

# **Catkiller**

**By**

**Norman S. MacPhee**

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## **Prologue**

During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, American citizens, when called upon, voluntarily went off to war for their country. Our “citizen” army has served the United States of America well during this period of U.S. history. There are as many stories as there are those who have served. I was standing alone in Arlington National Cemetery looking at the almost endless lines of tombstones marking the resting place of those who have served when I decided to write this story. It is a novel based upon events that occurred in the Viet Nam era. Some of it is true, some is not, but this story is dedicated to those ordinary citizens who served America when called.





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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **NIGHTMARE**

The engine in the O-1 aircraft didn't even sputter... it just quit. Crap... not here... let's see, "fuel selector to the fullest tank, mixture rich, carburetor heat on, magnetos on both, primer closed and locked." that's the procedure... still nothing... Mayday, mayday, mayday...

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## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THE LETTER**

I think everyone remembers where they were when they got “the letter”. This one came in the middle of the swing shift, in the dark, on a Minuteman missile site under construction near Minot, North Dakota. The site Superintendent brought the mail, and says, hey, oiler... you’ve got some mail. I responded that I’d read it after the shift... he replied, “not this one”, and threw me the envelope. I opened it and it began “Your friends and neighbors have selected you... Damn, drafted! Everyone knows it might happen if you’re not going to college, but, jeez, not to me! Since it had been forwarded, the deadline date was only a week ahead. Says I’m supposed to report to the induction center in Fargo for a physical. Wow, here we go... Hey, super, I guess I’ve got to “drag up”... I’ll finish the shift then you can call the union hall in the morning for a replacement. Super says “OK... I’ll have your checks ready at the office in Minot by 10 am tomorrow....

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sorry to see you go, you've been part of a good team here". Yeah... Sure, fun and good pay too. Well, I wonder what's next. Super mentioned "it would be worth a try to see the recruiters in Minot in the morning when you're there picking up your checks... they might have some ideas regarding the options available to you... like, selecting Army, Marines or whatever"... God, Marines... no interest there... but, it's worth a stop at the recruiting center.

The next morning, with my final pay in my pocket, I went over to the recruiting center and began with the Army sergeant. Thank God the Marine recruiter was off in some small town for the day. The sergeant, whom I later learned was a staff sergeant, was friendly and very helpful... The last one I'd see like that for a while! He explained what getting drafted meant; usually infantry, but only for two years, while the good programs required various lengths of service beyond 2 years. He suggested going down to Fargo for the physical and battery of tests to see what I was qualified for. He pointed out that the best program the Army had for an enlistee without a college degree was a new

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pilot training program where graduates became Warrant Officers. Boy, mom and dad were right about that college stuff... lots of better deals available if you were a graduate... oh well, too late now.

I stopped by my small home town on the way to Fargo... not many of my friends were still at home. Most were either in college or at their jobs in larger communities... a few were farming. One last look around the gymnasium where all the basketball games we thought were so important took place. I did stop in to pick up a copy of my high-school credentials for the Army testing center in Fargo. My folks had since moved to the east coast, so, there were fewer remaining ties to this small town. I did stop in to see a classmate that ran one of the local grocery stores and told him of my woes... He had already been through the Fargo center but, he was rejected because of a football knee injury... 4F. I also stopped in to say hi to my grandpa and grandma before leaving. I called my girl friend, Floy Ann, who was attending the University in Grand Forks. She didn't seem surprised that I was drafted after trying to get me to attend the U.

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with her. We decided that I'd stop by the U before leaving North Dakota so we could say our good-byes.

The Fargo induction center was just a taste of what was to come. There were long lines, lack of personal attention and very few friendly faces. I tried to give them my name once... Norm MacPhee, but the soldier taking papers said "here's your number... we only care about your number, not your name. The physical did not take long.. later I heard it described as "if you can see lightning, hear thunder and they look up your backside and don't see daylight, you're in"! Three hours of written tests followed, with the staff there telling us to come back tomorrow morning for the results. The next morning I found out that I could qualify for the Army Flight Program *if* I could pass a flight physical. They weren't optimistic, and told me that seven had been sent to Minot Air Force Base for the physical and none had passed. Here we go, back to Minot again. Since my time for draft induction was approaching, the officer in charge of the induction unit extended my date for 30 days so that I could be tested.

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The Air Force medical personnel at the AFB in Minot were much easier to deal with than the Army folks down in Fargo... is there a message here? After lots of prodding and poking, eye dilation and other tests, they told me I passed, but it would be a few days before the information would reach Fargo. They suggested I find someone to drive me home if I could, because the eye dilation medicine would not wear off for several hours. I had no one, so waited until it got dark to head down to my home town. My grandparents would be happy to see me again, so I had a place to stay until time came to go. Bird hunting season was open, so I took my grandfather and a shotgun and went to a few of the favorite spots he had taught me about. We took home 2 pheasants and a limit of mallards. It took us about an hour to pick and clean the birds... Grandma decided to cook the pheasants for supper. I also was able to spend a couple of days camping and fishing on the Missouri River, just below the dam near home... lots of walleyes, sauger and northern pike to catch. I had grown up enjoying the out-of-doors and wondered if this would help me in the military world I

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was about to enter. The grain harvest season was coming to a close in central North Dakota. There were still a few “amber waves of grain”, but most of the wheat and barley fields were already in the grain bins.

I spent the few days I had left at home thinking about growing up in rural America. You knew everyone in your home town and many in the nearby communities. The rolling prairies were places where I had walked for miles hunting jackrabbits or sharp-tail grouse. There were farms where I had “picked rock” for the farmer to clean the ever appearing rock from his fields. The paper route that I worked all through grade school let me know every house in town. It also let me have the funds to purchase the first “English bike” in town... three speeds... wow!

I walked around the downtown area by the Drug Store with it’s soda fountain and the Ford Garage that my family had operated until my father decided to return to Law School. There was the newspaper office and a bank as well as three grocery stores and two hardware stores. Three service stations and a theater were located on “main street”. We were fortunate to

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have a Doctor and Dentist located in town. There were, of course, three bars and a hotel with a café inside. There was a second café out next to the highway too. The pool hall and bowling alley had recently closed. Some changes were coming to the town. I stopped by the Auto Body Shop and said hello to two good friends of my father. The town cop stopped and invited me for coffee, so I joined him at the drug store for a donut.

On Sunday, I accompanied my grandparents to the small Methodist church that had been so important in our lives in this small town. Sunday school, and, later, youth fellowship classes taught important life lessons. I also walked by the VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) monument and, for the first time, noticed that there were names inscribed on the monument from both World War II and Korea. I recognized many of the family names of those who did not come home alive. For the first time in my life, I felt vulnerable.

A week later I contacted the induction folks, and a Captain there told me to be in Fargo in 10 days for the bus trip to Missouri... I'd be taking basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, a place I'd never heard of.



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Another week of saying goodbyes at home was followed by a quick trip to Grand Forks to say goodbye to Floy Ann. She was very busy taking classes so we had only the hour here and there and evenings. Floy Ann was a Minot girl and I had met her here at the University while I had misspent a semester. I was never sure what she saw in me since I was working construction and she was working on her degree in Social Work. The good bye's finally ended and I was on the bus to Missouri. They told us to bring only 2 changes of clothes in a gym bag, so, none of us had much with us. We were sworn in as soldiers and I was required to make an on-the-spot decision as to whether I wanted to go into training in fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft... I took fixed-wing.

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## **CHAPTER 3**

### **BASIC**

There were already 3 busses ahead of us at the brightly lit reception center at Ft. Leonard Wood... We off-loaded the bus with our meager bags of possessions and were met by hollering sergeants with park ranger type hats on. They didn't like anything about us... our haircuts, our clothing, our looks... Anything. They called us 'cruits which later translated into recruits. After 20 minutes of getting us to line up for them, a speech ensued commanding us to turn in any "weapons" we carried. *Gosh*, I thought, *why would anyone carry a weapon?* I was then shocked when the sergeants provided a box for all to throw their weapons away... And over 20 knives appeared and one pistol! Boy, where have I been! It turns out that many of the guys at this induction were from St. Louis where packing a switchblade or the like is normal. The confiscation being behind us we were "back on the busses" ...this happens a lot in the Army... for the trip

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to barracks where we were able to sleep for 6 hours or so.

Our first morning in the Army was busy and, of course, miserable. There were more hollering sergeants and line after line to stand in. Pick up your uniforms. No chance to try them on. The supply folks just guessed. They let you pick your shoe and hat size, nothing else. The Army sure liked green and brown...only the boots were another color...black. The haircut, if you could call it that, was quick if nothing else. My hair was short, or so I thought, but now I knew short! Then we put on the new army clothes and sent our civvies home. Another physical and shots came next. Then, the worst came, our introduction to our drill sergeant. He explained, in no uncertain terms, that he was going to be our mother and father and anyone else we had known in our past. He requested that we not confuse him with God... Rather, he stated, that God worked for him too! He marched us... I later found out that this first attempt was not really marching, just stumbling to our home for the next 6 weeks. We were all packing 2 army duffle bags full of

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our gear by this time. What a rag-tag bunch. I was assigned to 1<sup>st</sup> squad, 3<sup>rd</sup> platoon, Bravo Company, Second Battalion, Second Training Regiment, Basic. The last three of these were to be known as B22 for short. It took *weeks* for us to find out just what platoons, companies and the like were all about. The sergeant had us label our duffle bags with markers and had us stand in our first formation. He asked if anyone had had prior service or ROTC... This is before we learned to be wary of volunteering. I raised my hand since I had a misspent semester at our University, and he handed me (and others), black bands to put on our sleeves to make us acting corporals and sergeants for training purposes... I became a squad leader. I can remember wondering what this would mean. We found out the next day that we would be excused from KP (kitchen police) duty so that we could take turns at CQ (charge of quarters) duty. Also, we learned that we were blamed for anything that went wrong in our squad (or platoon for the temporary sergeants).

A couple of days later we had our names sewn on our fatigues as we began to learn the simple tasks of

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becoming a soldier. Lots of physical training took place every morning including the Army “daily dozen” followed by running in formation. Marching training occupied a lot of the day as well as familiarization with the Army system of rank and weapon familiarization training. We were each issued an M-14 (no ammunition) and these rifles were locked up in the barracks each evening, then unlocked and re-issued in the morning. Army food was OK, and there was lots of it although we were not given much time to eat during the morning and lunch meals.

Our barracks were old wooden buildings left over from, I think, WWII. They were heated by coal and we needed to have a man stand “fire watch” all night. This duty endured for two hours for each man, after which he would wake his replacement.

If you got sick, you could go on “sick call”, but, all I ever saw anyone receive for medicine was a bottle of “APC’s” or aspirin. You also got double duty when you returned, so, not many went on sick call unless you were damn near dead. We were also encouraged to go to church on Sunday and they gave you an hour to

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do so. We were paid in cash... at that time \$78 per month. Then, some sergeants stood in line to get donations from you for charities... I remember ending up with about \$65. ALL of this was spent on needed supplies such as toothpaste, soap and shaving materials. I could see that being in basic training was not going to be a huge economic event.

We learned about using gas masks, the Geneva Convention, standing orders, how to stand guard duty, run obstacle courses and march, march, march. The third week we began to march 7 miles to the rifle range with our packs and all. This was after an introduction to the M-14 and how to disassemble and reassemble the weapon. Our first day on the rifle range was spent sighting in our individual weapons. The march home to the barracks was the last time we saw our Platoon Sergeant. He just quit showing up. We found out two weeks later that his wife, using a frying pan, had put him in the hospital. *How could this happen to such a nice guy?* We knew where the schedule was posted for each day so we just showed up there or marched to the

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required location. No one seemed to know or care whether we had a Sergeant.

There was a fellow in my squad, named Long, who had volunteered for the draft to get away from home. The Army was not the social event he expected, so, he was trying to get out by not doing anything. He wouldn't even shower or make his bed. The rest of the squad did it for him for a while, but, one night while I was serving on CQ (charge of quarters) duty, they beat the heck out of him.. man, blood everywhere. He still wouldn't do anything, not even shave. I went to our Recruit Platoon Sergeant with the problem and suggested that he go to the First Sergeant and explain the situation to him... "not me" says he. I was afraid for Long's health. He was only 17 and apparently a Mama's boy of some kind. I finally got up the guts to go knock on the First Sergeant's door. (We had been trained how to report if required to do so.) I was told to enter and, shakily stood in front of his desk and said something to the effect "Private MacPhee requests permission to speak to the First Sergeant"... He looked up at me, chewing on his cigar and said "what the —k

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do you want”. I, now even more shakily, related the problem with Long. The First Sergeant then says “why the —k don’t you go to your Platoon Sergeant?”. I related that we hadn’t seen him for about 10 days. His mouth dropped open... and, from a room behind him, an Officer appeared... they both questioned me at some length about both Long and the Sergeant and asked how we had been getting to training... I related that we just followed the posted instructions. The Sergeant then said that he’d take care of Long and that I was to “get the —k out of his office!” I could see that we were not going to be great friends.

The next morning we had a new Platoon Sergeant and this guy was black. We were even more scared of him than the first one. He was with us to the end of training and it was better to have a real sergeant around. As for Long, the First Sergeant came and got him about 4:30 in the morning and had him in Army-issued civilian clothing at our morning formation at 6:30. Long was made to shave dry three times before he was pointed toward the bus stop with a ticket home. He had been given a “Section 8” discharge as “unable



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to adjust”. After watching this, no one else in the Company tried that. A couple of recruits went AWOL (absent with out leave) for a night and were introduced to the MP’s (military police) and the stockade.

We went on a field trip with full gear. This meant camping out in the red mud at Ft. Leonard Wood. I didn’t even know dirt could be red... It was black where I came from. They introduced us to the infiltration course, which means crawling under lots of wire, at night, in the mud, while they shoot machine guns over your head and set off explosive charges all along the crawl route. Then we made more trips to the firing ranges. We mostly shot at pop-up targets from 25 meters to 400 meters away. I was very surprised at how accurate you could be with the peep-sighted M-14 out to 400 meters. From the prone position, you could hit the man-shaped target every time.

Tomorrow we finish Basic Training and graduate. Everyone received individual written orders today. Some were going on to AIT (advanced infantry training), some to combat engineers, some to artillery and some to armor. There were special schools too.

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Some went on to be mechanics, equipment drivers, telegraphy, clerical school and drivers. We sat around that last evening talking about how much we had learned about the Army without really knowing it. The next day, after a big parade, our sergeant and an Officer actually called me by my name for the first time... private MacPhee. Better than 'cruit or —t-head, like most of the time. Most of us were given up to two weeks between basic training and our next school. I went home to North Dakota for a few days. I was able to say hi to the grandparents and Floy Ann before heading to Ft. Rucker, Alabama. I got there by train to the Washington, DC area, where I was able to spend a couple of days with Mom and Dad. I then boarded a bus to Alabama. This school should be a lot more fun than basic training...little did I know...

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **FLIGHT SCHOOL**

There was military transport available from the bus station in Dothan, Alabama to Ft. Rucker, so I took that transportation to my new post. I wore my class A uniform on the bus because it gave you a much lower fare if you traveled in uniform. Two duffle bags held all my clothes... most, by now, military.

The bus dropped me off close to the brick barracks of the fixed-wing flight program. I carried my bags into the main office at the barracks and was surprised to find it nearly abandoned. My orders were presented to the soldier on duty... he looked at them and said to me “you’re a day late... that class, 64-3F/W began yesterday”.. “boy, are you in trouble.” I looked at my orders and I was here on the right day... apparently the orders were wrong. Maybe they would forgive me. The soldier, (I later found out that students here are called Candidate) made a phone call and in about 10 minutes a First Lieutenant showed up and read my orders. He

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said, well, you're late, but I guess it's because your orders had a typo or something...follow me. He led me down the hall to a room with two bunks in use and one empty. He gave me 10 minutes to stow my gear then showed up with a Sergeant Tyson in tow. The next 2 hours were the worst of my life.

Lt. Pierce and Sgt. Tyson took turns hollering instructions in my ear and face and making me "drop" to do push-ups at each mistake I made...there were lots. I did learn, after about an hour, that I was to address them as, "sir, candidate MacPhee, yes sir" or "sergeant, candidate MacPhee, no sergeant". I later found out that I missed a whole day of this "monkey drill" by showing up a "day late". Each of them asked me every 10 minutes if I wanted to quit yet. They stated, over and over, that their job was to make me quit. One had to stand against the wall in their presence with both heels and shoulders hard against the wall. I also learned that candidates were not allowed to wear shoes in the barracks, must salute drinking fountains before taking a drink (and requesting permission from the fountain first) and must stop and present arms

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(salute) every Dempsey Dumpster you passed whether alone or in formation. Each of my mistakes earned me demerits. At the end of the two hours, they explained, I had enough demerits to restrict me to barracks for 3 months. I didn't yet know that none of us would leave their sight for those three months. I was so sore in the shoulders from doing push-ups that the next morning I had to shave by moving my face, my arms wouldn't move!

I found out that I was known as a pre-flight candidate and that all candidates above me in rank rated a salute. I also learned that we were promoted to E-5 for pay purposes only. There were junior, intermediate, senior and super-senior candidates as they progressed through the program. Rank differentiated each class by colored tabs worn on the epaulets of your uniform. I learned, from classmates that evening, that there were 138 candidates in 64-3 and that four had already been thrown out or had quit. Wow, all this before I even showed up. The rest of the class was really tired as they had been run, harassed and otherwise victimized all day beginning at 4:30 am.

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All of us were hard at work trying to shine shoes, shine brass arrange uniforms as per the picture instructions handed us upon arrival and clean the barracks... and I MEAN CLEAN. The floors of tile were already polished to a mirror shine and the bathrooms and showers were spotless. I met my new room-mates, one, like me, came directly into the flight program from basic training, the other, however, was a former First Sergeant who had applied. We were all being treated the same. About half of our classmates were those who had been sergeants or specialists before applying for the flight program. These “prior service” guys had a real advantage over those of us who just finished basic training. They pretty much knew what was expected as to uniforms, bed making, uniform display and shoe care. The new guys learned a lot from these “old soldiers”. I don’t think many of us would have made it without their advice and help.

The next morning my first full day as a candidate in 64-3 began at 4:30. We first completed the Army “daily dozen” exercises, then, went on to run 6 miles. Many of my classmates “fell out” temporarily to empty

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their stomachs, then catch us to continue the run. These early morning exercise periods were followed by 30 minutes we were given to shower, dress and clean the barracks for inspection. We then fell out for about 15 minutes of pure harassment before going to the chow line for breakfast. We did lots of push-ups and spent some time in the “dying cockroach” position which is best described as being on your back with arms and legs in the air. While standing in the entrance line for chow, we were required to do pull-ups and sit-ups before being allowed into the mess hall. Here we were expected to eat “square meals”. This consisted of sitting on the front four inches of your chair at attention with your hands in your lap. When you decided to take a bite, you picked up your fork (or spoon), then, for the first time you were allowed to look down at your food. You then picked up the food with your utensil after which you were required to again look straight ahead, then, bringing your food to your mouth with square movements, replacing your fork on the table before chewing your food. All during this process the officers and sergeants were pacing up

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and down looking for mistakes. Any transgressions of the square meal procedure were punished by having the candidate get up and stand on his chair yelling out “I’m a —ing dummy”. Boy, anyone who was overweight sure lost it fast as we were not able to eat much that first week.

Following breakfast we formed up and were marched to “pre-flight” classes. These classes taught us about military affairs unrelated to flying. This process, if you lasted, was to continue for 6 weeks before any flight training was to take place. Afternoons were spent on obstacle courses, gas training, confidence courses and physical testing. Every afternoon, before evening meals, we were performing parade practice. We were given 30 minutes per day to run to the Post Exchange (PX) area where we got haircuts, turned in and picked up laundry and picked up supplies. You soon learned to share these duties with classmates as there just wasn’t enough time to accomplish all your duties by yourself. We learned to keep our uniforms in perfect condition. Our displays of clean clothes were also without flaw. Our shoes and



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uniform brass were shined brightly and even so, we all received enough demerits to last our entire military enlistment. The pressure was more than any of us had experienced. The constant lack of sleep combined with the personal harassment by cadre and upperclassmen caused quite a few to “SIE” or complete a “Self-Initiated Elimination” form. Others students were eliminated by the cadre. Their method of eliminating someone from the program was to come and get them at night. In the morning, they were just gone! I lost a room-mate through elimination and never even woke up!

After 6 weeks of this you get pretty good at doing what is expected of you. The cadre called us out into formation on Saturday morning of our last week in pre-flight and told us that we had been a “pretty good class” and that we were going to get the weekend off. We cheered as one. The air went out of us as they then announced...” Now, here is what you are going to do on your ‘weekend off’”! We were all depressed, but we never let them get to us again after that.

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We had been required to assist the cadre in eliminating our own classmates by completing a paper we called the “—k your buddy system”. You rated each of your classmates from top to bottom. The cadre then tabulated the results and eliminated the bottom two. This took place every two weeks and it was really difficult for each of us to do. I had always been pretty good with numbers so I suggested to our class leader that he let me fill out all of the sheets next time. I merely started with a class list on the first page, then the top individual was inserted on the bottom of the next page and so on. Everyone ended up with the same compiled score. When that happened, the cadre, nice guys that they are, made us run two six mile runs the next morning, then we were required to re-complete the forms. We did it the same way and all of us again received the same score. They left us alone on the “—k your buddy system” after that! Those six mile runs became a little easier to take once you got used to it. There was a rule that an officer had to run with us, so, we just picked up the pace until the officer puked... They then followed us with three officers in a car and

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they would take turns. You can get even for some things.

When pre-flight ended we were down to 66 in the class after starting with 138. The cadre had kept their word for over half of those beginning the course. The pressure reduced after we started flight classes. This was not so much that the cadre lightened up, but, rather, we were in class half of each day and at flight training the other half so they only had us evenings and week-ends. The flight classes were very interesting and the Army instructors were all very good at their specialty. They broke the academic training down into navigation, weather, theory of flight, aircraft maintenance and instrument training. The flight training was divided into primary, “B” phase, instrument or “C” phase and tactics. In primary you learned to fly the O-1 (also called the L-19 and “Bird Dog”). This training paralleled what you would learn in civil training for a private and commercial license. In “B” phase we learned to land the aircraft in very short and difficult landing strips and on roads, in fields and on steep hills. You became very confident in your

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skill to operate this aircraft in difficult landing areas. You also became very good at using the radios and navigating under “visual flight rules” or VFR.

“C” phase was very professional training to fly aircraft under instrument conditions meaning “in the clouds” without visual reference to the earth. We used a second aircraft for this... the DeHaviland Beaver or U-6 in Army terms. We flew with two other students (the aircraft sat 6) and the three of you became known as a “stick”. After the first couple of weeks in this phase we began to fly under actual instrument conditions and we would make three short cross-country flights each day under instrument flight rules or IFR.

The time just raced by during the flight portion of our training. We were very busy and didn’t even notice the progression through status from “junior” candidate through “intermediate” and then “senior”. As Christmas was about a month away we learned that the Flight School would shut down for 2 weeks for the holidays and that we could take leave if we wished. I had been exchanging letters every week with Floy

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Ann, who, at this time had graduated from the University and was working as a Social Worker. I called and asked if she wanted to get married over Christmas and she said yes... I really missed her a lot and could now see our way clear to make a living as a military pilot. We were married during the Christmas holiday and both returned to Ft. Rucker for the final month of training. I was also a “super-senior” at this time and we were no longer harassed. We also trained in tactics at this time, learning to fire rockets, adjust artillery, drop supplies, pick up messages without landing and live in the field. One of the classes was a three-day “escape and evasion” problem where you were left in the swamps without supplies and told to try to get to an airfield. We were all captured at went through a simulated prisoner camp. They were allowed to “torture” us somewhat, by putting us in boxes too small to hold us, making us sit in our shorts in a chigger pile where they bit the heck out of you. I got partially even when left in the interrogation tent for a few moments alone... I urinated in the coffee thermos used by the interrogating officer...

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Graduation day arrived. What a great day. 54 of the beginning 138 of us made it. You are transformed from being lower than a snake to being an officer, or nearly an officer. A Warrant Officer is allowed to attend either the Officers Club or the NCO (non-commissioned officers) club. Each class member received orders for their next assignment. This was a really exciting time. Some went to Europe, some to Korea and a couple to a place we could not find on the day-room globe, the “Republic of Viet-Nam”. My orders were to Navy Lakehurst, New Jersey as a pilot attached to the Electronic Support Command at Ft. Monmouth, NJ. The reason for Navy Lakehurst was that Monmouth did not have an airfield. Floy Ann and I packed up the car (our stuff at this time would fit in her Mercury Comet) and headed north. We stopped for a couple of days in Virginia to visit my folks, then on to Tom’s River, NJ to find an apartment.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **FIRST ASSIGNMENT**

First Assignment! We found an apartment in Tom's River on the third floor of a beautiful old home. We lived among the squirrels. It was a good thing that we didn't have much stuff as it was three steep flights up. Floy Ann was really enjoying "fixing up" the place to suit her needs. I drove out to Navy Lakehurst and up to the gate... Marines guard the gate at Navy Bases. After having me register my car, they let me in and pointed to Hangar 5 where the Army was located. This is the blimp hangar outside of which the Hindenburg crashed and burned. I walked in to flight operations with orders in hand and was sent to the CO's (Commanding Officer's) office. The CO was a Lt. Colonel and seemed like a nice guy. He welcomed me and told me to make my self at home and look around. I would be working for Captain Kanouse and would also have an additional duty as Assistant Maintenance Officer working under Major Balint in that capacity.

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The colonel related that Maj. Balint was away at a school, so I should stop by and introduce myself to SFC Winslow, the maintenance Sergeant. I saluted before leaving and headed off to Operations again where I met my new boss, Captain Kanouse.

Kanouse informed me that our main mission was to support Ft. Monmouth and that we would fly aerial photo students in O-1's and several aerial platforms used in research of airborne electronic devices. We would also be transporting people from Ft. Monmouth when requested. We had 54 aircraft in our detachment, including helicopters. Some of the work was classified, so now I knew why all the pilots received Secret clearances before we left Ft. Rucker. Captain Kanouse said he would put me on the flying schedule for tomorrow at 9 am, so I was free until then. I decided to stop by maintenance and meet Sergeant Winslow... He was doing paperwork when I showed up, and I told him of my conversation with the Colonel. He welcomed me aboard. I related that I had no idea whatsoever what an assistant maintenance officer was supposed to do so maybe he would enlighten me if the



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need arose. He laughed at that and said that he would let me know if any help was needed and that I should stop by during times I wasn't flying and he would show me the ropes. Great! As I turned to leave, he said, "Oh, sir, there is one thing... the Marine guards at the gate are supposed to perform random searches of vehicles but they don't... they only search Army enlisted men and the search us all, every time. I said "OK, I will look into it". I had no further duties for the day so I headed back into town. As I came up to the gate, I saw a small building nearby that was labeled "USMC Office of the Guard", so I stopped by there to inquire about the gate problem. There was a Marine First Lieutenant at a desk labeled "Officer of the Guard"... he was the only person around since it was nearly lunch time. I saluted him (he didn't return the courtesy), and asked if I could speak to him about the gate guard system since I was new on base. He said "sure", but make it quick. I did... related to him that the random searches his men were supposed to do included searching all Army enlisted men each time they passed through the gate inbound. He immediately

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replied that “I should mind my own —king business”. I asked if I could use a phone. He said I could. There was a Base phone book there and I dialed the office of the Base Commander. I found out that he was an Admiral when his secretary answered the phone. I asked to speak to the Commander and the secretary wanted to know why. I briefly told her and she put me through. The Admiral asked what he could do for me and I related the problem with the non-random searches. I also told him that I was calling from the Marine office at the gate. He asked that I put the Marine officer on the line. I did so. This guy stood at attention while he was talking on the phone... Lots of “yes sirs” and “no sirs” then a final “yes sir” and he hung up the phone. He threw me out of his office. I was forever famous with the detachment enlisted men as the one who had stopped the searches, but I paid a price... *I was searched every time I entered for a year!* Live and learn, but it was worth it this time.

The assignment at Navy Lakehurst was a prime one. We got to fly great assignments and I was trained to fly the old DC-3, my first twin engine aircraft. We

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had lots of time for training too. Many of our assignments took us cross-country including several trips to Texas and one to New Mexico. I also was assigned to fly a Beaver to Ft. Ord in California with only a maintenance man along. We were to be there for 3 weeks testing some electronic gear with Sylvania, then be replaced with another team. What a trip. Flying across the US at 105 knots lets you see the place.

Meanwhile Floy Ann had found a job with the local Social Service section of the county and was working. She was also enjoying learning the ropes of being an officer's wife. We had to do some entertaining and both of us enjoyed that. We also made several trips into New York City and enjoyed the visits. Quite exciting for a couple from North Dakota!

Tom's River was very near the beach, so we were able to spend some time out in the sand. We quickly learned that the beach was no place to be on the weekend since New York City seemed to empty out in our direction at the end of the work week. If we were able to get to the beach during the week it was great.

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## **CHAPTER 6**

### **THE ORDERS**

The conflict in Viet Nam was now common knowledge in late 1965. We all knew that it was just a matter of time before pilots would be sent over to this one. My orders came after 10 months... to go to a school to learn to fly the DeHavilland U-1 "Otter", then to Vietnam. We had Otter's at Lakehurst, so I was able to get the orders changed to train at Lakehurst before I left.

I was to show up at Travis AFB in California in January for the trip over. There were lots of things to do before going. Floy Ann gave notice at the office and decided to spend the year with her folks in Minot, ND. She called the County welfare office there and they offered her a job for the year I'd be gone.

Anyone going to Viet Nam had to meet with the Army lawyers and prepare a will. Boy, that's uplifting! One also had to take lots of shots from the medics. My shot record seemed to be full after plague, yellow

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fever, typhus, typhoid, smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, tetanus, flu and polio. The plague shot made me sick for a couple of days.

I got checked out in the Otter and flew on the regular duty roster until 30 days before my Travis departure date... we then took leave to move Floy Ann to North Dakota and, after some tough goodbyes, I boarded the Frontier Air Lines flight that would take me to Minneapolis, then San Francisco.

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## **CHAPTER 7**

### **OFF TO WAR**

Upon arrival at Travis I checked in at the BOQ for departing Viet Nam bound officers. In two days I'd be on my way. I didn't travel with anyone that I knew, but, in the service it doesn't take long to make friends. Two nights in the Officer's club and I met several others that were headed to Saigon too.

The morning of departure an Air Force bus showed up to take us to the flight line. All of us going on this flight were either pilots or Army Special Forces soldiers. We were to fly on a C-141 cargo plane. This was a new Air Force aircraft at that time. The cargo hold was split into three sections; a small section at the front of the aircraft where a container housed toilet and feeding facilities, a seating section in the center facing to the rear and, finally a cargo section at the rear of the aircraft. We all noted that the Air Force loadmaster had a lot of fun with this load. The cargo we were facing consisted entirely of empty coffins!

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The trip over took 5 days because of weather and the fact that the C-141 was in the initial phase of being used by the Air Force and could not be fully fueled yet. We stopped at Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and Manila. We were allowed off the aircraft for re-fueling and for over-night stops, but, were never allowed to go far.

Everyone, I think, was afraid to be going to war. We have trained for this, and I had great faith in the aviation training we had received, but this was really going into the unknown. No one spoke of fear, but everyone had it, I'm sure... I sure did. There was also the issue of being able to shoot someone if you had to. This we did talk about. Anyone who had been in combat would share that it would not be a problem when the time came, but we all wondered.

Next stop, Saigon.

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## **CHAPTER 8**

### **ARRIVAL**

When the aircraft landed at Saigon and they opened the tail section for us to get off, we were hit by the heat, humidity and smell! It was about 120 on the asphalt. As we headed to a place next to the airport labeled “Replacement Depot” with our two duffle bags over our shoulders, I heard a familiar voice yell... “hey MacPhee”... and I saw one of my flight school classmates nicknamed ‘duck’... he motioned me to come over to his aircraft, a cargo carrying Army Caribou... I picked up my two duffels and did so... He laughed when he showed me their load. They had just landed from an outlying airport and the entire load consisted of body bags with dead Vietnamese soldiers contained therein... That was the smell.

We signed in to the “Repl Depot” as the replacement depot was called and gave a set of our orders to the staff there. We were assigned a cot in temporary tent quarters and told that we would have



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two days to process into Viet Nam. We were allowed to go downtown Saigon in the afternoon. I went once. It was so hot and humid that nothing was enjoyable.

Everything on the airfield was military. There were lots of aircraft, jeeps and 2 ½ ton trucks hauling men, equipment and supplies. There were lots of Vietnamese too, both military and civilian. We had not been issued weapons or ammunition yet, and didn't understand anything about what was going on relative to how to tell who the good guys were. We could hear and feel artillery pounding in the distance at night. This was to become a familiar sound.

The Vietnamese people were very small. Most were a foot shorter than the average American and they weighed about 80-90 pounds. The men that were not in the military (at least in Saigon) wore slacks and shirts much like we did, but the women wore a dress of silk-like material over a blouse and loose pants. The streets were filled with people and vehicles. There was a bicycle driven rickshaw known as a cycelo. (sick-a-lo). They had the seats for riders in the front and the pedaling was done from behind.

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God was it hot and humid. I thought Alabama was hot!

Much of the city of Saigon was built by the French while they were in Viet Nam, so many of the streets had French names. Many of the residences had masonry fences around the lot with guards at the gate. I got to know a couple of other pilots who arrived when I did and we jointly hired a cab and went downtown to have a meal at a hotel. This was really the only time we had to ourselves as we spent the rest of the time processing. One of the processing items was to turn in all American money in return for “Military Payment Certificates”, known as MPC’s or “funny money”. We also purchased some Vietnamese piasters for use on the local economy. Fortunately, 100 piasters equaled \$1, so, a piaster was a penny.

The morning of the third day several of us, all pilots, were to report to Nha Trang, about half way up the coast toward the DMZ (De-militarized Zone). We made the trip in an Air Force C-130 cargo aircraft. There were fold-down seats along the wall of the

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aircraft... most of the load was cargo, but there was plenty of room for us.

Nha Trang was a lot like Saigon, only smaller. We were picked up at the airfield and taken to temporary quarters and told to appear at a building nearby at 0800 next morning. The next day was our assignment day. Each of us, 3 Warrant Officers and a Lieutenant, had orders to fly Otters, but the Colonel in charge of the 14<sup>th</sup> Aviation Battalion told us he needed O-1 (Bird Dog) pilots in Danang... and promised that if we served 6 months in Danang he would see to it that we flew Otters the last 6 months. What choice did we have? We were issued new orders for Danang as well as weapons and ammunition. The rifle was an M-16 and I took 10 clips of 20 rounds each. I had qualified on the M-14, so I had to get some help on assembly. We were also issued a .45 automatic pistol with shoulder harness and 2 clips. The other pilots at the local BOQ had some fun with us telling us that no one had ever returned alive from as far north as Danang. Pilot humor is not always the best! We also heard that Danang is in I Corps, (there were 4 corps in South

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Vietnam) and that I Corps was operated by the Marines. We were going to be assigned in their support. How is it that I always get to work with these guys?

There was a small officer's club at the airfield at Nha Trang, and I met a couple of pilots that I knew from flight school. They were flying Otters, which, they related, was a good job. Neither of them had been shot at in their 6 months or so. The Army pilots in Nha Trang lived in a "villa" which turned out to be a large home surrounded by a wall topped with concertina coiled military wire and with the gates guarded by a South Vietnamese military man. My friends could not enlighten me about duty in I Corps to the north, so we just enjoyed a drink together.

The next morning, all four of us, Lt. Brinkley, WO DeLosSantos, WO Medley and I boarded an Air Force C-123 for the trip to Hue Phu Bai in I Corps. The aircraft kept getting noisier and smaller as we proceeded north to our new home. This did not build confidence regarding our assigned location.

*Catkiller*

Our arrival in Phu Bai was greeted by a sign over the only building at the airfield.. “220<sup>th</sup> Aviation Co...home of the Catkillers”.

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## **CHAPTER 9**

### **CATKILLER**

We immediately reported in to the building with the sign and met the CO of the 220<sup>th</sup>. We quickly learned that we were to be assigned to Danang, and that the 220<sup>th</sup> Aviation Company had three platoons, one at Hue Phu Bai, covering the northern portion of I Corps, one at Quang Nai, covering the southern portion of I Corps and Danang covering the largest and central portion of the Corps. We spent only one night at Phu Bai and boarded yet another aircraft, an Otter, for the hour or so trip to Danang.

The Otter landed at Danang Main airfield and taxied us right up to the operations shack of the 220<sup>th</sup>. There we met our new Platoon Leader, Captain Chancellor. He shared with us that we would be living at a small “villa” at 9 Gia Long in downtown Danang and would eat at the Officers Club a short walk away. The platoon had 2 jeeps and one  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton truck assigned and the officers used the jeeps and the enlisted men,

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who performed the aircraft maintenance and fueling, used the  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton. We loaded our gear into a jeep and were driven to our new home at 9 Gia Long. I roomed with Lt. Brinkley, and the other two Warrant Officers roomed together.

We were introduced to our “hooch maids” or Vietnamese women who would wash our clothes, iron them, clean our rooms and polish our boots every day. They accomplished all this for 300 Piasters per month, or about 3\$ US. The name of our hooch maid was Ba Hoa. The Ba means “married lady” and Hoa was her last name. An unmarried woman was addressed as “Co” instead of “Ba” and a man was “Ong”. I never learned what Ba Hoa’s first name was. We had hot water for showers 3 days per week and power most of the time. Our room had a ceiling fan and, after one got used to the heat, it was adequate for sleeping if the power was on. Once a week, in the evening, there was a Vietnamese interpreter available for us to communicate with our “hooch maids”. His name was Lon Hung, and he was a student at the University in Hue. His English was very good and it was interesting

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to talk with him about Viet Nam since he was the only Vietnamese that we knew to speak the language well. Lon taught us a lot about the country and shared that most of the people were uneducated peasants and were considered the “bending reed” when it came to politics. This meant that they followed whoever was in control and just bent with the wind that was blowing.

Our first day at the flight line was spent taking a very short O-1 check flight with Captain Chancellor, and issuance of maps and assignment of visual reconnaissance areas. We also learned that we were to fly at 800’ above ground level (AGL) for recon purposes, and, then, if we were receiving fire, climb to 1,500’ AGL. We spent the rest of the day laminating our maps, so they would last, and meeting the other members of the Platoon as well as the enlisted men including their boss, the Platoon Sergeant. We also learned that our call sign would be “Catkiller” followed by the last three digits of the aircraft tail number. Army pilots are not assigned the same aircraft all the time, rather, assignments are random. Call



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signs, in this manner, were not the same for a pilot every day. This was the Army way!

We also inspected the aircraft we would be flying. The O-1 in Viet Nam was much like the training model. There were a few differences, these had 4 rockets each, and 3 radios, 2 FM (Frequency Modulated) for talking to ground personnel and one UHF (Ultra-high Frequency) for talking to other aircraft and aviation related stations such as airport towers. There was also a “flak jacket” folded on each seat. Hopefully this would protect your most important parts from small arms fire! We wore one of these flak jackets too. They were some protection against small arms fire and shrapnel caused by a bullet passing through the aircraft. The radio switch panel allowed you to listen to all three radios at once although a transmit switch limited you to talking on only one at a time. There was a transmit button on the power handle and a second one for talking on the intercom only to your observer. This model also had a variable pitch propeller, which was supposed to make the aircraft faster, but heavier. There was a survival kit behind the

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rear seat and the fuel tanks were lined with some type of “goop” that was supposed to make them self sealing in the event of small arms hits. I wondered right away about getting hit in the fuel tank with a hot tracer round. This is not something to dwell on!

We were also introduced to the other pilots already assigned there. They were Capt. Teer, Capt. Hartman, Capt. Murray, Lt. Johnson and Lt. Morris. WO Medley, WO DeLosSantos and I were the first Warrant Officers assigned to the 220<sup>th</sup>. The initial thinking was that only “combat arms” officers should be assigned to the company. This meant you had to be infantry, artillery or armor trained. Some of the officers that were there when we arrived let us know that they didn’t think that we were qualified for the job. That all stopped when I suggested that if there was any particular mission for which they didn’t believe me qualified that they would be welcome to replace me on that mission. This was mostly just “new guy” harassment, but, a little goes a long ways.

## **CHAPTER 10**

### **MISSIONS**

The 220<sup>th</sup> platoon at Danang had several major missions to perform. The first, and easiest, was the “north coast recon” and “south coast recon” each day at first light and again just before last light. We flew the coast of I Corps north to the DMZ and south to the edge of II Corps. We carried a Navy Officer in the back seat during these missions. We were supporting the South Vietnamese “Junk Fleet” which was supposed to keep the North Vietnamese from using the sea as a method to re-supply forces and to prevent any movement of naval or river craft by the North Vietnamese or Viet Cong. These missions were usually quiet and very effective. One time I saw a boat (smaller than a ship anyway) out to sea north of Danang and I radioed the junk fleet to check it out... as they approached they began taking fire, so, the Navy Observer in the back seat called for artillery support. (We were close to shore). The boat was quickly sunk.

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There were several “Junk Fleet” outposts at the mouths of rivers along the route. These were small, heavily defended outposts manned by South Vietnamese and one American Naval Advisor. We would drop mail to these lonely guys every time we would get any. The coastal reconnaissance was important, but not very active since the folks involved were completing the mission of not allowing incursion from North Viet Nam by boat or ship.

A second mission was to fly recon missions back into the jungle areas of central I Corps. The topography of the whole Corps area consisted of a narrow (2-40 miles wide) coastal plain where most of the population lives, and the mountainous jungle area (20-100 miles wide) covered by triple-canopy jungle. I was assigned two such areas and tried to fly them each once each week. This mission required “two ships” since we would be flying back so far from assistance and radio contact that one ship would “fly high” and do nothing but watch the low working aircraft in case something went wrong and the aircraft crashed. If that would happen, one would never find it by visual means

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as the canopy would hide any sign of the aircraft on the ground. My “two ship” areas contained two Special Forces camps where 4-6 American Army SF men and 80-200 South Vietnamese and or Nung troops would man the camp. Nungs were paid mercenaries reportedly migrating in from China long ago. They were reputed to be good and reliable fighters and their families were in the camp with them. These “two ship” mission areas were mostly for prevention purposes. We were looking for any roads, trails or other sign that the enemy was using the area. The Special Forces camps were at Thoung Duc and Tien Phuc. There were also two more camps close to my area... A Shau and Kham Duc.

A third mission was convoy cover. When a military convoy was to travel from Danang (usually north toward Hue), they asked that a Catkiller accompany them during the trip to provide artillery spotting and air support if needed. This route north out of Danang went over Hai Van pass which was a narrow winding route through the nearby mountains. It was a favorite place for the enemy to place mines and blow up bridges to

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prevent passage. During the French war in Indochina, this highway, highway 1, was known as “The Street Without Joy” for obvious reasons. The air cover mission worked mainly as prevention. Whatever works!

The fourth mission, taking most of our time, was to fly my primary recon area on a daily basis. I was assigned to “Quang Nam Special Sector” which was close to and south and west of Danang. There were lots of US Marines operating in this sector, and they had a major artillery base at hill 55 south of Danang. There were also units of the South Vietnamese Army as well as South Vietnamese Regional Forces and Popular Forces (known as RF’s “RUFFS” and PF’s “PUFFS”) I would fly this area every day, sometimes two missions, with, usually, a US Marine Corps Observer. These observers were very professional. They were trained as Forward Observers (FO’s) and as Aerial Observers (AO’s). They had already served six months as FO with a ground unit and, so, they understood the ground unit issues in detail. We received fire *every day* by enemy with their small arms on these missions.

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Fortunately, they were not very good shots, and, when we began receiving fire we climbed to 1500' above the ground instead of our standard 800' visual recon altitude. Our aircraft would be hit from time to time, and our maintenance men patched up the holes and painted a small "busted cherry" on the side of the plane for each hole. One of our aircraft had 16 of these painted on the door!

A fifth mission, which wasn't used very much, was the leaflet drop as part of the "Psywar" (Psychological Warfare) effort. We dropped leaflets that, in Vietnamese, told the enemy how to give up... we dropped some that indicated that, if they shot at our aircraft, our aircraft would kill them. There were many different types including "free passes" to give up and become a South Vietnamese loyal. There were also small gift packets containing a small amount of tobacco, salt and a South Vietnamese flag. We didn't even know what some of these propaganda leaflets said, we just dropped them when and where we were told.

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At the end of each mission we would complete a Visual Reconnaissance (VR) report. These reports would all go to the office of G-2 air. This is the air intelligence office at the General staff level. They would compile all the reports and add them to other types of intelligence reports and it was amazing how they could track enemy movement, unit designations and the like. We received periodic briefings from the intelligence officer assigned to air and this was helpful for us too. One depressing part of his brief was to discuss the issue of being shot down or going down for other reasons. He'd point out that the average life of a downed pilot was 15 minutes and that this included some who made it for weeks! It doesn't take much of this information to make your tummy tighten when you strap in to your aircraft.



## **CHAPTER 11**

### **VIETNAM AND THE VIETNAMESE**

Vietnam was a whole new set of sights, sounds and smells for an American soldier. The market places, where much of the food was purchased by the local people, was filled with strange garden items and fruits as well as very smelly fish and even smellier “nouc mam”, which, we learned, was the favorite fish sauce to spice up the staple, rice.

The rice paddies, whether from the ground or the air, were new to us all. Since the weather in the country was always good for growing rice, there were these small fields surrounded by dikes everywhere and in all stages of growth from just planted to those just harvested. The Vietnamese had ingenious methods for lifting water into these fields. One such method consisted of a basket with two ropes attached on each side. This was operated by two people in a swinging motion which dipped water from a lower source and elevated it into the rice paddy. There were all sorts of

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water wheels powered either by people or water buffalo. These water buffalo were slightly larger than a steer in the U. S. and they were seen singly as well as in large herds. We found that they were used as farm animals for pulling plows in the rice paddies and other chores. I think that every American soldier had a photo of a small Vietnamese boy with his water buffalo. The boys charged 1 piaster for the picture.

The coastal plain was covered with rice paddies and small villages. The villages contained small huts covered with thatching and grass bundles. These huts had a floor that was up off the ground and the occupants slept on mats directly on the floor. They seldom had any chairs. The Vietnamese rested by squatting on their haunches. The huts contained very little. Most cooking was accomplished with charcoal as a heat source and only a couple of cooking pots were available along with the simple tools of a rice farmer.

Back away from the coastal plain was the jungle. This heavy growth consisted of three levels of canopy. The huge teak trees towered above the other levels of undergrowth and small trees. Vietnam was a very

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green place. The heat and humidity were constantly with you. There were also new “critters” to deal with... lots of cockroaches and small lizards called geckos. These small transparent green guys were, at first, disconcerting to see crawling across the ceiling above your head in bed. You then learned that they ate mosquitoes, so they became welcome occupants in your room.

We did not have a lot of contact with the Vietnamese people. This was due to several factors. First, we were very busy and had only one day off per week to go to the PX to get supplies and take care of personal business such as mailing packages. Second, the Marine General in charge of I Corps, General Walt, placed the city of Danang “off limits” to American military personnel. And third, it wasn’t always safe to wander around the city, especially unarmed.

One of our contacts was with our “hooch maids”. They spoke no English and our Vietnamese was non-existent! There were a few words in French that would work since the French had been in Danang so long. We did not see these folks very often anyway since they

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were accomplishing their work while we were out on missions. They really did a good job cleaning our clothes, shining boots and keeping our rooms clean... all for about \$3 per month for each American. These maids were from the peasant class of people and wore black silk billowy pants and white blouses with a conical "rice hat". All were dressed the same.

We had an elderly Vietnamese man, "Papasan", who was in charge of hiring and supervising the maids and he cleaned up our operations shack and helped our Platoon Leader with various duties.

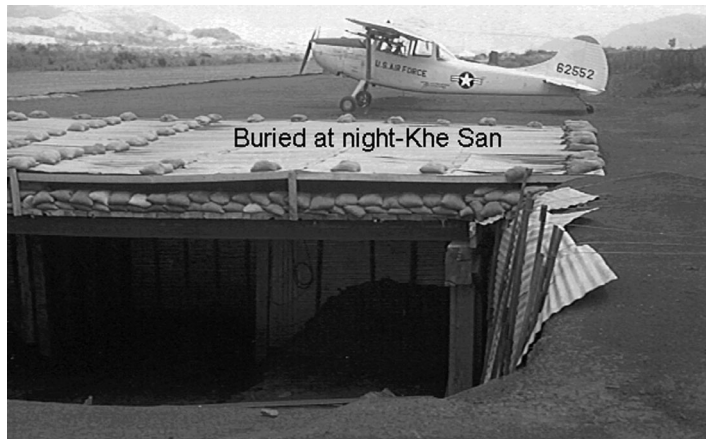
We had several Vietnamese Officers that flew with us as observers. They knew the country well and were excellent artillery observers. We always took them when we were supporting a Vietnamese ground operation. They were all bi-lingual to some extent, so, they were of great help in dealing with language problems.

One such officer, a Captain, was a favorite of the pilots. He was always happy and a real professional. I ended up with an extra refrigerator and no one in the unit wanted it, so I gave it to this Captain... he was

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speechless! He later invited one of the other pilots and me over to his place for supper. His small two-room home had no plumbing and a dirt floor with a single hanging bare light bulb in each room. There, in the main room, plugged into a socket above the hanging light, was the refrigerator. He showed us where 7 of his neighbors were keeping their things separately within the refer and freezer. They had developed a system so that all could use it. That evening he served us steaks barely warmed in a wok... They knew we liked steaks, but didn't know how to cook them! We ate sitting on the floor... the family of four was very nice and the rice and vegetables were great... the steak was a little raw, but we ate it anyway. The neighbors all stopped by to "say hello" while the Captain introduced them and translated for all of us. We showed them pictures of our wives and they asked lots of questions about America. This was a big night in the life of this Vietnamese family, we could tell.

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**THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS**

1. **HANDLE THEM FIRMLY, DECENTLY, BUT HUMANELY.**

The captive in your hands must be disciplined, searched, secured and watched. But he must also be treated at all times as a human being. He must not be tortured, killed, mutilated, or degraded, even if he refuses to talk. If the captive is a woman, treat her with all respect due her sex.

2. **TAKE THE CAPTIVE QUICKLY TO SECURITY.**

As soon as possible evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation designated by your commander. Military documents taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive will keep his personal equipment except weapons.

3. **MISTREATMENT OF ANY CAPTIVE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EVERY SOLDIER IS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY IN HIS HANDS.**

It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. It is also a punishable offense, but even a hostile enemy will surrender if he knows his captors will torture or kill him. He will resist and make his capture more costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4. **TREAT THE SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTIVE AS BEST YOU CAN.**

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case he is a human being and must be treated like one. The soldier who ignores the sick and wounded degrades his uniform.

5. **ALL PERSONS IN YOUR HANDS, WHETHER SUSPECTS, CIVILIANS, OR COMBAT CAPTIVES, MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, INSULTS, CONDEMNATION, AND REPRISALS OF ANY KIND.**

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. The soldier shows his strength by his fairness, firmness, and humanity to the person in his hands.

**CODE OF CONDUCT**

For Members of the Armed Forces of the United States

1 I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which defend my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

2 I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

3 If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

4 If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am forced I will take no action which will bring the loyalty of those opposed over me and will back them up in every way.

5 When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give only name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements derogatory to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

6 I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

© GPO : 1963 O-370727

**NINE RULES**

1 Remember we are guests here: We make no demands and seek no special treatment.

2 Join with the people! Understand their life and phrases from their language and honor their customs and laws.

3 Treat women with politeness and respect.

4 Make personal friends among the soldiers and common people.

5 Always give the Vietnamese the right of way.

6 Be alert to security and ready to react with your military skill.

7 Don't attract attention by food, ruse or unusual behavior.

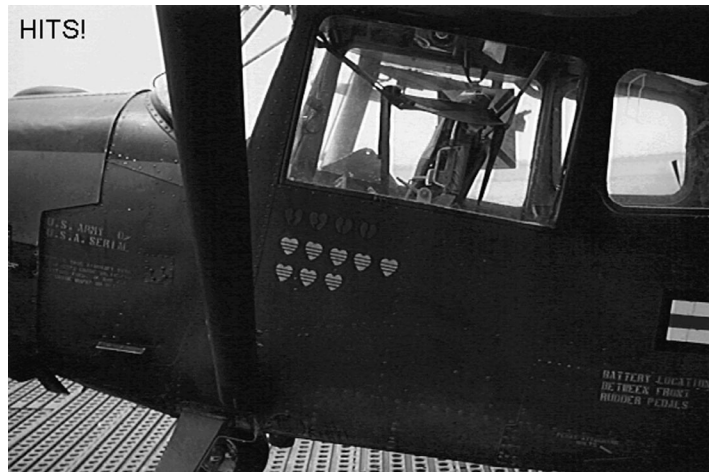
8 Avoid separating yourself from the people by a display of wealth or privilege.

9 Above all else you are members of the U.S. Military Forces on a difficult mission, responsible for all your official and personal actions. Reflect honor upon yourself and the United States of America.

**ĐÂY LÀ GIẤY THÔNG HÀNH CÓ GIÁ TRỊ VỚI TẤT CẢ CƠ QUAN QUÂN CHÍNH VIỆT-NAM CÔNG-HÒA VÀ LỰC-LƯỢNG ĐỒNG-MINH.**

**SAFE-CONDUCT PASS TO BE HONORED BY ALL VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND ALLIED FORCES**

**이것은 각 인함준여이행 인정 된 안전보장 된 파브인이다**



Norman S. MacPhee

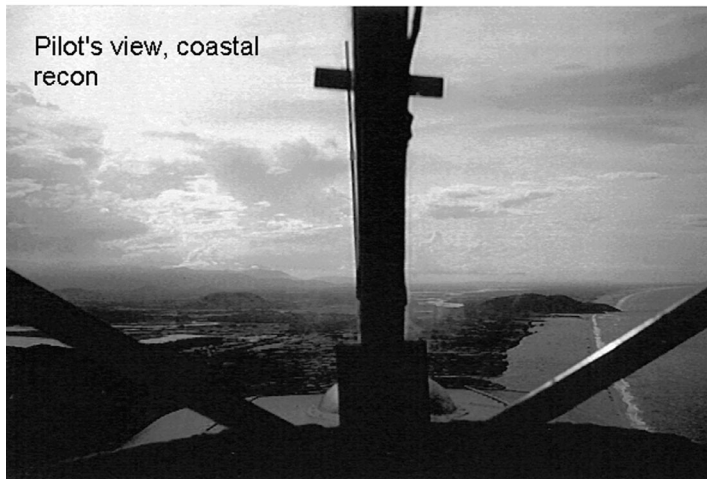




*Catkiller*

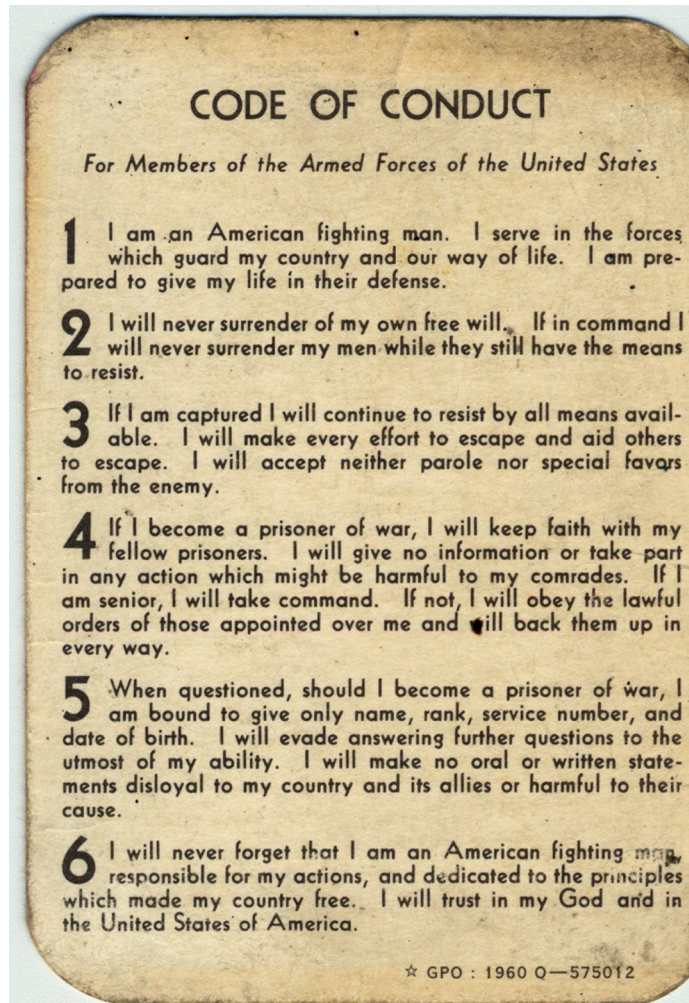


Business end of a claymore mine at Khe Sahn Special Forces Camp

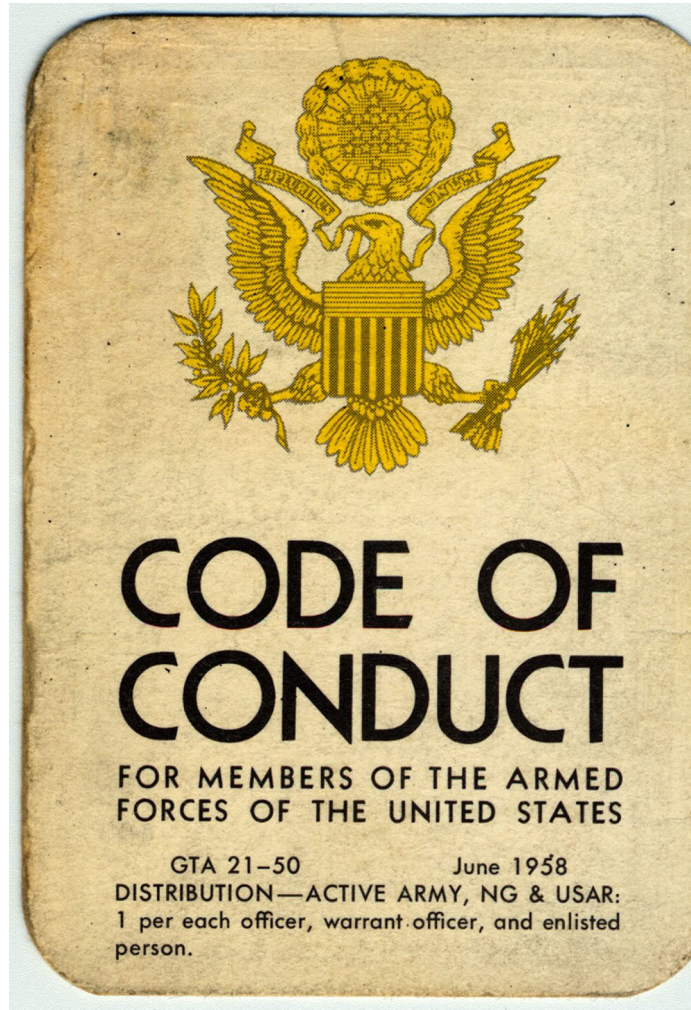


Pilot's view, coastal recon

*Norman S. MacPhee*



*Catkiller*



*Norman S. MacPhee*





THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

1. HANDLE HIM FIRMLY, PROMPTLY, BUT HUMANELY.

The captive in your hands must be disarmed, searched, secured and watched. But he must also be treated at all times as a human being. He must not be tortured, killed, mutilated, or degraded, even if he refuses to talk. If the captive is a woman, treat her with all respect due her sex.

2. TAKE THE CAPTIVE QUICKLY TO SECURITY

As soon as possible evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation designated by your commander. Military documents taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive will keep his personal equipment except weapons.

3. MISTREATMENT OF ANY CAPTIVE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EVERY SOLDIER IS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY IN HIS HANDS.

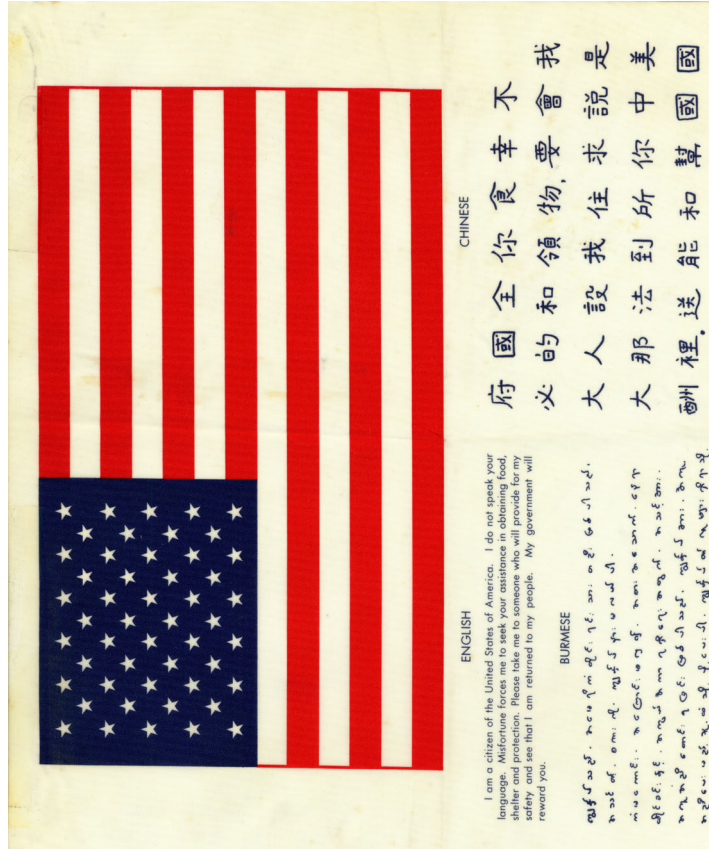
It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. It is also a punishable offense. Not even a beaten enemy will surrender if he knows his captors will torture or kill him. He will resist and make his capture more costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4. TREAT THE SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTIVE AS BEST YOU CAN.

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case he is a human being and must be treated like one. The soldier who ignores the sick and wounded degrades his uniform.

5. ALL PERSONS IN YOUR HANDS, WHETHER SUSPECTS, CIVILIANS, OR COMBAT CAPTIVES, MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, INSULTS, CURIOSITY, AND REPRISALS OF ANY KIND.

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. The soldier shows his strength by his fairness, firmness, and humanity to the persons in his hands.



大人設法送我到那裏去。我謝謝你們。  
我請求你們幫助我。我住在美國。我  
們不獲保護。我請美國政府保護我們。  
我請求你們幫助我。我住在美國。我  
們不獲保護。我請美國政府保護我們。

CHINESE (MODERN)

我是美國人民。我不會說中國話。  
Wǒ shì Měiguó Rénmín. Wǒ bù huì shuō Zhōngguóhuà.

我不幸要請你幫助我找到糧食，住所  
和保護。請你用我所能夠給我安全  
和保護。Qǐng nǐ yòng wǒ nénggòu gěi wǒ ānquán hé  
hē bǎohù.

我想辦法回到美國的人那裏。美國  
政府一定多多給我謝謝你們。  
xiǎngfǎ ràng wǒ huíqù Měiguó de rén nǎlǐ. Měiguóde  
zhèngfǔ yīdìng duōduō gěi wǒ qiān xièxiè nǐmēn.

BURMESE

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ အသွယ်အသွယ်  
ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိလိုပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့  
ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိရန်အတွက် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အား  
အကူအညီပြုပေးပေးရန်အတွက် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ  
အစိုးရအား တောင်းဆိုလိုက်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ  
အစိုးရသည် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အား အကူအညီပြုပေး  
ပေးပါရန်အတွက် တောင်းဆိုလိုက်ပါသည်။  
ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ အသွယ်အသွယ်  
ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိလိုပါသည်။

THAI

ข้าพเจ้าเป็นคนที่จีนไม่มีเงิน พยายามหางานไม่ได้  
ต้องการให้ท่านช่วยหาหนทางหาเงินหรือหาที่พัก  
หรือหาอาหาร และความปลอดภัยให้ฉัน ฉันไม่  
สามารถจะหาหนทางหาเงินหาที่พัก และหา  
ความปลอดภัยให้ตัวเองได้ ฉันขอให้คุณช่วย  
หาหนทางหาเงินหาที่พัก และหาความปลอดภัย  
ให้ฉันด้วย

LAOTIAN

ທ່ານ ທີ່ເຈົ້າຮັບ  
ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ເປັນອາເມລິກັນ . ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ປາກົດສາ  
ຄວາມຮຽວເຮືອຈາກທ່ານ ຈະເປັນເລື່ອງທີ່ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ມາຫາ  
ໄປທ່ານບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບສາ ຢ່າງໃດທີ່ ຈຳນວນນັກ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ  
ຈະຍາກມາຈັດສັງ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ກັບສິນເມືອງທີ່ມີອາເມລິກັນ .  
ຮັບການຮຽງ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ຈະເລີຍທ່ານທ່ານ .  
ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ມາທ່ານທີ່ຈະໂຮງຮຽນ .

Norman S. MacPhee

KEY PHRASES.	
ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
Hold	Đứng lại
Lay down your gun	Búng súng xuống
Put up your hands	Đưa tay lên
Keep your hands on your head	Đưa tay lên đầu
I will search you	Tôi khám ông
Do not talk	Đừng nói chuyện
Walk there	Lại đây kia
Turn Right	Xay bên phải
Turn Left	Xay bên trái

"The courage and skill of our men in battle will be matched by their magnanimity when the battle ends. And all American military action in Vietnam will stop as soon as aggression by others is stopped."

21 August 1955 London B. Johnson



**THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS**  
 AS A MEMBER OF THE US MILITARY FORCES, YOU WILL COMPLY WITH THE GENEVA PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTIONS OF 1949 TO WHICH YOUR COUNTRY ADHERES. UNDER THESE CONVENTIONS:

**YOU CAN AND WILL EXAMINE YOUR PRISONER IMMEDIATELY. SEARCH HIM THOROUGHLY. REQUIRE HIM TO BE SILENT. SEGREGATE HIM FROM OTHER PRISONERS. GUARD HIM CAREFULLY. TAKE HIM TO THE PLACE DESIGNATED BY YOUR COMMANDER.**

**YOU CANNOT AND MUST NOT MUTILATE OR DEGRADE HIM. TAKE ANY OF HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS WHICH DO NOT HAVE SIGNIFICANT MILITARY VALUE. REFUSE HIM MEDICAL TREATMENT IF REQUESTED AND AVAILABLE.**

**ALWAYS TREAT YOUR PRISONER HUMANELY.**



**CODE OF CONDUCT**  
 FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

GTA 21-50 June 1958  
 DISTRIBUTION—ACTIVE ARMY, NO & USAR.  
 1 per each officer, warrant officer, and enlisted person.



**NINE RULES**  
 FOR PERSONNEL OF US MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM

The Vietnamese have paid a heavy price in suffering for their long fight against the communists. We military men are in Vietnam now because their government has asked us to help its soldiers and people in winning their struggle. The Viet Cong will attempt to turn the Vietnamese people against us. You can defeat them at every turn by the strength, understanding, and generosity you display with the people. Here are nine simple rules:

DISTRIBUTION — 1 to each member of the United States Armed Forces in Vietnam

**SAFE-CONDUCT PASS TO BE HONORED BY ALL VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND ALLIED FORCES**



Đây là một tấm Giấy Thông Hành có giá trị với tất cả cơ quan Quân Chính Việt - Nam Cộng-Hòa và lực lượng Đồng-Minh.

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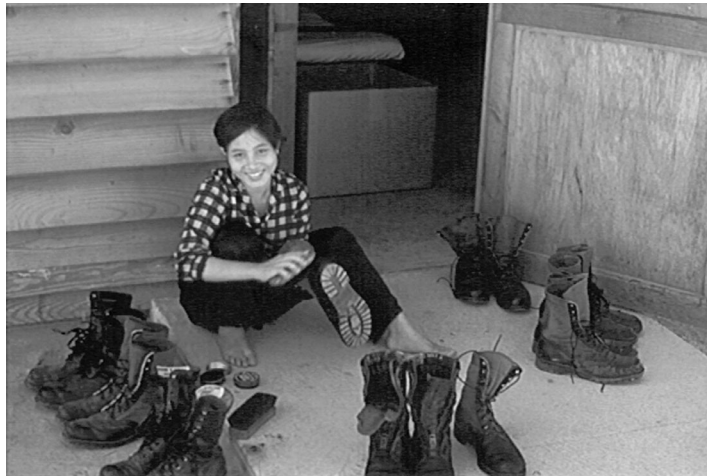
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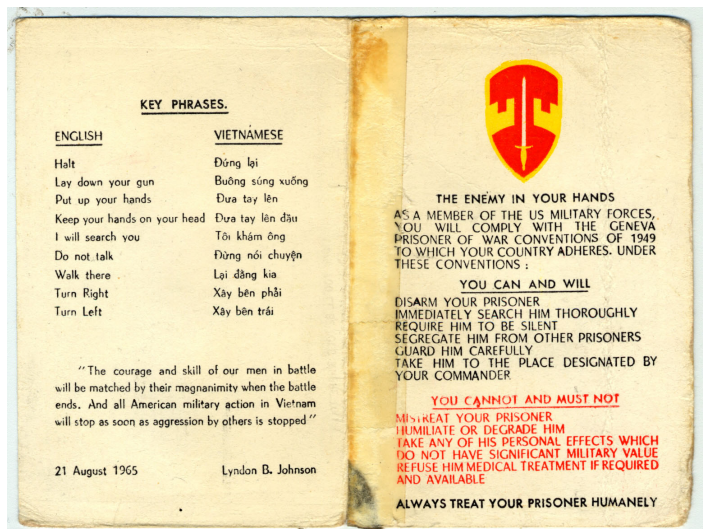
Vietnamese version of Howard Johnson's Restaurant



*Catkiller*



Norman S. MacPhee



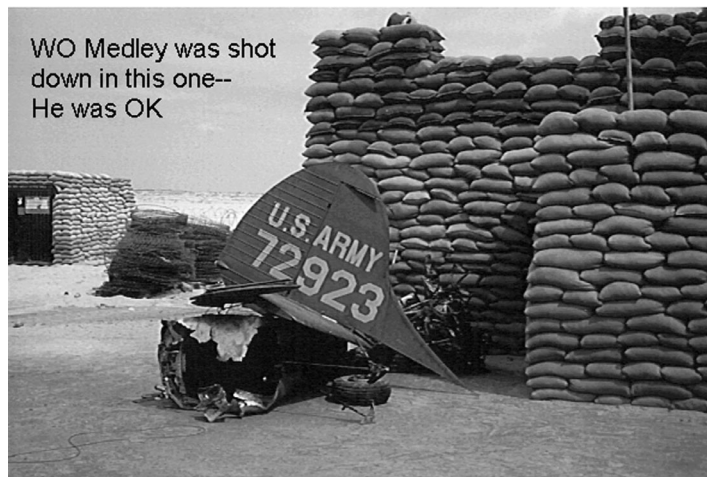
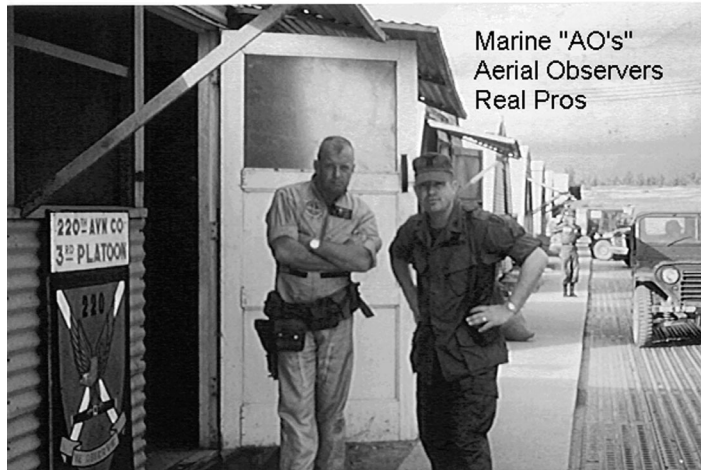




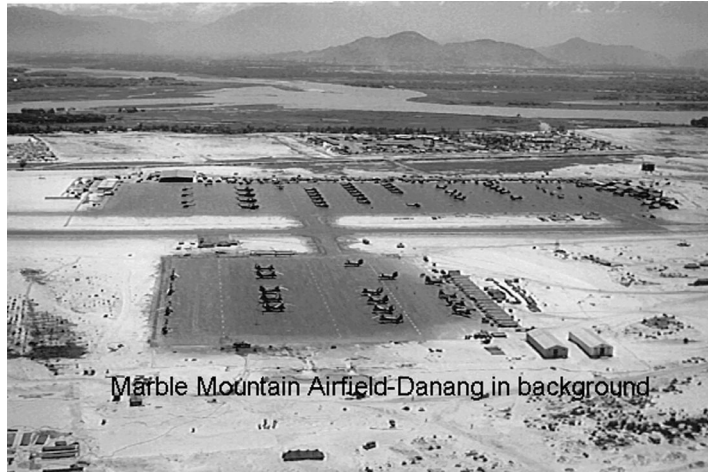
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*Catkiller*



*Norman S. MacPhee*

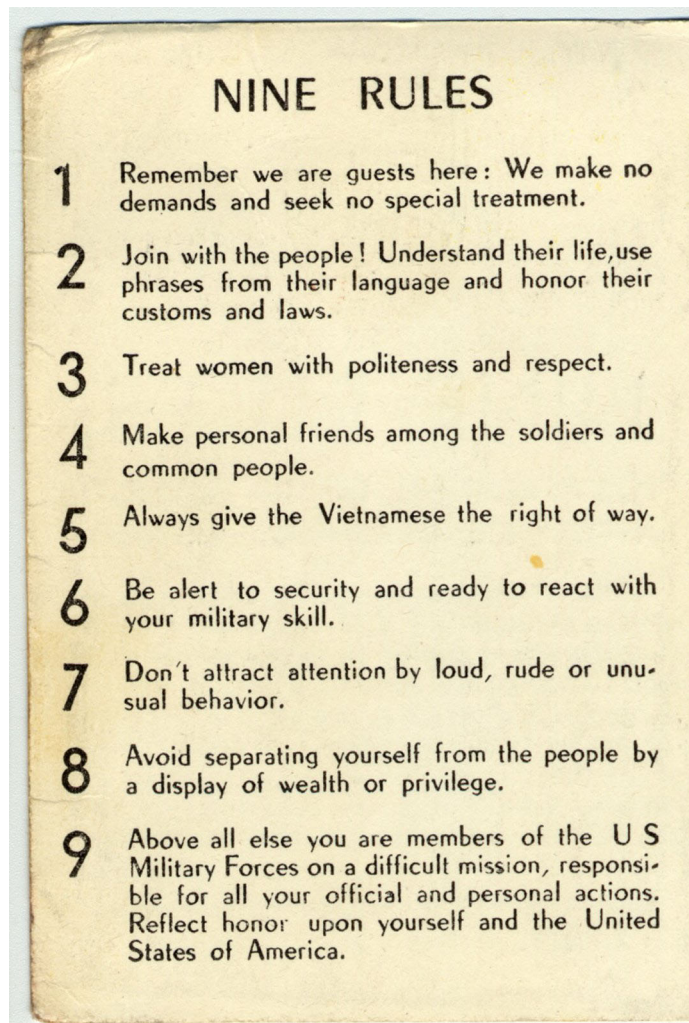




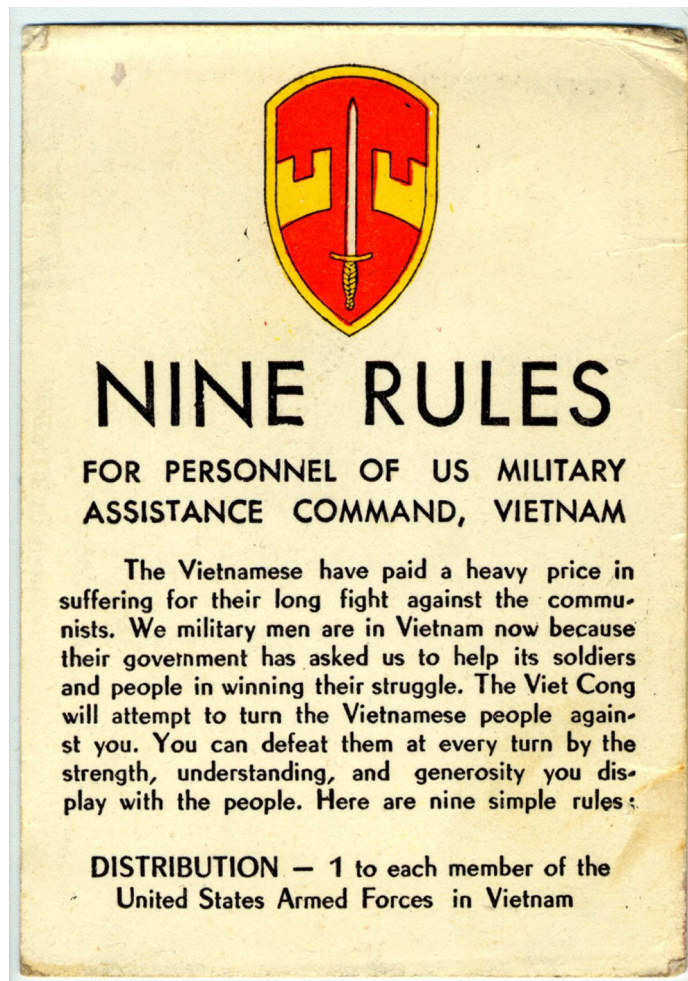
CHÚNG TÔI RẤT XÚC-ĐỘNG  
KHI NHẬN THẤY BẠN CỦA CÁC  
ANH PHẢI CHẾT MỘT CÁCH THÊ-  
THẨM VỚI TÂM HÌNH CỦA NGƯỜI  
VỢ YÊU-DẤU CÒN NẮM CHẶT  
TRONG TAY SAU KHI ĐÃ NHẢM MẮT.



*Norman S. MacPhee*







Norman S. MacPhee

CHUNG TÔI RẤT XÚC-ĐỘNG  
KHÍ NHẬN THẤY BẠN CỦA CÁC  
ANH PHẢI CHẾT MỘT CÁCH THỂ-  
THÂM VỚI TÂM HÌNH CỦA NGƯỜI  
VỢ YÊU-DẤU CÒN NẤM CHẶT  
TRONG TAY SAU KHÍ ĐÃ NHẢM MẮT.



**THÂN MẸN**  
Đồng Bào Hãy Chống Đối VC

VC ở trong khu vực của các bạn đang làm cho sinh mạng cũng như nhà cửa của các bạn lâm vào sự nguy hiểm bằng những việc bắn quấy rối vô ý thức vào máy bay của quân đội VNCH hay đồng minh.



Việc VC bắn máy bay chỉ đem lại cho VC hiệu chiến những kết quả vô cùng thảm khốc và các thôn xóm của đồng bào cũng bị tiêu diệt do phi cơ oanh kích. Đồng bào hãy phản đối bọn VC để chấm dứt việc bắn máy bay ngay từ bây giờ đồng bào hãy tự cứu lấy sinh mạng và nhà cửa của mình.

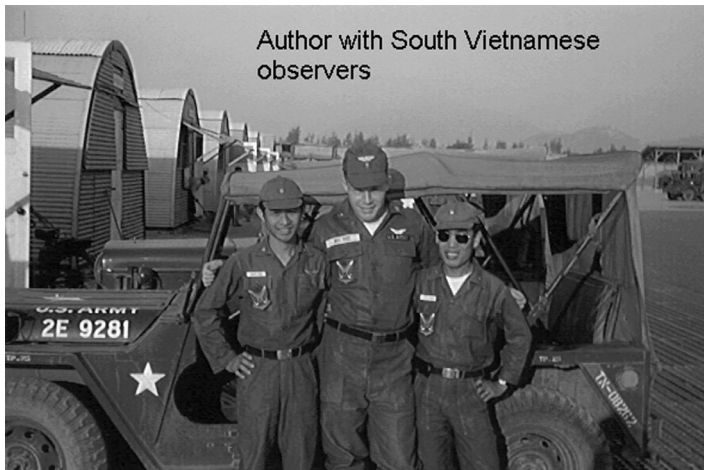
INTRODUCING  
**JOE HODGES**  
AVIATOR EXTRACORDINARE (V.H.P.)  
SINGER OF SENTIMENTAL BALLADS.  
SOFT SHOE DANCER MISSISSIPPI DANCER  
LOVER OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE  
HAVE AIRPLANE - WILL TRAVEL  
SPECIALIST IN:  
REVOLUTIONS GUN RUNNING BOOTLEGGING  
CIVIL WARS - ON REQUEST - CHURCH SOCIALS

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WE OBSERVE  
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CATKILLER CHAPTER.

CAPT. C.H. EVANS  
LT. D.L. JOHNSON

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REPRESENTATIVES

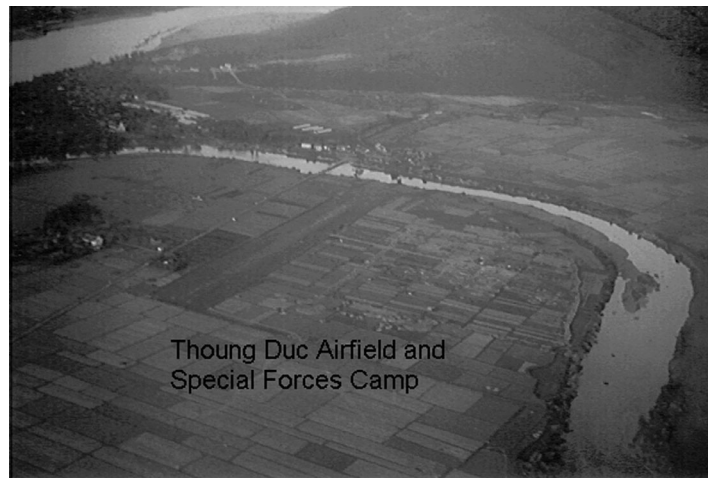


**THÂN MẸN**  
Đồng Bào Hãy Chống Đối VC

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*Norman S. MacPhee*

8  
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## **CHAPTER 12**

### **AIR STRIKES AND INCIDENTS**

Many of our missions became “routine”. While on four out of five missions we were shot at, much of the fire was from a single soldier and such fire was ineffective. If we could locate the source of the fire, we could use artillery or air strikes to hit back. It was not worth it to do so for a single individual. We also had our four 2.5 inch rockets which had high explosive (HE) warheads, but they were best used for marking targets for strike aircraft. These rockets were not very accurate, and our “sights” for firing them consisted of a vertical metal rod mounted just behind the propeller with a band of tape on it. This was lined up with a colored grease pencil mark on the inside of the aircraft window. Each pilot had his own grease pencil color... mine was yellow, an appropriate color under some conditions! A normal mission lasted 3 ½ hours not including pre or post briefing or reports. The fuel in the O-1 would last 4 ½ hours at the most.

*Norman S. MacPhee*

Many incidents began with a radio call on the FM (Frequency Modulated) receiver that would go “any Catkiller, any Catkiller this is 4-1 alpha, over”. We would respond immediately since these were usually Marine units needing assistance. We would first ask them to key their mike for 10 seconds since we could then home in on their signal. After we turned toward them, we would ask what the nature of the assistance they required. They were usually under enemy fire and requesting artillery or air-strike support. Once we located them, we could tell if they were within artillery range and always preferred to use this method because of great accuracy and ready availability.. The enemy, whether Viet Cong or NVA (North Vietnamese Army), of course knew where all the artillery was, so, they would usually wait until an American unit was outside of range before attacking. If the troop unit was outside of the artillery circle, then we would use strike aircraft. To request an air strike we called “Landshark”... these were the controllers for aircraft going to North Vietnam and those in I Corps. I never knew the location of “Landshark”, but they sure did a good job

*Catkiller*

of sending us help when we had Marines or other soldiers in trouble. They had a powerful transmitter and you could hear them all over I Corps. These folks would divert you a flight immediately, but the problem with the first flight (of four aircraft) was that they had whatever ordinance they were to use on their primary target before being diverted. If they were headed to a bridge near Hanoi, they carried, usually, 500 pound bombs... Not the best ordinance to use near friendly troops since the blast area was very large. After the first flight, Landshark would send you flights with ordinance made to order. I always asked for napalm and 20mm cannons since the first was very effective and the last was very accurate.

When an airstrike was imminent, lots was happening at the same time. You first had to determine where *every friendly* in the area to be hit was located. The strike aircraft would contact you on a pre-assigned UHF (ultra-high frequency) channel previously assigned by Landshark. The strike aircraft would contact you as soon as they were inbound and you would give them an approximate location from

*Norman S. MacPhee*

Danang... such as 240 degrees at 50 miles. They would give you their call-sign, usually, in our case, Oxwood or Condor followed by their flight number and a “dash 1”. A flight may be called Oxwood 64-1, meaning the 64<sup>th</sup> flight of the day, with the “dash 1” meaning the flight leader with his three other flight members as “dash 2” and so forth. As soon as the inbound flight contacted you they would report their ordinance and time to “bingo fuel” or time they MUST leave the area to head home. I learned that this “bingo fuel” meant enough to make it home and to make two approaches. Not much spare fuel! These strike aircraft, when inbound, also needed to have target information such as; target elevation, wind direction and estimated speed, nearest friendly troops and direction and distance, direction of requested roll-in strike heading and direction to break off the target. (Example here is roll in heading 020 degrees, break right upon leaving the target) These strike aircraft were so fast that they seldom saw the target as we did. That’s why they needed us to locate and direct them as to where to drop or fire their weapons. Most of the strike aircraft were



*Catkiller*

either F-4 Phantoms or A-4 Skyhawks... the A-4's were the best, from our point of view, since they were slower and more accurate for our purposes. The pilots of the strike aircraft also wanted to drop napalm first since they did not relish many passes over a target with large canisters of gasoline hanging from their wings! I don't blame them.

About once every ten days or two weeks each of us would have a significant incident of one sort or another. The three described below are examples of such "out of the ordinary" missions.

One such incident began with the typical "any Catkiller" plea for assistance. The unit that contacted us was located outside the Marine artillery circle, so, while headed their direction I called Landshark and requested air support for an American ground unit. Even before we reached the unit needing assistance, an Oxwood flight checked in with a 10 minute arrival time. We arrived over the unit and there were two Marine helicopters (the old H-34's) in an LZ (landing zone) picking up two Marines who had been wounded by mortar fire. We immediately noted that the H-34's

*Norman S. MacPhee*

were taking automatic weapon fire from the south and, so, I went to the “Guard” or emergency UHF frequency monitored by all aircraft and transmitted “Marine choppers south west of Danang... clear the zone, you’re taking fire from the south”... Since the wounded had been loaded they immediately departed. The ground unit radio operator quickly briefed us that the fire they were receiving had stopped upon our arrival (it usually did), and that they were going to let us locate the bad guys. They had not received any direct fire, only mortars, so did not know the direction of the enemy. Both my observer and I had seen the fire from the south aimed at the choppers, so, we decided he would adjust Vietnamese artillery fire at that location. Using Vietnamese artillery was difficult since one had to process through an American at the artillery location who was bi-lingual. While he was doing that, I briefed the Oxwood flight which was now circling above. We decided to use them to hit a hill-side to the north. Although we had not seen any enemy there (or anywhere else yet), it looked like a likely place. I also called Landshark and asked that they not send any

*Catkiller*

more strike aircraft until called. We used napalm and 20 mm cannon all over that hillside and assured ourselves that no “bad guys” remained there. The Marine Captain in the rear seat had adjusted artillery on the southern location and no fire was coming from there either. The ground unit commander relayed that they had received no new fire.

The strike aircraft had expended their ordinance and departed, so we were the only air asset in the area. We decided to remain and look for any sign of enemy. After another hour flying at 1,500 feet we had seen nothing. It was our policy, once we knew that enemy were nearby, to remain at that altitude or make a very low pass to see if we could see anything. We decided to do so and I selected an east to west route that would take us directly over our friendly unit. We explained to them our intentions. Just after crossing the unit we had to “pop up” over a tree line and as we were descending again I caught movement out of the corner of my eye to the left... looking that way I saw a long trench line filled with enemy soldiers. These guys all had grass and branches in their head gear and had looked, from

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above, like a line of small trees or rice paddy dike with grass on it. We immediately climbed to our 1,500 foot altitude again and, now that we knew where they were, the enemy troops were easy to see. After informing the ground unit as to the enemy location, we were going to call in air strikes again. Just as we were about to call, we noted a huge formation of army helicopters flying up the coast, south to north, about 15 miles away. I called them on "Guard"... Army choppers south of Danang, contact Catkiller on 222.2 (an easy to remember frequency we used on UHF). The Army Hueys immediately called back, and we asked if they had gun ships available, they affirmed that they did and that they had about an hour of fuel, so we asked for their assistance and, a short time later, they were on location pounding the enemy with 2.5 inch rockets and M-60 machine guns. The helicopters, in this war, were very good strike aircraft since they were slow enough to see the target once you pointed it out. The Marine unit did not take any more casualties and, after the strike was over, counted over 300 enemy casualties, all were North Vietnamese regular soldiers in uniform and

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well armed and supplied. We were very low on fuel by this time, so we headed back to Danang. While enroute, we called our unit and asked that another O-1 be sent out to help these Marines until dark.

Two weeks later, when the Marine unit commander was sent back to town for a rest, he brought our unit 2 cases of beer from his unit... the ultimate compliment!

Another “any Catkiller” call came from 12 miles south west of Danang just as we lifted off for our afternoon recon mission. This Marine unit was in the process of performing a sweep north through a large village where there were reported to be lots of enemy. Upon arrival, we could see that the village was bordered on the west by a small river and that the Marines had three tanks on the west side of the watercourse... no one would escape that direction! The Marine unit was already in contact with the enemy in the village and was about to land a “blocking force” to the north and east of the battle area to prevent escape in that last direction available. They gave me the location of the impending air arrival by two Marine CH-46 helicopters, and I immediately asked them to

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move the landing location 300 meters north-east where the helicopters could land behind a hill and would have terrain cover from the village being attacked.

The battle commander, south of us at an artillery base at “Hill 55” over-rode my request and ordered that the original LZ be used. Here came the choppers. As they began to slow for landing (full of troops), an enemy automatic weapon opened up on the lead chopper and must have hit a fuel tank, because the aircraft just exploded. The second helicopter was committed to land too, and was taking the same fire. The pilot came on the radio and said that he had lost an engine and was going down. Marines were jumping out of the helicopter at 200 feet, willing to take their chances... the chopper pancaked in to a rice paddy and two Marines got off and then the chopper took off again with that one engine and no load. We were speechless. We had just witnessed the sudden loss of about 40 Marines and an H-46! The two Marines that survived from the last chopper did perform a blocking force function that allowed the unit sweeping up from the south to kill over 350 enemy. At what cost though!

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Just after the helicopter fiasco, a very strong transmitter came on the air and told the battle commander that he was relieved of command and to report to Marine HQ in Danang. It turned out that this entire action was being watched and listened to by the Commanding Marine General from a hill-top command center west of Danang. He did not like what he saw. This day was not a good one for the enemy, but not for us either. War is like that.

Another incident began when I was the “duty pilot”, meaning, I was just waiting in the Operations shack for a call to go. I heard someone yell and I looked out to see one of our Marine observers, a Captain, running across the PSP (pierced steel planking) aircraft parking apron... he was wearing his flak jacket, so I grabbed mine and met him at the ready aircraft. We both jumped in and began to buckle our harnesses when he finally caught his breath and could talk. He said our mission was to shoot down a U.S. Air Force O-1 just like ours, only gray. What is this???? Well, says he, those four F-4 Phantoms you see circling overhead have been launched to shoot the

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plane down, but they can't locate him. This aircraft has been repeatedly shooting rockets at Marines west of Danang. Wow! This one wasn't in the book! We contacted the overhead aircraft and made sure they knew that we were a *friendly* O-1 going out to locate the unfriendly one. I could look up and see that they carried the lethal air to air missiles.

My observer contacted the ground unit that was having the problem and we flew over to his location. The ground commander stated that the aircraft had left about 10 minutes ago after having been there 5 times, firing 4 rockets each time. We stayed in the area for about 30 minutes, never seeing another O-1. The F-4's flying overhead left temporarily to perform an aerial refuel. I suggested that we wouldn't need four aircraft for this one and the flight leader agreed and sent two home. After more consultation with the ground commander, we left the area intending to fly back to our base since we could not locate the other aircraft. Less than 3 minutes later, the Marine unit called us and said "he's back, he's back, and firing again". We turned around and, sure enough, there was an O-1 in



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Air Force gray about 4 miles ahead. We watched him fire a rocket as we were inbound, and I tried to contact him on UHF emergency frequency... no answer.

We had a slight advantage over the Air Force bird. We had a variable pitch propeller, and his was fixed pitch. This gave us about a 15 knot advantage. He was obviously in a square rocket-firing pattern. We caught up and could see that the aircraft held an American in the back seat and a Vietnamese in the front. We caught the attention of the American and pointed back to Danang... The American spoke to his Vietnamese Pilot and then turned to us and shook his head, no. My Marine observer then took my M-16 and pointed it out the window at the other bird dog and pointed back to Danang... The other aircraft immediately turned back toward the main airfield "Danang Main". We followed him back and, approaching the field, contacted the tower to relay that we were following an Air Force 0-1 in and not to let this, or any other 0-1 take off until release by us. The tower operator asked under what authority we made this demand... I suggested that he

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look up and see the F-4's above who were about to shoot down any aircraft we pointed out!

We followed this O-1 into the landing pattern and taxied behind him to his ramp space. There were several bird dogs there with Air Force and Vietnamese pilots. We jumped out of our aircraft and confronted these guys asking why they were firing rockets at Marines! Silence! What the hell is going on here? One of the Air Force pilots was a Lt. Col. He finally was able to share with us that they were teaching the Vietnamese to fire rockets and were unaware of the Marines on the ground! Sometimes you wonder if we are all on the same side. We all went home with a story to tell! No one was hurt this time.

Upon arrival back at our airfield, the orders promoting me to CW-2 (Chief Warrant Officer) arrived. This promotion was automatic after 18 months unless you had performed some horrible act. The pay increase would be nice.

## **CHAPTER 13**

### **The Power and the Politics**

There came a time during this assignment that each of us became amazed at the power that had been delegated to us as recon pilots. With just a flick of a microphone switch, the entire power of the U.S. military was at your service. This position is unique in the service. We were not given this authority because we were promoted within the command structure, but, rather it accrued because of the mission assigned to us. We did not need to “radio back” to headquarters for authority to fire artillery or direct air strikes. We were on our own.

The Army recon pilot had a “picture window” on this war. Flying at 800’, with good eyesight, we could sometimes even see expressions on the faces of those on the ground. My visual reconnaissance area was just north of the site where Lt. Calley and his unit were later accused of shooting women and children in trenches. I have often thought of the small difference

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between that wrongful act and what we were doing at times. If we took substantial fire from a village, it was our policy to use air power or artillery to reduce that village to a burned spot on the ground. I guess the difference here is that we did not herd non-combatants into trenches and execute them at close range. While I never knowingly fired at women and children, I am all but certain that there had to be some in the few villages that we destroyed from the air.

I also observed, from time to time, the results of an “ArkLight” B-52 bombing strike. An entire valley would be devastated by the 500 to 2,000 pound bombs dropped from very high altitude. These valleys were turned into a crater pocked moon like landscape. The pilots and crew of those aircraft had no idea what they were hitting from 35,000 feet.

I was asked many times, after the war, what I thought of this conflict. Some of those that asked were folks that had not served, hoping, I think, to somehow give them solace for not having “done their time”. While we were in Viet Nam during the period 1966-1967, there was not yet a common knowledge of the

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anti-war process beginning in the USA. Our “newspaper” was the “Stars and Stripes”, a military newspaper that did not exactly present any “other side” to this conflict. In any case, a soldier is NOT the one to ask whether a war is just or correct. We each lost friends. A soldier has a chain of command with the President at the top. Every soldier often, in his or her own mind, questions the actions of those above. There is even a point beyond which a soldier is not required to go, because some acts are criminal even in warfare. The best description of the place of a soldier is the often used “ours is not to wonder why, ours is but to do or die”.

I lost all respect for journalists during this war. Most received their information sitting around a bar in Saigon. Very few came out to the battlefield. One who came to our unit during my tenure there wanted one of us to go out and “stage” an airstrike so that he could get good film. We refused and sent him on his way. Our unit and the next door transport unit had a priority list for carrying passengers. First, American military, then Vietnamese Military, then American civilians,

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then Vietnamese civilians, then chickens, pigs and ducks, then journalists. They never received a ride while I was flying.

The conduct of the war at the time was discussed continuously by the pilots in our unit. We uniformly thought that we were doing the right thing by being there helping South Vietnam to remain non-communist. We also thought that the war would be over within 3 weeks if we invaded North Vietnam. “Ours is not to wonder...”

## **CHAPTER 14**

### **R & R**

One really nice thing about a tour in Viet Nam was the 5-day R & R (Rest and Recreation) that all were entitled to (This may have been the only nice thing). You had a choice of Hong Kong, Bangkok, Hawaii, Singapore or Taipei to name a few. Almost everyone in our unit took Hong Kong.

I packed the few “civvies” I had in a small bag and caught a ride to Na Trang where we would depart for this adventure. While waiting in Na Trang I met an Army helicopter pilot also waiting and we “partnered up” for our R & R. It was so exciting to be headed to a place where no one would be shooting at us.

Hong Kong itself is on an island. We were booked into a hotel on the mainland across the bay in Kowloon. What a place! There were loads of exotic smells and sights. We immediately went to the clothier in the hotel and ordered a couple of suits and purchased shirts and slacks for immediate use. A

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haircut in a real barber shop followed and we had a huge steak in the hotel restaurant washed down with a Guinness or two. Everyone here speaks some English!

The first day was a “shop until you drop” day. I purchased several things for Floy Ann.. a cashmere coat, string of pearls and a bronze tableware setting for 12 from Thailand. I also purchased several things for my mom and Floy Ann’s mom. My sister was on the list too. It is much easier to shop for the ladies rather than the men. The place was loaded with nice things and I believe that Hong Kong has at least 10 watches for everyone on earth in shops there. It was easy for us to ship things home as the hotel had a packing and crating service. The second day was more shopping and crating followed by a trip out to the “New Territories” where we could look across the short bridge to see a Chinese Communist soldier guarding the border into mainland China.

We walked the docks and piers one day where there was a Russian tour ship tied up. This was a new experience for us. We approached the guarded gangway and asked if we could board and take a look.



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The guard spoke no English, but, he called up on a phone and an officer came down... this fellow spoke some English. We again asked if we could go on the ship and take a look... He said no, you can't. We asked why. He replied that it was not allowed. I replied that I could understand why a shipload of Russians would be afraid of a couple of Americans.... after a moment the officer translated this for the guard and we all had a good laugh. They liked that one.

I had one duty to perform while I was in Hong Kong that I had put off. All the single guys in our outfit, upon their return from Hong Kong, would brag about the women that they had dated there. The next person was supposed to check on his claims and report back. Captain Hartman had preceded me there and said that he had dated a "red headed Mongolian nun". This brag was met with great laughter as no one believed him... no one! He gave me a phone number, however, and it was my duty to reluctantly make the call. A lady answered the phone, and I told her I was contacting her for Captain Hartman. *She was expecting the call.* She, in excellent English, suggested that we meet at a

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Chinese restaurant for a good meal. I brought my helicopter buddy along for support here. The meal was great... served in the Chinese tradition, in small portions, endless in numbers. We inquired as to how she lived in Hong Kong and she related that she was Russian and that her family had been killed in the revolution and she had been sent to Mongolia to be raised by nuns. She later migrated to Hong Kong. Her hair was red too! In spite of the fact that I was doing this because it was required of me, both my helicopter friend and I enjoyed the evening beyond belief. Good meal, good conversation with a classy lady... Too bad, tomorrow we go back to the war.

When I arrived back at the unit in Danang, the other pilots, over lunch, wanted to know if I checked out Hartman's ridiculous claim. I related that I had and that his version was absolutely true. Only Hartman and I laughed over that one... No one else ever believed him.

## **CHAPTER 15**

### **NIGHTMARE**

A few days after returning from R & R in Hong Kong the Platoon leader assigned me to fly out to a Special Forces camp at Kham Duc. I was to take a sergeant from the local SF detachment and be in the air at 0700 the next morning. I asked Captain Chancellor who would be flying the other ship since this was in a “two ship” area and he related that he couldn’t spare another. Since this was against our policy I requested that he make this assignment in the form of an order and he did so... Good enough for me!

The next morning Special Forces Sergeant Halter met me on the flight line at 0645. He related that our mission would be to recon around the camp after a just performed defoliation spraying to see if we could see anything. I asked if there was fuel available at Kham Duc and he related that there was. We flew there using a direct route in about 2 hours and spent another 1½ hours in recon of the entire area within 5 miles of the

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camp. Kham Duc was a large camp normally used for training of South Vietnamese Special Forces and they had never had any enemy problems there. This location, close to the border with Laos, apparently was not astride the enemy supply routes. We landed at Kham Duc just before lunch and, while a South Vietnamese fellow with a fuel truck filled the aircraft we went to lunch with the SF folks.

After lunch and a thanks from the camp commander, Sgt. Halter and I returned to the aircraft where I performed a careful pre-flight inspection. I tested the fuel for water since I was at a remote location and checked that the fuel caps had been tightened. It was about 1:30 when we started back for Danang. We decided to follow the old "highway 14" route since a good portion of that road was in my recon area and I knew it well. This highway was no longer used since the Viet Cong had blown several bridges effectively closing it. It wouldn't hurt to take a good look along that route on the way home and I had given this as our return route to Operations in Danang. We were about 30 minutes out of Kham Duc, recon

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altitude of 800 feet, northbound along the old highway 14 when it happened.

The engine in the O-1 didn't even sputter... it just quit. Crap... not here... let's see, "fuel selector to the fullest tank, mixture rich, carburetor heat on, magnetos on both, primer closed and locked." that's the procedure... still nothing... Mayday, mayday, mayday, Catkiller 663 is going down 40 north of Kham Duc; Mayday, mayday, mayday, Catkiller 663 is going down 40 north of Kham Duc. "Switches off, magnetos off, fuel off, select a landing spot"...there, that long area with tall grass just west of the old road. Jeez, it's the only place I can see with no rocks or trees. Hey, Sarge... lock your harness... yeah, the toggle there... you got it. Mine locked too... about 30 seconds now... Master switch back on, flaps 30... we're going to make it... Flaps 45,... Flaps 60... Master Off. Here we go!!

Just as we descended into the tall grass we touched down. I remember it was much softer than I expected, but we stopped in a very short distance, probably because of the 12' tall grass. I pulled the emergency

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exit handle for the door and we both exited the aircraft. It did not appear to be hurt, but that didn't matter now. Sgt. Halter grabbed the survival kit from behind the rear seat and I grabbed my rifle and 10 clips in a map case along with my maps. Sgt. Halter had his M-79 grenade launcher with 20 rounds, and I also had my Colt .45 pistol with two clips. We decided to quickly pop our parachutes and cut out the parachute cord from one and took the canopy and cord from the other. We took a look at the compass in the aircraft and turned east so that we would hit the road. Sgt. Halter turned back and grabbed two of our four smoke grenades just before we left

We hadn't even had time to panic yet as we stumbled out of the tall grass onto the old dirt road. I suggested that we head north toward Thoung Duc, another Special Forces camp about 50 miles away since I knew that area better. Sgt. Halter agreed. I gave him my pistol and he took the lead down the road. I stayed, at his suggestion, about 40 meters back. His experience with booby traps and land mines made it an easy decision to let him go first. We walked for about

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2 hours and saw no tracks of any kind on the road. As we came to a stream, we stopped and left the road, sitting on the stream bank. It was time to take stock of our situation.

In civilian aviation, it is best to stay with your aircraft for rescue. This is not so in this war. We were trained to vacate the downed craft because, if any enemy saw it go down, they would immediately head that way. We had heard no aircraft sounds of any kind and did not think that rescue was imminent. Both of us still wore our flak jackets. In my jacket pockets were two VHF emergency radios with locator beacons and the ability to talk to aircraft on Guard frequency if they appeared. I took the radios out and turned one on to the “beacon” mode. Both went into my fatigue pockets as we discarded our flak jackets. It was just too hot to continue with these bullet-stopping coats. There was a folding water container in the survival kit with about an 8 day supply of purification tablets. We filled the container, added the pills and waited the recommended 20 minutes. We each drank half of the gallon container, then continued our walk north. We had seen

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no sign at all of any human activity when we came to a crossing of the river that the road paralleled. We now knew exactly where we were as the map showed a ford of the river between two places named Ro and Zia Rong... Still no aircraft sounds as evening approached. We were getting close to a place called Ben Giang on the map. We hoped, as with Ro, that we could not even tell where it was when we passed. Our hope was that all villages here were abandoned along the route we had selected. We think that we were about a mile from Ben Giang when we selected our over-night location.

The triple canopy jungle is much quieter than I had imagined. It was very hot and humid, and the air feels slippery, but, since this was the dry season, not as miserable as it could be. Sgt. Halter and I were now on a first name basis... his was Curt. We decided to take full stock of the emergency kits we had. There were four candy bar type food rations, my pilots "blood chit" which every pilot carried. This chit said, in about 15 local languages, that I was an American pilot and that my government would reward them if they assisted me. Man, you'd have to be in trouble to hand



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that to someone! There was a survival tool that resembled a machete, there were several pill bottles with antibiotics, aspirin, salt tablets as well as some eye ointment and lots of bandages. There was a small bar of soap, some band-aids, a small scissors, matches, gauze, fish line and hooks as well as a signal mirror. We were rich! We also found a snare and a writing tablet and pencil and a roll of duct tape. Each of us had a knife. Mine was a pilot's survival knife and Curt had a SF fighting knife. I was a smoker and, so had two packs of smokes and a bic lighter. We buried the smokes since we could not risk the smell alerting any enemy. We had our water container and purification pills and also a large piece of very strong tin foil. Both of us were wearing fatigues and combat boots and had soft hats. We had left our helmets in the aircraft. We also spent a little time sorting the parachute cord so that it would store better. We used the parachute canopy to lay on that evening with it pulled over the top of us to help keep the bugs off... maybe the snakes too. We didn't eat anything that first night, expecting that we would be hungry as heck later on. Our guess

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was that we had 2 ½ more days of walking to Thoung Duc if all went well. Still no search aircraft appeared. I turned the beacon off for the night to save on batteries.

Before falling asleep I thought about how much better it was to have a partner in this situation than being alone. Just having someone to share the problems with was a great help in remaining positive. Halter was really a pro in this situation, and my childhood spent in the out of doors along with escape and evasion training helped me too. Our “camp” was back from the road and river, but, before going to sleep we fixed up the fishing line with a grub we located under some old wood and threw it in the river, attaching the end to a strong branch. We also drank two more containers of water and filled it again for morning. This time we took a daily dose of salt tablets too. The only thing missing was a shower... oh well. I thought of home and Floy Ann for a while, but didn't want to dwell on our situation too much. It's best to focus on getting out as best you can. I outranked Sgt. Halter here, but he has *so much* more training for this

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event that I share with him that he is in charge except for policy decisions... we'll make those together.

I learned that Sgt. Halter was originally from Missouri and that he had joined the Army for the excitement. After basic training, he attended Advanced Infantry Training and then volunteered for "jump school". After finishing airborne training, he was assigned to Europe for a year before volunteering to go into Ranger training. He then served as a training NCO at the Ranger school before volunteering again for training. This time in Special Forces. He had two specialties, as all SF soldiers do, one was heavy weapons, and the second was medical. I couldn't imagine a better partner for this situation.

The next morning we both felt well, physically. And, we had a fish that weighed about 1 ½ pounds on our line! We just weren't ready to eat it raw, so we saved it for lunch! We slowly crept up on the bend in the river at Ben Giang and here we saw our first signs of any human activity. There was an old French bunker, but little else. We looked it over and there wasn't even any garbage and still no tracks of humans

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or animals. We walked for another 2 hours and came to an old hut on the side of the road which we deemed to be a place called Da Giang. There had been no activity here for a long time. We walked for another hour or so and the road diverged from the river to the east as shown on the map. We made it to a stream crossing at about noon... the bridge had been blown, so we had to wade the river almost up to our waist. Curt suggested we check each other for leeches after exiting the water... None found.

We each ate half of the fish for lunch, saving the candy bars for “when we needed them”. Just after lunch we came across the largest poop pile I’d ever seen. I then remembered seeing elephants in this area. Still no tracks or any sign of human activity. About 4 in the afternoon, Sgt. Halter, who was walking ahead of me, stopped and held up his hand. He then motioned me to come up to where he was located and whispered that he had smelled fire. We really slowed down now, making only about ½ mile in the next hour. I, now, could also smell the fire and cooking smells too. There were no sounds at all, just the smell. The slight breeze

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was coming down the old road in our faces, so we knew that the smell was coming from up ahead. We selected an overnight location, and Sgt. Halter decided that he'd like to go ahead alone for a little distance to scout out what we were facing. He returned in about 30 minutes all excited. He'd seen about 30 or so people ahead of us in what looked to be a permanent camp. He'd found a good place to watch the place from when the light was better in the morning. He also said that there might be prisoners down there and that one might be white and one black... Wow! Still no search aircraft!

The next morning both of us left our hiding place and slowly made our way up to the overlook Sgt. Halter had picked the night before. Their camp was completely covered by two jungle canopies so now I knew why I'd never seen it from the air. We counted 20 soldiers and one officer as well as two young Vietnamese women who were busy cooking rice over an open fire. There were what looked to be 4 cages containing 5 Orientals in one large cage and one large white man in another, with a large black man in a third.

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The fourth cage looked to contain a very small white man who always remained prone.

The cooking rice sure smelled good! We also saw one of the soldiers go to the stream and pull a fish trap that had, maybe, 20 of the same type of fish we had eaten for lunch. We stayed there all day watching. One thing happened when the Officer walked out into the clearing... I RECOGNIZED HIM! This was Lon Hung, our interpreter we met upon arrival in Danang. He's supposed to be a student at the University in Hue... hell he's a North Vietnamese Regular in charge of a prisoner of war camp! We watched until dark. All the soldiers slept in a large rectangular hut, and the officer *and the two young girls* slept in another while one guard stayed up and tended the fire. We noted that all the weapons were stacked just outside the large hut except for the pistol that the officer carried and the AK-47 rifle that the duty guard carried. There appeared to be four RPG's (rocket propelled grenades) along with a rifle for each man. There were also several boxes near the rifles, which, we assumed, contained hand grenades and ammunition. We slowly crept back

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the mile or so to our hiding spot. We discussed what we should do. There were only two of us, but we couldn't see leaving any of these folks in cages. We thought that waiting until nightfall when all went to sleep, then taking out the one guard, releasing the prisoners, some of whom might assist us in taking out the remaining soldiers. I insisted on trying to capture that officer if we could. OK, let's get lots of sleep, we're going to need it. We ate one of the candy bars each. Still no search aircraft.

The next morning we moved all of our possessions to a well-concealed spot near our overlook. We watched again all day, recounting the soldiers to make sure we had our 20 plus the officer plus the two girls. We waited until the evening meal was over and all the soldiers retired to the large hut... none had even picked up their weapons all day except the Officer had his pistol on his belt and the night guard had his rifle. We had selected a route down to the level of the camp and a route to the guard spot near the fire. Curt insisted that he take out the guard, and I insisted that I get the officer so we agreed on that. We were going to wait for

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the second guard shift before commencing. Then we would wait another 45 minutes for the first guard to get to sleep, then we would proceed. I would cover Curt while he took out the guard... Silently, we hoped. The next plan was to release the prisoners and take them to the outskirts of the camp to determine if any would be helpful in the next phase. We then planned to approach the weapons cache and move all the weapons out to the edge of the camp... arming any of the prisoners we felt were reliable. We would then place all who could fire weapons in a semi-circle near the large hut while I tried to capture the officer in the small hut. Good plan, hope it works.

It was about 1130 when the first guard went to wake a second and the second took his place sitting, with his back against a tree, next to the fire. We waited 45 minutes. This was the longest 45 minutes of my life. It was time. I carried the duct tape and several lengths of parachute cord along with my knife, rifle and .45 pistol. Curt carried his grenade launcher and knife. We both made the sneak to within about 30 feet of the guard, behind him. Curt then laid down his



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launcher and carried only his knife. He made it to the guard undetected and quickly took him out... God I'm glad he did that instead of me. He propped the guard against the tree and came back to my location. We just listened for a couple of minutes. We then made our way over to the cages... all were asleep and it was difficult to see with only the firelight behind us. We woke the white man in a flight suit first... he was speechless, and he whispered to us that the others were all reliable except for the French woman who was very sick. He was an Air Force pilot who had ejected from a crippled F-105. A WOMAN! We wakened the black soldier who turned out to be a Marine, and, lastly, the Orientals who turned out to be Nungs. Nungs were mercenaries of Chinese decent and Special Forces hired them to assist with manning their outposts. One spoke English. I asked him if he and the others knew how to operate AK-47's and RPG's and he replied in the affirmative. He also said that he wanted to personally kill the officer. I told him no, that we were going to capture him and things would go worse for him that way. He agreed. We opened all the cages, and

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the others helped with the sick French woman. We moved her to the edge of the camp and laid her down. We then went to the large hut and quietly collected the weapons and ammunition. The seven POW's joined Curt in a half circle around the large hut while I took only my pistol and a knife along with the tape and rope into the small hut. I could hear snoring. I was really afraid, so I made myself get angry, I was either going to capture or kill this bastard. My eyes were adjusted to the darkness now, and by the flickering firelight through the window openings I could see the Officer and one of the girls on one sleeping pad while the other young girl slept alone. I could also see the pistol hanging on the wall near the door... no problem there. I crawled over to this guy undetected and held the pistol to his forehead while I grabbed his mouth. His eyes opened in fear... the girls still slept. I whispered to him that I would blow his brains out if he made a sound. I had a piece of tape ready and taped his mouth shut. I then had him turn over and tied his hands behind his back... About 4 times. We then slowly walked out of the hut, and I picked up the pistol... the

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girls never awakened. I now asked the Air Force pilot to guard this guy over near the sick French girl while I picked up my rifle and rejoined the rest. We stoked the fire so we would have the most light available. We were ready.

The four RPG's were fired into the large hut... all within a second. What a hell of an explosion in the quiet night. I expected many men to run from the hut, but there were only two, and they were stumbling around. One of our men with an AK-47 finished them off. The large hut had caught on fire, and it burned completely in about 20 minutes. No one else emerged. The young girls poked their heads out of the small hut and they were crying. We herded them over to where the sick girl was laying. Curt went to our supplies cache and brought everything down into the camp. I asked the Nungs to find some poles for a litter for the girl and they tore them from the cages. There was still plenty of cooked rice left over from supper and Curt and I really dug in. They even had salt!

While we were eating, the POW's, now ex POW's filled us in that highway 14 was heavily used by the

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enemy from this point east, and that we would be better off taking a trail on the other side of the river to get toward Thoung Duc. While prisoners, they had been working on the trail and said it was in good shape for at least 5 miles or so. We estimated it to be 15-20 more miles to Thoung Duc. We hoped that we could make it in one more day even though we would be somewhat slowed with our litter. We crossed the river in a two-man boat the Vietnamese had there for that purpose. This took a while, but, even though it was dark, we felt safer on the other side. We threw all the extra enemy rifles into the river. We also took a cooking pot and a 1 day supply of rice and some salt... let's get the hell out of here.

We moved about a mile very quickly and then decided to rest until daylight. The adrenalin had quit pumping now and all were very tired. We weren't going to make very good time with the litter for the sick girl and all, but we thought we could make Thoung Duc. We decided that we would all stick together until we made it to safety.

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The next morning we were on the trail early. We had been moving about 30 minutes when I heard an aircraft approaching... I knew by the sound that it was an O-1 and I turned on one of my emergency radios...I called "Catkiller this is 663 on guard"... an immediate answer came back... I asked that they not circle our location at low altitude, rather climb to 12000 feet and re-contact us, I'd tell him why later. About 20 minutes later he called back and I related that we needed a helicopter because we had injured former POW's and 13 of us, in total, to evacuate. One very sick person included, the rest of us armed and in good shape considering. We received a call back within 10 minutes that there were 2 huey helicopters on their way. We had passed a spot where a helicopter could easily land about 5 minutes back up the trail, so we went there and set up a perimeter. We related to my fellow Catkiller overhead that the LZ (landing zone) would only accommodate one huey at a time. 25 minutes later we could hear the beating of the rotors... A really great sound. When they were close we popped a smoke canister and the first bird came in. I waited for the

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second one and was the last one aboard. The trip to Thoung Duc was a joyous one, and very short. There was a SF medic standing by and he immediately began treatment of the French girl... antibiotics and plasma. I introduced everyone to the Camp commander and they immediately got on the radio to their main camp in Danang to relay who and from what unit had been liberated. They also began interrogating Lon Hung, our captured officer. They mentioned that, if he did not cooperate, he would be turned over to the Nungs he had imprisoned... he was VERY cooperative. He remained at the Camp and so did the Nungs for the time being. The rest of us then re-boarded the helicopters for the 30 minute trip to Danang, showers, and food.

## **CHAPTER 16**

### **AFTERMATH**

I never saw any of my associates from this unbelievable adventure again. The military is that way. I filled out the paperwork for Sergeant Curt Halter to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, but it was downgraded to a Silver Star. He earned it. The Nungs remained at Thoung Duc, plying their trade. The Air Force pilot and Marine were returned to their units and I received word later that the French girl had recovered and returned to France. She had lived with her family on a rubber plantation in Viet Nam and, apparently, her family would not cooperate with the Viet Cong, so they captured her in retribution. I never knew any more about her. A Special Forces Colonel showed up one day and presented me with a CIB. (Combat Infantry Badge). Not many pilots end up with one of those!

We recovered the aircraft two weeks later, unharmed. An H-37 heavy lift helicopter was used to lift it to Kham Duc where it was discovered that our

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fuel man had stuffed rags into the fuel tanks, causing fuel starvation. He was given a 30-minute trial by the South Vietnamese Special Forces and executed at the camp.

Our platoon leader, Captain Chancellor, was nowhere to be found. I finally asked where he was. Oh, Captain Hartman, his deputy, said, he's been on R&R since the day after your departure. He forgot to write your mission on the Operations board, so, until Special Forces called inquiring after Sgt. Halter, we did not know where you had gone. That's why no search began for a couple of days. I was just so happy to be back in Danang.

A week after my return, orders came through to transfer to an Otter unit! I was excited about this change since there would certainly be less action. After a trip to Nha Trang for an Otter check-out, I was sent right back to Danang. This new assignment was not near as exciting as the O-1 flying was. I did, however, get to serve 30 days TDY (temporary duty) in Bangkok, Thailand working with MAC-Thai. (Military Assistance Command-Thailand).



*Catkiller*

It didn't seem too long before it was time to rotate back to America. Upon arrival at SeaTac airport near Seattle, I saw my first hippie! They were demonstrating against the war. What a shock! Oh well, on to North Dakota and a joyous reunion with Floy Ann. Then, less than a year later, after serving as a flight instructor at the school in Alabama, I was back in college as a civilian. I often think of how many men and women have been called upon to serve America in various capacities. I hope there will always be those willing to go when called.

The officers and men I served with in Viet Nam were second to none. ALL of them accomplished the tasks assigned to them in a manner that reflects well on the US military and America.





