"The sound of a rifle bullet passing by is something you never forget. It cracks just like a plane breaking the sound barrier. The war hits your nerves and goes to a special place in your mind where, after a while, you can live with it," says Art Ruff, president of Vantage Development Co. and a former artillery spotter for the 25th Infantry Division. "It's amazing that there can be a whole bunch of people you're close to and never know they were in Vietnam."

David A. Davidson



For Halloween last year, David A. Davidson dressed up in combat fatigues, Army boots and carried an M-16 rifle. It was one of the first times he felt comfortable being a veteran in uniform since he left the jungles of South Vietnam for more profitable real estate.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Davidson brokered more than a billion dollars in deals, including the \$80 million Valley Ranch assembly in Irving. But in a bid for survival in Dallas' bottomless real estate market, he filed a petition under Chapter 7 of the bankruptcy code in mid-March to reorganize his debt

and formed a new company with outside help, Sunchild Real Estate Co.

"Surviving Vietnam has certainly helped me with the depressed real estate market. If you can live through the jungle rot, bugs, bad food, and people shooting at you, you can live through anything," he says. Davidson says he filed for Chapter 7 because he

◀ Paul Russell overseeing the Terminal Annex project.

▼ Thanksgiving Day, Quang Ngai, 1968



Mark Graham
/Dallas Times Herald



Dan Levine/Dallas Times Herald

▲ B.G. Burkett at his downtown brokerage office, above, and crouching at the ► 199th Infantry Brigade base camp near Bien Hoa air base two decades ago.

didn't want to work under constant pressure from lenders.

Davidson's Vietnam is not the symbol of a losing cause, but the will to live through hard times. When he was there, he cared little about the war. He fought because he had little choice and it helped him develop an intense respect for honest work, discipline, organization and leadership — traits he says are essential to his business acumen.

Davidson's father, a career military officer, insisted he be an ROTC cadet when he attended the University of Texas at Austin.

In July 1969, Davidson was still thinking about the bikini-clad women at his going-away party when a helicopter dropped him off on a mountainside in the Central Highlands to relieve a company commander. The soldiers were bagging the bodies of eight men the company had lost in a sapper attack.

Davidson recalled, "I told them I would listen to them for a while and I wasn't there to kill people but to bring home as many of them as I could. We went on to become a pretty good company."

Davidson's company engaged in search and destroy missions in free-fire zones where the rules allowed you to shoot anything that moved. Once a band of sappers had infiltrated his position, and, remembering his arrival, Davidson called in an artillery strike on his own position. His men were safe in foxholes and only the enemy was caught in the barrage.

"After that, everybody made sure they dug good foxholes," he says.

In the spare time, his interests turned to business.

"I kept a plastic bag in my back-

pack, and in it I had my maps to keep them from getting wet, a Playboy magazine and a Wall Street Journal."

When he returned home, Davidson landed a job as a stockbroker in Houston. In 1973, he came to Dallas with just \$3,000 and started working for a friend in real estate.

With his strong personality and big smile, Davidson adjusted well. He added, "I think being a veteran helps me in business relationships. It gets me respect."

Eventually, he started his own real estate firm and in 1978 landed a \$27 million deal with United Management Ltd., the Canadian firm that is backing Sunchild. Without ever taking a business course, he rode the tide of incoming deals and became a real estate king.

After an extravagant 40th birthday party three years ago, Davidson married his third wife, Candy, whom he met while racing cars at places like LeMans. He has a daughter, Erin, 14, and a 14-month-old son, David Jr.

"The bankruptcy is like another ambush. I may be naive, but I think I can make it through. I believe in Dallas. There's always real estate deals out there, and I love being out there making deals."

Ron Brame



After 15 years as president of Harwood K. Smith & Partners, Dallas' largest architectural firm with more than 350 employees, Ron Brame decided to get back in the trenches. In January, Brame

swapped jobs with executive vice president Joe Buskuhl and started designing buildings again. Instead of being responsible for \$800 million in design and construction work, he's now one of seven "hands-on" project managers and is in command of jobs worth \$160 million to the company.

Brame says other architectural firms led by men with bigger egos might have faltered in executing such a leadership transition. That healthy attitude is one of the few signs of Brame's experience in Vietnam, he says.

"Most people don't know I'm a Vietnam veteran. It was a different life for me, where I learned how fragile life can be. It was where I learned to be either a follower or a leader, depending on your mission."

A college graduate trained in the Army's Corps of Engineers, Brame was transferred to South Vietnam in December 1967.

"When I got there, I told them I was in construction. But they changed me to a combat engineer for the 101st Airborne Division and said my job was destruction," he recalls.

And destruction there was. A month after his arrival came the Tet Offensive of 1968, the surprise general offensive by the Viet Cong. Brame says the Viet Cong were crushed, but he believes the war was lost by those at home who lost the nerve to fight after Tet.

Brame escaped unscathed and brought home two Bronze Stars for his service. He was met by jeers at San Francisco's airport. That prepared him for Christmas 1968, when he had a falling out with his younger brother, who was against the war. The two have since made peace.

After three years with HKS, Brame became president. Under Brame and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Ron Skaggs, the company designed its biggest projects, including Reunion Arena.

Brame will oversee the construction of the veterans memorial in Fair Park. His firm donated its services for the project's design. The fund raising is taking too long, he says. Brame persists because he believes it will bring relief to troubled veterans.

Paul Russell



Combat in Vietnam left an enduring imprint on Paul Russell's management style. As an Army captain, he commanded a small American advisory unit and a group of South Vietnamese popular forces.

Under pressure, he keeps cool. And he knows how to work with people and understand and react in a crisis.

"Someone asked me what was the loudest sound I heard in Vietnam. There were a lot of firefights and you can't believe how confusing and noisy they are. But the loudest sound was the click of all the eyeballs in the platoon when they looked at you and say silently, 'What do we do now, sir?' In business, you're still the one that gets those looks."

Yet when Russell needs to solve a business problem, he doesn't consult a history book. Sometimes, the best thing to do is recall his military experience.

For Russell, 43, the effort to build a veterans memorial in Fair Park is the last unfinished business of the war. "We came home to lead productive lives and raise children. Our friends that died didn't. The memorial is not political, not refighting the war, it's just to remember what they did."

Now president of Milton B. Levy & Son, a plumbing and mechanical contracting company that grossed \$12.5 million in sales for 1987, Russell is accustomed to success. Before the war, he completed a degree in mechanical engineering at Vanderbilt University in Nashville and entered the military through the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Like 75 percent of those who served in Vietnam, he volunteered to go, not knowing what to expect.

He served two tours and came back with two medals, one for pulling a wounded man from a burning wreck.

After the war, Russell parked the memories to one side and got started in the mechanical contracting field.

He enjoys life

with wife, Sissy and sons Paul, 17, and Griff, 13. When the boys ask about the war, he makes sure they understand there is no glamour in it.

The pain of living through war has also been a lesson learned.

"There's got to be a better way. There's so many times in business that I find a situation where clients get angry and there's talk of lawsuits. I always remember the best way to handle it is to call them and say, 'We need to work this out. Ninety-nine percent of the time it works out.'"

But while he has succeeded at business, he has faced frustration and rejection as president of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. His efforts to raise money for a state memorial are being stymied by a downturn in donations.

"When I see rich individuals and corporations make a big donation to another cause, I get jealous and feel like I didn't make a good enough pitch." The feelings are a far cry from the catharsis Russell had expected when he joined the project two years ago. Russell can't rest easy until he can visit a serene granite memorial in Dallas to honor 35 friends who died in Vietnam. Dallas lost 259 killed in action.

The poor economy may only mask other reasons for the low donations.

"I've had people say to me that the memorial will be a gathering place for bums. The kiss of death for any fund-raiser is to say it's a Vietnam veterans function," he says. "They're afraid of what we'll do if we get together."

B.G. Burkett



B.G. Burkett has done well at being a stockbroker. At Schneider Bernet, he enjoys number-crunching, wears sharp suits and occupies a 24th-floor corner office with a great

view of the downtown skyline. But in 1969, the view wasn't great. He took his exam for entrance to business school in a stifling tin shack with artillery shells thundering overhead. At 24, Burkett was a rifle platoon commander defending an Army firebase near the Bien Hoa air base. At one time, that meant holding off 400 Viet Cong guerrillas in an intense, 10-day siege.

For Burkett, surviving Vietnam had a positive influence on his life.

"When I sit in restaurants and even church pews, I naturally go for the seats where my back isn't to anyone. In Vietnam that meant survival. But here, it doesn't mean that I've got post-traumatic stress syndrome and can't function," he says.

Burkett earned his master's degree in finance at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. In 1971, he started work as a stockbroker for Underwood-Neuhaus, where he remained for 13 years before moving to Schneider Bernet.

Recruited in 1986 by his friend Paul Russell to raise money for the Fair Park veterans memorial, Burkett is frustrated, too. To stir the spirit of donation, Burkett tries to calculate that price. In the past two years he has painstakingly compiled statistics from government records, building an arsenal of facts — many that reflect positively on the Vietnam veteran.

He has collected so many details that he says he may publish his findings in a book. A quick look at a 1987 Labor Department study shows 6.2 percent of non-disabled veterans who served in Vietnam were unemployed in 1985 vs. 7.5 percent among non-veterans 18 years and older.

"I've had no nightmares or adjustment problems. I only started being a Vietnam veteran again when the fund raising for the memorial came up. I'll go back to being a stockbroker again when it's finished."



Mark Graham/Dallas Times Herald

▲ David A. Davidson, above, at his office, and on patrol with ▲ his rifle platoon near Pleiku in the Central Highlands.

Veterans memorial assisted

Foundation offers \$250,000 to cause

By James Ragland
Staff Writer of The News

The Meadows Foundation awarded a matching grant of up to \$250,000 Thursday to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas to support a statewide effort to honor all Texans who served in Vietnam.

The money will help pay for a statewide memorial that will be on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas, in Dallas, said Steve Kemble, a spokesman for the Memorial Fund. The fund is a chartered, non-profit corporation founded to raise \$2.5 million to build and maintain the memorial, he said.

"When that grant is matched, that will be our largest contribution to date," Kemble said. "It's a great boost to the Memorial Fund. It's nice to see one of the largest foundations in the country has gotten behind the cause."

The memorial will pay tribute to the 3,405 Texas veterans who were killed or are missing in action and honor those who returned, Kemble said.

Each dollar the Memorial Fund receives from net proceeds, sales, contributions and pledges between Sept. 25, 1986, and Jan. 1, 1987, will be matched dollar for dollar by the Meadows Foundation. Since the fund drive began in mid-1984, Kemble said, the Memorial Fund has collected \$1.9 million, excluding the grant.

The memorial is an official sesquicentennial project and is scheduled to be dedicated on Memorial Day next year. A groundbreaking ceremony will be held on Veterans Day, Nov. 11.

When completed, the memorial will encompass about 12,000 square feet and will be situated in the middle of a 2-acre landscaped area. The memorial will permanently enshrine four granite tablets — surrounded by two reflecting pools — bearing

Meadows Foundation assists Vietnam Veterans Memorial

the names of the 3,243 Texans who were killed in action. An eternal flame will stand vigil over one tablet, which will list the names of the 162 Texans who remain missing in action.

To raise money and draw attention to the project, the Memorial Fund is sponsoring two booths during the monthlong run of the current State Fair, Kemble said.

One booth, which will be located at the planned memorial site near the Automobile Building and behind the Music Hall, will display replicas of the granite tablets and an architectural model of the memorial. At the other booth, located in the Embarcadero Building behind the Hall of State, visitors can "sponsor a veteran" for \$5, Kemble said. For each \$5 donation, a gold star will be placed on the tablet of the veteran chosen, he said.

Those wishing to contribute to the Memorial Fund may send tax-deductible contributions to: VVMFT, P.O. Box 50336, Dallas, Texas 75250; or call 1-214-742-9992 or 1-800-626-8877.

Vietnam memorial gets \$150,000 boost

BY PERRY STEWART
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

An 18-hour Veterans Day marathon on radio station KSCS-FM has brought in more than \$150,000 in donations and pledges for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas.

The dollar figure, which continues to be revised upward as late contributions trickle in, is several times higher than expected.

"Initially, we would have been happy with \$25,000," said B.G. Burkett, the Dallas stockbroker who is state treasurer of the campaign. "But this is phenomenal. Assuming the pledges are all good and we can collect them in time, we hope to start construction on Phase One of the memorial before Dec. 31."

The memorial, to be erected near the Music Hall at Fair Park in Dallas, will list the names of 3,427 Texans killed or listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War.

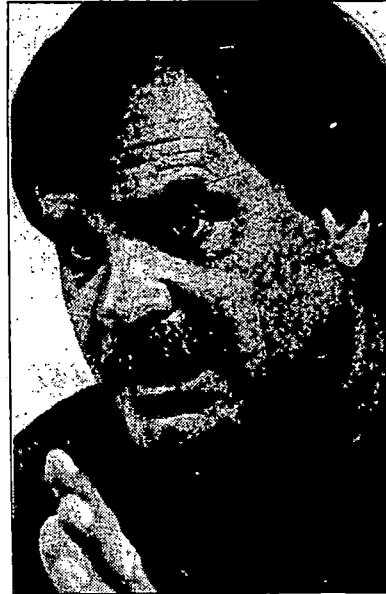
A key participant in Friday's drive was KSCS personality Terry Dorsey, a Vietnam veteran. The disc jockey was either on the air or on the scene of the remote broadcast for most of the 18 hours.

Robert Shiflet, the station's promotions director, said many contributors brought cash or checks to the broadcast site at Fair Park, where five large granite tablets are on display. The tablets, which contain the names of the dead and missing, will be a part of the monument.

"As of now, our total figure is \$150,895," Shiflet said yesterday afternoon. "Of that, about \$30,000 is what people brought in personally."

Burkett, while elated over the results of the drive, clung to a broker's dollars-and-cents view of the situation.

"We still have to mail pledge cards to a lot of these people, and they need to send in the money," he said. "We won't



Terry Dorsey: Disc jockey was involved nearly 18 hours

be able to approach the Dallas City Council and the parks board for permission to build until we have the cash in the bank."

Burkett said that in the three years before the KSCS drive, around \$1 million in cash and pledges had been raised.

"The total amount estimated to complete the memorial was \$1.7 million," he said. "Before the radio station people began their work, we had figured that \$120,000 would be needed before construction could begin on the first phase. That phase, when finished, will be a completed memorial in itself."

The tablets, chiseled from Texas red granite, will be the centerpiece of Phase One, Burkett said. Archways are to be added later, he said.

People can mail donations directly to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas at Box 50366, Dallas, 75250, or call (800) 626-8877.



Texas Veterans Voice

Vol. 4, No.1

Texas Veterans Land Board, Garry Mauro, Chairman

Feb-Mar 1989

Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Fourteen years ago, the last U.S. piloted helicopter left Saigon, marking the end of a decade and a half of American involvement in the Vietnam War. Of the 3.3 million Americans who fought there, 185,000 were from Texas. More than 3,200 of those Texans never came home and 156 are still listed as missing in action.

Construction of a memorial honoring Texas' Vietnam veterans is scheduled to begin soon at the Texas State Fair Grounds in Dallas and organizers hope to dedicate it Memorial Day -- May 29.

Built of Texas granite, the 12,000-square-foot Vietnam Veterans Memorial will sit on two landscaped acres.

Four Texas red granite tablets engraved with the names of the 3,271 Texans killed in action have been completed and have been on display at Fair Park in Dallas since October. In addition, a tablet listing the names of the 156 Texans still missing in action is also on display and will be part of the memorial.

A reflecting pool will surround the

memorial, while an eternal flame will burn over the tablet inscribed with the names of those still missing in action.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas still needs approximately \$150,000 to start and

"This memorial is for all the Texans who served in Vietnam and I'm very pleased to report that we've received contributions from people across the state and every segment of the Texas population," Burkett said.

complete construction on Phase I of the memorial and to create a maintenance endowment. The entire memorial will cost approximately \$1.8 million to build and maintain, with Phase I costing \$1.2 million.

"We've already raised the majority of the money needed to start and complete Phase I of the memorial," said

B.G. Burkett, state treasurer of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. "What we need now are enough donations to put us over the top."

Burkett noted that an estimated 200,000 Vietnam veterans currently live in Texas and that by the year 2000, more Vietnam veterans will live in Texas than in any other state except California.

"This memorial is for all the Texans who served in Vietnam and I'm very pleased to report that we've received contributions from people across the state and every segment of the Texas population," Burkett said.

"The state of the economy has made fund raising difficult," Burkett said. "That's why it is so important for everybody to help out and make a contribution at this crucial point."

Those wishing to make a tax-deductible donation can send their contributions to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, P.O. Box 50366, Dallas, Texas 75250. For more information, call toll-free 1-800-626-8877.

Friday, September 2, 1988

The Dallas Morning News



**ROBERT
MILLER**

BUSINESS DAY

Staff columnist Robert Miller writes about people in the business community for The Dallas Morning News.

■

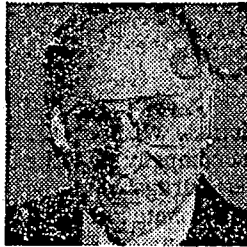
B.G. Burkett, state treasurer and board member of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of Texas, reports Texas Instruments has donated \$5,000 to the memorial, which is slated for Fair Park, and pledges to match dollar for dollar all contributions of \$25 to \$1,000 from any TI employee until Dec. 31.

Burkett voiced the hope that TI's generosity and that shown by General Dynamics of Fort Worth, E-Systems and ElectroSpace Systems in Dallas will spur corporate giving to the memorial fund, which will underwrite the Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Fair Park in Dallas.

Interested firms may call Burkett at (214) 761-5100.

■

More tribute for Vietnam vets



**ROBERT
MILLER**

BUSINESS DAY

Steve Kemble sings the praises of Vandy's Commodores these days.

Kemble, an alum of Southwest Texas State University, also sings

the praises of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. He's expected to, you say. He's the fund's public relations director.

But the man has an objective eye for a worthy assist to a worthy cause.

The enthusiasm in his voice comes naturally when he reports Vanderbilt University's Dallas alumni have contributed \$12,000 to the fund.

Not surprisingly, the prestigious Nashville, Tenn., school numbers a fair amount of prestigious execs in the Dallas community.

The committee coordinating the fund raising included B.G. Burkett, Class of '66, senior vice president of Schneider, Bernet & Hickman; Paul T. Russell, '67, president of Milton B. Levy & Son; and Gerry Storey, '69, president of All Medical Inc., all vets and all recipients of the Bronze Star. In addition, Burkett was awarded the Vietnam Medal of Honor and Russell received the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

Other Dallas alumni helping with the sum were developer Ross Perot Jr., former Dallas School Board president John Martin, author and former Dallas Cowboy Pat Toomay, sports columnist Skip Bayless and insurance executive Don Bowles Jr.

You don't have to be a "Dore" to contribute to the non-profit fund's \$2.5 million drive for the statewide war memorial at Fair Park.

Simply send your tax-deductible offerings to VVMFT, P.O. Box 50366, Dallas, Texas 75250. Or you may call 1-800-626-8877 or (214) 741-9992.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas

AND

AMERICAN

WHOLESALE CLUB

INVITE YOU
TO A SPECIAL DAY OF EVENTS
Saturday - June 11th

9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

PROCEEDS TO BENEFIT THE "VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND OF TEXAS"

AMONG THE MANY ACTIVITIES PLANNED ARE:

- NOON: Ceremonies featuring local dignitaries, color guard and display of a replica of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial that will be built at Fair Park.
- Product demonstrations and samples by area business owners and vendors in and outside of AMERICAN WHOLESALE CLUB (NOTE: During this special one-day event, the club will be OPEN TO THE PUBLIC).
- **WORLD OF OUTLAWS**®
- SPRINT CAR DISPLAYS (Plano: Noon to 3:00 p.m., Mesquite: 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)
- FREE blood pressure screenings.
- Sports personalities will be on hand during the day to sign autographs.
- Cholesterol screenings.
- Oscar Mayer Hot Dogs, Coca Cola, popcorn and other food items (a minimum donation to the fund is requested for each item).
- Petting Zoo - Plano only from 9:30 to 11:00 a.m.
- Magicians, dunking booths, music, live entertainment and the following clowns: C.J. the Clown, Fast Freddie, Rudy Tooter, Skipper Karma and Bokie.
- Carnival rides - Mesquite only.
- Silent auction with thousands of dollars of products and services.
- Many more!
- Military Recruiters and equipment displays.

LOOK FOR THE AMERICAN Wholesale Club, 1221 Coit Rd., Plano (South of 15th Street)

BIG TENT AT: AMERICAN Wholesale Club, 3540 Emporium Cir., Mesquite (No. of Town East Mall)

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
CARL POOLE FERTILIZERS
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DALLAS

\$2,000 for Vietnam memorial raised

FROM STAFF REPORTS

More than 900 students and parents at McCullough Middle School helped raise \$2,000 for the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial Fund of Texas last week at the school's field day.

The early afternoon event, which brought sixth- through eighth-grade students out for a picnic lunch and games like the spacewalk, dunking booth, obstacle course and balloon toss, was the final event in a week-long effort to educate the students about Memorial Day, said Barbara Beeler, eighth-grade English teacher at the middle school.

"The kids really responded well to it," Beeler said.

All week, students made announce-

ments over the address system on the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War, she said. At an assembly the head of the state memorial fund, Paul Russell, and the fund treasurer, B.G. Burkett, spoke to the students about what it meant to serve in Vietnam, she said.

The school fund-raiser is part of the statewide effort to raise \$1.6 million for construction of a 12,000 square foot memorial in Fair Park to commemorate Texas soldiers who were killed or missing in action in Vietnam and honor those who returned to Texas after the war.

The area will include five tablets engraved with the names of the roughly 3,200 Texas soldiers killed.

Workers offer to donate labor for vets' memorial

By Doug Bedell
Staff Writer of The News

A local electrical contractor and members of the Dallas Building and Trades Council's 18 local crafts unions volunteered Thursday to construct the planned Fair Park memorial to Texans killed during the Vietnam War.

The union work alone is estimated to be worth at least \$250,000, pushing fund-raising activity for the memorial to within about \$500,000 of the \$2.5 million necessary, said memorial spokesman Arthur L. Ruff at a news conference.

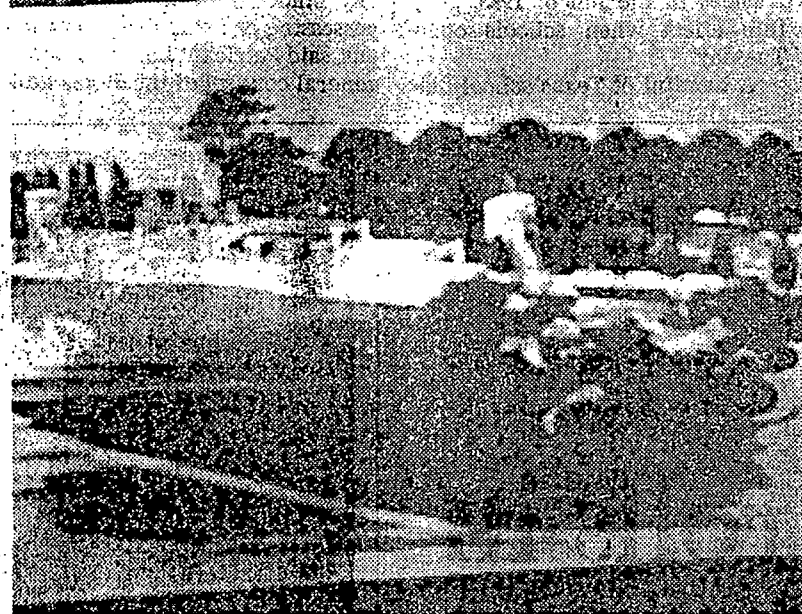
"We thought this would be a worthwhile project," said Steve Corley, executive secretary of the trades council. "It affects so many members of our unions who served in Vietnam . . . We're proud to be part of this."

Ruff also announced that Fischbach & Moore Inc., a Dallas-based electrical contractor, has offered to do the electrical work needed in the proposed 12,000-square-foot memorial. Officials with the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial fund said they could not immediately estimate the dollar value of that work.

More than 200 union members will be involved in erecting the memorial, Corley said.

Ruff, a member of the fund's board of directors and president of Vantage Development Co., said the council's contribution symbolizes the grass-roots support for the memorial project. With it, Ruff said, a groundbreaking on Veterans Day, Nov. 11, may now be possible.

Udo Walther, a Vietnam veteran and director of construction for the Trammel Crow Co., said the memorial honoring the 3,406 Texans killed or missing in action during the war will help ensure "that the contribution the people who died made to the country won't be lost."



The Dallas Morning News: Nuri Vallbona

Arthur L. Ruff, president of the Vantage Development Co. and a director of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial fund, announces Thursday that Dallas building trades union members will donate time to help build the memorial.

"Vietnam," Walther said "is something that shouldn't be forgotten."

The statewide memorial, the first of its kind to be constructed in the country, will contain four granite tablets bearing the names of the

Texans killed in action. A fifth tablet will contain the names of the 162 Texans missing in action.

The tablets will be surrounded by reflection pools and centered inside 80,000 square feet of landscaped terrain.

A memorial will pay a tribute to those who served

By Gale Turner

Memorial Day. A day when Americans remember and express gratitude for those who fell in battle. Thoughts of young men who did not grow old - who believed in America, defending freedom in places they could not pronounce, never wavering in their duty, never accepting defeat, standing in the way of death when no other would accept the risk, so tyranny would not prevail.

These are the words of B. G. Burkett, a Vietnam veteran and member of the board for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas.

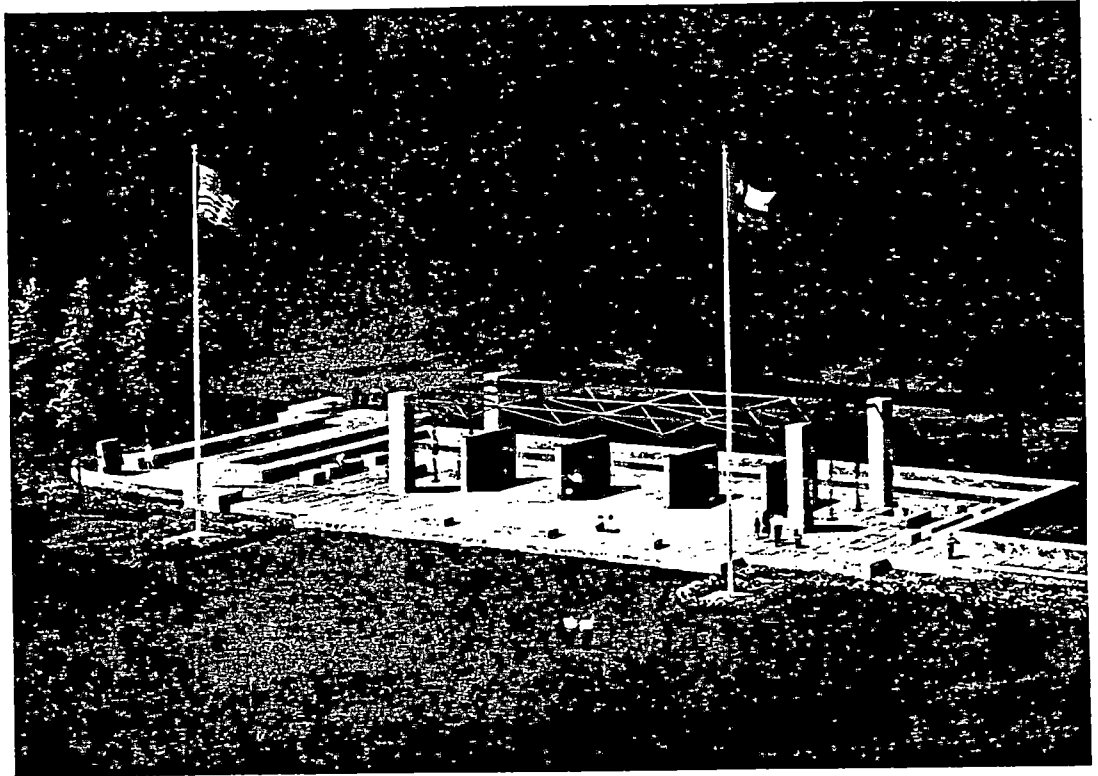
The Memorial, located at Fair Park, is a tribute to the Texas soldiers who were killed in action or are missing, and to honor those who returned to live and work in our communities.

The portrait of the Vietnam veterans has been sadly distorted. Though some have faced tragedies and hardships that few of us can ever fully understand, the majority of Vietnam veterans quickly and quietly returned to their hometowns and resumed their peacetime careers. Today, these veterans are more likely than their contemporaries that did not serve, to have a college education, own their own home and earn more than \$30,000 a year.

Defense Department records show that 75 percent of those who served in Vietnam either enlisted or specifically volunteered for Vietnam. According to a Harris poll, 90 percent of the Vietnam vets have stated they are "glad they served their country."

They served willingly and with valor. We owe them a special tribute for their extraordinary sacrifice and for their efforts on behalf of this country.

As this Memorial Day approaches, Bell Helicopter employees may wish to support the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas. Textron, a major sponsor of the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial, has approved matching-fund contributions for the Texas memorial. Pledges ranging from \$25 to \$1500 will be matched on a two for one basis.



The memorial

The statewide Memorial will be located on the Texas State Fairgrounds. This site was selected because it is the most visited tourist attraction in the State and will provide the optimum opportunity for all Texans to view.

The Memorial will occupy an area of approximately 12,000 square feet and will be surrounded by almost two acres of sublime landscape. Four natural Texas granite tablets will permanently enshrine the names of the 3,243 Texans who were killed in action. These tablets will be surrounded by reflection pools. A single tablet containing the names of the 162 Texans who remain missing in action will also be part of the Memorial. Additionally, the Memorial will incorporate two areas designed to accommodate small groups and provide seating.

Phase I of the Memorial will include the enscribed tablets, walkways and entryways, contracted at a cost of \$1.2 million. Two other phases are planned and incorporate archways and a reflecting pool at a cost of an additional \$600,000.

The Memorial Fund is within \$100,000 of meeting the needed \$1.2 million to begin Phase I of construction. Currently, the four granite tablets stand alone at Fair Park. Our contributions are earnestly needed to get this project under construction.

Here is an opportunity for all Texans to join in appreciation and respect for all those who carried on the Texas tradition of service to our country.

A word from the president

A simple and dignified memorial will be constructed at Fair Park to pay tribute to the Texans who participated in the Vietnam war.

This memorial will stand for those who bravely defended the name of freedom.

Textron will match your contribution \$2 for \$1. This is an opportunity for you to show your support for those who served our country with courage and valor during the Vietnam war.

This Memorial Day let's remember all of our veterans, and make a contribution to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas.

Jack Horner

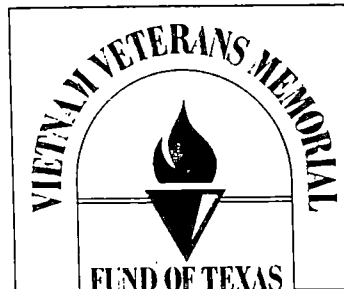
Jack Horner

How employees can make contributions

Pledges to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas will be handled in the same manner as other matching gift contributions. Employees can obtain the Textron matching gift form from P. D. Shabay's office in Human Resources, ext. 2859. The form must be countersigned by Mr. Shabay's office prior to mailing to the Memorial Fund and be accompanied by your

personal gift. Once the gift form is returned to Textron from the Memorial Fund, the matching gift will be forwarded. Your gift is tax deductible.

For those who wish to pledge less than \$25, gifts can be sent directly to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, P. O. Box 50366, Dallas, Texas 75250. For more information, call toll-free 1-800-626-8877.



Ft. Worth, TX
Star Telegram
(Cir. E. 129,142)

JUN 2 1988

Auction to benefit Vietnam memorial

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund will be one of the beneficiaries of the annual auction and fish fry sponsored by the North Texas Chapter of the Associated Builders and Contractors Inc.

The event will be at 5:30 p.m. June 14 at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport Marriott. Auction items range from an Arabian colt to a weekend ski package.

The event is open to the public. Tickets are \$22 per person and can be purchased at the door, or in advance by calling (214) 869-0157, the builders association office in Dallas.

Money is being raised for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to be built at Fair Park in Dallas, and the association has targeted the memorial fund to receive a portion of the proceeds from the money raised. Other proceeds will go to builders association's business development efforts in promoting the free enterprise system.

The Association of Builders and Contractors is a national non-profit construction trade association. The North Texas chapter serves more than 200 firms in the Metroplex and surrounding areas. With the group's assistance, construction of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial will begin this summer with a targeted completion date of Nov. 11, Veterans Day.



George
Smith
Military
Focus

tion contact Master Sgt. Dezso at (214) 266-6307 or 266-6304, or Master Sgt. Powers at (214) 266-6321, 266-6323 or 266-6305.

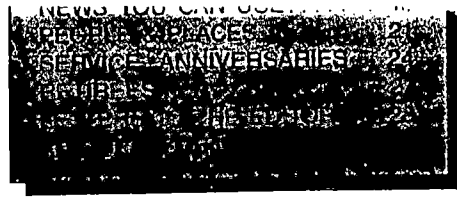
On the move: Army — Pvt. Martin

D. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Scott of Mansfield, to the 8th Infantry Division, West Germany. . . . Pvt. John A. Taylor, son of Chester Taylor of Mesquite and Susan D. Steen of Mansfield, to the 8th Infantry Division, West Germany.

Marine Corps — Lance Cpl. Kenneth S. King, son of Karen L. Grazier of Fort Worth and Kenneth G. King of Fort Worth, to Marine Corps Air Station New River, Jacksonville, N.C. . . . Pfc. Jesse D. McGuire, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.D. McGuire of Euless, to the 2nd

Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. . . . Lance Cpl. Dale A. Ream, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Ream of Fort Worth, to the 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. . . . Cpl. Marilyn K. Rollins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Grady Sr. of Bedford, to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Military Focus appears Thursday evening. Send information to George Smith, Military Focus, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Box 1870, Fort Worth 76101 or call 390-7737.



DALLASITE

VOL. 19 NO. 8

FOR THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, DALLAS

AUGUST 1988

TI pledges support for war memorial

By Charley Wilson
Dallasite Staff

TI has pledged \$5,000 to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas and will match, dollar-for-dollar, any donation made by TIers through Dec. 31, 1988.

The memorial, which is to be constructed at Fair Park in Dallas and dedicated to Texas veterans of all American wars, is a \$1.7 million project that will include two acres of landscaped gardens, two reflecting pools, four granite tablets with the names of 3,244 Texans killed in action, and one granite tablet with the names of 161 Texans missing in action from the Vietnam War.

More than 3,500 TI employees are Vietnam-era veterans.

"With that many Vietnam-era veterans as employees, we think this is a good cause for the company's support,"

Vietnam War Facts

▶ 3,300,000 men served in the Vietnam War for the U.S. Armed Forces — 58,023 died. 10,000 women served — 8 died.

▶ 450,000 Texans served in the military during the Vietnam conflict.

▶ Approximately 185,000 Texans served in Vietnam.

▶ 3,244 Texas were killed, 161 Missing in Action.

▶ Approximately 17,250 Texans were wounded in combat.

Source: Vietnam Veterans Memorial of Texas

said Mike Rice, TI vice president, corporate communications/marketing.

The project is funded solely by

contributions from corporations, foundations and individuals, said Jack McKinley, operations manager of the memorial project. More than \$1 million in donations and pledges had been collected through August 1. The project's first phase of construction, which will cost approximately \$1.25 million, will include the pools, the five granite tablets and a courtyard.

"If we started construction Sept. 1, we could have the first phase completed in November," Jack said. "All we lack is about \$250,000 to get started."

TI will match employees' donations to the memorial fund from a minimum of \$25 to a maximum of \$1,000, and they are tax-deductible. The company's policy is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1988 to cover previous donations.

Curt James, Missile Systems

See MEMORIAL, page 22.

MEMORIAL

From page 21.

marketing manager and a fighter pilot for the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam War, said he is pleased to see the support the memorial has received.

"I think the monument is a great idea, long overdue," Curt said. "I'm proud that TI is helping to honor those who served. It reflects the support the average TI employee often expresses to us who were there."

Kevin McGarity, SC Group vice president for marketing and an A-6 bomber pilot for the U.S. Navy in Vietnam, said he thinks

TI has taken a positive approach to honoring the Vietnam veteran.

"As a major part of the Texas community, TI has an obligation to take a stand on issues of substance," Kevin said. "Vietnam was somewhat controversial, but I think it's appropriate for TI to take a positive stand for those who served their country in fighting for freedom in this troubled region of the world."

"For TI to throw its support behind this project, I think it will mean a lot to those who served and to the families of those who gave their lives," Kevin said.

Information and donation forms will be provided by Corporate Community Relations. To receive one, address inquiries to: Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund for Texas, c/o TI Corporate Community Relations, P.O. Box 655474, Mail Station 271, Dallas, Texas, 75265. For more information, contact Lynda Coumelis at (214)995-5220 or MSGID: COUM. Matching-gift forms used for the TI Foundation program are not appropriate for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

DALLAS ROUNDUP

Bank gives to memorial

NCNB Texas National Bank will donate funds to pay most maintenance costs for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, which is still raising money to erect a memorial at Fair Park to Texans who died in the Vietnam War, bank representatives said.

"We felt this was an excellent cause that will honor a segment of our Texas population that has not received enough recognition," said Joe Bowles, NCNB Texas spokesman.

NCNB Texas, which acquired the 40 banks of the First Republic Bank Corp. last July, will donate \$15,000 a year to the memorial's maintenance fund for three years and then \$10,000 a year for the following four years, said Paul Russell, president of the memorial fund.

"That donation makes them our largest corporate contributor and they will be listed on the memorial as statewide sponsor for us," Russell said.

Fund representatives said they are still trying to raise \$120,000 to complete the first phase of the \$1.16 million memorial, which will feature five red granite blocks engraved with the names of 3,721 Texans who were killed during the Vietnam War. The stones will be dedicated on Monday, Russell said.

The fund also needs to raise \$15,000 to \$20,000 remaining maintenance costs, which the NCNB donation will not cover. To complete the second phase of the project, the fund needs another \$500,000.

Flagship News

MD 3D24

AMERICAN AIRLINES

P.O. Box 619616

Dallas/Fort Worth Airport, Tex. 75261-9616

flagship news ■ november 30, 1987

Headquarters



AA Photo by Bob Lukis

FOR CAPT. BAILEY—When American pilots donated \$15,000 to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas in memory of Capt. John Bailey, who was killed at the age of 41 last May when his Air Force Reserve jet crashed, American Airlines matched their donation with another \$15,000. Presenting Chairman and President Robert Crandall, right, with a plaque recognizing the donation is Alexander Bolling, a retired army major general. The memorial will enshrine four granite tablets with the names of 3,244 Texans killed in Vietnam action.

Southwest Airlines pilots paying tribute to Vietnam vets



**ROBERT
MILLER**

BUSINESS DAY

That helps explain the organization's \$16,000 donation in support of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, which has a goal of \$2.5 million to underwrite a statewide memorial at Fair Park in Dallas.

The Southwest pilots' effort was coordinated by Southwest's Pilots Steering Committee, which includes Ronald A. Lane, Michael G. Penn and

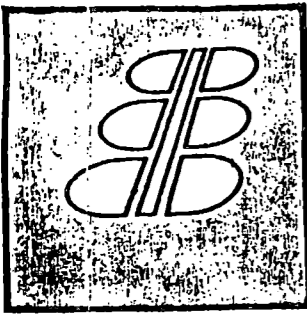
Seventy percent of the almost 600 members of the Southwest Airlines Pilot Association have been in the Armed Forces.

Andrew J. Magliolo Jr.

Four Southwest Airline pilots received the Silver Star and two others were POWs during the conflict.

Arthur L. Ruff, president of Vantage Development Co. and a board member of the fund, emphasizes that the memorial will pay tribute to all Texas Vietnam servicemen and especially the 3,406 Texans killed in action or still listed as missing.

Ruff noted the donation came from the pilots themselves, and he praised their civic-mindedness in becoming involved in the project at the grass-roots level.



DFW

people



The Airport Newspaper

June 4, 1987

**Delta's pilots give
\$22,000 to Texas vets**

Vol. 9, No. 49

Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport

28 pages



Delta Airlines has donated \$22,000 to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas to honor Texas Vietnam servicemen. The donation was made to the Memorial Fund by the individual pilots of Delta, while a matching contribution was made by the corporate office and other contributors. In the photo above, Delta pilots make the presentation at DFW International Airport. From left are Airport Public Information Director Joe Dealey Jr., Delta Regional Marketing Director Henry Conley, Delta Captain Jim Britton, B.G. Burkett, Gen. Bowling, William Ohmseider, Philip Jones and David Adams.

Neil Pointer, President of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, said, "This gift will put the Memorial Fund closer to reaching the necessary goal needed to start construction of the memorial in the coming months."



Public has maligned Vietnam veterans

Jim Wright

Dallas
Morning News



—DALLAS.

"When I think of a Vietnam veteran," the lady said, "I think of a man about to explode."

So, unfortunately, do a lot of Americans.

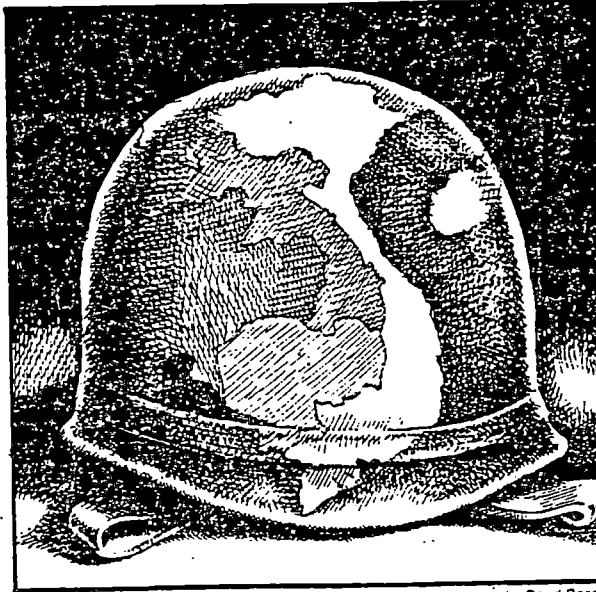
Sure, we say, we know all about Vietnam. It was a war, people will tell you, in which a small number of Americans, nearly all of them poor, black or both, were drafted and forced to go fight. Now, so the line goes, those who survived are wandering, lost and alienated from society, bitter and unemployed, human time bombs who cannot adjust to civilian life; dropouts prone to sudden violence, crime, drug addiction and other sociopathic behavior.

What's wrong with that picture? Just about everything.

The idea that every Vietnam veteran is either a psychotic junkie or a Rambo may make for an exciting screenplay. But it just doesn't fit the facts. Vietnam veteran and Dallas stockbroker B. G. Burkett gathered data on the Americans who went to Vietnam. He is working as a volunteer for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, the nonprofit organization that is raising funds for a memorial in Dallas' Fair Park to the 3,244 Texans who died in Vietnam. Gathering information on the Vietnam veteran today was not an easy task, because apparently no one has yet done a comprehensive study of the men and women who served there.

Burkett gathered material from government agencies, from histories (unit and general), from the media and from other sources. What he found may surprise you.

For instance, Defense Depart-



—Illustration by David Rose

ment records show that 75 per cent of those who served in Vietnam either enlisted or specifically volunteered for Vietnam. Of the 8,744,000 men who served in the armed forces during the war, 3,300,000 served in Vietnam. And 10,000 women served there.

Of the casualties in the war, Burkett found that military records show that 86.1 per cent were Caucasian, 12.5 per cent were black and 1.4 per cent were members of other minorities, about the same proportions found in the draft age male population of the time. By rank, 13.5 per cent were officers or warrant officers — these ranks were 12 per cent of the total troop strength in Vietnam. Twelve generals died there.

The troops in Vietnam combat not only were more likely to be volunteers than the troops of World War II, they also were younger — average age was 19 in Vietnam, compared with 26 in World War II.

There are 8.3 million Vietnam-

era veterans in American society today, a number approaching the 10.5 million who served in World War II. According to the Harris poll, 90 per cent of the Vietnam vets have stated they are "glad they served their country."

Now are solid citizens

As for the delusion that the typical Vietnam vet today is a kill-crazed young loner, in real life those 19- and 20-year-old riflemen and 22-year-old platoon leaders of the 1960s are beginning to hit 40 and they are at least as solid a group of citizens as those they left behind two decades ago. A Washington Post-ABC poll showed that those who served during Vietnam are more likely than their contemporaries who didn't serve to have a college education, to own a home, to earn over \$30,000 a year.

They also are more likely to be employed. Note that in 1981, when the Labor Department's jobless rate for the total work force was

7.6 per cent, the rate for Vietnam veterans was under 5 per cent.

On the other hand, Burkett cites Justice Department figures indicating that Vietnam vets are less likely to have served in prison or have a drug habit than non-veterans of their age.

All in all, the Vietnam veterans prove the old, tragic truth that societies send their best to war. And they also prove the old, happy truth that most who go off to war come back and quickly return to the peacetime business of building good lives. But unlike the veterans of past wars, they have received precious little credit for either their wartime service or their success in resuming their peacetime careers.

Inaccurate picture

Even if Vietnam vets are not corrosively bitter about this country's lack of support for the war it sent them to fight back then, they have a gripe about the totally inaccurate picture of themselves that is projected by this society today.

Burkett points out that in the mass homicides in Edmond, Okla., some media agencies quickly identified the killer — wrongly, it turned out — as a veteran of Vietnam combat, while they ignored the fact that two of the innocent victims were Vietnam veterans, one of them decorated.

Most Vietnam veterans don't talk a lot about their service, and no wonder. As they say, if you get promoted to vice president of your company or win an attendance award at Sunday school or save somebody from drowning, you are described as a good family man or a philanthropist or a graduate of Texas Christian University. It's only the guy who lobs a hand grenade into a convenience store or pushes his wife into a furnace who is described by the media and the public as a Vietnam veteran.

It is a valid grievance. So, if you are one of those who think of the typical Vietnam veteran as a man who is about to explode, ponder the facts and think again.

Vietnam vets aren't Rambos set to explode

"When I think of a Vietnam veteran," the lady said, "I think of a man about to explode." So, unfortunately, do a lot of Americans.

Sure, we say, Vietnam was a war in which a small number of Americans, nearly all of them poor, black or both, were drafted and forced to go fight. Now, so the line goes, those who survived are wandering, lost and alienated from society, bitter and unemployed, human time bombs who cannot adjust to civilian life; dropouts prone to sudden violence, crime, drug addiction and other sociopathic behavior.

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JIM WRIGHT

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All in all, the Vietnam veterans prove the old, tragic truth that societies send their best to war. And they also prove the old, happy truth that most who go off to war come back and quickly return to the peacetime business of building good lives. But unlike the veterans of past wars, they have received precious little credit for either their wartime service or success in their peacetime careers.

So, if you are one of those who think of the typical Vietnam veteran as a man who is about to explode, think again.

Wright is senior columnist of the Dallas Morning News.

Think Again On the Vietnam Veteran

BY JIM WRIGHT

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"When I think of a Vietnam veteran," the lady said, "I think of a man about to explode."

So, unfortunately, do a lot of Americans.

Sure, we say, we know all about Vietnam. It was a war, people will tell you, in which a small number of Americans, nearly all of them poor, black or both, were drafted and forced to go fight. Now, so the line goes, those who survived are wandering lost and alienated from society, bitter and unemployed, human time bombs who cannot adjust to civilian life; dropouts prone to sudden violence, crime, drug addiction and other sociopathic behavior.

What's wrong with that picture? Just about everything.

The idea that every Vietnam veteran is either a psychotic junkie or a Rambo may make for an exciting screenplay. But it just doesn't fit the facts. Vietnam veteran and Dallas stockbroker B.G. Burkett gathered data on the Americans who went to Vietnam. He is working as a volunteer for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund of Texas, the nonprofit organization that is raising funds for a memorial in Dallas' Fair Park to the 3,244 Texans who died in Vietnam. Gathering information on the Vietnam veteran today was not an easy task, because apparently no one has yet done a comprehensive study of the men and women who served there.

Burkett gathered material from government agencies, from histories (unit and general), from the media, and from other sources. What he found may surprise you.

For instance, Defense Department records show that 75 percent of those who served in Vietnam either enlisted or specifically volunteered for Vietnam. Of the 8,744,000 men who served in the armed forces during the war, 3,300,000 served in Vietnam. And 10,000 women served there.

Of the casualties in the war, Burkett found that military records show that 86.1 percent were Caucasian, 12.5 percent were black, and 1.4 percent were members of other minorities, about the same proportions found in the draft age male population of the time. By rank, 13.5 percent were officers or warrant officers—these ranks were 12 percent of the total troop strength in Vietnam. Twelve generals died there.

As for the delusion that the typical Vietnam vet today is a kill-crazed young loner, in real life those 19- and 20-year-old riflemen and 22-year-old platoon leaders of the 1960s are beginning to hit 40, and they are at least as solid a group of citizens as those they left behind two decades ago. A

"All in all, the Vietnam veterans prove the old, tragic truth that societies send their best to war."

Washington Post-ABC poll showed that those who served during Vietnam are more likely than their contemporaries who didn't serve to have a college education, to own a home, to earn over \$30,000 a year.

They are also more likely to be employed. Note that in 1981, when the Labor Department's jobless rate for the total U.S. workforce was 7.6 percent, the rate for Vietnam veterans was under 5 percent. [Although this does not hold true for service-connected disabled Vietnam vets, who have a higher than average unemployment rate.—The editors]

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All in all, the Vietnam veterans prove the old, tragic truth that societies send their best to war. And they also prove the old, happy truth that most who go off to war come back and quickly return to the peacetime business of building good lives. But unlike the veterans of past wars they have received precious little credit for either their wartime service or their success in resuming their peacetime careers.

Even if Vietnam vets are not corrosively bitter about this country's lack of support for the war it sent them to fight back then, they have a gripe about the totally inaccurate picture of themselves that is projected by this society today.

Burkett points out that in the mass murders in Edmond, Okla., some media agencies quickly identified the killer—wrongly, it turned out—as a veteran of Vietnam combat, while they ignored the fact that two of the innocent victims were Vietnam veterans, one of them decorated.

Most Vietnam veterans don't talk a lot about their service, and no wonder. As they say, if you get promoted to vice president of your company or win an attendance award at Sunday school or save somebody from drowning, you are described as a good family man or a philanthropist or a graduate of Texas Christian University.

It's only the guy who lobs a hand grenade into a convenience store or pushes his wife into a furnace who is described by the media and the public as a Vietnam veteran.

It is a valid grievance. So, if you are one of those who think of the typical Vietnam veteran as a man who is about to explode, ponder the facts and think again.

Site Selected for New VA Hospital in Florida; Palm Beach Gets New Hospital, Nursing Home

"Long overdue," that's the response of many Florida veterans, who recently learned of plans to construct a VA hospital in Palm Beach.

The announcement, made last month by VA Administrator Thomas K. Turnage, gave no date for the hospital's completion. But Turnage did say, depending upon funding availability, land acquisition, design, and construction, the reality may take as long as seven years.

The new medical center will include a 625-bed hospital and a 240-bed nursing home care unit. It will provide acute gener-

al medical, surgical, and psychiatric care to eligible veterans.

According to DAV Assistant National Legislative Director of Medical Affairs Dave Gorman, "the 625-bed facility will provide needed assistance to the health care demands of the rapidly increasing Florida veteran population."

The site selection follows an extensive environmental impact study. The VA still has to work out the purchase price with owners of the property. The total cost of the project is expected to run between \$151 million and \$175 million.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
HEALTH CARE INFORMATION UPDATE

HEALTH CARE INFORMATION UPDATE/JANUARY 1987
Terrence A. Logan, Director of Agency Relations
(612) 296-2764

HOW ABOUT SOME GOOD NEWS...

It seems like the papers and news reports are filled with stories about "crazed Vietnam veterans" committing every imaginable act of mayhem, including murder. To be truthful, more than one defendant has argued that his experiences in Vietnam are responsible for his acts against society. Or as one woman was heard to remark, "When I think of a Vietnam veteran, I think of a man about to explode." Unfortunately, so do too many other persons.

One man decided to do more than just talk about this perception problem. Dallas stockbroker and Vietnam veteran B.G. Burkett gathered data on Vietnam veterans to learn firsthand the effects that the war in Vietnam played in the post-service lives of these veterans.

What he learned as a result of his quest for knowledge should open more than a few eyes and destroy some stereotypes. Most Vietnam veterans were draftees, right? Not hardly. DOD records show that 8,744,000 men served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War, along with about 10,000 women. Of this total, 75 percent enlisted with the intent of going to Vietnam or specifically requested to be sent to where the action was.

Another absolute about Vietnam veterans is that the vast majority were minorities or poor whites. Casualty records show that 86.1 percent of the casualties were Caucasians, 12.5 percent were Blacks and 1.4 percent were members of other ethnic minorities. These figures correspond with the proportions found in the draft-age male population of the times.

How about this one? Most of the casualties were enlisted men. Of course they were, as they comprised the bulk of the troops doing the fighting. BUT -- did you know that 13.5 percent of the casualties were from the officer ranks, which comprised only 12 percent of the total troop strength? Twelve generals died in Vietnam.

How about the well accepted truth that Vietnam veterans are kill crazy loners, drifting around the country, after having turned their backs on their friends and families? A Washington Post/ABC poll showed that Vietnam veterans are more likely than their contemporaries who didn't serve -- to have a college education, to own a home, to earn over \$30,000.00, and are more likely to be employed.

Everyone, just EVERYONE knows that Vietnam veterans are drug fiends who wind up in prison, right? Justice Department figures indicate that those who served in Vietnam are LESS likely to have also served on a stretch in the big house or to have a drug problem than their non-veteran contemporaries.

What does this editorializing prove? Nothing. It does seem to indicate, however, that the old saw about the best and brightest being sent off to fight societies wars rang true in Vietnam. It also seems to prove the happy truth that most who go off to serve in a war, any war, come back and readily adjust to going about leading happy, productive lives. The only readily perceptible truth to come out of this is that most Vietnam veterans came home to precious little thanks for what they had done.

'Vietnam veteran' is a label that c



JIM WRIGHT

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So, unfortunately, do a lot of Americans.

Sure, we say, we know all about Vietnam. It was a war, people will tell you, in

which a small number of Americans — nearly all of them poor, black or both — were drafted and forced to go fight. Now, so the line goes, those who survived are wandering, lost and alienated from society, bitter and unemployed, human time bombs who cannot adjust to civilian life; dropouts prone to sudden violence, crime, drug addiction and other sociopathic behavior.

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tions found in the draft-age male population of the time. By rank, 13.5 percent were officers or warrant officers — these ranks were 12 percent of the total troop strength in Vietnam. Twelve generals died there.

The troops in Vietnam combat not only were more likely to be volunteers than the troops of World War II, they were also younger — average age was 19, compared to 26.

There are 8.3 million Vietnam-era veterans in U.S. society today, a number approaching the 10.5 million who served in World War II. According to the Harris poll, 90 percent of the Vietnam vets have stated they are "glad they served their country."

As for the delusion that the typical Vietnam vet today is a kill-crazed young loner in real life those 19- and 20-year-old riflemen and 22-year-old platoon leaders of the 1960s are beginning to hit 40 and they are at least as solid a group of citizens as those they left behind two decades ago. A *Washington Post/ABC* poll showed that those who served during Vietnam are more likely than their contemporaries who didn't serve to have a college education,



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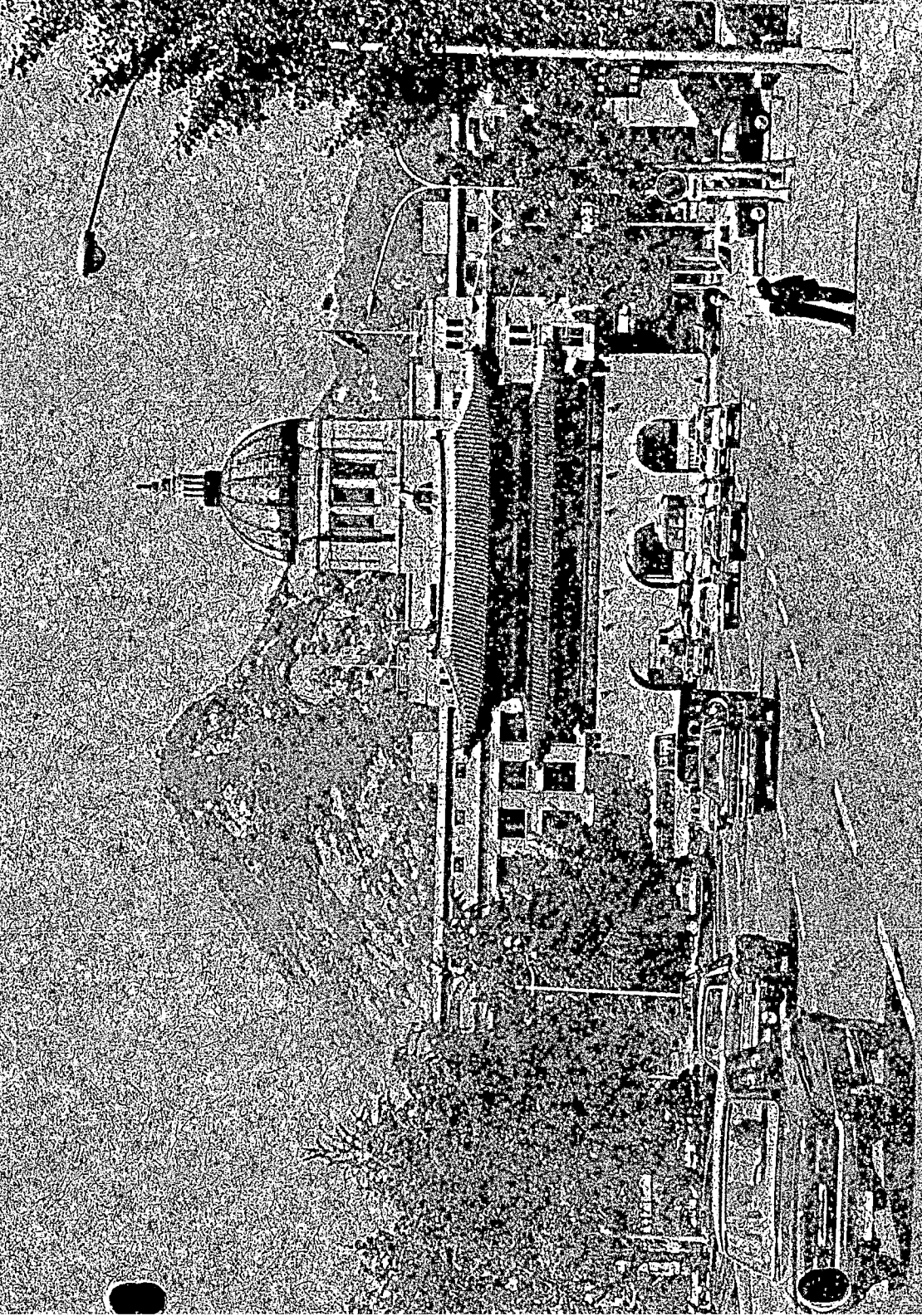
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United States Department of State



March 1986

Korea **Post Report**



The Host Country

Area, Geography, and Climate

The name "Korea" dates from the Koryo Dynasty (A.D. 936-1392). Korea is often called "land of the morning calm," an English translation of "chosun," the name of the last dynasty to rule Korea.

The Korean Peninsula juts southward from Manchuria and Siberia. With a total area of 85,000 square miles, it compares in size to Great Britain. It is 525 miles long, from 125 to 200 miles wide, and has thousands of islands dotting its 5,400-mile coastline.

Korea's Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), bisected by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), divides North and South Korea. The DMZ is 4,347 yards wide and extends 151 miles across the peninsula. The Republic of Korea (ROK) comprises the southern half of the peninsula and encompasses 34,247 square miles, an area about the size of Indiana. Seas form three of its boundaries: to the east, the Sea of Japan, or Eastern Sea; to the south, the narrow Korean Straits; and to the west, the Yellow Sea.

Korea is a mountainous and ruggedly beautiful land of diverse geographical features. The most scenic area is the east coast, where the Taebaek Mountains slope down to the sea. Here fine, sandy beaches with clear water are found, but few natural harbors exist and the tide is low (2-3 feet). The rocky south coast has numerous small fishing ports. Mt. Halla (an extinct volcano), the largest mountain in the south, is on Cheju Island off the south coast.

Most of the country's islands lie off the south and west coasts, where the Continental Shelf is quite wide. Cold and warm currents wash the peninsula. Korea's coastal waters teem with marine life, and most islanders are engaged in coastal

fishing. The west coast has numerous shoals and islands, and its usefulness for shipping is hampered by mudbanks and the high ebb and flow of the tides (up to 30 feet at Inchon).

Pusan, about 300 miles southeast of Seoul, is Korea's main seaport; Inchon, about 10 miles west of Seoul, is the second port. The ports of Ulsan and Pohang are being expanded to serve new industrial centers. The port of Chinhae near Pusan is the headquarters of the Republic of Korea Navy.

Korea's principal rivers are the Han, which flows through Seoul, and the Nakdong, which rises in the northeast and then flows southward to enter the Korean Straits west of Pusan. The Han enters the Yellow Sea north of Inchon; its estuary is divided down the middle by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), which splits the 4-kilometer-wide DMZ.

Some 3,400 plant species and varieties are found on the Korean Peninsula, including 880 general vascular plants. A vigorous reforestation program, which has been in effect for over 15 years, has worked miracles in restoring tree cover to the rugged mountain sites which were denuded during the Japanese occupation, the Korean War and its aftermath. Now, even remote uplands are covered with larch, fir, spruce, pine, and birch. Tropical vegetation is found on Cheju Island. The northern area is noted for its hillsides of rhododendron; the center for its acre-upon-acre of magnolias, peonies, and lilies; and the southern area for its camellias.

Korea's climate is comparable to the northeastern United States with four clearly defined seasons. Spring is somewhat unpredictable and wet. Monsoon rains, beginning in early to mid-July and extending into August, combine with 90°F-100°F temperatures to make for an oppressively humid summer. In late summer the side effects of

typhoons are sometimes felt along the south and southwest coasts. Autumn is noted for its succession of warm, sunny days and cool, refreshing nights. December through February bring dry, below freezing weather with bitter winds sweeping in from Siberia and Manchuria for a few days. A few milder days follow and then bitter cold returns. Snow falls from about mid-December through February, but only remains on the ground for a few days, except at higher elevations.

Seoul, Korea's capital, is faced with a serious air pollution problem due to numerous factories, buses, and cars. These factors, combined with dust and other irritants in the air, may aggravate sinus, migraine, hay fever, and respiratory ailments.

Population

Korea is one of the world's most densely populated countries. The latest ROK Government figures estimate the population of South Korea as 41.2 million and the population of Seoul as 10 million as of mid-1985. Only 22% of the land is flat enough to be arable; land that can grow crops is farmed intensively. In recent years, a dramatic shift in population from the country to the city has occurred and nearly two-thirds of the people now live in urban areas. As incomes have increased, birth rates have declined, and the average age of the population has increased slightly. The fact that most Koreans now have no firsthand memory of either the Japanese occupation or the Korean War is politically significant.

History. Recorded Korean history began during the Three Kingdoms period (57 B.C. to A.D. 668). The Silla Dynasty ruled the entire peninsula from 668-918; the tem-

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DICTIONARY OF WARS

George C. Kohn



Facts On File Publications
New York, New York • Oxford, England

Normandy, Invasion of (1944). June 6, 1944 was D-day for the Allies in WORLD WAR II (q.v.). General Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969), supreme Allied commander in Western Europe, directed the daring invasion of the European mainland that day. Thousands of troop ships, amphibious craft, and warships transported British, French, American, Canadian, and other Allied troops across the stormy English Channel to Normandy in northwestern France. Before the invasion, the Allied air forces and navies had been pounding the strong German fortifications along the French coast, but even so the Allies found the enemy entrenched and well equipped to resist them. U.S. forces encountered stiff resistance on Utah and Omaha beaches, while to the east British troops, later reinforced by Canadians, fought resolutely for the stubbornly German-defended port of Caen. The hedgerow terrain of Normandy was fairly easy to defend, and the Germans made the most of it. Nonetheless, by the end of July 1944, after seven weeks of intense fighting, the Allied bridgeheads were firmly established. The invasion had succeeded, and the Allied armies were united along the coast. In early August 1944, the U.S. Third Army broke through the German lines in the west and rushed into Brittany, south to the Loire River, and then east toward Paris. A German attempt to split the American forces failed, and instead a British force driving from the south trapped the German Seventh Army and wiped it out. See also WORLD WAR II ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Norman-French War (1077-82). King Philip I (1052-1108) of France, alarmed by the NORMAN CONQUEST (q.v.) of England, made it his policy to prevent the union of Normandy and England under one ruler. He persuaded and encouraged the young Robert Curthose (c. 1054-1134), William the Conqueror's oldest son, to rebel against his father. Robert, however, was easily defeated. He and his father became reconciled until further disagreements caused him to be exiled. Nonetheless, in 1087, he became Robert II, Duke of Normandy, when his father died. Philip, a decade after his maneuvering, had gained his wish.

Norse Raids. See VIKING RAIDS.

North African Campaign (1940-43). The principal objectives of the Axis powers in North Africa during WORLD WAR II (q.v.) were to seize the Suez Canal and hence control of the Mediterranean, while the Allies sought to retain control of these strategically important areas. Much of the fighting took place along the shores of Libya and Egypt; tanks, aircraft, and land mines were employed extensively. In September 1940, an Italian army penetrated Egyptian territory, but the British drove it back, and by February 1941, the Italians were overwhelmed. The German Afrika Korps, which was especially trained for desert warfare by its commander, General Erwin Rommel (1891-1944); known as the "Desert Fox," took over the fighting in March 1941, and forced the British out of Libya and back into Egypt. The British Eighth Army counter-attacked in November that year and drove the Germans westward. In May 1942, the Germans under Rommel took the offensive again, routed the British in a great tank battle at the Knightsbridge crossing during the Battle of Gazala-Bir Hakim (May 28-June 13, 1942), and pushed them about 250 miles into Egypt. There the British established a strong battle line stretching from El Alamein on the coast to the Qattara Depression, an impassable badlands. Though they tried repeatedly, the Afrika Korps could not break this defensive line. On October 23, 1942, the British Eighth Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery (1887-1976) launched an attack after heavy artillery and air bombardments of German positions. The British broke through the German lines and forced Rommel to begin one of the longest retreats in history, westward to Tunisia. The Battle of El Alamein prevented Rommel from capturing Cairo and the Suez Canal and ranks as one of the most decisive of the war; it greatly boosted Allied morale. On May 12, 1943, the Axis forces in North Africa capitulated after being defeated by the British and Americans in Tunisia.

Northern Expedition (1926-28). After the death of Sun Yat-sen (Sun Wen) (1866-1925),

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OF MILITARY
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from 3500 B.C. to the present

R. ERNEST DUPUY and TREVOR N. DUPUY

Revised Edition



1817

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Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco, London,
Mexico City, São Paulo, Sydney

German Plans. Following overwhelming terror bombardment, Army Group B would overrun Holland. Moving more slowly into Belgium to encourage the Allied left-flank armies to rush to the assistance of the Low Countries, Army Group A would then hurl an armored drive through the Ardennes Forest and via the Stenay Gap into France. Thus splitting the Allied armies (cutting off those which had advanced into Belgium), Army Group A would continue westward to Calais and roll the northern portion of the Anglo-British forces against the anvil of Army Group B in the Low Countries. Subsequent, prompt southward exploitation of the gap would then roll the southern French armies back upon the Maginot Line, where Army Group C would be waiting.

Allied Plans. The French were still thinking in terms of the Schlieffen Plan of 1914, a southwesterly sickle movement through Belgium. The Allied plan proposed, therefore—just as the Germans expected—to meet the expected invasion on the Dyle Line of Belgium, pivoting the First Army Group about the northern tip of the Maginot Line.

BATTLE OF FLANDERS, MAY 10—JUNE 4

Invasion of the Low Countries

1940, May 10. **The German Assault.** Following predawn bombardments of all major Dutch and Belgian airfields, Army Groups A and B crossed the Belgian and Dutch frontiers. Initially the main effort was on the right, by Army Group B, in Holland. Paratroop drops in the vicinity of Rotterdam, The Hague, Moerdijk, and Dordrecht quickly paralyzed the interior of the Netherlands. Early in the day, glider and parachute units landed on the top of powerful Fort Eban Emael, northern anchor of the main Belgian defense line, neutralizing it, while other German troops crossed the Albert Canal, which should have been defended by Eban Emael's guns. The violence and success of the initial German attacks, combined with terror bombings of the interior regions of both countries, threw their populace into confusion and panic.

1940, May 10. **Churchill Becomes Britain's Prime Minister.** News of the early German successes aroused great alarm in Paris and London. Prime Minister Chamberlain, whose government had been tottering because of failures in Norway and general lack of popular support, resigned to permit lionhearted **Winston S. Churchill** to lead a coalition British government in the face of the German avalanche.

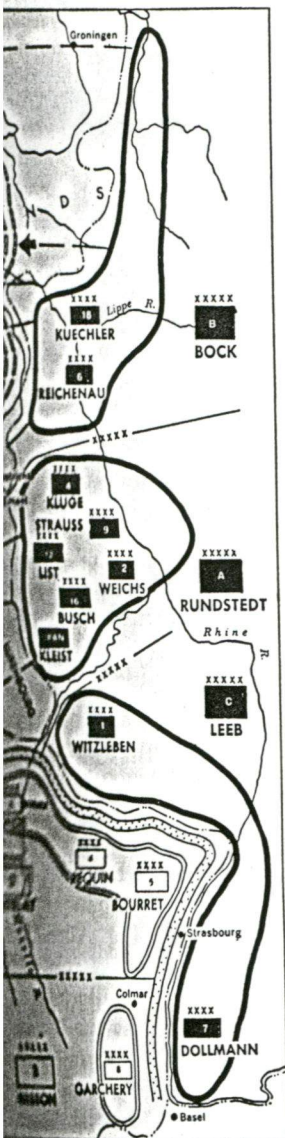
1940, May 11–14. **Fall of Holland.** Pressing its initial advantage, German Army Group B pressed steadily forward, despite frantic

Dutch flooding of much of the countryside. By the 13th, German main elements had begun to force their way into the so-called Fortress of Holland, joining up with most of the paratroops, who had seized and held the key bridges over the Rhine estuary. At the same time, German spearheads met advance elements of the French Seventh Army (**Henri Giraud**) near Breda, and drove them back toward Antwerp. The Queen of the Netherlands and her government escaped by ship to England from The Hague. Germany demanded complete surrender, on pain of the destruction of all Dutch cities by aerial bombardment (May 14). As proof of its intentions, the Luftwaffe brutally destroyed the entire business section of **Rotterdam** while negotiations were in process. Winkelman surrendered.

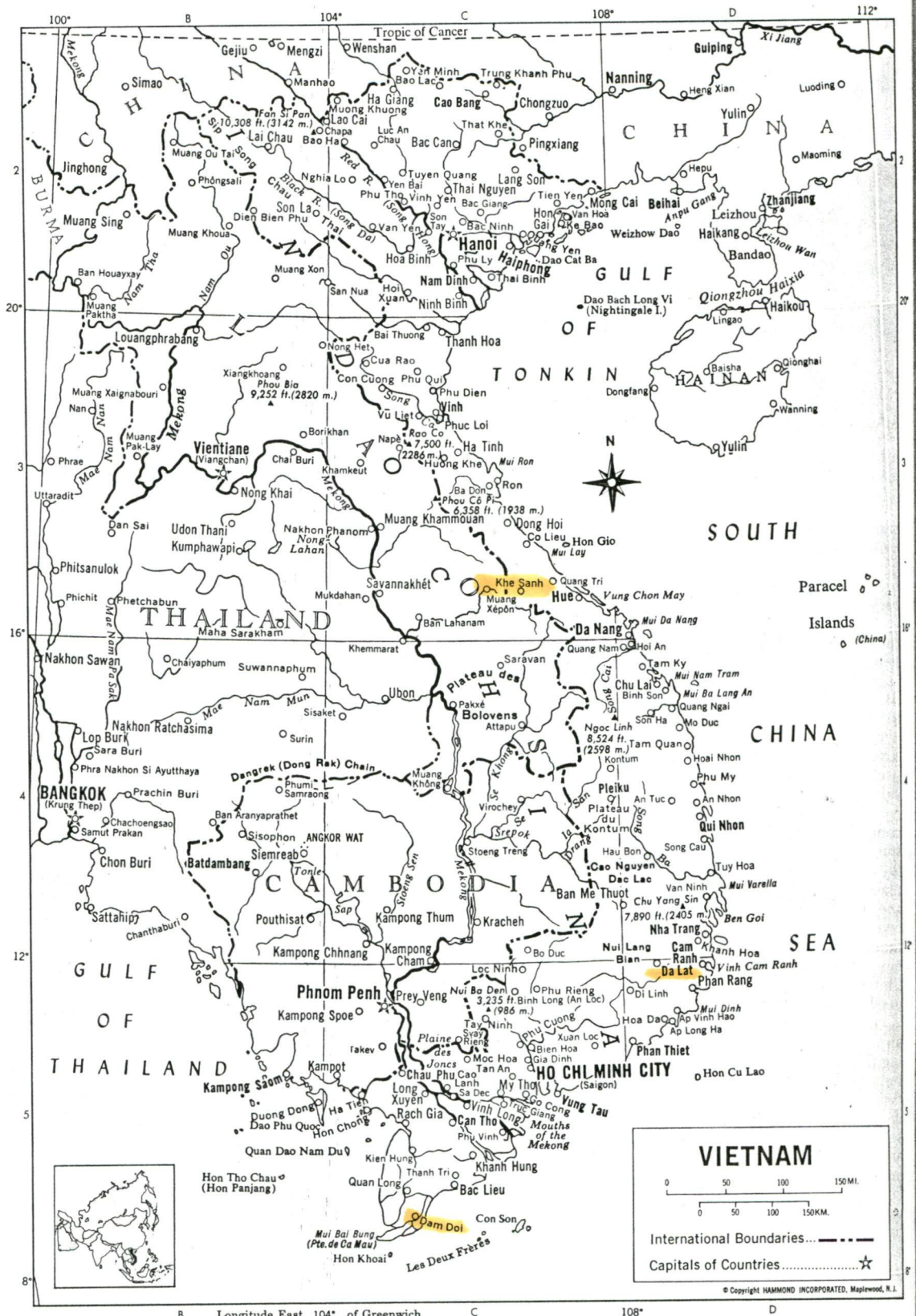
1940, May 11–15. **Fall of Belgium.** Following a similar pattern of bombings, the German Sixth Army (Reichenau) drove southwest. Fort Eban Emael fell to its audacious attackers. As the Germans poured across the Albert Canal, the Belgian Army retired to the Dyle Line, to be reinforced (May 12) by elements of the BEF and the First French Army (**Georges Blanchard**). By the 15th, some 35 Allied divisions—including most of the BEF—were in the area Namur-Antwerp, with the German Sixth Army probing the Dyle Line in their front and the Eighteenth (**Georg von Kuechler**), now turning southward from Holland, threatening their left flank. At about the same time, these Allied units realized that to their right

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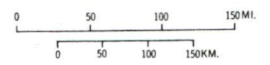
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VIETNAM



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BOCCON-GIBOD/SIPA SPECIAL FEATURES

The mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, in Hanoi, contains the embalmed body of Vietnam's revolutionary leader.

VIETNAM

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VIETNAM, vē-et-nām', a country on the east coast of the Indochinese Peninsula, embodying the oldest continuous civilization in Southeast Asia. Today it is best known as the principal arena of the Vietnam War (1957–1975), one of the most bitter and lengthy conflicts of the 20th century.

First appearing as a rice-growing society in the **Red River Delta** just prior to the Christian era, Vietnam was conquered by the Han dynasty of China in 111 B.C. and exposed to a thousand years of Chinese rule. The Vietnamese retained their separate identity, however, and in 939 A.D. regained their independence. During the next several centuries, Vietnam emerged as one of the most dynamic states in Southeast Asia. Ruled by a centralized monarchical system patterned after that of China, it gradually expanded from its confines in the Red River valley, conquering the neighboring state of Champa along the central coast and then seizing the **Mekong Delta** from Kampuchea.

In the 19th century, Vietnam was conquered by France and placed under colonial rule. Under the French, the economy began to develop a modern commercial and industrial sector, but living conditions did not markedly improve and political freedoms were limited. By the 1920's anticolonial sentiment was on the rise. In 1945 a coalition of nationalist forces called the Viet-

minh, led by the Communist party, took advantage of Japanese military occupation to seize power in the north. Subsequent negotiations between the Vietminh and the returning French broke down, and in December 1946 war broke out. After eight years of bitter conflict, the Geneva Agreements brought the war to an end. Vietnam was temporarily divided into two military regroupment zones at approximately the 17th parallel.

Nationwide elections to create a unified government were to be held in 1956 but did not take place. Thus the division of Vietnam lasted for 22 years. In the north, the Communist-dominated Democratic Republic of Vietnam began the march to socialism. In the south, non-Communist nationalists led by Ngo Dinh

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Official Name: Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu-Nghia Viet Nam).
Name of Nationals: Vietnamese.
Head of State: Council of State (functioning as collective presidency).
Head of Government: Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier).
Legislature: National Assembly (Quoc Hoi).
Area: 127,242 square miles (329,556 sq km).
Boundaries: *North*, China; *east*, Gulf of Tonkin and South China Sea; *south*, South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand; *west*, Kampuchea and Laos.
Elevations: *Highest*—Fan Si Pan (10,308 feet, or 3,142 meters); *lowest*—sea level.
Population: (1979 census) 52,741,766; (1983 est.) 57,036,000.
Capital: Hanoi.
Largest City: Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).
Major Languages: Vietnamese (official), Thai and Mon-Khmer languages, Chinese.
Major Religious Groups: Mahayana Buddhists, Roman Catholics, Cao Dai and Hoa Hao adherents, Theravada Buddhists, animists.
Monetary Unit: Dong (= 100 xu).
Flag: A large, five-pointed yellow star centered on a red field. See also FLAG.



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Steep cliffs shelter Ha Long Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Tonkin near the port of Haiphong in northern Vietnam.

Diem set up a government in Saigon based on the Western democratic model. But Diem's autocratic methods alienated many South Vietnamese, and by 1960 popular discontent fanned and organized by the Communists was on the rise. In 1963, Diem was overthrown by a military coup, but the situation continued to deteriorate. In 1965, fearing a total collapse of the Saigon regime, the United States introduced American combat forces to stem Communist-led guerrillas. North Vietnam retaliated by infiltrating its own army units into the south. In 1973 the bloody conflict was brought to a temporary halt through a peace agreement signed in Paris, calling for withdrawal of the U.S. military and a negotiated political settlement between competing forces in Vietnam. The negotiating process soon broke down, however, and in 1975 the North Vietnamese army launched a major offensive. Saigon fell in late April. One year later, south and north were merged into the new Socialist Republic of Vietnam with its capital at Hanoi.

The Communist regime is attempting to bring all of Vietnam to socialism. It faces intimidating challenges in the forms of a stagnant economy and a southern population largely resistant to the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. In foreign affairs, Vietnamese efforts to create a close strategic alliance with the Communist governments in neighboring Laos and Kampuchea encountered opposition from Kampuchea. In December 1978, Vietnam invaded and set up a pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh. This action was denounced by China, which launched a brief punitive invasion of Vietnam in 1979. Many other nations refused to recognize the legitimacy of a Kampuchean government kept in power by Vietnamese occupation forces.

110b

1. The Land

Vietnam has a land area of 127,242 square miles (329,556 sq km). Shaped like a giant letter "S," it extends along the eastern edge of the Southeast Asian mainland from the Chinese border to the southern tip of the Ca Mau Peninsula, a straight-line distance of about 1,000 miles (1,600 km). Near the center of its double curve the country narrows to a width of less than 30 miles (50 km).

Relief. Vietnam is largely mountainous but contains three major lowlands. In the north lies the Red River (Song Hong) Delta. The Red River originates on the Yunnan Plateau of southwestern China and flows southeast to the Gulf of Tonkin. The delta is bounded by rugged mountains that extend to the Chinese border in the north and to the frontier with Laos in the west. Far to the south is the much larger delta of the Mekong, Southeast Asia's longest river. From its source on the Tibetan Plateau it flows south for some 2,600 miles (4,160 km) to the South China Sea. As it nears the sea it divides into several distributaries flowing through flat, marshy land that has been built up over the centuries by soils deposited by the river. This delta extends from the vicinity of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the mangrove swamps of the Ca Mau Peninsula. Linking the two deltas is a lengthy, narrow lowland along the South China Sea. In the north, this coastal area consists of a relatively flat, sandy plain, with several small rivers flowing into the sea from the mountains to the west. South of the Hai Van Pass, near Da Nang, mountains often jut directly into the sea.

In northern Vietnam the mountains bordering the Red River Delta reach elevations of more than 10,000 feet (3,000 meters). From the southern side of the delta, the Annam Cordillera (Truong Son) stretches along the western frontier with Laos and Kampuchea, close to the coast. Southward it widens into a plateau of 20,000 square miles (50,000 sq km) called the Central Highlands.

Climate. Vietnam lies wholly within the tropics, but the north experiences some variation in temperature. From April to November, the temperature there is warm, averaging about 86°F (30°C). During the winter months the average drops to about 68°F (20°C) and can reach as low as 41°F (5°C). The south has more uniform temperatures, averaging about 81°F (27°C) throughout the year.

In Vietnam the seasons are most clearly marked by changes in precipitation. From April to the end of October, the summer monsoon sweeps across the southern half of the peninsula, bringing heavy rains, normally about 80 inches (2,000 mm) per year. In the north, rainfall averages 60 inches (1,500 mm) yearly.

Natural Resources. Although the Mekong and Red River deltas comprise only 23% of the total land area of the country, they contain about 60% of the population. These areas, with their warm climate and rich alluvial soils, are appropriate for the cultivation of wet rice, and some areas support two rice crops per year. However, in the north, cold and drought often cause severe damage to the rice crop and bring the threat of starvation to thousands of peasants. Vicious typhoons spawned in the South China Sea frequently sweep across the central coast and batter the rice lands with high winds and floods.

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Only about 16% of the land is under cultivation. Much of the remainder is forested, and for the most part sparsely populated. The Northern and Central highlands are inhabited mainly by tribal minorities who traditionally use slash-and-burn techniques to cultivate dry crops. Vietnam's mountains are rich in hardwoods, game, and minerals such as iron, tin, and zinc.

Some plateau and hilly areas are planted with cash crops such as tea, coffee, and spices. In the rich basaltic red soil along the Kampuchean border, the French established rubber plantations that eventually became, after rice, Vietnam's primary source of export earnings. During the Vietnam War, some forest and plantation areas, notably along the frontier with Kampuchea, were defoliated by U.S. herbicides. There was concern that such areas might suffer permanent damage, but most appear to be recovering.

Several governments, such as the Saigon regime of Ngo Dinh Diem and the current Communist government, have attempted to resettle Vietnamese peasants from the densely populated lowlands into the highlands. In 1976 the current government announced plans to move 10 million Vietnamese by the end of the 20th century as part of a vast program of decentralization. By 1980, about 1.5 million were actually resettled.

2. The People

With more than 450 people per square mile (175 per sq km), Vietnam is the most densely populated country in Southeast Asia except for Singapore. In much of the Red River Delta, the rural population density exceeds 1,800 persons per square mile (700 per sq km).

As in most Southeast Asian countries, the population is divided into disparate ethnic groups. Relatively speaking, however, Vietnam is more homogeneous than are most of its neigh-

bors, for 85% of its people are ethnic Vietnamese. Yet even here lies diversity, because the Vietnamese themselves are split according to religious preference and geographical location.

The Vietnamese. Like many of the peoples of Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese are of obscure origins. In prehistoric times they lived in the Red River Delta, where apparently they were one of the first peoples in Asia to cultivate wet rice. Ethnically, they are probably related to the Yüeh (Viet) peoples who lived throughout southeastern China, but by the time they first appear in history, they had already evolved into a distinctive society and called themselves the Lac peoples.

The language is hardly a better tool for tracing the people's origins. Like Chinese and Thai, Vietnamese is a tonal language but is considered to be a member of the Austroasiatic language family and has syntactical similarities to the non-tonal Mon-Khmer languages of this group. A thousand years of Chinese rule resulted in the introduction of many Chinese words and phrases into the vocabulary, and the script in use until modern times was based on the Chinese ideograph system. Early in the 20th century, Vietnamese scholars successfully promoted the use of *quoc ngu*—a system of writing Vietnamese in the Latin alphabet. Originally invented by Catholic missionaries, it is the official script today.

Originally the Vietnamese were restricted to the area around the Red River Delta. After independence was restored in the 10th century, many Vietnamese peasants migrated southward in the wake of the Vietnamese conquest of Champa and the subsequent seizure of the Mekong Delta. This expansion more than doubled the size of the Vietnamese state and relieved population pressure in the densely inhabited areas of the Red

Fishing boats crowd the harbor of Vung Tau, a port near Ho Chi Minh City in southern Vietnam.

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WEBSTER'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES

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Rebellion of disgruntled farmers and debtors in 1787. Shortly thereafter he retired from the governorship; in the following year he was a member of the convention called to ratify the federal Constitution in Massachusetts. He died in Boston on November 6, 1790. Four years later the Massachusetts General Court honored his memory by the establishment of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, now part of Maine.

Bowen, Norman Levi (1887-1956), geologist. Born on June 21, 1887, in Kingston, Ontario, Bowen graduated from Queen's University in his native city in 1907. After serving as a field investigator for the Ontario Bureau of Mines he came to the United States in 1909 and three years later took his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He immediately joined the staff of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, with which he was associated for the rest of his career except for periods as professor of mineralogy at Queen's University, 1919-1920, and professor of petrology at the University of Chicago, 1937-1947. After making valuable contributions to the development of an optical-glass industry in the United States during World War I, Bowen devoted his researches principally to the study of the formation of rocks, particularly those produced by heat and pressure. His milestone work, *The Evolution of Igneous Rocks*, 1928, was highly influential in subsequent field investigations. A pioneer in experimental petrology, he also made significant studies of the origin of granite and the metamorphosis of various forms of limestone. He was a codiscoverer of the mineral mullite, a silicate of aluminum that is the basic refractory constituent of fireclay. A member of numerous scientific organizations and widely honored for his work, Bowen retired from the Carnegie Institution in 1952 and died in Washington, D.C., on September 11, 1956.

Bowie, James (1796-1836), Texas revolutionary leader. Born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1796, Bowie moved with his family to Missouri in 1800 and to Louisiana in 1802. From 1814 he engaged in various enterprises, on his own or with his brothers—lumbering, slave trading, and raising sugarcane—and became something of a figure in New Orleans society. He went to Texas in 1828, possibly after having killed a man in a duel. Settling in San Antonio (then called Bexar), he became a Mexican citizen in 1830 and the following year married the daughter of the vice-governor, acquiring in the meantime extensive land holdings. Despite these attachments to Mexico, he sided with the American colonists as agitation for Texan independence developed. At the beginning of the revolution in 1835 he was a member of the Committee of Safety and became a colonel in the revolutionary army. Early in 1836 he joined the garrison under Col. William B. Travis at the Alamo. He fell ill during the siege and was discovered dead on his cot when General Santa Anna's troops took the stronghold on

March 6, 1836. The bowie knife—a stout hunting knife that became widely popular—is believed to have been named after him, although its invention is sometimes credited to his brother Rezin.

Bowker, Richard Rogers (1848-1933), editor, publisher, and author. Born in Salem, Massachusetts, on September 4, 1848, Bowker grew up there and in New York City. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1868 and was immediately hired as city editor of the *New York Evening Mail*, becoming literary editor a year later. He moved to the *New York Tribune* in 1875. By that time he had already met bibliographer Frederick Leypoldt and had begun contributing to his *Publishers' Weekly*; the following year the two joined with Melvil Dewey in founding *Library Journal* and organizing the American Library Association (ALA). Bowker was the editor of the *Journal* for more than 50 years. In 1879 he bought *Publishers' Weekly* and also became publisher of the annual *American Catalogue*, a listing of all books in print in the United States. After Leypoldt's death in 1884 he became editor of *Publishers' Weekly* as well, which from 1911 was a publication of the R.R. Bowker Company. He was active in the affairs of numerous libraries and library organizations and in 1899 secured from President William McKinley the appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress. He also contributed to bibliography the first list of publications of American scientific and literary societies, the first organized list of U.S. government publications, and the first list of state documents. In addition he was deeply interested in politics and public affairs and exerted a powerful liberal influence in several directions, working particularly for tariff, postal, civil-service, and copyright reforms. In 1879 he was prominent in the formation of what became the Independent Republican or "mugwump" movement. He wrote the first national civil-service reform plank for the 1880 Republican national convention and helped organize the Civil Service Reform Association three years later. He was a leading authority on copyright law and helped secure legislation that provided better protection for authors. Bowker's wide range of interests was reflected in his own books, which included *Of Work and Wealth*, 1883; *Copyright: Its Law and Its Literature*, 1886; *Electoral Reform*, 1889; *The Arts of Life*, 1900; *Of Religion*, 1903; *Problems of the Infinitely Little*, 1910; *Economic Peace*, 1923; two volumes of verse; and many others. Bowker had numerous business interests, including a position in the firm headed by his friend Thomas A. Edison. On the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association he was elected honorary president. He maintained a keen interest in public affairs to the last, becoming a convert to the New Deal in 1933. He died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on November 12, 1933.

Bowles, Samuel (1797-1851), newspaper editor. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 8, 1797,

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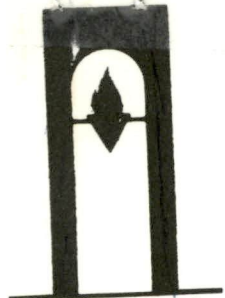
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not scrupled to use the organization as a profit-making scheme for himself, resigned and gave some damaging testimony to the congressional committee; and in fact the organization's books were so confused that it was impossible to audit them and determine where the money had gone. Townsend himself refused to continue testifying when it became apparent the committee members were hostile, no matter what he said. He was cited for contempt of Congress, found guilty, but pardoned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. With Clements out of the picture, Huey P. "Kingfish" Long's former associate Gerald L. K. Smith moved in and guided the Townsend organization along more political lines. In a tenuous political alliance with Father Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, the Townsendites supported third-party candidate William Lemke in the 1936 presidential election. Gradually, as economic conditions in the nation improved and with the passage of the Social Security Act in August 1935, public interest in the Townsend Plan abated; nevertheless Townsend retained a notable following for many years afterward. He died in Los Angeles on September 1, 1960.

Tracy, Spencer (1900-1967), actor. Born in Milwaukee on April 5, 1900, Tracy spent some time in the navy during World War I, and after the war graduated from high school. In 1922, after a year and a half at Ripon College, he went to New York City to join his childhood friend Pat O'Brien in pursuit of an acting career. His first nine years were rewarded with meager success, but in 1931, while in the play *The Lost Mile*, he was spotted by movie director John Ford and offered a job in Hollywood. Tracy's first movie assignments were in minor roles and it was not until 1933, with *The Power and the Glory*, that the studio became aware it had the makings of a major star. Four years later he won an Academy Award for his performance in *Captains Courageous*, and in 1938 he repeated as an Oscar winner for the role of Father Edward Joseph Flanagan in *Boys Town*. He played a number of other biographical roles: Henry M. Stanley in *Stanley and Livingstone*, 1939; *Edison the Man*, 1940; and Col. James H. Doolittle in *Thirty Seconds over Tokyo*, 1943. In 1942 Tracy costarred in *Woman of the Year* with Katharine Hepburn, the film marking the beginning of a lifelong professional and personal friendship. Some of Tracy's best-remembered films were those in which Hepburn and Tracy appeared together, among them *State of the Union*, 1948; *Adam's Rib*, 1949; *Pat and Mike*, 1952; *Desk Set*, 1957; and his last, *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, 1967. Altogether he appeared in more than 60 movies, giving memorable performances also in *Bad Day at Black Rock*, 1955; *The Old Man and The Sea*, 1958; *Judgment at Nuremberg*, 1960; *Inherit the Wind*, 1960; and many others. He maintained enormous popularity throughout his career; he was a solid box-office attraction for more than 35 years. He died in Beverly Hills, California, on June 10, 1967.

Train, George Francis (1829-1904), merchant and author. Born in Boston on March 24, 1829, Train was orphaned at the age of four while his family was living in New Orleans and was raised by his grandmother on a farm near Waltham, Massachusetts. He left home when he was fourteen and held odd jobs until 1844, when he found work in a shipping firm at Boston owned by a relative. In 1850 he went to Liverpool, England, to manage a branch office of the firm, and in 1853 he traveled to Australia and opened a shipping firm which proved successful. Throughout his life Train was a successful businessman and promoter as well as an eccentric who enjoyed drawing attention to himself. Among his feats to gain notoriety were trips around the world—he made four of them—to see how fast he could do it. He got his time down from 80 to 60 days, a nineteenth-century record. He built the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Ohio in 1858, helped promote the Union Pacific Railway in the 1860s, and invested in streetcar lines in London and Liverpool as well as in other cities of Europe and Asia. In 1856 he turned author. Besides many pamphlets and articles over the years, he wrote a number of books, including such works as *Young America in Wall Street*, 1857, *An American Merchant in Europe, Asia and Australia*, 1857, and *Championship of Women*, 1867; an autobiography, *My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands*, appeared in 1902. Early in the Civil War he made public addresses favoring the Union, and from 1869 until 1872 he conducted a sporadic and notably unsuccessful campaign for the presidency. In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, he was in Paris as a member of the Commune. He spent a few months in jail at Boston in 1872 on an obscenity charge growing out of a paper defending Victoria Claflin Woodhull in her charges that Henry Ward Beecher had committed adultery. The notoriety Train earned in the 1860s and afterward somewhat dimmed his business success, and he lived out his last years in near-solitude in New York City. He died there on January 19, 1904.

Travis, William Barret (1809-1836), lawyer and soldier. Born near Red Banks, Edgefield County, South Carolina, on August 9, 1809, Travis grew up there and in Conecuh County, Alabama, where the family moved when he was nine. He attended a military academy in South Carolina for a while, until he was expelled for inciting a student revolt. He then returned to Alabama and studied law privately. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty years old. An unhappy marriage impelled him to leave Alabama in 1831, and he made his way to Texas and opened a law office in San Felipe. Almost from the day he arrived in Texas he was partial to the "war party," that minority of Anglo-Texans who wanted independence from Mexico and were willing to start a war to get their way. What is known about Travis's years in Texas suggest that he was often erratic and unstable. In May 1832 the Mexican authorities declared Anahuac, the port of Galveston in which



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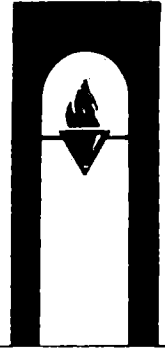
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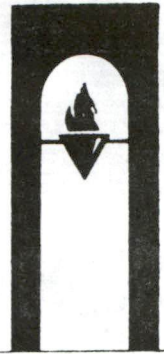
- a. Art Ruff
- b. B. G. Burkett
- c. Paul Russell

II. Primary Volunteer Workers

- a. Betty Anderson
- b. Sandra Brown
- c. Bruce Bradfield
- d. Nancy Bradfield
- e. Roy Rogers

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US Marines. San Antonio.
3. Sam Johnson - (POW) - Texas Legislator
4. Mike Baggett - Past President, Texas A&M Alumni, Lawyer
5. Ronald E. Cowart - Retired Dallas Policeman; once nominated
National Policeman of the Year.
6. Willie Casper - Mayor, Mineral Wells, Texas
7. Lee Cooke - Mayor, Austin, Texas
8. Steve Worth - City Councilman, Plano, Texas
9. Alonzo James Poindexter - Burger King Franchise, Dallas, Texas
10. Marvin Girouard - President, Pier I, Fort Worth, Texas
11. Jose Troche - Texas State District Judge
12. Bill Kirchhoff - City Manager, Arlington, Texas
13. Peter Hammer - County District Attorney, Bell County, Texas
14. John Garth - County Judge, Bell County, Texas
15. Hugh Shine - Texas State Legislator
16. Kevin McGarity - Vice President, Texas Instruments
17. James Bishop - Policeman, Farmers Branch, Texas
18. Stan Shaw - Firefighter, Brownwood, Texas
19. Vern Alexander - Principal, Jackson Middle School,
Grand Prairie, Texas

Fire Chief

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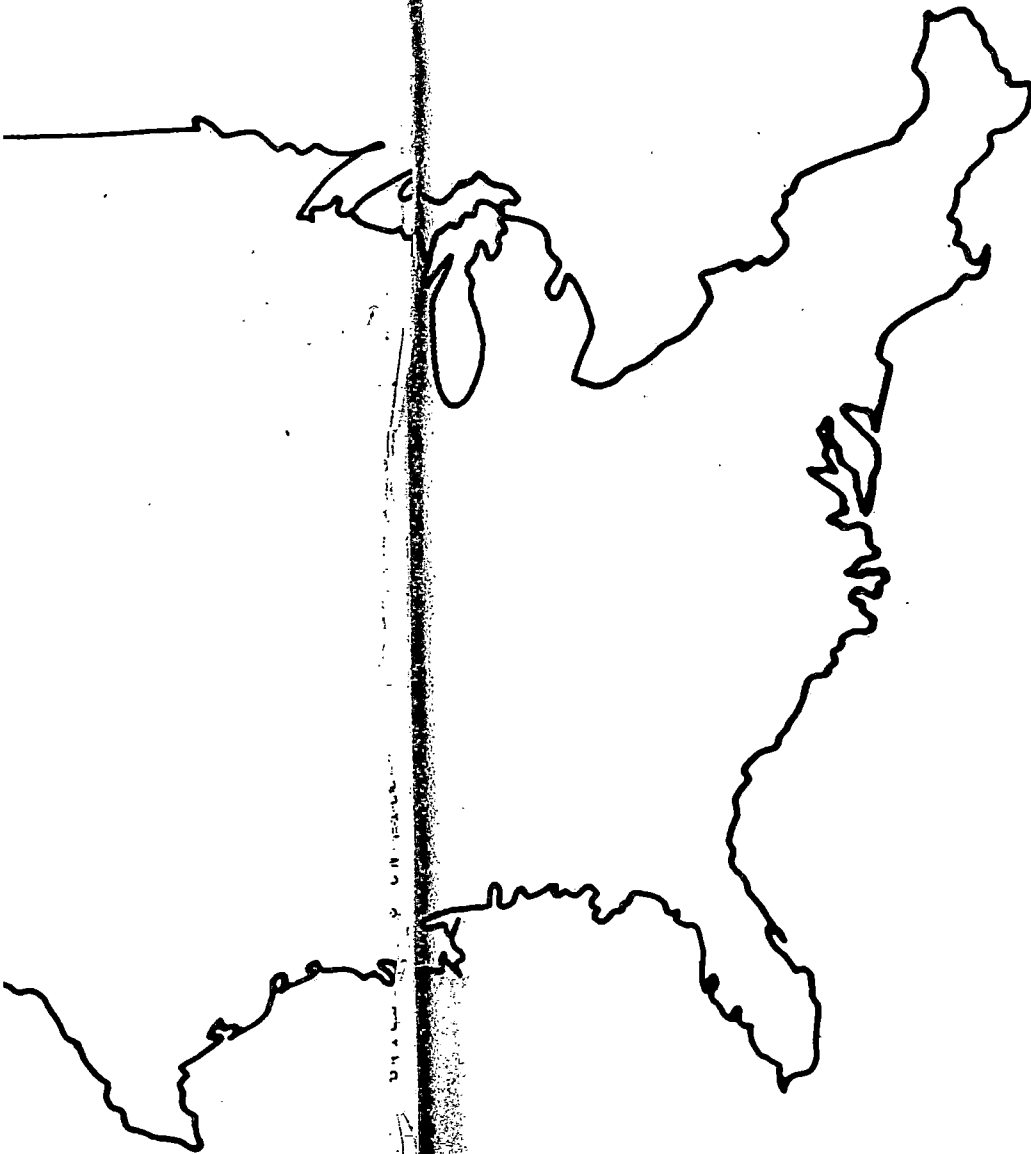
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20. Richard Branson - Assistant District Attorney,
Williamson County, Texas
21. Roger Staubach - Heisman Trophy Winner, All-Pro NFL,
President, Staubach Companies *(214) 385-0500*
supply officer
22. Fred Flom - (POW) - Captain, American Airlines *(214) 352-5998*
23. A. J. Magliolo - Captain, Southwest Airlines
24. P.T. Jones - Captain, Delta Airlines
25. Jim Hughes - Dallas Policeman
26. Herman Lang - Dallas Stockbroker

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*Mike Edelhart and
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plastic signs, and is said to be the biggest dry city in the nation."

Philip Hamburger
An American Notebook
1965

"Even third generation and fourth generation Knoxville-ians, a prideful people, tend to shudder [at its ugliness] when walking downtown."

Philip Hamburger
An American Notebook
1965

Shiloh:

"On Shiloh's dark and bloody ground, the dead and wounded lay; amongst them was a drummer boy, who beat the drum that day."

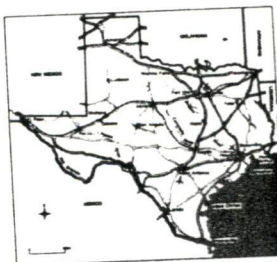
Traditional Civil War song

The Tennessee Valley:

"TVA [Tennessee Valley Authority] took over the valley when it was washed down to bedrock. The saddest spectacle I ever saw in my life was the Tennessee Valley when I crossed it as a boy with my dad. It was just worn out; it looked desolated and hopeless. Then TVA came in, and for years and years, it gave away loads of fertilizer to anyone who'd come and get it. They got seedling trees and then persuaded people to plant them. Now they've filled in those ugly gullies, and the eroded hills have been reclaimed and made green and fertile once again. And the dams tamed that turbulent river, and capital came in, and it wasn't a decade after TVA started that the valley of the Tennessee was the showpiece of the nation."

Harry M. Caudill
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The Border South States
1975

TEXAS



Capital: Austin
Entered the union (with rank): Dec. 29, 1845 (28)
State motto: Friendship

State flower: Bluebonnet
State bird: Mockingbird
State song: "Texas, Our Texas"
State tree: Pecan
Nickname: Lone Star State
Origin of state name: From an Indian word for "friend"

Texas is a country that became attached to the United States by happenstance and good fortune. This enormous, flat-as-a-pancake plain was first explored by Spaniards, among them Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado. A Spanish settlement was established at Ysleta near what is now El Paso in 1682. America didn't come into the region until Stephen F. Austin's party began to settle along the Brazos River in 1821. At that time Texas was under the control of Mexico, which had just declared itself independent of Spain. The Americans and the Mexicans fought for control of the area until 1836, when the victorious Americans announced formation of the Independent Republic of Texas with Sam Houston as president.

After a decade the settlers grew homesick and Texas entered the union in 1845. The nation promptly went to war to defend it in the Mexican War of 1846-48.

Still, once-independent Texas—its nickname comes from the former national flag, which had just one star—has never lost its distinctive flavor. The state has a culture, a mode of speaking, a set of mores that are entirely its own. In addition, Texas' vast size has created a mania for bigness among Texans that has become legendary throughout the country. For instance, Texas leads American states in mineral production, with nearly \$9 billion in annual revenues. It also leads in oil, cattle, sheep and cotton production. Its cities—especially technology boomtown Houston—have become the dominant forces in the emerging Sunbelt subnation that looks like the key to America's industrial future. Texas seems to attack everything on a larger scale than any other place.

It is a flamboyant, unruly, testy, devil-may-care state, a little callous at times but full of good heart.

THE STATE

"To most Americans, Texas is the last real frontier (when Harvard College was 200 years old, it has been noted, they were still shooting Indians around Dallas)."

John Bainbridge
The Super American
196

VOLUME 28

Venice to Wilmot, John

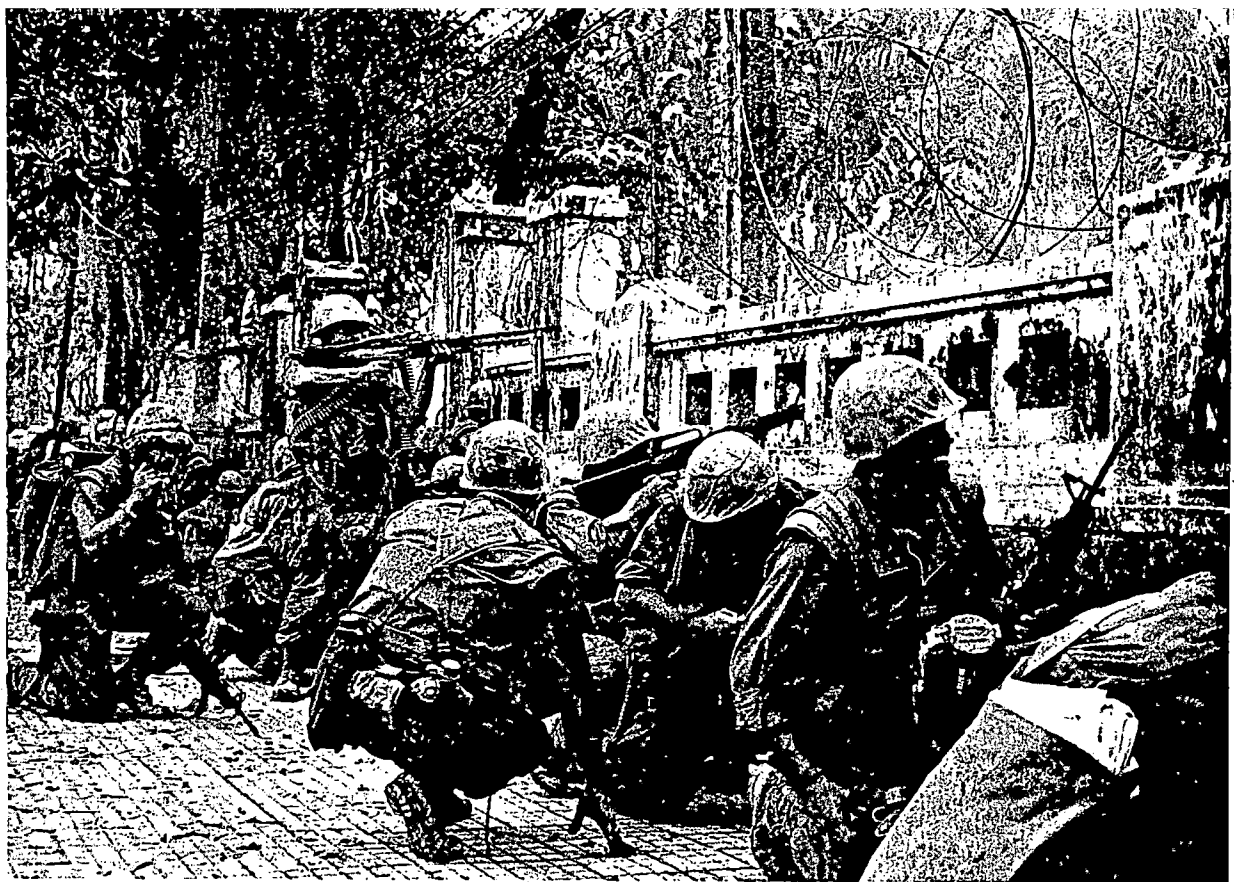
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U.S. Marines came under heavy fire in Hue during the Tet offensive launched by Communist forces in 1968.

VIETNAM WAR, vē-et-nām'. The Vietnam War—also called the Indochina War or Second Indochina War—may be said to have started in 1957 when Communist-led rebels began mounting terrorist attacks against the government of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). The rebel forces, commonly called the Vietcong, were later aided by troops of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). American combat personnel were formally committed to the defense of the South in 1965.

An agreement calling for a ceasefire was signed in January 1973, and by March the few remaining U.S. military personnel in Vietnam were withdrawn. However, the war between the two Vietnamese sides persisted inconclusively for two additional years before South Vietnamese resistance suddenly and unexpectedly collapsed. Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975.

1. Political Aspects of the War

The causes of the conflict can be traced back to the Indochina War of 1946–1954. After Japan's defeat in World War II, the French had returned to Indochina as colonial administrators but were challenged by the Vietminh, Communist-led Vietnamese nationalists who had proclaimed an independent government in 1945. France, in an attempt to seem to give Indochina independence while retaining control there, granted nominal sovereignty to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as "associated states" of the French Union in 1949. The following year the United States recognized the three "associated states" and began supplying them with economic and military aid, although it was channeled through

France. By 1954, the United States was furnishing 78% of the cost of the French war effort. In the spring of 1954, when the French were besieged at Dien Bien Phu, the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower gave serious consideration to providing them with air and even ground support.

Washington expected little of Ngo Dinh Diem, who assumed leadership in French-controlled Vietnam during the 1954 armistice negotiations that ended the war. After the Geneva Agreement of that year had temporarily divided Vietnam into northern and southern parts, Diem headed the government of South Vietnam in Saigon, while Ho Chi Minh presided over the Communist-dominated government of the North at Hanoi. The Geneva Agreement had provided for elections to be held in 1956 to reunify Vietnam, and the Communists had anticipated that they would win because of their elaborate political organization. For this reason Diem, a determined anti-Communist, blocked the elections—with the backing of the U.S. government. The Communists, unable to unify and dominate Vietnam through elections, then returned to military means of doing so.

First Years of the War. The terrorist incidents that began in 1957 intensified over the next two years. Initially the rebels were Communists left behind in the South after 1954, but they were soon reinforced by others who had moved to the North in accord with the Geneva Agreement. By 1964 the Vietcong rebels had been joined by regular North Vietnamese army units.

The objective of the Vietnamese Communists remained constant throughout the war: the overthrow of the non-Communist Saigon government

and its replacement with a regime that would agree to ultimate unification with the Hanoi government. The tactics of North Vietnam, however, varied in response to the reaction its activities provoked on the part of the South and, more important, the United States. The U. S. buildup of South Vietnam's armed forces and American combat involvement from 1965 forced the Communists to fight a much larger, more conventional, and longer war than they had expected in the late 1950's.

The United States came to play a major role in the Vietnamese power struggle after Geneva because it feared that the rest of Southeast Asia would fall to communism if Ho Chi Minh prevailed in South Vietnam. In the late 1950's, and even into the 1960's, Washington tended to see Communist nations as constituting a politico-military monolith. Thus American support of the Diem government after 1954 was consistent with the U. S. strategy of containing communism throughout the world.

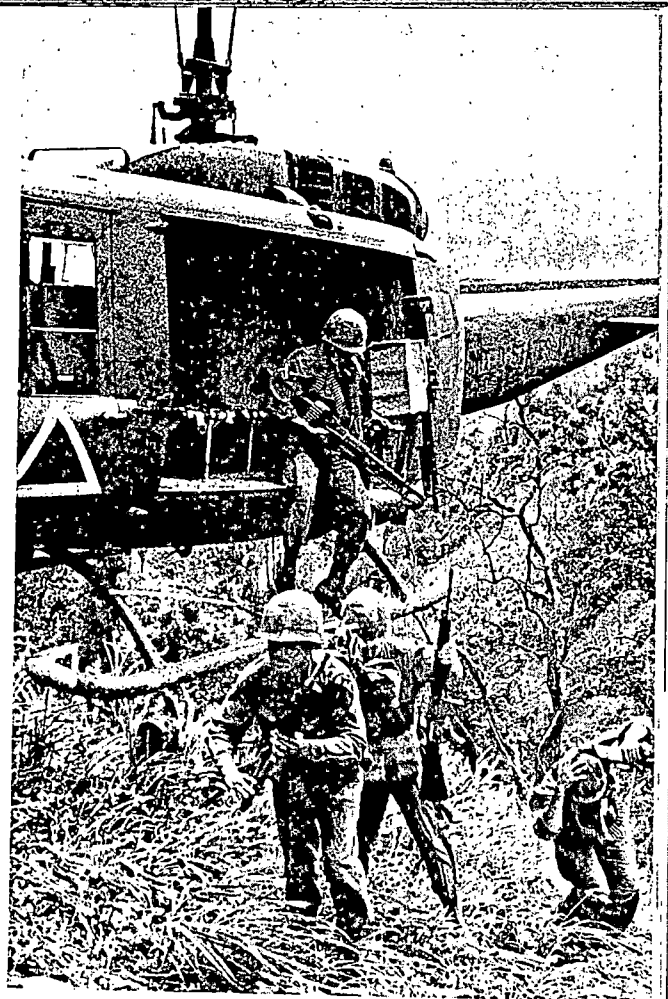
President Eisenhower had pledged in 1954 to assist the Diem government in "developing and maintaining a strong, viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means." He sent several hundred military advisers to South Vietnam. The mounting Communist assault against the Diem government and Saigon's inability to deal satisfactorily with this threat prompted President John F. Kennedy to increase U. S. military advisory personnel to 16,000 by the time of his assassination in November 1963. Some of these men saw limited combat service.

Earlier in November 1963, Diem was overthrown and killed. The U. S. government had clearly despaired of him, and was aware of the plot to remove him. His overthrow increased the likelihood of direct U. S. intervention in the war, however, for a series of incompetent administrations rapidly followed one another in Saigon, and the military effort against the Communists suffered from the political preoccupation of South Vietnam's leaders.

The Tonkin Gulf Resolution, passed by the U. S. Congress in August 1964 after two naval incidents involving U. S. and North Vietnamese craft, authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to "repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." The question was later raised in Congress and elsewhere as to whether the administration had misrepresented aspects of the Tonkin Gulf incidents, and subsequently it was established that the resolution had been drafted in advance of the crisis. After serving as the main legal basis for major U. S. escalation of the undeclared war, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution was repealed in 1970.

Failure of Escalation. Even as late as 1965, when the United States began to step up its participation in the war, Vietnam itself was not the primary consideration in Washington's Southeast Asian policy. What moved the Johnson administration to act was its desire to reinforce the credibility of the United States as an ally.

During the Johnson years the number of U. S. forces in Vietnam increased from 16,000 to more than half a million, although at the end of 1964 there were still only 23,000. The war also escalated in other ways: sustained U. S. bombing of North Vietnam began in early 1965; the annual cost of the war increased from \$5.8 billion to \$28.8 billion between 1966 and 1969; and



GILLES CARON—PIX

HELICOPTERS, widely used in the Vietnam War, carry troops on combat missions of all types.

adjacent Laos, through which ran the system of Communist supply routes known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, was drawn into the Vietnam War as an increasingly important theater of conflict.

Realizing the value of international support for the U. S. war effort, President Johnson after 1965 sought to increase the participation of other nations in the fighting. As a result, South Koreans, Thais, Australians, Filipinos, and New Zealanders took part in the conflict.

President Johnson had ordered the bombing of North Vietnam in order to force the Communists to negotiate a settlement of the war. At various times he temporarily halted these attacks in hope of achieving the same result, but the Vietnamese Communists repeatedly expressed their unwillingness to negotiate before the withdrawal of U. S. and other foreign forces. Although the parties involved probably preferred a negotiated settlement to a prolongation of the war, none of them was willing to make sufficient concessions.

The failure of President Johnson's policies to induce the Communists to negotiate, plus mounting domestic opposition to the war, prompted him on March 31, 1968, to order a partial halt of the bombing of North Vietnam. Direct talks between the United States and North Vietnam began in May in Paris. Following the complete cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam, announced by President Johnson on Oct. 31, 1968, the Paris talks were enlarged to include South Vietnam and the Communists' political orga-



CHAU VAN NAM, UPI

SOUTH VIETNAMESE troops in armored personnel carriers patrol flooded rice paddies in Chaudoc province near Saigon.

nization in the South, the National Liberation Front (NFL).

"Vietnamization." In the first years of the 1970's, although the Paris negotiations had made no apparent progress toward a political settlement of the war, the conflict seemed to be drawing to a close—at least with respect to U. S. ground participation. From a peak of 543,400 U. S. servicemen in Vietnam in April 1969, President Richard M. Nixon, who had taken office in January, reduced the U. S. military presence in Vietnam to 184,000 by December 1971. By mid-1971 the United States had almost completely ended its ground combat role in South Vietnam, major responsibility for ground defense having been taken over by the South Vietnamese themselves. This "Vietnamization" of the war had been preceded by a massive buildup of South Vietnam's armed forces, which numbered more than 1 million in 1971.

"Ceasefire." The Paris peace talks were broken off in March 1972 by the United States, which apparently believed that the Communists were not negotiating sincerely. In response to the major Communist offensive that followed, President Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong and six other North Vietnamese harbors. Negotiations in Paris resumed in July, but after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced in mid-December that the talks had not been successful, the United States resumed air attacks against North Vietnam. The raids lasted 11 days and may have hastened the agreement that was finally signed on Jan. 27, 1973.

There were four main points to the pact: withdrawal of all U. S. forces from South Vietnam; release of all prisoners of war; an international 1,160-man peacekeeping force; and recognition of the right of the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future. North Vietnam was not required to withdraw its troops from the South, but was not to make replacements. The last American forces departed in March.

Despite the ceasefire and U. S. troop withdrawal, the fighting did not stop. More than 50,000 Vietnamese were killed in battle in the first year after the truce agreement. The taking of Phuoc Long province near the Cambodian border in January 1975 set the stage for the final Communist offensive, which began in March with an attack on Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands. South Vietnamese President Nguyen

Van Thieu ordered the evacuation of the Highlands, and Saigon's military forces fell apart. The Communists subsequently moved with comparative ease to the outskirts of Saigon, capturing the city on April 30 without a major battle. Most of the top anti-Communist leaders had left with the last departing American civilians. The Vietnam War was over.

Costs of the War. By the time of their complete withdrawal in 1973, U. S. forces had participated in the Vietnam conflict longer than in any other war. A total of 57,605 Americans lost their lives in combat, compared with 33,629 in the Korean War (1950-1953). An additional 303,700 U. S. military personnel were wounded in battle. The United States spent an officially acknowledged \$165 billion on the Vietnam War, as against \$18 billion for the Korean conflict. Only in World War II were direct U. S. military expenditures higher.

Vietnamese losses were much greater than those suffered by the United States. The dead and wounded of the South Vietnamese military numbered respectively 220,357 and 499,000. North Vietnamese and Vietcong battlefield fatalities are difficult to estimate but were given by the United States as 444,000. The number of wounded Communist combatants was unknown. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed in Vietnam during the war, many by the American bombing of the North. About half of the South's population had become refugees by the war's end in April 1975.

The war shattered the economies of both parts of Vietnam. Agricultural production declined, and dependence on imports rose dramatically. One fifth of South Vietnam's extensive forest cover was sprayed with herbicides, and a substantial portion of the sprayed area was ruined. Chemical herbicides probably destroyed enough food for 600,000 persons for a year in South Vietnam and enough timber to meet the country's needs for 30 years. South Vietnam's \$696 million trade deficit in 1974 indicated in part why prices had risen some 800% since 1963.

On the plus side, both halves of Vietnam were significantly modernized as a direct result of the war. New skills were introduced, and old ways of thinking and behaving were probably abandoned forever. Many people showed unaccustomed initiative when thrust into new roles on the battlefield and in the economic, administrative, and political spheres.

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Wider Effects of the War. The period after the combat commitment of U. S. forces in Vietnam in 1965 saw the increasing involvement of two adjacent countries, Laos and Cambodia. From the mid-1960's, the Vietnamese Communists made major use of the territory of these neutrals, both for supply routes and for troop sanctuaries.

Prior to the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia in March 1970, that land had not been a major battleground. The U. S.—South Vietnamese military intervention of April—June 1970 had the unintended effect of exposing larger portions of the country to a Vietnamese Communist military presence. The Hanoi-directed forces apparently had no immediate designs on Cambodia, but they were quickly supplanted as the major antigovernment military force there by the Khmer Rouge—insurgent Cambodian Communists. The United States stepped up its aid to the weak Lon Nol regime, but to no lasting avail. After five years of increasingly intense fighting, the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, fell to the Khmer Rouge on April 17, 1975, just 13 days before the Communist takeover of Saigon.

The United States increased its air attacks against the Communist supply routes in Laos in 1968 and gave more aid to the anti-Communist Souvanna Phouma government. But it also used its influence to support a Laotian political settlement, which was reached in February 1973, a month after the Paris Vietnam agreement. Fighting did not resume on a significant scale, but the Communist Pathet Lao effectively took control of the government by peaceful means in May 1975 after the end of the Vietnam War. This change reflected the demoralization of the anti-Communists in Laos because of events in both Vietnam and Cambodia.

During the years of the Vietnam War, other important developments took place in Southeast Asia. Malaysia withstood guerrilla attacks launched from Indonesia, and subsequently Indonesian anti-Communists reversed their country's drift toward communism, meanwhile restoring much of its economic vitality. The economies of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand prospered, and inaugural moves were made on behalf of regional cooperation. Defenders of U. S. policies claimed that American participation in the Vietnam War had bought time for such developments. Critics, however, pointed to the deteriorating situations in Laos and Cambodia and a heightened threat to neighboring Thailand.

The "Nixon Doctrine," unveiled in July 1969, was a direct outgrowth of American intervention in the Vietnam War. It significantly revised U. S. policy, calling on Asian countries to be more "self-reliant" and disavowing a future American willingness to become involved in a combat capacity in a ground war between rival factions in a country. The new policy represented a change in the strategy, if not the values, that had prompted large-scale U. S. combat participation in the war.

The balance of power that existed in Southeast Asia following the fall of South Vietnam reflected both the ascendancy of the Nixon Doctrine—which survived Nixon's resignation—and widespread doubts about the credibility of the United States as an ally. The Americans, not the South Vietnamese, had held off the Communists for a decade. But when the Americans left, the South Vietnamese faltered—and the

Communists won the war. Thailand, a longtime U. S. ally, quickly sought reconciliation with Hanoi, despite the recent use of Thai bases for American bombing attacks against North Vietnam. Another ally, the Philippines, displayed uneasiness about U. S. bases on its soil, while South Korea indicated its fear that the Americans would not come to its aid in the event of renewed Communist aggression.

After the fall of Vietnam, although the United States had suffered 46,000 combat deaths and had spent \$139 billion, the Americans were perceived in most of the rest of Asia as an insufficiently reliable military and political partner. Ironically, the U. S. image as a credible ally might have been brighter in 1975, when the war ended, if Washington had never made the major effort it did in defense of South Vietnam.

RICHARD BUTWELL, *Author of "Southeast Asia: A Political Introduction"*

2. Military Aspects of the War

At the time of the Geneva Agreement in mid-1954, the United States had 342 military personnel in Indochina, mainly in Saigon, constituting the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), Indochina. From mid-1950, MAAG had furnished arms to the French Expeditionary Corps. Following the Geneva accords, MAAG coordinated U. S. assistance in evacuating those North Vietnamese who elected to move to South Vietnam.

At the request of the new South Vietnamese government, the United States in the fall of 1954 began providing arms, equipment, and advisers to Saigon's armed forces. The French continued to provide advisers for the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN—pronounced ar'vin) until withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps in the spring of 1956. MAAG then became the exclusive advisory agency for ARVN, and the next year for the South Vietnamese Air Force and Navy. Meanwhile, in October 1955 "MAAG, Indochina" became "MAAG, Vietnam."

Because French transfer of U. S. arms to the Vietnamese caused logistic chaos, 350 more U. S.

U. S. SOLDIER signals his patrol to stay low while another checks the bushes for enemy soldiers.



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CAMERA PRESS—PIX

NORTH VIETNAMESE transport unit uses bicycles to carry ammunition boxes through the jungle trails.

soldiers were brought in to form the Temporary Equipment Recovery Mission early in 1956. The goal of MAAG was to create a South Vietnamese army of 150,000 to resist invasion long enough for an international force to intervene. MAAG functioned only through suggestion and training.

In withdrawing from South Vietnam under terms of the Geneva Agreement, the Communists took many of their rank-and-file to North Vietnam for insurgency training, leaving behind cadres and arms caches. So confident was North Vietnam of absorbing the south after elections prescribed by the Agreement that it took no military action. This left the South Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem free to fight the armies of two small but powerful religious sects, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, and a band of Saigon gangsters, the Binh Xuyen. These were either defeated or joined government forces.

Formation of the Vietcong. Having crushed a popular revolt at home and conducted a reign of terror to bring farms under state control, the North Vietnamese government began in 1958 to infiltrate political cadres and guerrillas into the south, where they joined those left behind in 1954 to create an insurgent force, the Vietcong (VC), meaning "Vietnamese Communists." Hardcore Communist strength was estimated in 1959 to be 3,000. The first U. S. deaths from hostile action were two soldiers killed in a VC attack at Bien Hoa in July 1959.

By propaganda, coercion, and terror—assassinations, kidnappings, ambushes, attacks on consolidated villages—and by continued infiltration from the north, Vietcong numbers gradually increased. By mid-1961, after North Vietnam had sponsored a National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF), the Vietcong had become a serious threat to the Diem regime.

U. S. Reaction. President Kennedy in the fall of 1961 decided to increase U. S. strength, but not for combat. During 1962 the U. S. military increased to more than 11,000, and early in the year a new headquarters was established—the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV)—which absorbed MAAG. MACV was a joint (Army, Navy, Air Force) command under the Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC).

MACV's commander was also subordinate to the U. S. ambassador. Patrolling the coast, the U. S. Seventh Fleet was directly under CINCPAC.

Most U. S. effort in 1962 was to improve ARVN's mobility, communications, intelligence, and logistics. U. S. Army Special Forces (Green Berets) trained Vietnamese counterparts and civilian irregular defense groups. A U. S. helicopter company was assigned to each of four ARVN corps and subsequently increased to one company per division. The helicopter became the symbol of a new kind of war, a checkerboard campaign in which units might be picked up and set down swiftly almost anywhere.

The U. S. Air Force provided South Vietnam with 30 aircraft: B-26 bombers and armed T-28 trainers. Whenever a U. S. pilot flew, a Vietnamese student pilot was with him. Vietnamese air force strength increased to 219 planes, including troop and cargo carriers; 117 planes, including jet fighters, stayed under U. S. control as a defensive reserve. The U. S. Air Force headquarters in Vietnam was at first the 2nd Air Division, later the Seventh Air Force.

With increased U. S. effort and growth of South Vietnamese armed and paramilitary forces to over 400,000 men, hope of defeating the insurgents grew. But turbulent South Vietnamese politics culminated in the coup upsetting Diem in November 1963, and there was a succession of unstable governments.

The insurgents flourished, reaching a strength in 1964 of 35,000 in organized military units and 100,000 overall, including political cadres—the "infrastructure." A government program to relocate the rural population in supposedly secure "strategic hamlets" collapsed. U. S. troops, totaling 23,000, incurred increasing casualties: 42 killed in 1963, 118 in 1964. Two incidents in August 1964, involving U. S. destroyers and North Vietnamese patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin, resulted in strikes by U. S. Navy planes against North Vietnam and almost unanimous passage by Congress of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

Communist Moves. Late in 1964 intelligence indicated that three North Vietnamese Army regiments were moving toward or had entered South Vietnam, and Vietcong attacks in regimental and divisional strength were destroying ARVN units on an average of a battalion a week. ARVN leadership often failed. Desertions were high. The Communists seized and temporarily held some district and provincial capitals and entire provinces. U. S. installations, including the embassy in Saigon, were for the first time targets of VC attack.

Bombing North Vietnam. When in February 1965 the Vietcong shelled a U. S. compound in the Central Highlands at Pleiku, killing 8 soldiers, and attacked a barracks at Qui Nhon, President Johnson ordered air attacks on military targets that were situated in North Vietnam. He removed U. S. dependents, deployed a Hawk air-defense battalion to an air base at Da Nang, and authorized U. S. Air Force jets to assist ARVN units in emergencies. In March, U. S. Air Force and Navy planes began a bombing campaign against North Vietnam that ended only in November 1968. To guard U. S. installations, President Johnson ordered the first ground troops to Vietnam, two Marine Corps battalions that arrived at Da Nang in March 1965, followed by an Army military police battalion at Saigon. In early April he ordered two more Marine battalions and an

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air squadron to Da Nang and authorized the Marines to expand their operations beyond their defensive perimeters. This started a short-lived "enclave strategy," under which U. S. troops were to secure selected areas, free ARVN troops for other operations, and demonstrate U. S. resolve.

In May a U. S. Army airborne brigade arrived to protect an air base at Bien Hoa, and the next month U. S. B-52 strategic bombers, based on Guam and later in Thailand, began continuous raids against entrenched Communist bases in remote regions of the south. Under new authority granted by President Johnson to use ground troops when necessary to strengthen ARVN, the airborne brigade late in June conducted the first U. S. ground offensive, a brief incursion with ARVN units into War Zone D, a Communist sanctuary close to the Bien Hoa air base.

U. S. Buildup. Advised by the MACV commander, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who had assumed command in June 1964, that South Vietnam could not long survive without U. S. combat troops, President Johnson decided in mid-July 1965 to send them. By the end of the year there were some 180,000 U. S. troops in Vietnam.

The first troops built a logistic base. New ports were made or vastly expanded at six sites. Over 4 million square yards (3.3 million sq meters) were paved for airfields. Vast storage facilities, several thousand miles of roads, and hundreds of bridges were constructed.

U. S. Operations. General Westmoreland used some incoming troops as a fire brigade to squelch major threats and keep the Communists off balance. Three North Vietnamese regiments in the Central Highlands apparently intended driving to the sea to cut the country in two. Against them Westmoreland committed the Army's first airborne unit, the 1st Cavalry Division. In the battle of the Ia Drang Valley, the cavalrymen killed 1,300 Communists and chased the rest into Cambodia.

The pattern of U. S. commitment was soon set: U. S. Marines in the northern provinces (I Corps) and the U. S. Army in the central region (II Corps) and around Saigon (III Corps). For a time ARVN troops alone fought in the Mekong Delta (IV Corps).

Despite continued infiltration raising Communist strength by the end of 1965 to more than 220,000, the fire-brigade phase by mid-1966 had passed. ARVN and some U. S. units then concentrated on protecting villages and hamlets, thereby providing support for "pacification," a program supported by South Vietnamese and U. S. civilian agencies and aimed at eliminating local guerrillas and the infrastructure and providing government services. Other U. S. units tried to bring the Communist main forces, or regulars, to battle, driving them away from the population. This was called "search and destroy."

An additional objective was to eliminate Communist sanctuaries or logistic bases, such as War Zone C along the Cambodian border and War Zone D north of Saigon. Lacking sufficient resources to occupy the bases permanently, they destroyed bunkers and tunnels with explosives and eliminated forest cover by chemical defoliation or by razing with heavy bulldozers called "Rome Plows." Repeated forays into the sanctuaries were required.

It was a war without front lines. Communist troops could be anywhere, not always uniformed and often not distinguishable from the population.

Without the usual standards for measuring progress, the military turned to imprecise statistics: number of dead, of villages "pacified," of miles of highway opened. MACV exercised no command over ARVN or forces of other countries. In an effort to keep the war localized, pursuit of Communists into Cambodia or Laos or beyond the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between South and North Vietnam was forbidden, though the Communists maintained bases in all three places and brought supplies through the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) and over the "Ho Chi Minh Trail." In hope of promoting negotiations, the United States sometimes halted bombing of North Vietnam, and there were truces for Vietnamese holidays.

All U. S. units operated from fortified base camps into neighboring districts on security and pacification missions. At times they shifted far afield, building a temporary base camp and forward fire-support bases from which helicopter-transported artillery could reinforce search-and-destroy operations. Long-distance patrols were common and ambush and counter-ambush familiar tactics. The U. S. and South Vietnamese navies sealed the long coastline and patrolled the extensive waterways of the Mekong Delta. In 1966 the U. S. Riverine Force was established in the Delta. It had an infantry brigade supported by barracks ships, armored troop-carrier and escort boats, and floating artillery platforms.

Civilians sometimes were evacuated to separate them from the Vietcong, and these cleared areas would be declared "free-fire zones." War conducted among a population sometimes sympathetic to the Communists led on occasion to excesses, as at the village of My Lai in 1968 when U. S. troops killed several hundred civilians.

Arms and Equipment. The radio and the helicopter (including rocket-firing gunships) were essential. Other sophisticated items included big troop- and cargo-carrying aircraft, armored personnel carriers, electronic sensors, beehive artillery projectiles, and electrically activated mines. Yet barbed wire and sandbags were used as ex-

HOMELESS after burning of their village, a Vietnamese mother and her child face an uncertain future.

DANA STONE—UPI



tensively as in World War I. The Communists also had excellent weapons, such as the automatic AK-47 rifle, although they had artillery only along the DMZ. They were masters of the booby trap, including sharpened bamboo spikes called "punji stakes." In the antiaircraft defense of North Vietnam, they used Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles. The Communist soldier displayed patience, stamina, courage, and a marked ability to avoid battle and escape entrapment.

Top U. S. Strength. Eventually, U. S. strength increased to almost 550,000, including 3 corps headquarters, 7 divisions, and 5 separate specialized brigades, plus 2 Marine divisions and a separate regiment. ARVN grew to 500,000 regulars and 500,000 paramilitary. The Republic of Korea furnished 48,000 men; Thailand, a division; Australia, a brigade; and the Philippines and New Zealand, smaller units. More than 30 nations gave nonmilitary aid. The Vietcong and North Vietnamese built their strength to over 250,000.

Tet Offensive. Toward the end of 1967, Westmoreland responded to a buildup in the northern part of South Vietnam by moving some U. S. Army units to I Corps. A Communist offensive began in the northern and central provinces before daybreak on Jan. 30, 1968, and in the Saigon and Delta regions that night. Some 84,000 men attacked 36 of 43 provincial capitals, 5 of 6 autonomous cities, 34 of 242 district capitals, and 50 hamlets, penetrating deep into 10 cities, including Saigon and Hue. ARVN cleared 4 cities quickly and 4 others in up to 3 days, but in Saigon and Hue fighting was protracted. Controlling Hue for almost a month, the Communists executed about 3,000 civilians.

The Communists apparently believed their offensive would engender a public uprising, but nowhere did substantial support develop. Neither did morale of ARVN units falter. In the first two weeks the Communists lost 32,000 killed, while U. S. and South Vietnamese losses were 1,000 and 2,000 respectively. Three times in the next six months the Communists tried to regain their momentum, but the attacks degenerated into sporadic mortar and rocket attacks. For 11 weeks at Khe Sanh 4 U. S. Marine battalions and an ARVN battalion were besieged. U. S. firepower, including 175mm artillery and B-52's bombing in close support, inflicted heavy losses and the North Vietnamese withdrew. Khe Sanh was abandoned in favor of mobile operations.

Damage to pacification proved to be temporary. The Communists had incurred heavy losses and their political infrastructure became more vulnerable. In late fall of 1968 the South Vietnamese government with expanded U. S. assistance launched an accelerated pacification program. On the U. S. side this was managed by Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS), a component of MACV created in mid-1967 to fuse the pacification efforts of various U. S. civilian agencies and the military. The extent of damage to the Communists in the Tet offensive became more apparent in 1969 as the pacification program progressed and large military confrontations decreased.

Vietnamization. A new MACV commander, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, who succeeded Westmoreland on July 1, 1968, was able to afford greater resources for pacification and for "Vietnamization"—the program to strengthen South Vietnamese forces for eventually taking over all military responsibilities. Beginning on June 8,

1969, with President Nixon's announcement of major U. S. troop withdrawals, this involved transferring U. S. bases and quantities of equipment.

With the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia and President Nixon's relaxation of restrictions against cross-border operations, ARVN troops on April 29 and U. S. troops on May 2, 1970, attacked to eliminate the long-sacrosanct Communist bases in Cambodia, while the Cambodians denied Sihanoukville as a port for Communist supplies.

By order of President Nixon, U. S. units advanced no deeper than 21 miles (34 km) inside the country. Some 43,000 South Vietnamese and 31,000 U. S. troops participated. In operations lasting until June 29, when the last U. S. troops withdrew, approximately 11,000 Communists were killed and 9,300 tons of supplies destroyed. More important were neutralization of the Communist sanctuaries and denial of Sihanoukville.

The only route for supplies and reinforcements left to the North Vietnamese was the Ho Chi Minh Trail, already subject to attacks by B-52 bombers. On Feb. 8, 1971, the vanguard of 21,000 ARVN troops entered Laos to raid the trail complex as far as 25 miles (40 km) inside the country at the road junction of Tchepone, taken on March 6. Temporarily reactivating the abandoned base at Khe Sanh, U. S. forces furnished air, artillery, and logistic support.

Contrary to earlier practice in Cambodia, the North Vietnamese fought savagely, inflicting sharp losses on 4 of 12 ARVN battalions. The heaviest concentration of antiaircraft fire yet encountered destroyed 89 U. S. helicopters. Near the end of March, the South Vietnamese withdrew. The Cambodian and Laotian operations showed improved performance of ARVN in fierce fighting.

On March 30, 1972, after most U. S. ground combat troops had departed, North Vietnam launched a conventional invasion across the DMZ and subsidiary thrusts from Laos and Cambodia. Achieving surprise with heavy tanks and artillery, the North Vietnamese captured Loc Ninh near the Cambodian border and all the northernmost province of Quang Tri before ARVN defense, with American air and naval support, stiffened. President Nixon ordered renewed bombing of North Vietnam, including first use of B-52's against the North, and mining of North Vietnamese harbors, including Haiphong. In mid-May the South Vietnamese began to counter-attack, and on September 15 recaptured Quang Tri city. Yet the rest of the northern province and much of the Central Highlands remained under North Vietnamese control.

Despite the ceasefire agreement effective Jan. 28, 1973, by which time all American combat forces had departed, fighting continued sporadically while the North Vietnamese improved supply routes and sharply increased their strength in the South. Early in 1975 they captured Phuoc Long province along the Cambodian border, and on March 5 they began a major offensive in the Highlands and the northern provinces. Congress had forbidden further U. S. military involvement in Indochina as of Aug. 15, 1973, so that no American military reaction was possible. With all roads in the Highlands blocked and North Vietnamese forces far superior, the South Vietnamese began a withdrawal that under enemy pressure became a rout. A similar decision to abandon Quang Tri city and Hue led to panic.

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One after another the coastal cities, including Da Nang, the country's second largest, were abandoned amid tragic scenes of refugees trying to escape. Having lost the equivalent of six divisions and three fourths of the country, threatened by 20 North Vietnamese divisions, and denied additional American military aid, the Saigon government surrendered on April 30.

CHARLES B. MACDONALD
 Author of "The Mighty Endeavor"

3. Effects of the War on U. S. Society

The war had profound effects on American society, as well as on the U. S. role abroad. The unpopularity of the war with large portions of the American public was a major reason for President Johnson's refusal to run for the Democratic nomination to a second term in 1968. The strong showing of Sen. Eugene McCarthy in Democratic primary balloting was interpreted by the president as a repudiation of his leadership. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was not able to dissociate himself sufficiently from the Johnson war policies, and the result was the election of Republican Richard M. Nixon as president in 1968.

Other Political Effects. One of the war's early political effects on the domestic scene was its impact on the already developing radicalization and polarization of the country's youth. Young persons were in the forefront of the 1968 presidential drives of Senators McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy. The young led demonstrations at the Democratic convention in Chicago and dominated antiwar demonstrations.

The intensity of youth's reaction against the war was shown in the spring of 1970. Almost all college campuses were disrupted, and some of the schools were forced to close, as students expressed their opposition to the U. S.-South Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. Student leaders accused President Nixon of expanding the conflict, and the fatal shooting of four students by Ohio National Guardsmen during a demonstration at Kent State University in May intensified the reaction against the government.

The opposition of youth to the war drew the

greatest attention, partly because of the dramatic ways in which it expressed itself. But many clergymen, educators, and businessmen had expressed their disapproval of the government's Vietnam policies as early as the mid-1960's, and their numbers grew in subsequent years. As late as 1968, however, a majority of the public apparently did not favor disengagement from Vietnam. Initially, the public believed that the United States should not have become involved in the conflict, but that since it was involved it should see the war through to the end. By mid-1971 a majority of the public seemed to believe that the United States should get out of the war. A Harris poll in May had shown that 60% of the persons polled favored continued U. S. withdrawal even if the government of South Vietnam should collapse.

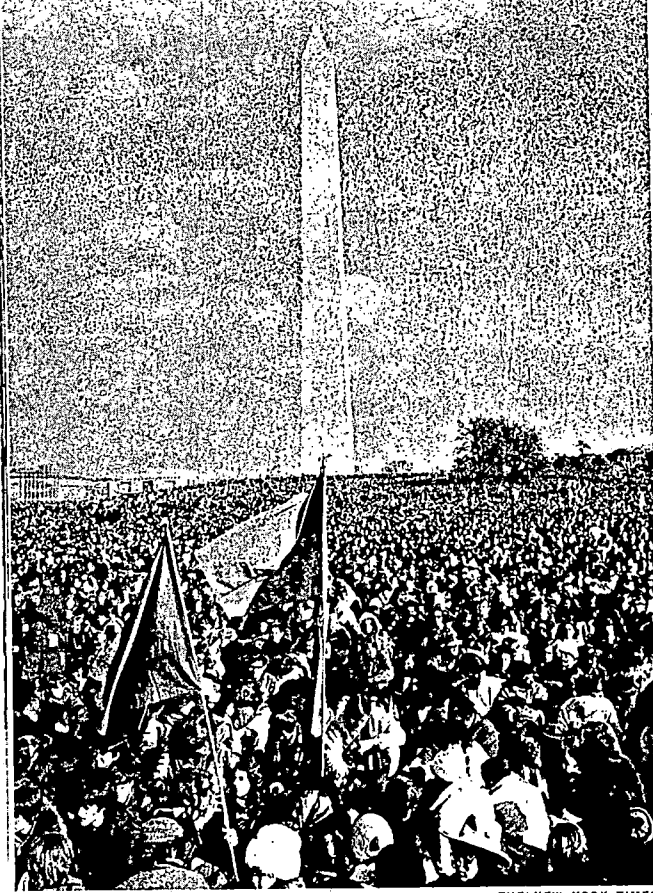
Escalation of a war that was never formally declared led to a strain on the constitutional system of checks and balances. Although congressional and senatorial criticism of the war mounted after 1965, it was clear that public distrust of government was increasing. This attitude seemed to be dramatically justified when in 1971 several U. S. newspapers exposed high-level deception of the American public over Vietnam by publishing excerpts from the "Pentagon Papers," a classified government study. The subsequent illegal entry into the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist—Ellsberg was chiefly responsible for the disclosure of the Pentagon Papers—underscored continued government irregularities. The Vietnam War thus contributed to a strong national reaction to the cover-up of the June 1972 Watergate break-in, which led to the attempt to impeach President Nixon, his historic resignation in 1974, and the succession of Gerald R. Ford to the presidency. The irony was that President Nixon was largely responsible for American disengagement from the Vietnam War.

The Congress elected in 1974 included an unusually large number of new faces. It was younger and more liberal than any Congress had been for years. The radicalization of some aspects of American politics, a feature of the late 1960's and early 1970's, had given way to a more measured liberal presence. But American polit-



EXHAUSTED GI's rest in the rubble of shattered buildings after taking a small village near Hue, in Thua Thien province.

DANA STONE—UPI



THE NEW YORK TIMES

PROTESTING AGAINST THE WAR, demonstrators stage a peaceful mass rally in Washington in 1969.

ical complacency had been shaken, a new responsiveness had been introduced into the political process, and the Vietnam War had played a significant role in the change.

There was also a domestic response to the overextension of American power abroad and to the excessive assumption of responsibility for other nations' affairs. Termed "neoisolationist," this sentiment was clearly a reaction to the length, cost, and outcome of the war.

Effects on U. S. Economy. The reaction against an activist foreign policy was not exclusively induced by the Vietnam War. Increasingly, Americans showed growing concern over neglected areas of domestic policy—the deteriorating state of many cities, environmental pollution, and expanding welfare rolls. But it was the general state of the economy as much as anything else that caused increasing public concern in the first half of the 1970's.

The economic cost of U. S. involvement in Vietnam was probably the least appreciated aspect of the decisions of those who first involved the United States in the war and then dramatically escalated the conflict in the mid-1960's. By the war's end in 1975, its total cost to the United States, including higher prices for other government activities not directly related to the conflict, was probably well over \$200 billion. Because this level of expenditure had not been foreseen, government controls of the sort that had been introduced in previous major wars were not immediately established.

The inflation that gripped the nation in the first half of the 1970's, although not wholly in-

duced by the Vietnam War, was much influenced by its cost. As early as the mid-1960's such areas as the construction industry were hard hit as war spending drove up mortgage interest rates. By the early 1970's, the inflation was the worst the nation had experienced since the years just after World War II. Overall economic activity slowed down considerably after nearly a decade of fairly rapid growth, and subsequent compensatory moves, combined with the decline of U. S. participation in the war, increased unemployment.

By 1974 the country was clearly in a recession, and the difficulties of the American economy were having worldwide effects. A largely uncontrolled war economy appeared to have driven up the costs of many American nonwar goods, to have forced capital and related activity out of the country, and to have laid the basis for overlapping inflation and recession.

The consequences of the Vietnam War for the United States were not limited to its domestic economy. The high priority accorded Vietnam had adverse effects for the United States internationally as well. While the United States was devoting billions of dollars a year to military expenditures for the Vietnam War alone, the Japanese economy, with a relatively small military investment, developed at an unprecedented pace. Japan began invading U. S. domestic markets and undercutting U. S. sales abroad. Eventually, as foreign confidence in the dollar sagged, the U. S. currency was allowed to float on the international market. In effect, it was devalued. Meanwhile the Soviet Union was expanding its missile and naval capacities, its economy unburdened by the adverse effects of a costly foreign war.

See also GENEVA AGREEMENT OF 1954; INDOCHINA; PENTAGON PAPERS; TONKIN GULF RESOLUTION; VIETNAM.

RICHARD BUTWELL, *Author of "Southeast Asia: A Political Introduction"*

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VIEUX CARRÉ. See NEW ORLEANS—Places of Interest.

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Three
November 6, 1989
TEXAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VIET NAM MEMORIAL
DALLAS, TEXAS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1989

Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Russell, Mr. Burkett, Members of the
Foundation, Fellow Veterans and Texans, My fellow Americans.

Thank you, Jack, for that generous introduction. It is a
privilege it is to be with you -- and to officially open a
monument that is proud and patriotic and thus, quintessentially
Texan. The Texas Viet Nam Veterans Memorial.

Memorials like these form the very embodiment of a Nation.
Expressing our deepest values, and our character as a people.
For we Americans navigate by such symbols. The St. Louis Arch,
pointing toward the West. Mt. Rushmore, its silhouette reaching
to the heavens. The Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, whose
beauty leaves us breathless. All show that what we are matters
more than what we have.

So it is here, today, for the Lone Star heroes of America's
Longest War. For this Memorial lives, as oral history. And its
lessons can inspire us -- passed from one generation to another.
This Memorial is not mere stone and masonry, as striking as they
are. It is a tangible testament to America's enduring love.

Love for those who came back, and those who didn't. For
those reunited with their families, and those whose grieving
lingers. Love for the buddies in the foxholes. And the father

whose son or daughter will know him as a martyr, but never as a dad. Love for the young boy whose mother still caresses a tear-stained battle ribbon. And the teenage nurse -- her entire life before her -- maimed by an erratic, mindless, senseless shell.

They are the true Lone Star heroes of America's Longest War. And we must thank them, honor them. Thank them by giving Viet Nam vets hope and opportunity. And by linking them to the heroes of the Alamo. Where giants defied superior forces. Or San Jacinto, Sam Houston's ode to daring and defiance. Most of all, thank them by teaching our kids what this memorial teaches us. About selflessness and sacrifice. Qualities which know no generation, no place.

Last year, 40 per cent of the visitors to America's Viet Nam memorials were boys and girls age 12 or younger. They don't remember the conflict in Southeast Asia. But they miss their uncle, their aunt, their brother, their mom. And when they say, "What is this Memorial all about?" we owe them an answer. For what their loved ones died for, we must live for. And keep alive the lessons which inspired these heroes of Viet Nam.

We must tell our kids, first, that to defend democracy is always a valiant cause. From the fields of Flanders to the rugged cliffs of Normandy. Whether scaling Korea's uplands. Or trudging through the rice paddies of Mekong.

And tell them, too, that to acclaim a love of liberty -- the liberty which outlasts oppression -- this, also, is a valiant

cause. For liberty can ensure for individuals, choice; for society, pluralism; and for Nations, self-determination.

We must tell them that America went to Viet Nam not to serve itself -- but those who asked only the chance to chart their destiny. And of the valor of Americans -- giving of themselves, and often of their lives -- so that freedom might prevail.

Finally, we must say to these kids: This is your memorial. For we want you to know about the wonderful people whose names illuminate these tablets. They loved their country. They respected one another. They would want you to have the future they were deprived of. A future devoid of war and fear. And that their sacrifice helped mold.

Lincoln called such sacrifice "that last full measure of devotion." And we must never forget it. For if the Texans we honor today could speak, they might say, "Praise us as you will -- but above, we want to be remembered." ?

Today, we remember the Lone Star heroes of America's Longest War. And through them, heroes from every war throughout our history where America's uniformed sons and daughters took up arms, and bore our burden, for a cause larger than themselves.

The nearly 3.3 million Americans who served in Viet Nam -- more than 450,000 of them Texans. And the Viet Nam veterans alive today -- 175,000 in Texas -- we remember them. Men like ___'s Sam Johnson, a prisoner for 7 years in what they called the Hanoi Hilton. Tortured. Arms crippled. Now a State legislator. And Ron Cowart: He returned from Nam to become a Dallas cop.

And found Cambodians to be leery of the police. So he opened a storefront police station in a poor Asian neighborhood. It's helped Asians and non-Asians to mingle, and crime to plummet.

Then, there are America's ___ wounded from the Viet Nam conflict -- 17,250 from the State of Bowie and Travis and Davy Crockett -- and today, we remember them.

Our more than 2,500 missing or unaccounted for -- 162 from the Lone Star State -- we remember them. For while missing in action -- and from our lives -- MIAs are not missing from our thoughts -- nor from our hearts. And so the POW-MIA flag now flies at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington on Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and POW-MIA Recognition Day. // And we will not rest until every veteran unaccounted for is accounted for.

Finally, 58,022 Americans gave their lives in Viet Nam. And fully 3,243 -- the third largest number of any State -- came from almost 600 Texas cities and small towns. And we remember them. Men like Ruben Jose Carbajal of El Paso, only 21 when he was killed by a fragmentation device. And Robert Larry Oakes from Lamesa -- only 20, killed by rifle fire. Both died exactly 20 years ago today. Yes, think of these men, honor them. Recall how they served from Dak To to Khe Sanh.

Yes, this morning, on this Veterans Day, we remember the living and the dead. As we do for all wars. But unlike other veterans, let us remember, too, how unlike other veterans, the brave boys who went to Viet Nam had to endure two wars.

The first war was the battle waged in swamps and jungles abroad. The second was the battle fought for respect and recognition abroad. If ultimate victory was denied them in the first, victory is finally theirs' in the second.

The kids who come here evidence that victory. And when they question us, we must answer. Answer with an honesty that will do these veterans proud.

They will ask, "Who were these men and women?" And we must answer: They were black and white, red and brown -- nearly 23 per cent of the names on this memorial are Hispanic. They were native-born and foreign-born, the privileged and the poor. But most of all, they were Americans. Americans from the barriers of San Antonio, and the vast expanse of western Texas. Americans who were young, and often frightened. And so very far from home.

Next, our kids will wonder: "What did they value?" These soliders who stormed the beaches of ___ and took shell-torn ridges named ___ and ___. They valued human dignity. They knew that 17 million South Vietnamese deserved the same rights as, then, 220 million Americans: The right to vote as you want, and pray as you choose. And so they overcame their fear --which, after all, is the very definition of courage. In a struggle which -- like every war -- showed man's inhumanity to man, they strove to prove man's fidelity to honor.

Finally, our kids will ask us: "How do we salute such men?" We salute them by recalling that true peace means the triumph of democracy -- not merely the absence of war. And by

And what was this for?

isn't this Don McLean

~~ensuring that we never send Americans to fight and die unless we are prepared to let them win.~~ We salute them through memorials like this. And by thanking the men and women who made it possible. Viet Nam vets. Cities and towns. Foundations, organizations, and other contributors. To all of them -- to Texas -- a heart-felt well-done.

Last month, I received a letter that mirrors this sacrifice. And that, in closing, I'd like to share. It was from Mrs. Connie McWright of Dallas. And writing me, she attached another letter -- from another Texas President -- dated February 27, 1968. For you see, Mrs. McWright lost two boys in Viet Nam.

In his letter from the LBJ Ranch, President Johnson wrote:

"I return in a few hours to Washington. [But] I wanted you to know that Mrs. Johnson and I have offered prayers for you here at the Ranch. We feel very close to you -- not only as nearness is measured in miles, but in that special kinship we find in admiring the teachings by which you raised your sons."

And then he continued: "Your lessons have not been lost. They live in the gallant example of Eddie and Dale. Boys they were; but by their convictions they have taught countless Americans to stand like men when freedom is threatened and peace imperiled by aggression."

Several moments ago, I met with Mrs. McWright and her daughter, Connie. For in her letter, she told me that each of her sons had a dream -- Ed, to be a baseball player; Dale, to own

Nancy Brown
↓

a stable. Her dream, she said, had been "to one day [shake] the hand of a President of the United States."

Mrs. McWright, it is I who am honored to shake the hand of such an American. For it is you -- and millions of mothers, fathers, daughters, sons -- who embody the decency, service, and almost unbelievable courage that makes this Memorial such a monument to the arching human spirit, oft-abused yet free. ^{something} pos.

This is your memorial. Ed and Dale's memorial. The memorial of every child of God who believes in the dignity of man. Thank you for the privilege of sharing today. Fellow vets, I salute you. God bless you and God bless America. And now, it is my great privilege to officially open this tribute to the greatest sons and daughters any Nation could ever have -- the Texas Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

#



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TO:

Stephanie Blessy

FROM:

Paul [unclear]

Phone Numbers:

(Fax) 202-456-6218

(Ofc) _____

Phone Numbers:

(Fax) 314-263-7005

(Ofc) _____

COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS:

THE LAST FIREBASE

She was also the woman who gave her life. The names of eight women, all military nurses, are on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

2nd Lt. Carol Ann Drazba *Dunmore, PA* Panel 5E, line 46
3rd Field Hospital, near Saigon
February 18, 1966

2nd Lt. Elizabeth Ann Jones *Allendale, S.C.* Panel 5E, line 47
3rd Field Hospital, near Saigon
February 18, 1966

1st Lt. Hedwig Diane Orłowski *Detroit, MI.* Panel 31E, line 15
67th Evacuation Hospital in Qui Nhon
November 30, 1967

Capt. Eleanor Grace Alexander *Riverdale, N.J.* Panel 31E, line 6
85th Evacuation Hospital at Qui Nhon
November 30, 1967

2nd Lt. Pamela Dorothy Donovan *Brighton, MA.* Panel 53W, line 43
85th Evacuation Hospital in Qui Nhon
July 8, 1968

Lt. Col. Annie Ruth Graham *El Lmd, N.C.* Panel 48W, line 12
91st Evacuation Hospital in Tuy Hoa
August 14, 1968

1st Lt. Sharon Ann Lane *Canton, OH.* Panel 23W, line 112
312th Evacuation Hospital at Chu Lai
June 8, 1969

Capt. Mary Therese Klinker *Lafayette, Ky.* Panel 1W, line 122
10th Aero-Medical Evacuation Squadron
Travis AFB
April 9, 1975

Several civilian women also died in Vietnam, including three Red Cross workers and a photo-journalist who stepped on a land mine. Capt. Klinker, who died in a plane crash while helping to evacuate Vietnamese children, was among the last Americans to die in Vietnam. One of the MIA's is a woman—Dr. Ardel Vietti, who went to Vietnam as a surgeon with the Christian and Missionary Alliance in 1958, was taken prisoner in 1962 by Viet Cong guerrillas and was last heard of in 1969.

Estimated Number of Female Vietnam Veterans

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Total Female Veterans</u>	<u>Female Vietnam Veterans</u>
1980 Census	1,108,000	11,000*
1982 VA Survey	742,000	7,400*
Preliminary Army ESG	--	5,900
<u>Preliminary CDC</u>		<u>7-7,500</u>

Assuming 1% of all female veterans served in Vietnam (VA 1985 Survey of female veterans).

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11/07/89

WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES IN VIETNAM STUDYAS OF 7 SEPTEMBER 84STUDY

1. US ARMY

a. Army Nurse Corps: 3,739b. Army Medical: 54c. Medical Corps: 10d. Army Medical Service Corps: 3e. Veterinary Corps: 1f. WAC Officers 204g. WAC Enlisted: 664Total Army: 4,675Army Units Surveyed: 92Army Units to be Surveyed: Approximately — More2. US Navy. 4233. US Marine Corps. 364. US Air Force 771Total Armed Forces: 5,905

Incl 4

A-4

ESTIMATED FEMALE VETERAN POPULATION FOR THE U.S. AND PUERTO RICO
 BY AGE AND PERIOD OF SERVICE
 (SEPTEMBER 30, 1983)

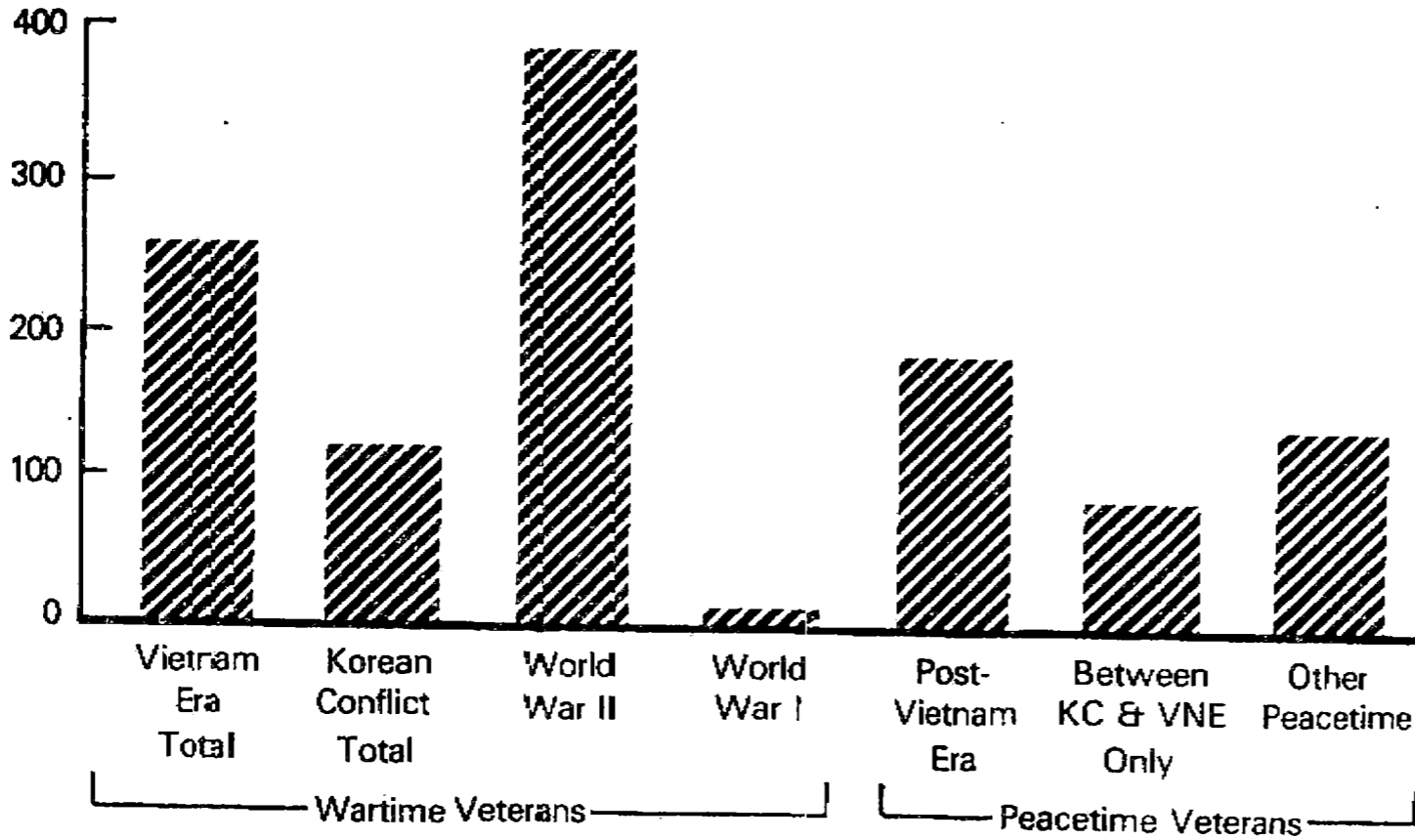
AGE	P E R I O D O F S E R V I C E											
	TOTAL		F E M A L E W A R T I M E V E T E R A N S									
			TOTAL WARTIME VETERANS		VIETNAM ERA TOTAL		VIETNAM ERA ONLY		KOREAN CONF. ICT TOTAL		KOREAN CONFLICT ONLY	
	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	NUMBER OF FEMALES	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS
ALL AGES	1,152,500	4.1	737,100	3.2	261,200	3.2	249,500	3.3	117,000	2.2	95,500	2.2
UNDER 20	200	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	60,000	11.4	1,100	9.2	1,100	9.2	1,100	9.2	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	143,800	9.7	56,300	8.2	56,300	8.2	56,300	8.2	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	118,000	5.0	85,200	4.0	85,200	4.0	85,200	4.0	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	87,600	2.6	71,700	2.2	71,700	2.2	71,700	2.2	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	68,100	2.7	24,000	2.0	23,200	1.9	23,100	1.9	900	6.2	900	6.2
45 - 49	65,700	2.5	31,400	2.6	7,100	2.0	6,100	2.5	25,300	2.6	25,300	2.6
50 - 54	80,200	2.4	56,200	1.8	5,300	1.8	3,100	6.0	46,700	1.6	45,600	1.7
55 - 59	105,300	2.7	85,200	2.2	3,800	2.4	1,500	11.2	19,100	2.3	15,800	3.5
60 - 64	184,000	4.9	164,600	4.4	3,100	3.1	1,000	18.9	10,300	3.0	3,500	9.8
65 - 69	92,800	4.2	73,800	3.5	1,900	4.4	200	34.0	6,100	3.9	1,700	11.1
70 - 74	61,100	5.9	41,000	4.2	1,200	9.2	200	40.5	4,200	6.4	1,000	11.7
75 - 79	41,000	8.6	23,300	5.5	900	20.2	100	38.4	2,900	10.4	900	19.6
80 - 84	25,200	12.2	12,400	7.4	300	29.0	-	-	1,100	14.6	400	31.6
85 & OVER	19,400	7.1	10,900	4.2	200	43.3	-	-	500	21.9	300	37.1
MEDIAN AGE	52.1		57.5		34.3		34.0		33.5		52.4	

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11/07/89 13:56 0263 1009 000000

Living Female Veterans by Period of Military Service (September 1983)

Thousands of
Female Veterans



A-6

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