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**352 Pilots Have Beautiful Mission**

*(Phan Fare, The Happy Valley Weekly, November 14 1968)*

“The Forward Air Controller (FAC) as ecstatic down there.” Were the words of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David T. Wolcott as he described a mission he and Lt. Col. Robert D. Hook, both of the 352<sup>nd</sup> TFS, flew recently, Colonel Hook went in and made his first pass, getting a large secondary explosion with a two hundred foot fire-ball. “I had to make a dry pass,” continued Lieutenant Wolcott, “Because of the debris caused by Hook’s first bomb. He told me not to go in, as I might run into some of the debris.”

“I wanted to see the structure I was after,” commented Colonel Hook, “and the FAC said in

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order to see it I would have to get right over the top of it -- forget it there went the roof, 300 feet straight up! I’ve never seen so much debris from a secondary as I saw that day.”

Colonel Hook then made his second pass and got another secondary and Lieutenant Wolcott made a pass right behind him and also got a secondary. “The debris from my secondary was still falling as I came around for my next run,” continued Lieutenant Wolcott, “Which is a pretty long time for it to stay in the air. It was falling as far away as 100 feet from the actual impact point of the bomb.”

Ground fire in the area was heavy, but neither aircraft was hit. “I looked back on my last run to see if my bomb had gone where I wanted it to,” said the Colonel, “and I saw quite a bit of ground fire coming at me. Fortunately it was about 100 meters behind my aircraft, but it kind of ‘clanks our up’ a bit anyway.”

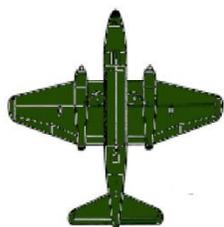
The final Bomb Damage Assessment given by the FAC was four structures destroyed, 400 square meters of encampment destroyed, and the three large secondary explosions with the 200-foot fire balls.



(Phan Fare, The Happy Valley Weekly, June 12, 1969, page 3)

## **Potent Pair, Lidie and Plancheon, Continue as 8<sup>th</sup> TBS ‘Top Gun’**

*(Phan Fare, The Happy Valley Weekly, June 12, 1969)*



The 8<sup>th</sup> Tactical bombardment Squadron has named Lt. Col. Kenneth F. Lidie, pilot, and Maj. Gus Planchon, navigator-bombardier, as the top B-57 “Yellowbirds” for the second consecutive month.

The top “Yellowbird Guns” are the crews garnering the highest bomb damage assessment (DBA) each calendar month.

Col. Frank L. Gailer Jr., 35<sup>th</sup> TFW commander, said, “keen competition exists among the night-intruding Yellowbirds to outdo one another for the coveted number one spot on the Top Ten board.

“A system of points for destruction of targets of various importances is used. Supply trucks, the 8<sup>th</sup> main quarry, are considered more important than say, explosions, fires or road cut-all generally by-products of a good strike.”

Colonel Lidie, 8<sup>th</sup> TBS operations officer, attributes the success of the crew, and of the B-57 strike in general, to the close teamwork between the pilot and the navigator-bombardier. “In our operation, we dive steeply and pass close to the ground in total darkness, often in mountainous terrain and toward poorly defined targets.

“The measure of success is directly depended on the closely knit team in the B-57 as well as with the forward air controller who spots the target and determines our success.

“Heading toward the ground at 400 knots leaves little time for discussion. You have to think like the other man, anticipate him, and rely implicitly on his judgment. A good team, however, can be much more effective than two individuals in separate aircraft.”

Major Plancheon recalls what he considers the month’s highlight mission. “There is a certain satisfaction about striking antiaircraft guns that you don’t get from other targets-even trucks.

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“On this particular night, the FAC had several anti-aircraft artillery positions on hillsides along the road. He pointed them out in relation to fires on the ground and did an outstanding job of giving corrections.

“For 20 minutes, we were quite busy following his instructions and the readily visible tracers from the guns. We destroyed four separate positions. Some of the explosions from ammunition supplies were quite spectacular.”

The two have been flying together for six months. During that time, they have taken the Top Gun spot four times and placed second twice. Their total BDA for the past month was officially assessed at 6 trucks and 12 anti-aircraft guns destroyed, 275 secondary explosions, 41 secondary fires and four road cuts.

In the past six months, they have accounted for 56 trucks destroyed and 10 damaged, 34 artillery guns destroyed or silenced, 300 secondary explosions and 200 secondary fires.

### **352<sup>nd</sup> Marks 15,000 Sortie**

*(Phan Fare, The Happy Valley Weekly, September 12, 1968)*



The 352<sup>nd</sup> TFS recently completed its 15,000 combat sortie in support of the Free World Forces fighting in Vietnam.

Lt. Col. William T. Creech, 352<sup>nd</sup> TFS commander, flew the milestone mission with Lt. Col. Robert D. Hook as his wing man.

The mission was flown in III Corps in support of the Toan Thang offensive.

The mission was described by Colonel Creech as a typical fighter mission.

“The FAC marked the target,” he said, “and we went in and hit it. Every one of our bombs was on target.

“The bunkers were easily discernible,” he continued, “and were on the edge of a heavily treed

area.”

The FAC credited the flight with three bunkers destroyed and two more uncovered, three trails out and 50-meters of trench uncovered.

Colonel Creech indicated that missions like this frequently result in severe damage to the enemy troops that are not reported until after a ground sweep can be made of the area.

“We receive letters every day,” he said, “that tell us that after a ground sweep by the Army a great number of blood trails were found indicating many killed and wounded by air.



### **Chopper Crew Aids Three ROK Soldiers**

*(Seventh Air Force News, May 14<sup>th</sup> 1969)*

**PHAN RANG** - Ignoring enemy small arms and mortar fire, a helicopter crew from Detachment 1, 38th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron, Phan Rang AB, recently performed an airmedical evacuation of three critically wounded Republic of Korea (ROK) soldiers.

Within minutes of the initial call, Maj. John C. Adon Jr., Jacksonville, Ark., detachment commander, was airborne and on his way to the scene.

When the rescue crew arrived at the battle location, the ROKs were still exchanging fire with the hostile forces. Overhead flares to light the helicopter

landing zone could not be used - they would expose friendly troops to enemy fire.

As a final resort, ground flares were ignited to give the chopper crew a landing position. Major Acton, rescue crew commander, elected to make the hazardous approach.

Coming in over a minefield surrounded by concertina wire, he hover-taxed the HH-43B over the wire and landed on the rough, unprepared surface outside the ROK compound perimeter.

SSgt. Joseph Defoe, Bohemia, Long Island, N.Y., air medical technician, and SSgt. Jeffrey L. Bailey, Baton Rouge, La., night engineer, darted from the chopper to guide the Korean soldiers under the low, turning rotor blade to the helicopter.

The crew waited as ROK soldiers threw a defensive perimeter around the rescue chopper. Enemy forces renewed their small arms and mortar attack against the friendly compound.

As the Pedro's fuel supply drew dangerously low, the wounded men were brought in and the return flight was made to Phan Rang.

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### **Cathy Cuts Out To Big BX Land**

*(Seventh Air Force News, May 14<sup>th</sup> 1969)*

**PHAN RANG** - A 22-year-old Red Cross worker from Largo, Fla., is returning home after serving in Vietnam for one year.

Miss Catherine A. Knutson, known as "Cathy" to the more than 6,000 Air Force officers and airmen who served with her, is leaving Phan Rang AB. In a parting letter, Col. Frank L. Gailer Jr., of Arlington, Va., 35<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW), commander spoke for all his men when he wrote to her that her "cheery voice and happy smile went a long way toward boosting morale among the men in their combat duty."

The colonel also expressed grateful appreciation for the "long hours and devotion to duty" which she put in at the Red Cross's recreation center on the air base.

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As a token of the wing's esteem of her, Colonel Gailer also presented Miss Knutson with an ascot similar to those worn by the F-100 Supersabre jet pilots of the 35<sup>th</sup> TFW .

Miss Knutson is a 1968 graduate of Florida State University where she majored in English and social welfare. Her plans are to continue to work for the Red Cross and enter graduate school at Rutgers University, N.J., to work for a masters degree in guidance and counseling.

**1967 Phan Rang AB Softball Champs**  
35th Services Squadron



**Back row** from left to right: Roger Roy, 35th SVS, unknown, Larry Westcott, unknown, unknown and unknown. **Front row** from left to right: J. D. Burton, TSgt Delbert Lee, 35th MMS and unknown and unknown. Photo by Larry Westcott

### **Sports Field Built for Viets**

*(Pacific Stars & Stripes, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1967)*

**PHAN RANG**, Vietnam (7thAF) —Air Force personnel here have combined forces with their Vietnamese neighbors under the supervision of the U.S. Aid for International Development (A.I.D.) officials in Ninh Thuan Province to build an athletic field near the outskirts of the provincial capital, Phan Rang.

Featuring a 400 yard oval track with a soccer field in the center, the field will have facilities for basketball, volleyball, broad jump and high jump.

Air Force MSgt. Gregorio Aponte 36, of Fairfield, Cal., who headed the initial surveying crew, estimates the project will be completed in March when an athletic meet for Vietnamese youth is tentatively scheduled.

All Air Force personnel involved in the project are volunteers. "I feel it is a worthy project," Aponte says. "Helping the kids now will build a better base for Vietnam's future."

In keeping with the Air Force's Civic Action program objectives, personnel from Phan Rang AB's 35th Tactical Fighter Wing do not completely take over the project and hand the completed field to the Vietnamese people. Their main purpose is to add their technical knowledge and equipment to the Vietnamese people's desire to work. Aponte says, "We help them help themselves."

Watching the Vietnamese people swarm over the field in various work projects while the Air Force's giant earth-moving machines carve the track out of the uneven ground is Felix B. Barcena, A.I.D. civic action liaison officer.

From the bricklayers building the wall around the field to the women picking up stones, the Vietnamese people are volunteers working with donated materials.

A firm believer in the development of the body as well as the mind, Barcena says, "If you study the curriculum of the Vietnamese schools, you will find that there are no physical studies. In this project the people are helping the youth which will help Vietnam in the years to come."



### **JP-4: Life Blood for Jet Fighters**

*(Seventh Air Force News, May 14<sup>th</sup> 1969)*

**PHAN RANG** - The Air Force calls it JP-4 fuel but, jet pilots think of it as the life blood of their aircraft.

A typical air base in Vietnam, such as Phan Rang, will consume 125,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel a day.

JP-4 arrives here from tankers and barges anchored a mile off shore. The fuel pumped directly from the tankers to shore in underwater pipelines. From the docks it travels through a six-inch pipe to bulk storage area on base.

"In the storage tanks the fuel is analyzed by our laboratory," said the fuels management officer for the air base, 1st Lt. Barry J. Berty. "Our technicians look for any possible contaminants which could have been picked up in transit."

From the bulk storage area, the fuel travels through another pipeline to the distribution point, two miles away.

The point is easily recognizable by its several 50,000 gallon collapsible fuel containers which very much resemble giant hot water bottles.

Noncommissioned officer in charge of the point is TSgt. Arthur G. Anderson.

"The hydrant refueling system here is quite similar to a gas station back home, but on a bigger scale," Sergeant Anderson explained. "Fighters returning from missions will taxi right up to a pump and be refueled in 10 to 15 minutes.

"The fellows are proud to be part of this unusual gas station," Sergeant Anderson said. "We

don't fly close air support missions, but we know our efforts are important to the overall air support picture."



**“Psychological Effects of the Vietnam war”** the aftermath of the authors 1969 Nam experience,  
by David Edwards

### **Controlling the Fire: Lifetime Anger Management**

#### **THEN**

Then a good soldier at twenty I went whole where you ordered and did what you told me to do for a year and came home, heart cracked and bleeding for a beautiful people craving peace crying while paying exorbitant bills to fund a scrape between you and Ho, one that should have been settled by gentle men, who instead gamed a grapple to see which would be king of the mountain for a day or so.

While you played Sisyphus, lives that counted were being pounded into the earth, many into their own and brothers into a foreign one. Once having done my dastardly bastardly duty I came back with a newfound madness and lividity at the blowing wind to a hostile home, a place I left to happy-horn Herb Alpert but returned to bold-bugle Barry McGuire sounding out destruction, a madder place and angrier at me than I could know while in the Reds' rockets' glare with shrapnel spinning in air seeking me out. It was you, lost Lyndon, who merited the many missiles of spittle we, the ordered, sustained on your behalf, and equally the bullets you ordered for jaded Jack, who planned to preclude the journey you sent me on and intended to quit your second-term mission to his succession. Nike-like Ike had forewarned us of you and your friends, the military-industrial complex glued together by the kind of politics you embraced and fostered while Woodstock and Haight-Ashbury rolled a different stone in heads,

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the sort that grew beyond the weeds into one bigger than yours. Harried Harry had summarily washed his hands with the charcoaled atoms of a proud people, but you chose to lather us with the slow soap of body-count accounting, laundering the books with the myth of Tonkin and the promise of a better world, one that you never delivered, a vow which netted negatives in a gross loss.

Then the (expletive-deleted) Dick came along and at least got us the hell out of that hell but then impelled us deep and dark into that manifold mazed mansion to see how lies are falsely painted white there.

### **NOW**

Now fifty years on from ground zero the explosions of outrage have not died out but are handled by the life sentence of un-paroled imprisonment locked away under the thick skin of necessity. No comfort, but a curse, I recognize my fellows with inmate intimacy, whether low on homeless streets of despair or high in marbled towers of prosperity. Like an invisible bar code on their foreheads there for my scanning, their living ghosts whisper of familiar farms bought far away, which first appeared as rice paddies to quicken people but ended up only starving them into oblivion by the pestilent bullets that ate into their flesh like violent carcinomas spreading poisons quickly to their quick.

We quietly unwillingly live with this lingering daily dying, though not with a constant consciousness. It seethes subcutaneously with wildly variable temperatures, and we always feel it there, often with numbed scar tissue and sometimes with tender lachrymal response. Our souls were napalmed and agent-oranged in that small space for that short span, and the tendrils of those implantations punched holes in our lives, limping little mollified through all the rages of our roads to the places we now reside.

Toxins still spill from our pores but only in measured volumes to preserve humanity. We have become hijacked war-to-grave drivers of a parasitic hitchhiker we unknowingly picked up on a side road to our shared highway, a leech that seeks to bleed us of the life we desperately try to preserve to a peaceful end.

If we are successful, we keep private this beast that lives to gain generalship of all we count precious. Lives lost, loves lost, families lost, fortunes lost, ambitions lost, minds lost, all are lost

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in a holocaust of war-ignited costs that have issued from this internal infernal adversary that defies both excision and exorcism and but scarcely abides containment by anyone’s valiant volition. But Lyndon, we know the coarse chaos of my anger is the least of your concerns in your new country and is left to me to manage here.



**Nhân dân Âu châu đã hiểu rõ nỗi thống khổ của nhân dân miền Nam.**  
 Chính phủ Tây Ban Nha, vì tình nhân loại, giúp đỡ những nạn nhân chiến tranh ở Việt Nam do Cộng Sản gây nên, bằng những đoàn y tế.

**ĐÂY, SỰ SỐNG HỒ CỦA THẾ GIỚI CHO VIỆT NAM CÔNG HÒA**

**CHÍNH PHỦ CAM KẾT MỖI HỒI CHÍNH VIÊN SẼ ĐƯỢC:**

1. Đối xử đúng đắn
2. Hướng quyền công dân
3. Sản xuất thuốc men tại Trung tâm Châu hoi
4. 200 tiền ăn cho mỗi hồi chánh viên, vợ hồi chánh viên và con lớn. Con nhỏ của hồi chánh viên được 100 mỗi ngày
5. Hàng tháng 2000 tiền tiêu vặt, 1000 cho mỗi người trong gia đình cư trú tại Trung tâm Châu hoi.
6. Tiền thưởng về vũ khí mang về (từ 8000 đến 78.000)
7. Hai bộ quần áo mới trị giá 10000
8. Tiền hoàn lương cho gia đình 10000
9. Giúp đỡ kiếm công ăn việc làm
10. Những hồi chánh viên định cư trong những địa phương sẽ được cấp xí măng, mái tôn và 10.000 tiền măt để xây nhà, 20000 để sắm các vật dụng trong nhà và sáu tháng gạo.



**THẾ HỆ TRẺ MIỀN NAM HỒM NAY**

Chúng ông chú nhắc là nhiệm vụ thiêng liêng của toàn thể nhân dân miền Nam. Tuy nhiên, xây dựng tương lai đất nước mới là mục tiêu tối hậu mà nhân dân Việt-Nam phải đạt tới. Vì vậy thế hệ trẻ của miền Nam đang chuẩn bị vào đời để xây dựng một miền Nam hùng mạnh và tự do vững.

Trong khi thế hệ trẻ miền Bắc bị đảng Lao-Dộng bắt cam sung lao nhọc vào cuộc chiến tranh huynh đệ tương tàn thì những người trẻ ở miền Nam đang tích cực học tập trong môi trường tự do như Văn Trường, Khoa Học, Kỹ Thuật, Cảnh Sát, Y Tế, ..... để chuẩn bị góp phần vào xây dựng tương lai cho dân tộc.



**DANH SÁCH 11 XƯƠNG TẾNH THỂ CHỈ DÀ GIUP 17 VIET NAM CÔNG HÒA**

1) An-Ninh	18) Huế	27) Huế
2) Đà-Nẵng	19) Huế	28) Huế
3) Đà-Nẵng	20) Huế	29) Huế
4) Đà-Nẵng	21) Huế	30) Huế
5) Đà-Nẵng	22) Huế	31) Huế
6) Đà-Nẵng	23) Huế	32) Huế
7) Đà-Nẵng	24) Huế	33) Huế
8) Đà-Nẵng	25) Huế	34) Huế
9) Đà-Nẵng	26) Huế	35) Huế
10) Đà-Nẵng	27) Huế	36) Huế
11) Đà-Nẵng	28) Huế	37) Huế

Để giải quyết kịp thời trong việc cấp cứu binh nhàn ở miền Nam Việt Nam chúng ta cần Tây Đức để gửi tặng Việt-Nam Công-Hòa một số xe của thường đặc biệt. Đây là sự thể hiện tình hữu nghị thắm thiết giữa hai dân tộc Việt-Đức.

**CÁC BẠN CÁN BỘ TRONG HÀNG NGŨ CỘNG SẢN**

Là một cán bộ chuyên, bạn sẽ nghĩ như thế nào khi bạn biết rằng một đồng chí của bạn có thể bị bắt giam vì không thể chịu đựng được thì...  
 Minh sẽ của chúng ta...  
 Cộng Sản, tại sao bạn?...  
 Minh của chúng ta...  
 để chúng ta...  
 để ta có...  
 bị thương.

**CÙNG TOÀN THỂ ĐỒNG BÀO**

Đã nhiều năm nay, với sự trợ giúp của Cộng-Sản Quốc Tế, chính quyền Bắc Việt âm mưu thôn tính miền Nam bằng vũ lực. Quân Đội và nhân dân miền Nam, được các nước bạn Đông-Minh tận tình trợ giúp, đang chiến đấu để bảo vệ tự do.

Một số chiến sĩ của các nước Đông Minh đã hy sinh tính mạng của họ để ủng hộ cuộc chiến đấu của nhân dân miền Nam chống chế độ độc tài Cộng Sản. Một số chiến sĩ Đông Minh đã bị lực lượng Việt-Cộng cầm tù bất hợp pháp. Xin các bạn hãy giúp đỡ những binh sĩ Đông Minh này bằng cách cứu họ thoát khỏi những trại giam của địch. Hãy dẫn họ về hoặc đưa tin tức nơi họ đang ở đến một văn phòng của quân trưởng hay tỉnh trưởng của chính phủ Việt-Nam Công-Hòa, hay là tới một đơn nã của quân đội ta hoặc quân đội Mỹ.

**CHÍNH TA NHẤT ĐỊNH THẮNG**

Những quốc gia đã giúp đỡ nhân dân miền NAM là :

1) Á-Ân-Dinh	9) Đan-Mạch	17) Bỉ	25) Tây-Ban-Nha
2) Áo-Đài-Lợi	10) Nhật-Bản	18) Lào	26) Ý-Đài-Lợi
3) Đan-Mã-Đài	11) Đại-Dân	19) Đức	27) Hồng-Đài-Nga
4) Thổ-Nhĩ-Kỳ	12) Ba-Tây	20) Ít-Ál	28) Phi-Líp-Pin
5) B-ruy-Đa	13) Hy-Lạp	21) Hoa-Kỳ	29) Đan-Tơ-Na-La
6) B-ruy-Đa	14) Hoa-Lan	22) Hoa-Kỳ	30) Yê-Nê-Duy-Si-La
7) Tào-Khân-Bao	15) Thái-Lan	23) Thụy-Nhĩ	31) Trung-Hoa Quốc-Đoà
8) Tân-Tây-Lan	16) Anh-Kuốc	24) Mĩ-Lai-Lá	

Được sự đồng tình ủng hộ của toàn thể nhân dân yêu chuộng hòa bình trên thế giới, chúng ta nhất định thắng. Cộng-Sản nhất định thua.

# CHIÊU HỒI LEAFLETS

The **Chiêu Hồi** Program (also spelled "chu hoi" or "chu-hoi" in English) loosely translated as "Open Arms") was an initiative by the South Vietnamese to encourage defection by the Viet Cong and their supporters to the side of the Government during the Vietnam War.

Defection was urged by means of a propaganda campaign, usually leaflets delivered by artillery shell or dropped over enemy-controlled areas by aircraft, or messages broadcast over areas of

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South Vietnam. A number of incentives were offered to those who chose to cooperate, along with psychological warfare to break enemy morale.

To further this aim, invitations to defect, which also acted as safe conduct passes, were printed on clear plastic waterproof bags used to carry ammunition for the US soldiers' M16 assault rifle. Each bag held one magazine and was sealed to prevent moisture from the jungle's humid climate from damaging the contents. When the magazine was needed during a firefight with the enemy, the bag would be torn open and discarded, in the hope that it would later be discovered by enemy troops who would read the text and consider defection.

By 1967, approximately 75,000 defections had been recorded, but analysts speculate that less than 25% of those were genuine. The program had some difficulty catching on, due in part to culture gap—errors, such as misspellings and unintentionally offensive statements—and worsened by communist reprisals against defectors and their families. To make matters worse, as testified by Sergeant Scott Camil during the 1971 Winter Soldier Investigation, the passes were sometimes ignored by U.S. forces, and their holders shot while surrendering.

Overall, however, the Chieu Hoi program was considered successful. Those who surrendered were known as "Hoi Chanh" and were often integrated into allied units as Kit Carson Scouts, operating in the same area where they had defected. Many made great contributions to the effectiveness of U.S. units, and often distinguished themselves, earning decorations as high as the Silver Star. The program was relatively inexpensive, and removed over 100,000 combatants from the field (assuming the accuracy of the numbers recorded and the sincerity of the defections).

*(Description source: Wikipedia; graphics: Christopher Boles)*

## **PHAN RANG AB LIBRARY**

### **PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE PHAN RANG AB NEWS**

*(The Phan Rang AB News is a newsletter compiled from various sources by Douglas Severt to heighten the awareness of Phan Rang AB and to keep interested personnel informed about the annual Happy Valley, Phan Rang AB reunion...‘keeping the memories alive’)*

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listed below, all of them can be accessed [here](#). If anyone would like any of these newsletters in Word format, just let [me](#) know.

<a href="#">Phan Rang News 1</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 2</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 3</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 4</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 5</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 6</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 7</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 8</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 9</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 10</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 11</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 12</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 13</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 14</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 15</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 16</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 17</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 18</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 19</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 20</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 21</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 22</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 23</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 24</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 25</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 26</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 27</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 28</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 29</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 30</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 31</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 32</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 33</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 34</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 35</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 36</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 37</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 38</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 39</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 40</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 41</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 42</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 43</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 44</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 45</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 46</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 47</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 48</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 49</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 50</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 51</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 52</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 53</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 54</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 55</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 56</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 57</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 58</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 59</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 60</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 61</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 62</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 63</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 64</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 65</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 66</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 67</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 68</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 69</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 70</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 71</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 72</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 73</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 74</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 75</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 76</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 77</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 78</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 79</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 80</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 81</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 82</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 83</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 84</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 85</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 86</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 87</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 88</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 89</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 90</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 91</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 92</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 93</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 94</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 95</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 96</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 97</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 98</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 99</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 100</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 101</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 102</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 103</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 104</a>

**“Happy Valley” Phan Rang AB, RVN**

...keeping the memories alive

Phan Rang AB News No. 137      **“Stories worth telling”**

<a href="#">Phan Rang News 105</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 106</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 107</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 108</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 109</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 110</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 111</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 112</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 113</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 114</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 115</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 116</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 117</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 118</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 119</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 120</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 121</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 122</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 123</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 124</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 125</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 126</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 127</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 128</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 129</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 130</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 131</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 132</a>
<a href="#">Phan Rang News 133</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 134</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 135</a>	<a href="#">Phan Rang News 136</a>

**Phan Fare Library**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Date</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Date</b>
1967	Aug	9		1969	Jan	2
1967	Aug	13		1969	Jan	9
1967	Aug	23		1969	Jan	16
1967	Nov	1		1969	Jan	23
1967	Dec	13		1969	Jan	30
1967	Oct	25		1969	Jul	3
1967	Oct	25		1969	Jul	10
1967	Sep	13		1969	Jul	17
1968	Dec	5		1969	Jun	5
1968	Dec	12		1969	Jun	12
1968	Dec	19		1969	Jun	19
1968	Dec	26		1969	Jun	26
1968	Mar	27		1969	Mar	6
1968	Apr	17		1969	Mar	13
1968	May	8		1969	Mar	20
1968	Nov	7		1969	Mar	21
1968	Nov	14		1969	May	1
1968	Nov	21		1969	May	9

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...keeping the memories alive

Phan Rang AB News No. 137

**“Stories worth telling”**

1968	Nov	28		1969	Nov	15
1968	Oct	3		1971	Mar	21
1968	Oct	10				
1968	Oct	17				
1968	Oct	24				
1968	Oct	31				
1968	Sep	12				
1968	Sep	19				
1968	Sep	26				
1969	Apr	5		These are the Phan Fare’s that I have on file as digital copies and all are available on the Facebook site in the file section.		
1969	Apr	10				
1969	Apr	24				
1969	Aug	1				
1969	Aug	8				
1969	Aug	15				
1969	Aug	22				
1969	Feb	6				
1969	Feb	13				
1969	Feb	20				
1969	Feb	27				

**Doug’s Comments**

This REALLY will be the last newsletter until after the reunion. We’ve had a lot of new members added to the mailing list because of the effort to advertise our reunion in various veteran publications, so consequently I wanted to include the Phan Rang Library for their benefit and also making for easy reference if more editions of the Phan Fare should show up at the reunion. One thing that struck me this year is the great number of Phan Rang veterans that do not have any computer access and that is one of the reason I wanted to have volunteers to be area state representatives that could reach out to these guys because it just isn’t possible to print out this newsletter and send to all that would like a copy. I discussed this in great detail in the last newsletter and we will also discuss at the reunion. This newsletter was compiled and published by [Douglas Severt](#). Previous issues of the Phan Rang Newsletter are available [here](#) for download.