II FIELD FORCE VIETNAM

WELCOME TO VIETNAM

LONG BINH
SAIGON
Welcome to II Field Force Vietnam.

You are joining a proud organization at a time when it is making history. The role of II Field Force Vietnam is essentially twofold; to fight and destroy the armed forces that seek to destroy the government of the Republic of Vietnam and to assist that government in rebuilding the nation of South Vietnam into a viable democratic member of the world community.

The hostile forces that we fight are well organized, well led, and firmly dedicated to the goal of communist domination of all of Vietnam. These forces, whether they be guerrillas or regulars, are a formidable enemy whose tactics and skills continuously challenge our ingenuity, patience and courage. Your assignment will be an exacting and rewarding one demanding the full application of your professional abilities.

This pamphlet has been prepared to assist you in preparing for your tour in Vietnam. Hopefully it will answer many of your questions concerning personal needs and living conditions at Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam. Additionally, it is designed to inform you of some of the history and characteristics of Vietnam and its people.

Congratulations on your selection for assignment to this headquarters. We will be looking forward to your arrival.

FRED C. WEYARD
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding
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ADDENDUM TO WELCOME TO VIETNAM BROCHURE

1. Uniform: The standard or lightweight fatigue uniform with jacket tucked in, or jungle fatigues are the only duty uniforms worn at the II FFORCEV base camp. Sleeves may be rolled up in a neat manner above the elbow but will not be cut off. Regular combat boots or jungle boots may be worn with either uniform. The duty uniform is not worn in local towns except while on official business. ID cards and ID tags will be carried at all times.

2. Pass Policy: Personnel on pass are permitted to visit the local area subject to curfew restrictions. The Army khaki and Army tan uniforms or appropriate civilian clothing will be worn while on pass. Due to the significant number of serious incidents which occur in the local area, personnel are cautioned to travel in pairs or groups, avoid side streets and alleys, and to safeguard valuables constantly. Certain areas and establishments have been posted off-limits and must be avoided. Most important, remember that US personnel are guests in Vietnam and must conduct themselves accordingly.

3. Weapons: All personnel will carry individual weapons when off-post in a duty status. Weapons will be carried to and from place of duty. Firearms incidents are a matter of command concern and safety must be practiced. Weapons must be secured or under responsible observation at all times.

4. Highway Travel: a. Due to the current unrest in Vietnam, most highways are not secure for indiscriminate travel, particularly after dark. Roads in the immediate area of II FFORCEV are secure; however, if in doubt check with the Provost Marshal.

   b. Officers and noncommissioned officers will not operate military vehicles except under emergency conditions.

   c. Ownership and operation of civilian vehicles to include motorcycles are prohibited by personnel assigned to HQ II FFORCEV.

   d. Traffic in Vietnam can best be described as hazardous. Roads are in very poor condition and the number of bicycles and animal drawn vehicles make driving very difficult. Prevention of traffic accidents is your personal responsibility.

   e. Compliance with speed limits: Drivers must comply with traffic rules and drive defensively. Local speed limits unless otherwise posted are: In Bien Hoa - 15 MPH

   Hwy 1 or 15 to Bien Hoa - 20 MPH

   Hwy 1A to Saigon: ½ or 3/4 ton - 40 MPH

   Sedan - 50 MPH

   Over 1 ton - 30 MPH
f. Vehicles must be chained and locked when unattended. Numerous vehicle thefts and booby trapping of unattended vehicles have occurred.

5. Black Market Activities: An active Black Market exists in Vietnam. As a member of the US Forces in Vietnam, you can help eliminate it by observing the following rules:

   a. Don't endanger your PX privileges by selling or bartering PX merchandise.

   b. Do not use MPC when purchasing on the local economy.

   c. Do not sell or give US goods to Vietnamese.

   d. Do not purchase US goods from Vietnamese.

6. Local Diseases: The following types of disease are brought to your attention as being prevalent in Vietnam:

   a. Malaria: Of the four types of malaria present in the world, we in Vietnam are concerned with two varieties, the vivax and falciprium strains. The vivax strain is the most prevalent type and is the most common in our immediate area. Fortunately this variety is readily killed by the weekly "malaria pill". Although the pills are relatively innocuous, they do cause stomach upset, diarrhea, and occasionally fatigue. The falciprium variety or malignant type, is not commonly found in the III Corps Zone but pockets of this disease can be found within the area. The malaria pill you take each week is not effective against the falciprium strain of malaria. To properly protect yourself against malaria you should:

      (1) Take your weekly malaria pill (on the same day each week).

      (2) Use mosquito netting.

      (3) Use repellents and the issue aerosol insecticides.

   b. Heat Injury: Generally it takes about two weeks for an individual to become acclimatized to changes in temperatures. Even after a sufficient acclimation period you are liable to experience heat injuries. The following advice is offered to help you prevent heat injury:

      (1) Drink plenty of water, at least two full glasses with every meal. Persons with a past history of kidney stones should be particularly conscientious about increasing their water intake.

      (2) Take salt tablets, especially during periods of extreme heat or vigorous physical activity.
c. Diarrhea: A common complaint heard by physicians is intermittent bouts of diarrhea. In any hot, humid and new environment individuals are exposed to an entirely new source of viruses, bacteria and parasites. Add to this the prevalent lack of general sanitary conditions and low level of personal hygiene in Vietnam and you can see why we have problems with diarrhea. If you have diarrhea that persists for more than three or four days or one which produces blood or mucus, you should consult a doctor immediately. Eating on the local economy is not a recommended practice. Admittedly many people do eat in Vietnamese restaurants without ill effects but to do so is to unnecessarily expose yourself to a variety of maladies.

7. Medical Facilities: a. Local medical support including dental care is provided by the 61st Medical Detachment. Routine sick call hours are from 0730 - 0930 daily. Patients seeking dental care should attend routine sick call. Emergency service is of course, provided at any time.

b. The overall medical capabilities in Vietnam are exceptionally fine. In addition to the medical service organic to units, there are hospitals located strategically throughout the III Corps area. There are two evacuation hospitals, the 93d and 24th located right within the Long Binh complex.
II FIELD FORCE VIETNAM

PART I

HISTORY

Headquarters, II Field Force, a corps type headquarters organized under TOE 52-1T, was activated at Fort Hood, Texas, on 10 January 1966. The advance party deployed to Vietnam on 15 February 1966, with the main body closing in country on 8 March 1966. On 15 March 1966, it was redesignated as Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam (II FFORCEV) and became operational on that date as the tactical headquarters controlling all U.S. and Free World Forces in the III Corps Tactical Zone, an area of 10,000 square miles with 231 miles of border facing Cambodia. Initially, the force consisted of five major units. In the past year, the force has gained operational control of seven additional major units and is currently one of the largest corps type units ever fielded.

The tactical operations of II FFORCEV have progressed from small unit attacks against the Viet Cong to large scale multidivision operations. Bold thrusts have wrested Viet Cong domination from such areas as War Zone C and the infamous Iron Triangle. As operations have grown in scope, the Viet Cong have been routed from strongholds held by them unmolested for years. Many of their base camps have been destroyed and freedom of action on their vital supply lines has been denied or curtailed. Although still a powerful and dangerous enemy, the Viet Cong have lost their capability to freely choose and control points of attack in the III Corps Tactical Zone.

The Headquarters, II FFORCEV base camp (called "The Plantation") is located on Highway 316 at Long Binh, approximately 20 miles northeast of Saigon. The terrain is generally flat with an altitude approximately 20 feet above sea level. The weather is fairly constant with two distinct seasons; hot and wet from mid-May through November, followed by hot and dry for the remainder of the year. Temperatures in the 90's are common during the day throughout the year.

The II FFORCEV shoulder sleeve insignia, authorized by the Institute of Heraldry on 5 October 1966, consists of a shield arched at the top, 2 3/4 inches in width, with a crusader's unsheathed sword, point to top. The blade is white with a yellow hilt superimposed on a blue arrow. The areas to each side of the shaft are yellow and the areas to each side of the arrowhead are red. The insignia has a 1/8 inch white border. This insignia, depicted on the cover to this brochure, not only represents force, but alludes to the colors of the Vietnam flag as well as the combined actions of the three major combat arms: Infantry, Artillery, and Armor.
PART II

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Arrival in Country:

With few exceptions, individuals assigned to Headquarters, II FFORCEV land at Bien Hoa Air Base. You will be met by representatives of the 90th Replacement Battalion and transported by bus to its area at Long Binh. Your stay there will be brief, normally not more than one day. The Replacement Battalion is immediately adjacent to the II FFORCEV base camp and in most cases your sponsor will be in touch with you shortly after your arrival. In any event, upon arrival at the II FFORCEV base camp, you will report to the Adjutant General's Section for initial processing and assignment procedures.

2. Billeting Accommodations:

In most cases, personnel are housed in semi-permanent buildings offering minimum essential facilities at the present time. Officers in grade 05 and below are quartered two or more to a room. Personnel at the base camp are billeted in buildings constructed to meet the requirements of the tropics. The Headquarters Billeting Officer, operating under the Headquarters Commandant, arranges for officer and E9 quarters; other enlisted personnel receive their billets through the Headquarters Company or unit of assignment.

3. Messing Facilities:

Government messing facilities are available for all personnel assigned to Headquarters, II FFORCEV. The Headquarters Company operates a consolidated field ration mess in the company area. Meals for officers and warrant officers are $1.30 per day, deducted from your monthly pay, plus a small monthly service charge for officers in grade 04 and above. Reimbursement adjustments for meals missed are made at the end of the month based upon certification of the individual concerned. A small mobile snack bar van serving sandwiches and cold soft drinks is available during daytime hours in the Post Exchange parking area.

4. Hours of Duty:

Headquarters, II FFORCEV is operational twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Normal duty hours are 0700-1700; however, elements of the headquarters operate around the clock on a two-shift basis. Due to the situation in Vietnam, all personnel are expected to be immediately responsive to operational requirements at all times.
5. **Uniforms:**

Fatigues are the only duty uniform worn at the II FFORCEV base camp. Due to the one-day laundry service available, most personnel find that four sets of work uniforms and two pair of combat boots meet their requirements. Subdued (embroidered black thread on OD cloth) name tags, rank and branch insignia, US Army, and badges are used extensively on fatigue uniforms, although standard insignia are authorized for wear. Standard and subdued insignia may not be mixed on the same uniform. Due to the varying quality of subdued tapes on the local market, it is recommended that you obtain them prior to departure from CONUS. (Action should also be taken prior to departure from CONUS to ensure that the information on your identification card (DD Form 2A) and identification (dog) tags is current.)

Two short sleeve khaki uniforms are desirable and possibly one TW or light-weight green uniform in the event you go on leave, R & R or TDY. Sport shirts and slacks are frequently used in the evening for leisure wear and are considered appropriate dress for most off duty activities. However, it is not necessary to bring an extensive civilian wardrobe. Civilian clothing is available at nominal cost at the exchanges or on the local economy. The QM Clothing Sales Store in Saigon has a limited selection of military clothing and accessories for purchase. Additionally, the Army Materiel Command Clothing Sales Store in Philadelphia provides world wide mail order service for military items, with shipping charges paid by the Government.

Since storage facilities are at a minimum and mildew is a constant problem, it is recommended that you travel light, consistent with your own personal preferences.

6. **Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services:**

Adequate laundry service is available in local laundries on and off base. Many personnel hire local nationals to take care of cleaning of quarters, shoe shining and laundry. In addition to the nominal monthly charge to be negotiated with these employees, they must be provided with detergents, starch, shoe polish and associated cleaning items. It is recommended that you mark your name on your clothing with a permanent ink marker to facilitate identification while being laundered.

Dry cleaning facilities in Vietnam are limited and generally the work is not up to stateside quality. It is recommended that you bring "washable type" shirts and slacks rather than those requiring dry cleaning.
7. **Military Pay:**

    All personnel receive a significant increase in pay and allowances while serving in Vietnam. In addition to your normal pay and allowances, you will receive $65 hostile fire pay, quarters allowance and a $30 family separation allowance, as appropriate. Enlisted personnel also receive overseas pay, the amount based on grade. Warrant officers and enlisted personnel have total relief from payment of federal income tax on their military pay and allowances while in Vietnam. Officers are entitled to a $500 monthly tax exemption.

    Individuals may elect to receive their pay by one of the following options:

    a. Receive net pay in cash (MPC).

    b. Receive net pay by US Government check payable to a dependent, a bank in CONUS or a military banking facility in RVN.

    c. A portion may be paid in cash (MPC) and the balance of net pay paid by US Government check to a dependent, a bank in CONUS or one of the military banking facilities in RVN,

    d. An amount may be specified to be paid (MPC) and the balance of the net pay carried forward on the military pay voucher.

8. **Federal Income Tax:**

    In addition to the special combat zone tax exemptions enumerated above, you are authorized an automatic extension for filing your federal income tax. Returns will not be due until 180 days after you leave Vietnam. During your tour you have the option of continuing your regular withholding tax deductions (in increments of $10), reducing them, or deferring them entirely until return to CONUS. For further information, contact the Staff Judge Advocate or the Internal Revenue Service.

9. **Finances:**

    The possession of US currency is illegal in Vietnam. Immediately after arrival, you will be required to exchange all US "green" currency for Military Payment Certificates. While in Vietnam, you will be paid in MPC's and utilize them for financial transactions at military facilities.

    A budget of approximately $100 a month should be more than adequate to cover the normal cost of meals, laundry and other individual expenditures. Personal checks may be cashed at post exchanges and most of the open messes. A daily limitation of $50 applies to all personnel.
As a result of the increased income and reduced expenditures, most individuals are able to accumulate considerable savings during the tour in Vietnam. All personnel are encouraged to initiate allotment deductions prior to departure from CONUS and to participate in the attractive savings programs offered to military personnel in Vietnam. The Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program, available only while stationed overseas, pays participants ten percent interest annually on their savings, compounded quarterly. You can deposit any amount each month (in multiples of $5), not to exceed the total pay received on pay day. Allotments for United States Savings Bonds are also encouraged.

10. Banking Facilities:

Two military banking facilities operate in Vietnam: Bank of America and Chase Manhattan Bank. Both provide normal banking services, including bank-by-mail services, and pay 5% interest on checking accounts when the balance is $100 and over. No service charges are made on checking accounts, regardless of the balance maintained. Checks drawn against these accounts are payable in MPC's in Vietnam; stateside, they are payable in dollars. Both banks also redeem United States Savings Bonds.

11. Vietnamese Currency and Expenditures:

The local currency is piasters (or dong); denominations in common usage are coins of 1, 5 and 10 piasters and paper currency for 5, 10, 20, 100, 200 and 500 piasters. The current military conversion rate for individuals is 118 piasters for one U.S. dollar. Conversion points are operated at the Headquarters Company on the Plantation, the 91st Finance Disbursing Office at Long Binh Post and at many of the open messes.

In order to help curb inflation and stabilize the Vietnamese economy, all personnel are urged to hold piaster spending to a minimum. Individual goals in the Piaster Expenditure Reduction Program have been established at not to exceed $10 conversion monthly.

Periodically, a list of maximum authorized prices for various products and services in the Bien Hoa area is published in the Daily Bulletin. Personnel should familiarize themselves with this list and remember that bargaining on prices for goods and services is often a way of life in Vietnam and the Orient in general.

12. Medical Care:

Excellent medical care is available throughout Vietnam. Personnel assigned to II FFORCEV have a well-staffed dispensary and dental clinic at the base camp. A hospital is located approximately one mile from the base camp for personnel requiring hospital care. Despite the availability of medical
facilities, all known medical and dental defects should be corrected prior to departure from CONUS.

13. **Immunization Requirements:**

Required immunizations should be completed prior to departure from CONUS. Current immunization requirements in Vietnam are: smallpox, typhoid and typhus within one year; tetanus within six years; cholera and plague within six months, and a basic immunization for yellow fever (no time limit). Individuals are responsible for keeping their immunizations current at all times while in Vietnam.

14. **Food and Sanitation:**

Because of local sanitary standards, caution must be exercised concerning food procured on the local economy. This is particularly applicable to off-post obtained raw vegetables, unpeeled fruits, water, ice, and milk products. The Surgeon's office can provide additional information concerning specific items which should be avoided.

Immediately after arrival in Vietnam, you will be required to take anti-malaria pills on a weekly basis. DDT spray, insect repellent and mosquito netting are available in country and should be used for added protection against malaria and other diseases.

15. **Mail Service:**

Mail service to and from Vietnam is excellent. First-class letter mail travels to and from Vietnam by air, with service to most points in the United States averaging three to five days.

While stationed in Vietnam, you have free mailing privileges for air/first class letter mail and sound recording tapes. Your complete return address and the handwritten word "Free" (in lieu of postage stamps) should be placed on outgoing mail to United States, Puerto Rico, or other possessions of the US where domestic mail service operates, or any Army, Navy or Air Force Post Office. Do not write "Free" on mail to foreign addresses; the APO will stamp "Port Paye" on these items. You can also advise your correspondents that first class letters with normal surface postage are usually sent to Vietnam by air on a space available basis.

Parcel post packages weighing five pounds or less and measuring less than 60 inches length and girth combined are moved by air on a space available basis between Vietnam and the west coast of the United States. Movement of other parcel post is by surface unless the air mail rates are paid.
Personnel are cautioned that certain prohibited items such as flammables, liquor, weapons, obscenities, and US or foreign currencies are not permitted to be mailed through postal channels.

Members of the Armed Forces stationed in Vietnam are entitled to a $50 customs exemption on bonafide gifts purchased in authorized facilities of the Armed Forces. Special customs tags (POD Form 2966 or 2967), available at the Army Post Office, must be completed and affixed to all outgoing packages.

APO 96266, located at the base camp, provides complete postal services, including stamps and money orders. Until you get a more definite address, your mail can be addressed as follows:

Grade, name, service number
HQ, II FFORCEV
APO San Francisco 96266

16. Telephone Service to CONUS:

Regular telephone and telegraph commercial service to CONUS is not available at the II FFORCEV base camp; however, limited facilities are available in Saigon.

Personnel desiring to place personal telephone calls to CONUS can use the MARS Station facility near the 53d Signal Battalion motor pool on the Plantation. Routine calls can be booked at 0630 or 1730 hours. Calls of an emergency nature, when verified by the Red Cross, are accepted any time. The charges for these calls are computed from the closest available MARS receiving site to the location contacted.

Vietnam is 13 hours ahead of our Eastern Standard time. For example, when it is 12 noon, EST, in New York or Washington, D.C., it is one a.m. the next day in Vietnam; when it is midnight in New York or Washington, it is one p.m. the same day in Vietnam.

17. Firearms:

The mailing or introduction into Vietnam of personally owned firearms is prohibited. Individual weapons will be issued upon arrival at your unit of assignment. Weapons must be kept readily available at all times and carried when away from the base camp.

18. Legal Services:

The Staff Judge Advocate's office located at the Plantation has attorneys available seven days a week to provide legal assistance on personal problems.
Claims for lost or damaged household goods, hold baggage and property lost or damaged in Vietnam incident to service may be filed at the Staff Judge Advocate's office.

19. Religious Services:

Military chaplains of the major religious faiths are available to all II FFORCEV personnel. The Plantation Chapel is located at the base camp; schedules of services are published weekly, normally on Fridays, in the Daily Bulletin. Chaplains are available at all times for the rites, sacraments and ordinances of the church as well as for religious instructions, counseling, and help with personal problems. Personnel are encouraged to participate in their respective church services and to avail themselves of the spiritual guidance and assistance offered. Religious coverage is also provided to isolated units and during tactical operations.

20. Army Emergency Relief:

An AER office is located adjacent to the base camp at the 90th Replacement Battalion for personnel requiring financial assistance from Army Emergency Relief.

21. Veterans Administration Service:

The VA has representatives at the 90th Replacement Battalion, adjacent to Headquarters, II FFORCEV base camp. They provide advice and assistance to military personnel concerning veterans benefits such as education, loans, insurance and survivors benefits. Individual consultation service is provided daily.

22. American Red Cross:

The Red Cross furnishes excellent service at their office located at the base camp. You should notify your dependents that in case of the death, serious illness, injury or other emergency involving your immediate family, they should notify their nearest Red Cross Chapter or Field Director. The local Red Cross will transmit the needed facts regarding emergency leave to the II Field Force Vietnam Red Cross Field Director who, in turn, will then notify the serviceman and also confirm the facts of the situation to the proper military commander who has authority to grant emergency leave.

Financial aid to pay for transportation and expenses in the U.S. will also be provided to the serviceman by the Red Cross, if needed. Depending upon individual preference and financial circumstance, this aid may be provided as an outright gift, or as an interest-free loan that can be repaid in small monthly
payments over an extended period. These Red Cross services, like all Red Cross assistance to servicemen, are given free of charge through the contributions of the American people.

23. **Recreational Facilities:**

Recreational activities at the base camp are limited, but improving constantly. Free movies are shown nightly at various locations. The American Forces Vietnam Network provides AM and FM radio programs as well as television shows. The Stars and Stripes newspaper is published daily and distributed without charge to personnel at Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam. There is an expanding organized sports program for units located at the base camp. A large swimming pool was recently constructed and is available to all personnel. Periodically, USO and other shows are presented. Additional activities are planned for the future. Recreational activities are conducted under the auspices of the Special Services Office. Various types of sports equipment and games are available for loan at that office in the base camp.

24. **Library:**

An excellent library is available in the Headquarters Company area and further expansion of the facility is anticipated. Books, newspapers, and magazines are available for reading and with loan privileges.

25. **Educational Opportunities:**

Long Binh Post, adjacent to the Headquarters, II FFORCEV base camp, has an Education Center offering a limited number of accredited college courses, self-study USAFI courses, and GED tests. Many personnel utilize their off duty time to take advantage of this opportunity for furthering their education.

26. **Club Facilities:**

The II FFORCEV Headquarters Company provides a large well-equipped day room facility for enlisted personnel in the company area. A Red Cross Recreational Center (Plantation Sportif) is also located at the base camp to provide a meeting place and recreation center for II FFORCEV personnel. This center also serves as the hub for clubmobiles serving troop units throughout III CTZ.

Limited officer and NCO clubs are also available. Plans have been developed for construction of additional facilities in the forthcoming months. For the most part, open messes throughout Vietnam offer drinks and food at
prices far below those charged stateside. Hours of operation vary, but normally are from 1700-2300 hours daily. Most clubs operate on a membership basis and utilize chit books for purchases. Many have established reciprocity privileges with other clubs in the area.

27. **Post Exchange:**

Headquarters, II FFORCEV boasts of one of the finest exchanges in Vietnam. The PX stocks most essential items, as well as some gift items and clothing. Luxury items and cigarettes are rationed but the ration is liberal and adequate. Although most items are normally available, individuals with particular cigarette brand preferences may wish to bring along an adequate supply to last them initially.

The exchange operates several concessions offering various gift items peculiar to Vietnam, automobile sales, camera and watch repairs, made-to-order clothing, and an air-conditioned barber shop. The exchange service also operates Class VI stores where liquor and beer is reasonably priced, much cheaper than stateside. Class VI items are rationed. Three additional PX's are located within 5 miles of our base camp.

28. **Electrical Appliances:**

All electricity at the base camp is 110 volts - 60 cycle. American appliances, including electric razors, work satisfactorily. Most personnel have found it desirable to bring a radio, an electric iron and a camera. With the exception of the iron, these items can usually be procured at the Post Exchange in a variety of styles and price ranges. Television sets, tape recorders, phonographs, electric fans, and small refrigerators are also normally available at the PX.

29. **Length of Tour:**

The normal tour of duty in Vietnam is 12 months. Your scheduled date of departure from Vietnam (DEROS) is normally one day prior to the anniversary of your date of departure from CONUS. Curtailment of the normal tour is granted only in exceptional cases where extreme hardship exists or where a specific reporting date to the next duty assignment must be met.

Extensions of the normal tour may be requested in increments of one month up to a year at any time prior to receipt of assignment instructions. Personnel who extend for periods of six months or more are entitled to 30 days nonchargeable leave exclusive of travel time to any place in the world not restricted to military personnel. Travel for this leave is on a space required basis at no expense to the traveller.
30. **Leave and R & R:**

During the normal one year tour in Vietnam, all personnel are entitled to one out-of-country trip for rest and recuperation. Personnel extending six or more months are entitled to a second R & R trip during their extension period. At the present time R & R centers are located in Hawaii, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Tokyo, Manila, Taipei, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang. Additional locations in Australia will be opened shortly. The period of R & R is five days in the country visited plus travel time.

In addition to the out-of-country R & R, enlisted personnel and some lower ranking officers can apply for three-day R & R visits to the resort city of Vung Tau.

Except for the 30-day special leave granted to personnel who extend for six months or more, out-of-country normal leave is restricted to one seven-day period while in Vietnam.

31. **Curfew and Off Limits:**

Strict curfew hours exist throughout South Vietnam. In the Long Binh area, personnel are currently required to be in the base camp during the hours of 2100 to 0600. At the Bien Hoa Honour-Smith Compound the curfew hours are 2030 to 0600.

Large areas of Vietnam have been placed off limits for various reasons. With the major exceptions of Saigon, Hue and DaNang, personnel are permitted to visit most villages and cities. However you should consult the latest directives concerning off limit locations, curfew hours, and other restrictions before departing the base camp area.

Due to the congestion in Saigon, personnel stationed outside of that city are not permitted to visit there except on official business. This restriction is stringently enforced.

32. **Espionage and Safeguarding Classified Material:**

While in Vietnam personnel must be especially careful in handling and safeguarding classified material and in the prevention and detection of enemy efforts directed toward sabotage and espionage. The Viet Cong have an intricate and widespread espionage apparatus employing all techniques. There are no secure telephones in the country, and, as a special precaution, all papers including personal mail should be burned. It is recommended that Army Regulation 380-5, Safeguarding Defense Information and 381-12, Subversion and Espionage Directed Against US Army (SAEDA) be carefully reviewed.
PROVINCE BOUNDARIES
OF SOUTH VIETNAM

OBTAINED FROM
VIETNAM NATIONAL MAP SERVICE (NGS)

SCALE 1:6,000,000 (approx)

PHU QUOC
PART III

FACTS ABOUT VIETNAM

33. **Background Information:**


34. **Geography:**

South Vietnam occupies a crescent-shaped area on the southeastern edge of the Indochina Peninsula. Most of the northern two-thirds of the country consists of hills and mountains; the southern one-third is mainly a flat plain (the Mekong Delta). The II FFORCEV/III CTZ area covers a 75-mile wide cross section of South Vietnam between the Mekong River Delta in the far south and the mountains of the Central Highlands to the north; altogether, some 10,000 square miles. It is best characterized as a transition zone with relief ranging from the flat delta land in the southwestern portion of the zone through the gently rolling plains with moderate slopes to fairly rugged hills in the northeastern sector. Double and triple canopy jungles cover much of the area to the north and east of the center. Elevations range from sea level in the south to 700 meters above sea level in the northeastern area, with some peaks reaching over 1000 meters in the east. Rivers in the area are generally wide and slow moving and drain south to the South China Sea where extensive mangrove swamps are formed.

35. **Weather:**

The weather in Vietnam is characterized by wet and dry seasons. In the north, particularly east of the mountains along the coast, the wet season is during the northeast monsoon period and the dry season is during the southwest monsoon period. In the south, the seasons are just the opposite.

In the II FFORCEV area, mid-November to late March is the northeast monsoon period or the "dry" season. Generally a given location's entire monthly rainfall will fall in one or two isolated thunderstorms, with the mean monthly rainfall less than one inch. The mean maximum temperature varies from the high 80's in November to the low 90's in March; the mean minimum temperature ranges in the low 70's. The northeast monsoon
is a season of partly cloudy skies, with relatively frequent clear skies.

Late March to mid-May is the spring transition period. The warmest temperatures of the year (mean maximum temperatures in the mid 90's and mean minimum temperatures from 75 to 77°F) occur during this period. Precipitation begins to increase in the form of afternoon thunderstorms and rainshowers. Clear skies occur at night, with partly cloudy skies during the afternoons.

Mid-May to late September is the southwest monsoon period or "wet" season, with frequent heavy rainshowers and severe thunderstorms. These normally occur in 20 to 25 days of the month at any one location and almost every day somewhere in the III CTZ. The storms occur mostly during the afternoon and end between 2100 hours and midnight. The average monthly rainfall during this period is 8 to 13 inches; maximum temperatures range from 87 to 92°F; minimum temperatures are in the mid 70's.

Early October to mid-November is the autumn transition period. During this period shower activity decreases. Conditions rapidly approach those of the northeast monsoon period (dry season). Maximum temperatures are in the high 80's and the minimum temperatures are in the lower 70's.

36. **History:**

Vietnam has one of the world's oldest living civilizations, dating back to hundreds of years before the birth of Christ. Vietnam's first records show early domination by the Chinese from 311 BC to 938 AD. French influence was first noted in Vietnam in 1858 when Torane was captured by Franco-Spanish troops. The Japanese occupied French Indochina after the fall of France in 1940. In 1945, Japan granted Vietnam independence under a puppet emperor, Bao Dai. During the ensuing period, France attempted to regain its foothold in Vietnam. After 8 years of bitter fighting against Ho Chi Minh and his "Vietnam Liberation Army", Vietnam was divided approximately in half at an agreement reached at the Geneva Conference in July 1954. North of the 17th parallel and the Ben Hai River is communist North Vietnam, with a population of approximately 17 million people, while the area in the south, known as the Republic of Vietnam, has approximately 15.5 million inhabitants.

37. **Heraldry:**

The flag of South Vietnam consists of a yellow background with three horizontal red stripes, denoting the three parts of Vietnam; south, central, and the north. The yellow background denotes unity, the spirit of Vietnam, and loyalty, and is historically the national color of Vietnam.
The coat of arms of the Republic of Vietnam has as its central scheme the flexible bamboo, symbolizing consistency, faithfulness, and vitality. The bamboo is flanked by a writing brush (symbol of culture) and a sword (representing strength and determination).

38. **People:**

Although of small stature and frail appearance, the Vietnamese is robust and resilient, characteristics which have permeated his character and life. He is a man of the plains, rejecting the highlands and preferring to leave the mountains and the forests to racial minorities.

The ethnic Vietnamese constitute the predominant racial element in the Republic of Vietnam. Among the remainder of the population, the largest minorities are the Chinese, followed by the various indigenous highland groups collectively known as "Montagnards", and finally, the Khmers and Chams. Additionally, there are relatively small numbers of Indians, Pakistani, Eurasians, French and other Europeans, normally found concentrated in the cities.

The Vietnamese, with their deep-rooted sense of harmony and beauty, are naturally artistic people. Across the long years of their history, few traces remain of their artistic skill because their materials (wood, bamboo, and baked clay) have no durability in a tropical climate and little resistance to destruction by termites. It is, as ethnologists have called it, "a civilization of the plant world." Nothing now is left of the famous palaces of the Co Loa, Hoa Lu, Thang Long, and numerous others. What had remained standing, in spite of the climate and termites, subsequently was destroyed by the unending wars which have been waged over the centuries. Only articles of iron, gold, and silver have managed to survive all of these calamities. An excellent recent ethnographic study of Vietnam has been published in DA Pamphlet 550-105, Minority Groups in the Republic of Vietnam.

39. **Customs:**

The social system of Vietnam is founded on the "clan" which is made up of a varying number of families having common ancestors. In principle, the lineage is reckoned as far as the ninth generation. Since time immemorial, absolute paternal authority has been exercised over women and children, their persons and property. Today, under the influence of western ideas and since the promulgation of new Civil Codes, the Vietnam family has lost much of its cohesion and rigidity. The individual has more and more asserted his own rights to the detriment of the family, formerly considered an impregnable
fortress. In Vietnam the most sacred and solemn events are marriage and
death. The first is looked upon as an entire family affair, a matter of
interest to the whole family community and not as the sole concern of the
future bride and groom.

40. Religion:

Religion has been a significant factor in the Vietnamese way of life
throughout history. The present culture and customs of South Vietnam
are strongly conditioned by religious beliefs in which ancestor veneration
prevails.

Vietnam has no state religion. While it is considered a predomi-
nantly Buddhist nation with approximately 20 per cent Buddhists, 20
per cent non-Buddhists, and 60 per cent as nominal but non-practicing
Buddhists, this classification can be misleading since individuals may
follow multiple religions. For instance, a man who makes offerings in
a Buddhist temple probably also pays reverence to the ancestral altar
in his own home in keeping with the teachings of Confucious. You may
even find Christ, Confucious, Mohammed, and Buddha all honored in the
same temple.

Four of the world’s leading religions have had a profound impact in
Vietnam: Animism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism. Christianity
entered Vietnam during the 16th century; Catholics currently comprise
approximately 11 per cent of the population. Protestantism, introduced
in 1911, established the Evangelical Church of Vietnam, with 345 churches
and approximately 150,000 adherents. Cao Daism, organized in 1919 as
an indigenous Vietnamese religion, combines the qualities of Buddhism,
Taoism, Confucianism, and Christianity. The Cao Dai claim two million
members, although other estimates put the number at about one million.
The Hoa Hao, an offshoot of Buddhism, was founded in Vietnam in 1939
and exists primarily in the Delta. Adherents are estimated at between a
half-million and one million, although the sect claims to have two million
members.

MACV Command Information Pamphlet 11-67, The Religions of
Vietnam, provides amplifying details for each of the religions and is worth
reading to obtain a basic understanding of the motivating beliefs of the
Vietnamese people.

41. Language:

Vietnamese is a monosyllabic language. Each syllable expresses
a distinct idea and therefore is a word in itself. Often two or more syllables
are joined to form new words, as in place names like Sai-gon and Ha-noi.
Vietnamese is also tonal. In other words, the tone or level of the voice changes the meaning of a word. Developing a working command of Vietnamese is not easy but learning some common phrases and words will be helpful while stationed in Vietnam. Attached is a convenient Vietnamese phrase list which will be of considerable benefit, if mastered. A more comprehensive listing is available in DA Pamphlet 20-611, Vietnamese Phrase Book. Personnel may also enroll in the USAFI self-study course "Spoken Vietnamese" which provides students with basic texts, USAFI Pamphlets A676 and A676.3.

42. **Local Government:**

   South Vietnam has 43 mainland provinces and five chartered cities - Saigon, Hue, Dalat, Da Nang, and Vung Tau. The II FFORCE area includes 11 provinces and the cities of Saigon and Vung Tau. Below the province, the next subdivision of government is the district, which is similar to our county. Districts are divided into villages, with an average of 8-12 per district. Villages normally consist of 4-6 hamlets. Historically, the village has been the most important organization for local government, and even today it retains many essential legal and tax collecting functions.

43. **Capitol City:**

   Saigon, the capitol and largest city in the Republic of Vietnam, is located on the west bank of the Saigon River. It is approximately 50 miles inland from the South China Sea and is an important commercial port. The population, approximately 400,000 before the last war, has now increased to an estimated 2,000,000 (including the twin city of Cholon). This overcrowding of the city has resulted in traffic-swollen streets, an atmosphere of constant activity, and an extreme housing shortage. Despite the great increase in
population and business activity, Saigon still retains much of its pre-war beauty. Public gardens and streets bordered with large shade trees appeal to the visitor. Because of French architectural and cultural influence here, Saigon has been referred to as the "Paris of the Orient."

44. **Bien Hoa & Long Binh:**

The city of Bien Hoa is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Saigon and approximately 5 miles from the Headquarters, II FFORCE base camp. The military headquarters for the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) III Corps Tactical Zone and the important Bien Hoa Airbase serving both ARVN and US forces are located in Bien Hoa. The city is swollen with refugees; its streets and roadways are congested. There is little heavy industry but the city has hundreds of small shops of various types, largely offering souvenirs, woodwork, and tailoring. A strict curfew is in effect in Bien Hoa and surrounding villages. The Long Binh area along Highway 316 northeast of Saigon is rapidly becoming the largest military complex in Vietnam, housing major planning, tactical and logistical activities. The Headquarters, II FFORCEV base camp is one of the many installations in this complex.

45. **Vietnamese Armed Forces:**

The Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) consists of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN), the Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF), the Vietnamese Navy (VNN), the Regional and Popular Forces (RF and PF), and the Civilian Irregular Defense Groups (CIDG). Each of these elements has a specific role in the overall strategy for defeating the VC and North Vietnamese Army (NVA) main force units, the VC local force units, and the guerrillas.

ARVN, the Vietnamese regular army, is primarily an infantry force, consisting of 10 infantry divisions plus separate infantry, airborne, ranger and armor units. ARVN is normally committed against the VC/NVA main force units in search and destroy or clearing operations. When not employed in offensive operations, ARVN units are often committed to securing areas where civilian police or Revolutionary Development (pacification) teams are operating and defending key installations or supply and communication routes. ARVN operations are closely coordinated with the local GVN province officials to insure that they support the local efforts and do not endanger local government forces.

MACV advisory teams work with all ARVN forces, normally down to battalion level, but in certain instances even at company level. These advisors provide a ready point of contact in coordinating combined operations. In our III Corps Tactical Zone area, coordination of these activities is
accomplished through the II FFORCE Commanding General's dual capacity as Senior Advisor to the III Corps Commanding General.

The Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF) includes five tactical wings; each is organized differently and may include any number of fighter, helicopter, and transport squadrons.

The Vietnamese Navy (VNN) is primarily a defensive force, consisting of a small sea force for off-shore counterinfiltration surveillance along the coast from the 17th parallel to the Cambodian border, a coastal force—the junk fleet—for patrolling of inshore coastal waterways, and a river force for inland waterway operations. The Vietnamese Marine Corps (VNMC) consists of one brigade. It normally forms part of the general reserve and is stationed in the Saigon area.

The Regional Forces (RF) are a nationally administered military force assigned to and under the operational control of the sector commander (province chief). The basic combat unit of the RF is the light infantry company, though in certain provinces there are also a number of RF mechanized platoons, intelligence platoons and squads, and river patrol companies.

Normally the RF unit is recruited locally, placed under the operational control of the sub-sector commander (district chief), and habitually employed in the same general area. The primary missions given to RF units are to secure key installations and communication routes, to protect the local government officials and key people loyal to the government, and to provide a sub-sector reserve for assisting village or hamlet defense forces under attack. When ARVN or Free World Military Assistance Forces (FWMAF) units are operating in an area where RF are located, the RF can often contribute to the success of the operation through their detailed knowledge of the local terrain and people.

The Popular Forces (PF) are a nationally administered military force organized and operated at the village level and consisting of light infantry squads and platoons. The PF units are commanded by their own noncommissioned officer leaders who are responsible, through their village chiefs, to the district chiefs. PF members are full-time volunteers recruited within their native villages and hamlets to protect their own families and property. Though legally this force may be supplemented with draftees, its primary motivation stems from the fact its members are recruited from the villages and hamlets in which they are stationed and in which their families live.

Because of their small size, light arms, and limited training, the combat capability of PF units is restricted to local defensive and counterattack
ARVN MILITARY INSIGNIA

OFFICERS

THÔNG TUỒNG OF THE ARMY

DÀI-UỶ

DAI-TUỒNG

TRUNG TUỒNG

THIỂU-TUỒNG

CHUẨN TUỒNG

DÀI-TÁ

TRUNG-TÁ

THIỂU-TÁ

ENLISTED

TRUNG-SĨ I MASTER SGT

S.V.S.Q

CHUẨN-SĨ

THIẾU-SĨ I 2d LT.

THIỆU-SĨ

CHUẨN-SĨ

S.V.S.Q

THIẾU-SĨ

THIẾU-SĨ

NONE

# White Stripes

## Yellow Stripes

* Field Grades - Silver

** Company Grades - Gold
operations. The basic concept of employment is for village platoons and hamlet squads to defend their own area with the intervillage platoons providing responsive reinforcement. Occasionally PF units may participate in operations with other forces. In such operations, which are normally undertaken to reinforce, support or relieve a village or hamlet under attack, the PF are employed to act as guides, lay ambushes, protect flanks, or provide a rear guard for the main body.

Civilian Irregular Defense Groups (CIDG) have been organized throughout RVN. US Army Special Forces (USASF) personnel and Vietnamese Special Forces (LLDB) personnel work with the CIDG, assisting and advising in all phases of their operations. They normally operate from "fighting" camps located within VC controlled territory. Their missions are interdiction of VC lines of communication and surveillance within their own areas of operation.

46. ARVN Military Titles:

ARVN military grades are comparable to those of the U.S. Army, with minor exceptions. Listed below are the Vietnamese titles of the various ranks. The chart opposite this page will be of assistance in learning to identify ARVN ranks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Dai tuong</th>
<th>W3 warrant officer</th>
<th>--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant general</td>
<td>Trung tuong</td>
<td>W2 warrant officer</td>
<td>Thuong si I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major general</td>
<td>Thieu tuong</td>
<td>W1 warrant officer</td>
<td>Thuong si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier general</td>
<td>Chuan tuong</td>
<td>Sergeant major</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>Dai ta</td>
<td>Master sergeant</td>
<td>Trung si I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant colonel</td>
<td>Trung ta</td>
<td>First sergeant</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Thieu ta</td>
<td>Sergeant first class</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Dai uy</td>
<td>Staff sergeant</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>Trung uy</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>Trung si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Lieutenant</td>
<td>Thieu uy</td>
<td>-- (1st CPL)</td>
<td>Ha si I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief warrant officer</td>
<td>Chuan uy</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>Ha si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Aspirant</td>
<td>S, V, S, Q.</td>
<td>Private first class</td>
<td>Binh I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OCS student)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Binh II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. The Viet Cong (VC):

The VC is well trained, organized, and equipped for his mission. He employs the tactics of the guerrilla because they suit his means. VC forces sometimes lack uniforms, but in most cases their weapons are modern and effective. If he is prepared to fight, or has good reason, he will stay and fight. But frequently when hit hard, he will break up into small groups and melt away. On occasion he travels with his family and is not above
using women and children to cover his withdrawal, leaving them to fend for themselves. He digs in well and uses concealed tunnels and bunkers extensively. He moves mostly at night and prefers to fight under cover of darkness. Normally he will not attack unless he has great superiority. The VC is smart but far from unbeatable -- even on his own ground.

48. **U. S. Assistance to Vietnam:**

A 1950 agreement made among the governments of the United States, France, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam provided military assistance to Indochina. At that time, the U.S. MAAG was actually a small logistical group which provided equipment to the French. When the French withdrew after the Geneva Accords in 1954, MAAG began assisting the Vietnamese who had taken command of their own forces. Military assistance was increased early in 1962 and has continued to increase to the more than 460,000 United States military personnel in country today.

49. **Today's Challenge:**

Modern day Vietnam presents a kaleidoscope of faces to the newcomer to her shores. A vast opportunity presents itself in Vietnam for you to learn to understand and know the people of a valiant country, who today, with the aid of many countries, are interested in the preservation of freedom. Anything less than maximum effort on your part to take advantage of this opportunity will result in a deep sense of loss and forfeiture as your visit here is completed.
DO'S AND DON'TS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

DO be courteous, respectful, and friendly;
DON'T be overly familiar with the Vietnamese.
DO learn and respect Vietnamese customs;
DON'T forget you are the foreigner in this country.
DO be patient with the Vietnamese attitude toward time;
DON'T expect absolute punctuality.
DO appreciate what the South Vietnamese have endured;
DON'T give the impression the U.S. is running the war.
DO learn some useful Vietnamese phrases;
DON'T expect all Vietnamese to understand English.
DO be helpful when you can;
DON'T insist on the Vietnamese doing things your way.
DO learn what the South Vietnamese have to teach;
DON'T think Americans know everything.
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, use 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 loud, rude 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.

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 guard 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 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 senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will act in every way.
5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I will 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 disloyal 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.

Standing Orders, Rogers Rangers

1. DON'T FORGET NOTHING.
2. HAVE YOUR MUSKET CLEAN AS A WHISTLE, MATCHES SECURED, SIXTY ROUNDS POWDER AND BALL, AND BE READY TO MARCH AT A MINUTE'S WARNING.
3. WHEN YOU'RE ON THE MARCH, ACT THE WAY YOU WOULD IF YOU WERE SNEAKING UP ON A DEER. SEE THE ENEMY FIRST.
4. TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT YOU SEE AND WHAT YOU DO. THERE IS AN ARMY DEPENDING ON US FOR CORRECT INFORMATION. YOU CAN LIE ALL YOU PLEASE WHEN YOU TELL OTHERS ABOUT THE RANGERS, BUT DON'T NEVER LIE TO A RANGER OR OFFICER.
5. DON'T NEVER TAKE A CHANCE YOU DON'T HAVE TO.
6. WHEN WE'RE ON THE MARCH WE MARCH SINGLE FILE, FAR ENOUGH APART SO ONE SHOT CAN'T GO THROUGH TWO MEN.
7. IF WE STRIKE TRAILS, OR SOFT GROUND, WE SPREAD OUT ABREAST, SO IT'S HARD TO TRACK US.
8. WHEN WE MARCH, WE KEEP MOVING TILL DARK, SO AS TO GIVE THE ENEMY THE LEAST POSSIBLE CHANCE AT US.
9. WHEN WE CAMP, HALF THE PARTY STAYS AWAKE WHILE THE OTHER HALF SLEEPS.
10. IF WE TAKE PRISONERS, WE KEEP 'EM SEPARATE TILL WE HAVE HAD TIME TO EXAMINE THEM, SO THEY CAN'T COOK UP A STORY BETWEEN 'EM.

Standing Orders, Rogers Rangers

CONTINUATION

11. DON'T EVER MARCH HOME THE SAME WAY, TAKE A DIFFERENT ROUTE SO YOU WON'T BE AMBUSHED.
12. NO MATTER WHETHER WE TRAVEL IN BIG PARTIES OR LITTLE, EACH PARTY HAS TO KEEP A SCOUT 20 YARDS AHEAD, TWENTY YARDS IN THE REAR, SO THE MAIN BODY CAN'T BE AMBUSHED AND WIPED OUT.
13. EVERY NIGHT YOU'LL BE TOLD WHERE TO MEET IF SURrounded BY A SUPERIOR FORCE.
14. DON'T SIT DOWN TO EAT WITHOUT POSTING Sentries.
15. DON'T SLEEP BEyOND DAWN, DAWN'S WHEN THE FRENCH AND INDIANS ATTACK.
16. DON'T CROSS A RIVER BY A REGULAR FORD.
17. IF SOMEBODY'S TRAILING YOU, MAKE A CIRCLE, COME BACK ONTO YOUR OWN TRACKS, AND AMBUSH THE FOLKS THAT AIM TO AMBUSH YOU.
18. DON'T STAND UP WHEN THE ENEMY'S COMING AGAINST YOU, KNEEL DOWN, LIE DOWN, HIDE BEHIND A TREE.
19. LET THE ENEMY COME TILL HE'S ALMOST CLOSE ENOUGH TO TOUCH, THEN LET HIM HAVE IT AND JUMP OUT AND FINISH HIM UP WITH YOUR HATCHET.

MAJ ROBERT ROGERS 1759
Prepared by the Adjutant General, HQ II FFORCEV. Recommendations for changes to this pamphlet or requests for additional copies should be submitted to AVFB-AGA.