

vietnam

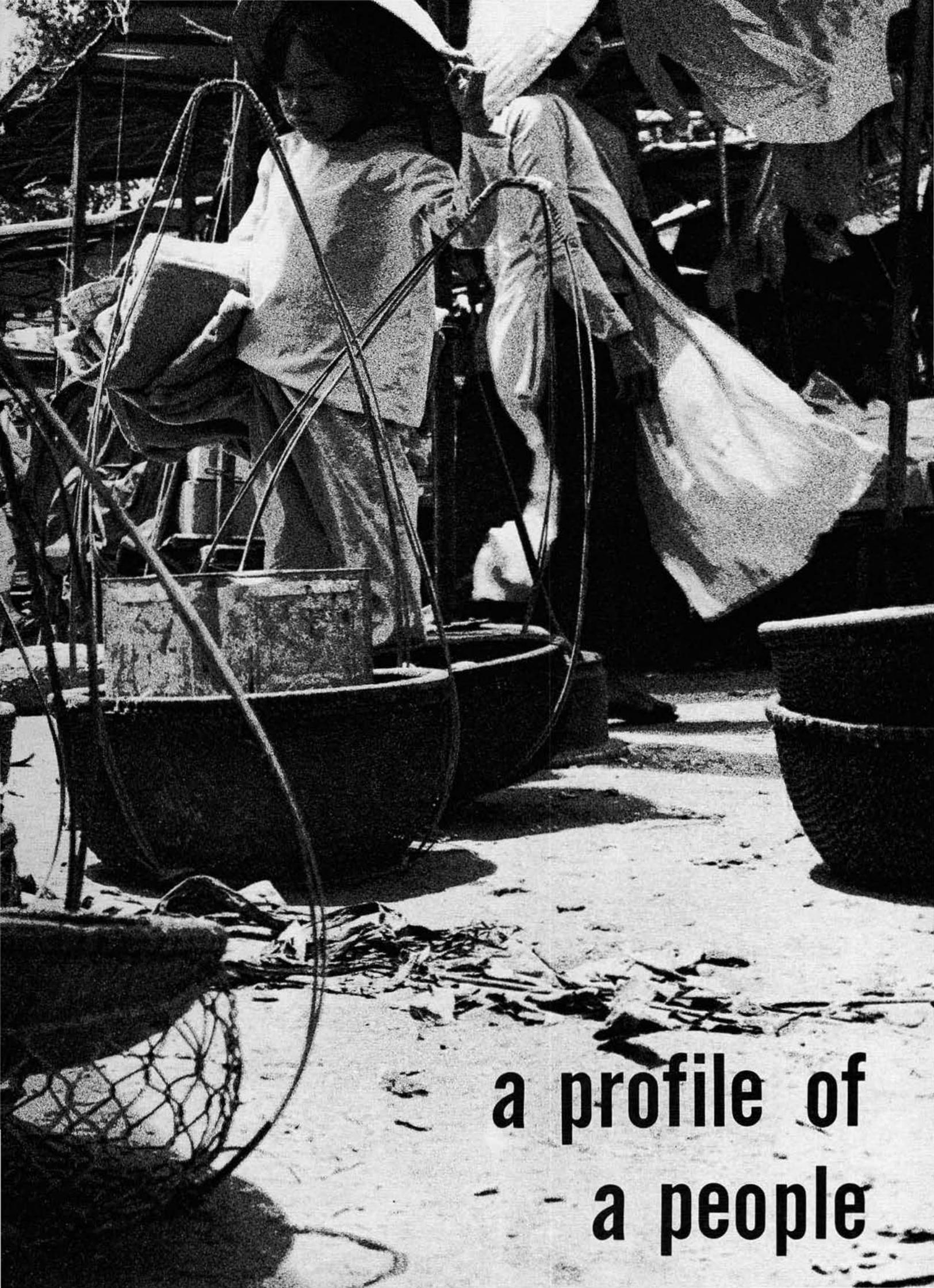
1968





<i>A PROFILE OF A PEOPLE</i>	4
<i>RETURN, RE-TRAIN AND RE-DEPLOY</i>	22
<i>DEPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS</i>	40
<i>CONSTRUCTING THE FUTURE</i>	57
<i>THE MEN OF ELEVEN</i>	100





**a profile of
a people**

understanding a quiet people who live and die in a war they call home

Warm and friendly to those they like, the people of South Vietnam with their almond shaped eyes, reflect their 2000 year heritage in their every mannerism and mode of life. These small, well proportioned decen-

dents of the Chinese are somewhat reserved and polite with great respect for virtue, knowledge and age.

When associating with the Vietnamese, their customs and beliefs should be understood to maintain mutual respect. One idiosyncrasy the Vietnamese display is that of beckoning by waving, much as Americans do in waving goodbye. Though confusing to the Western World it is natural to these people.

Another difference is their irreverence for time. Being late or missing an appointment is not considered an insult.

One belief quite prevalent in Vietnam is that of the body having varying degrees of worth. It would be a great insult if you patted their head or sat cross-legged with your feet pointed toward them.

Open affection is another thing that is looked down upon in Vietnam. Even married couples keep their affection confined to the privacy of the home.

THE VIETNAMESE FAMILY

The family is the major unit of Vietnamese life. Even the government and the families of the children take secondary positions in their lives. It would be a serious dishonor for a wife to neglect her family for her husband.

Beauty has little to do with the choosing of a Vietnamese wife. Because the woman holds a prominent position in the homelife, wives are chosen by the groom's parents by her merits as a housewife and mother. It is believed that fate is seldom kind to a beautiful woman, so this consideration is overlooked. At present women lead a subordinate life in Vietnam, but this is rapidly changing.

Western influence is reflected in most Vietnamese cities, but in rural areas the old way of life is still seen in the thatched roofs, mud walls, packed dirt floors and scant furniture in the home.

continued on pg. 8







Composed of a group of hamlets, the Vietnamese village is unique for its market places where people gather to sell and buy goods or just gossip. At the market place native foods, clothing and goods can be purchased. It would not be unusual to see anything from duck eggs to conical hats and herbs on sale in this unusual setting.

With a variety of fresh fruits, vegetables and more than 300 types of fish available to fill his large protein diet the average Vietnamese consumes only 2/3 the calories of the average American. Tea is the principal beverage of Vietnam with coffee used part of the time. Cognac, whiskey, French wines and champagne can be purchased in the cities.

Holidays are a welcome break in the seven-day work week of the Vietnamese people. During the numerous historical holidays the work is put aside in favor of the festivities.

A HIGHLY RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

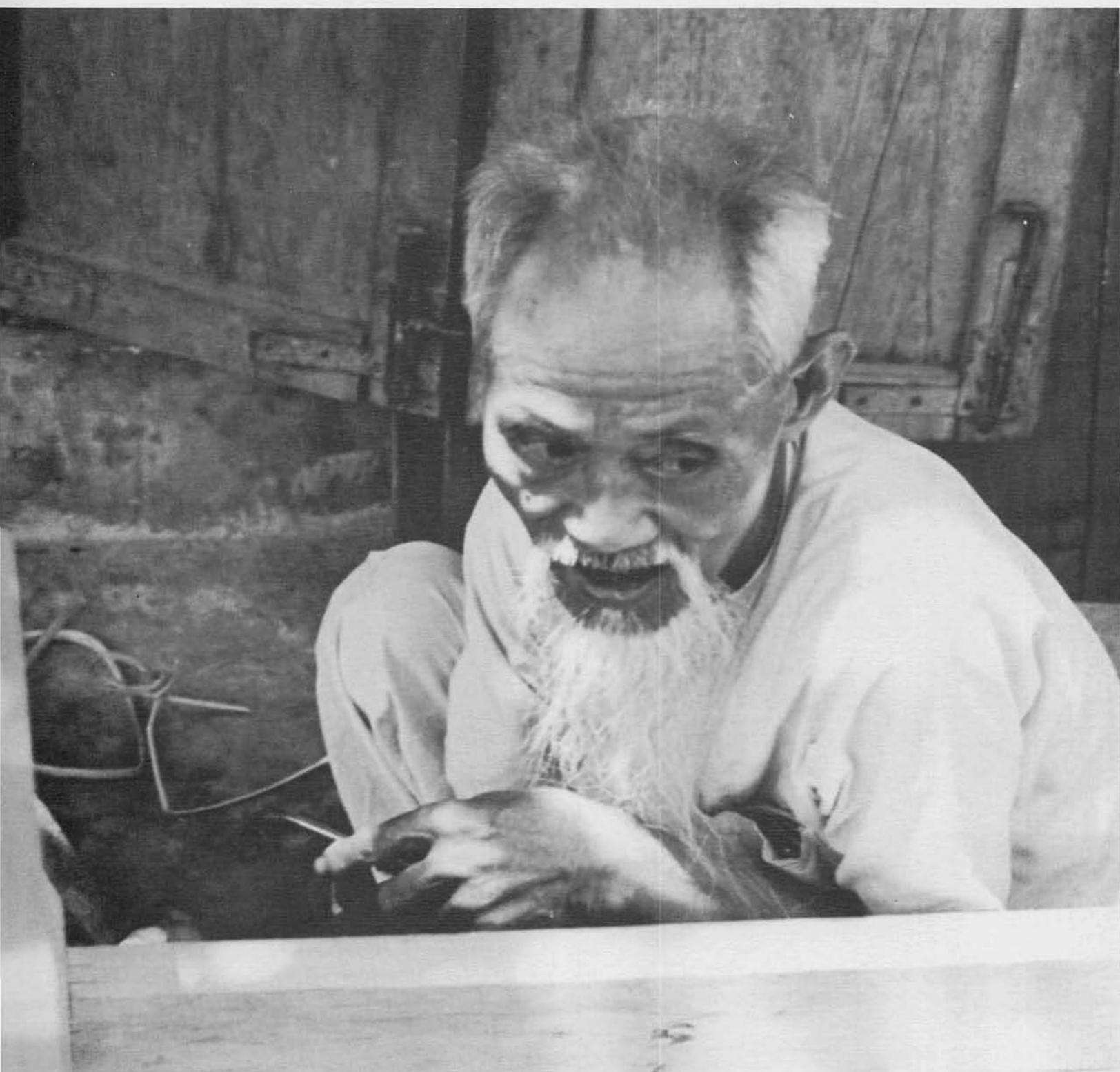
Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Christianity are all practiced in South Vietnam, but there is no official national religion.

The Vietnamese place a high value on Stoicism, patience, courage and a resiliency in the face of adversity according to the ancient Chinese teachings, but with the advent of Portuguese and Spanish missionaries more than 10% of the people have conformed to Christianity.

Knowledge is highly honored in Vietnam, but until the arrival of the French the only place of learning was the church and only a few accumulated great knowledge. With the advent of the French regular schools were set up consisting of primary, secondary and graduate learning.

All children are required to take three years at the primary level. Since learning is highly revered, all Vietnamese children work toward good grades at the secondary level to entitle them to attend a university.

Though much of the culture of Vietnam has been lost, ancient ruins hidden by forests, fine wood carvings, mother-of-pearl inlays and metal work may be seen throughout Vietnam reflecting the history and craftsmanship of these extraordinary people.











a history of mixed domination that predates Christ



Emerging from a history of mixed domination that predates the birth of Christ, the nation of South Vietnam finally received its independence in 1954. This tiny country about half the size of California was occupied only as far south as Hue when the Chinese conquered Vietnam in 111 B.C. For better than 1000 years the Chinese ruled the Vietnamese until they were overthrown in 939. Again in 1400 the Chinese took control of Vietnam, but only until 1428 when they were again thrown out.

In the 1400 years following the Chinese overthrow Vietnam progressed to its Golden Age. During this time arts, crafts, agriculture and commerce flourished. At the same time the people of Vietnam began to move southward, until by the 17th century they had moved the length of Vietnam to the Mekong Delta region.

This Golden Age was short lived however, when France took control of Vietnam in the late 1800's and made it a part of French Indochina. The French rein lasted until World War II when they were defeated by the Japanese.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

A nationalist group to return Vietnam to independence was organized during the war in Vietnam. This group, the Vietminh, founded by present communist leader Ho Chi Minh was composed of many different groups of people throughout Vietnam, but later turned out to be communist dominated. When the war ended and France again assumed control of Vietnam, the Vietminh fought hard against France in the Indochina War and in 1954 Vietnam was granted independence at the Geneva Conference.

Because of the mixed factions in the Vietnam freedom movement, the country was divided into two parts at the 17th parallel forming the Republic of Vietnam, a free nation, and the Democratic Republic of Viet, a communist controlled nation.

COMMUNIST ACTION BEGINS

After setting up a new government in October of 1955 the Republic of South Vietnam began to again make strides toward becoming a progressive nation, until, in 1959 communist guerrillas began to infiltrate into South Vietnam carrying out terrorist raids against the people.

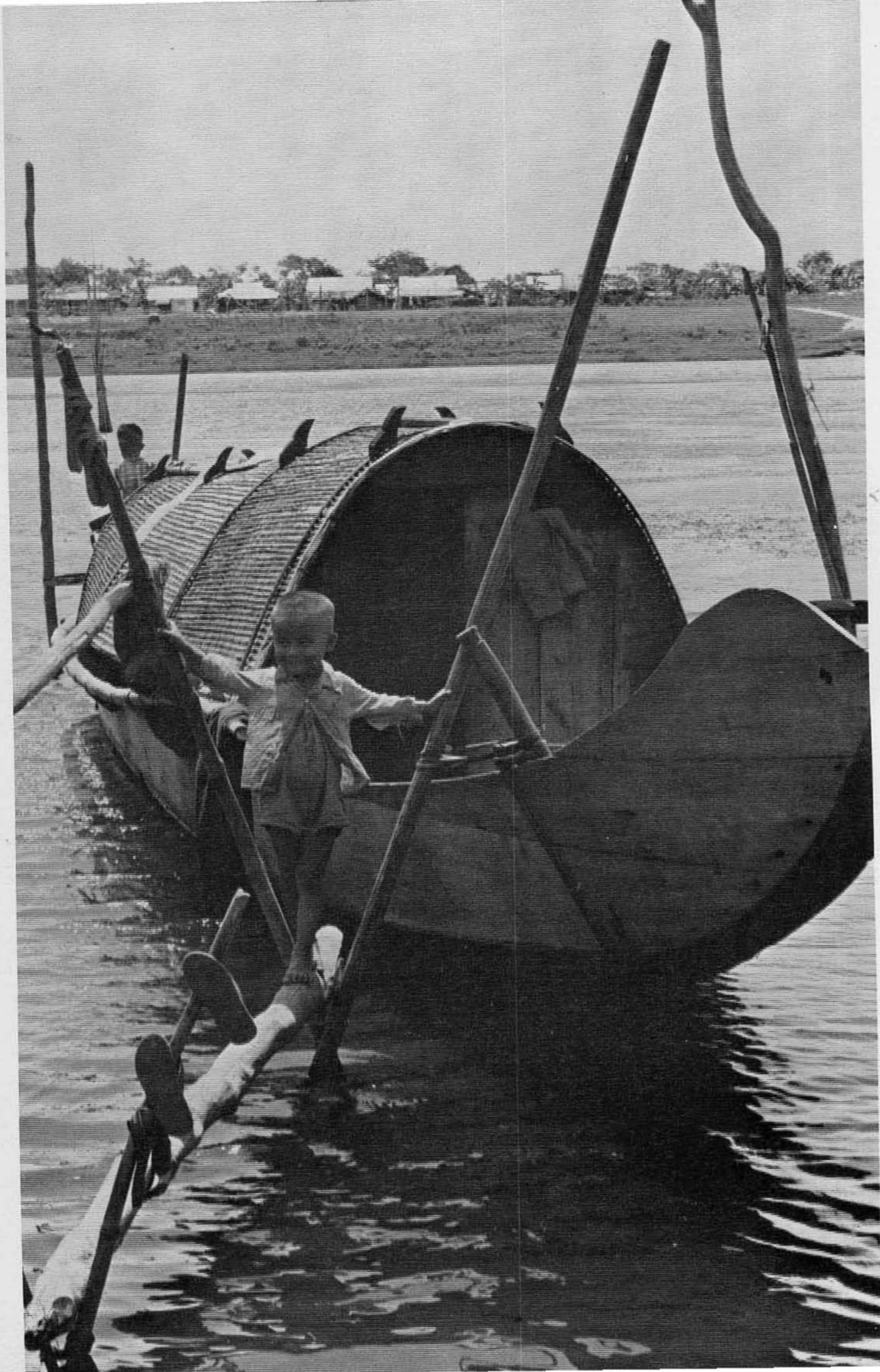
Between the years 1959 and 1961 more than 10,000 North Vietnamese trained communists, mostly South Vietnamese who had gone north after the Geneva Agreement, began to slip into South Vietnam.

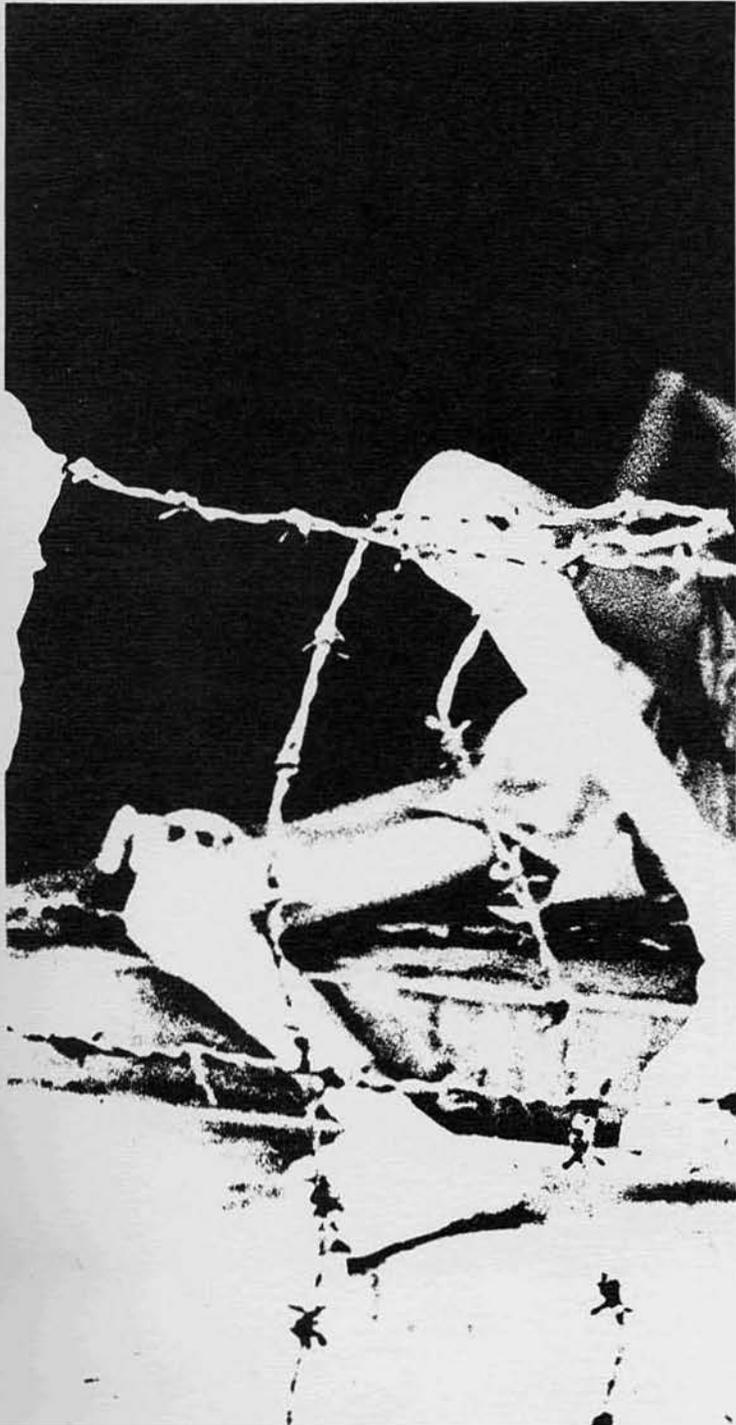
Using bombings, murder and kidnapping the Viet Cong terrorized local government and any form of authority trying to make the people lose faith in the ability of the government and turn to a communistic form.

Because of the increased terrorist activity in South Vietnam by the Viet Cong the United States joined the fight for the independent nation in 1961 by pledging aid to strengthen the defense of South Vietnam.









a helping hand
for an infant nation
seeking freedom



The Seabee history in Vietnam starts long before the United States openly declared its support of the South Vietnamese Government in 1961.

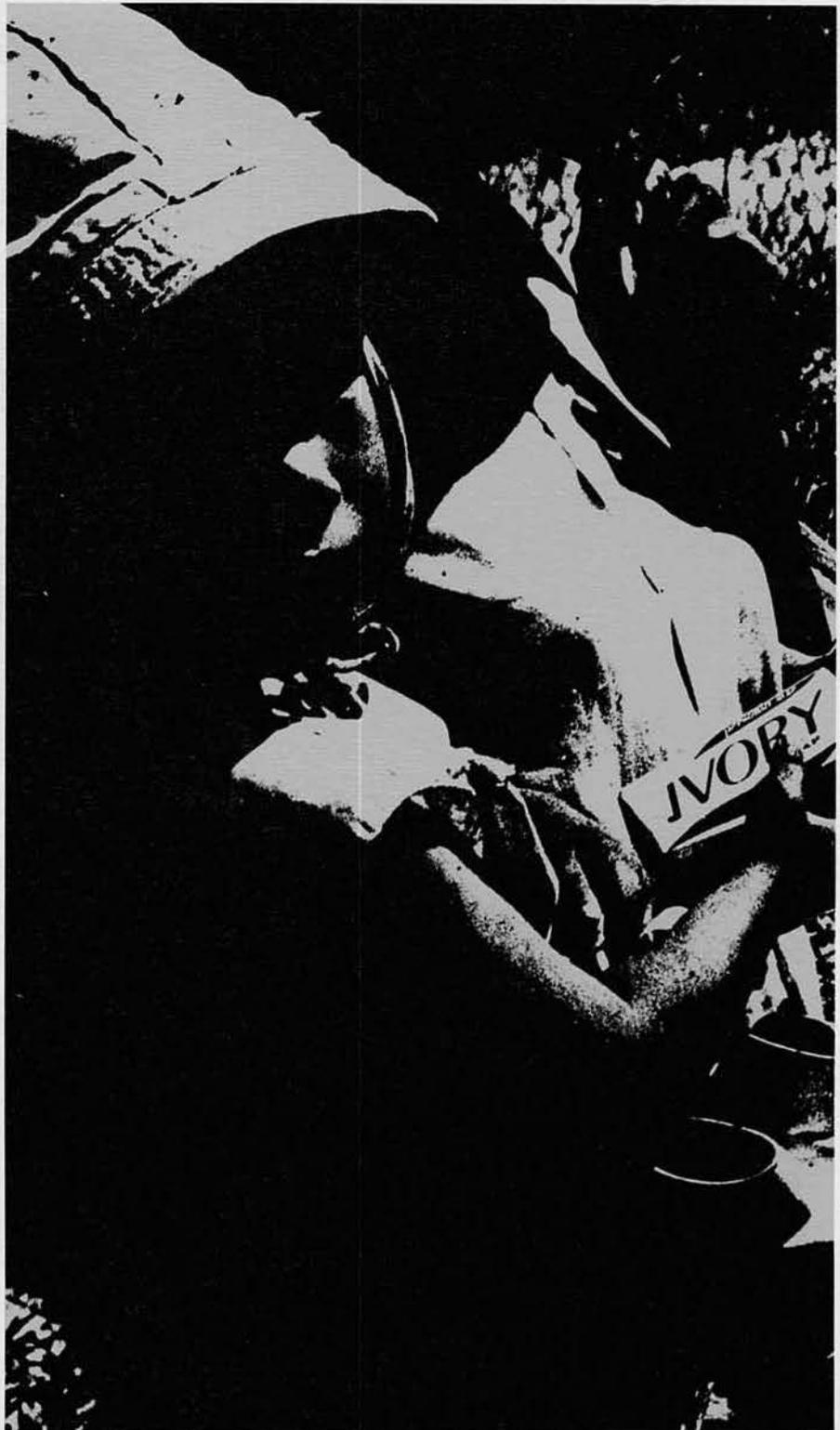
As early as 1954 the Seabees were in Vietnam helping refugees across the borders of the newly divided nations of Vietnam. It wasn't until May of 1965 however, that a full-scale Seabee battalion set up a base in Vietnam. This first use of Seabees on the battalion level proved to set the style for the numerous battalions that have followed in the years between 1965 and 1968.

Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Eleven has been in Vietnam for its last three deployments. All

three of these deployments from 1966 to the present have been in the I Corps of Vietnam (the northern-most part of South Vietnam).

In 1966 the battalion was in Da Nang East for its first deployment to Vietnam. During the deployment at Camp Adenir the battalion built the Monkey Mountain Road, the Tourane Bridge, a main hospital and did work for the Marines and other units in the area.

In 1967 at Dong Ha, less than 10 miles from the Demilitarized Zone, MCB-11 became the northern-most Seabee battalion in Vietnam. Subject to frequent enemy Artillery attacks from across the DMZ the battali-



on experienced one of the biggest ammunition explosions in history when the base ammunition supply point was hit on September third. This deployment the battalion was deployed to Quang Tri, three miles south of Dong Ha.

The history of MCB-11 dates back to July of 1942 when it was commissioned as a wartime battalion. June of 1943 found them at Tuluila, Samoa building airstrips, hospitals and quarters for the Marines, and later that year repair and construction of the Pacific Supply Depot at Nouma Harbor, New Caledonia Island.

The following year the men of Eleven were at Lom-

bror Point and Los Negros Island repairing seaplanes and building a small landing craft facility. In June of 1945 the battalion deployed to Subic Bay, Philippines for construction of an amphibious training center and a Marine railway. In December of that same year the battalion was deactivated.

On September 14, 1953 MCB-Eleven was recommissioned. The battalion saw construction work at Cubi Point, Philippines that year and again the following year. In 1955 Eleven was at Kodiak, Alaska and later that year Kwajalein, Marshall Islands. In 1959 the battalion was in Guam. In the years 1961 to 1965 the battalion won the Efficiency Award four times, missing it in 1964.









The leave period was barely over in January when preparations for the next deployment started for the men of the battalion. Both technical and military training had to be undergone during the homeport stay to insure best results in the 1968 deployment.

Starting with the various construction schools, the men of the battalion were trained in their respective and related fields. With classroom instruction and actual work in the field the construction men were taught the basics and advanced skills in their individual fields.

Following the weeks of construc-

return re-train re-deploy

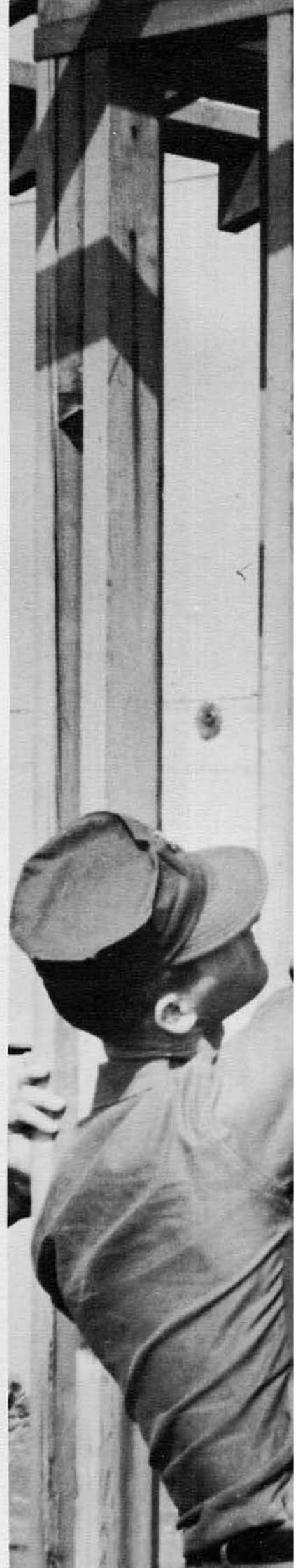
tion schools the battalion personnel made ready for five weeks of military training to prepare them for any situations they might encounter during the overseas deployment.

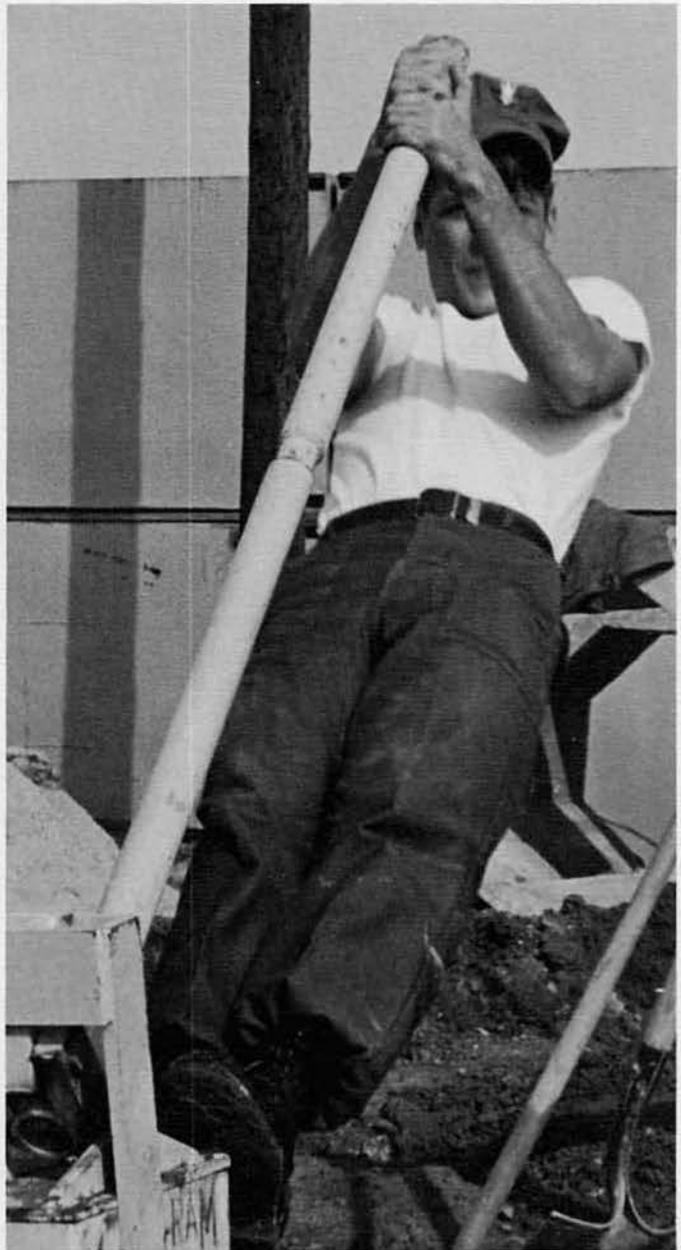
Courses covering the land and people of Vietnam along with combat training were given, culminating in two weeks of training at Camp Pendelton under Marine instructors. Qualification on assorted weapons, tactical marches and mock combat were carried out during this part of the training.

With the training period over, it was time for the battalion to once again deploy overseas.

WITH ALL
THOUGHTS
DIRECTED
TOWARD A
NEW TOUR
OVERSEAS

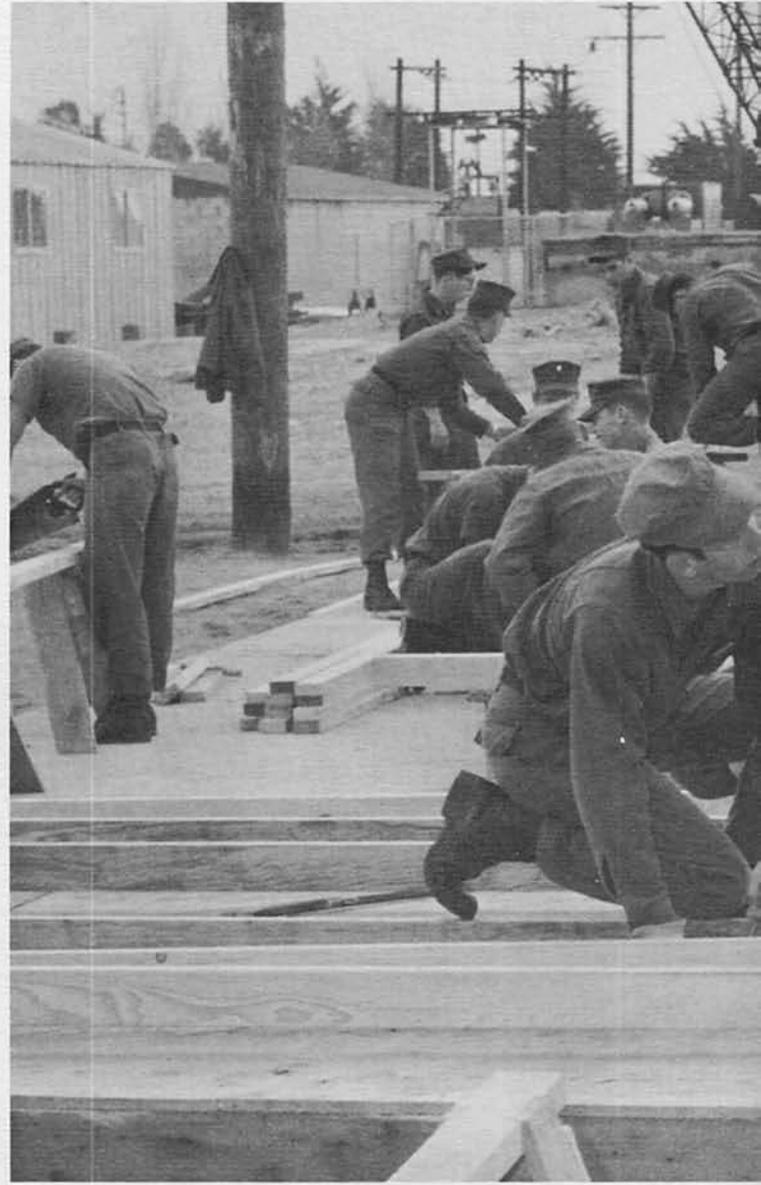
many weeks of
training classes
await the battalion





Technical training in the various construction fields was undertaken by the construction forces within the battalion during the first portion of the homeport stay at Port Hueneme, Calif. Actual working assignments (far left) were part of the classroom efforts, as well as demonstrations of the fundamentals of the individual rates by qualified instructors (left).

Whether new to the battalion or having served a deployment, the men were given the schools to aid them in their construction efforts. Everything from heavy equipment operation to light building efforts was covered in these few weeks.

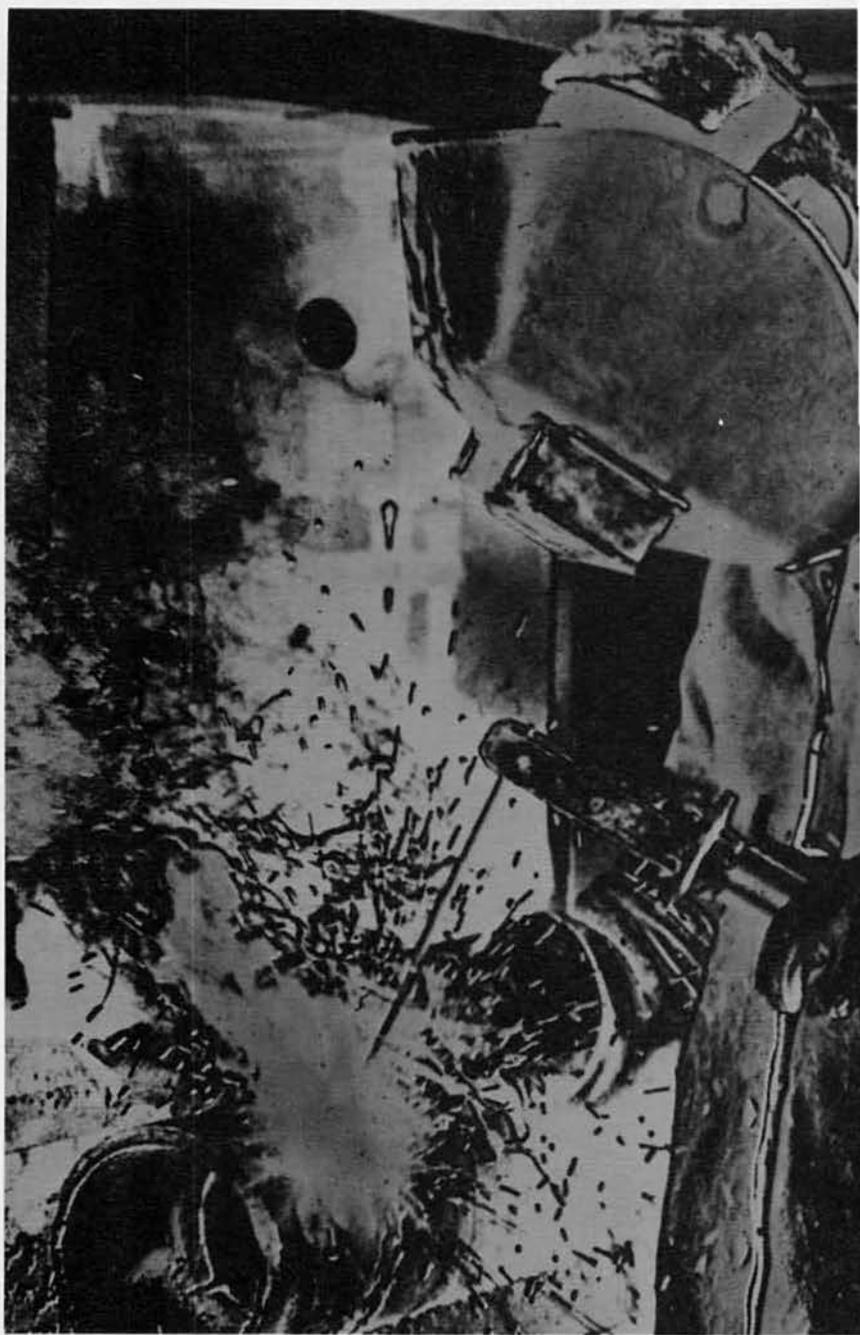


Homeport stay saw the molding of newly acquired men into qualified Seabees and the smoothing of rusty edges on the "old timers" of the battalion. In every construction field the men were practicing the skills which would be essential in the overseas deployment.

Build a better framework (top) and become proficient with the cutting torch (right)--all will add to the battalion output.

At this same time the battalion was issued gear for use in military training and the upcoming deployment. Laying out the gear (left) insured that everything was at hand for the weeks ahead.





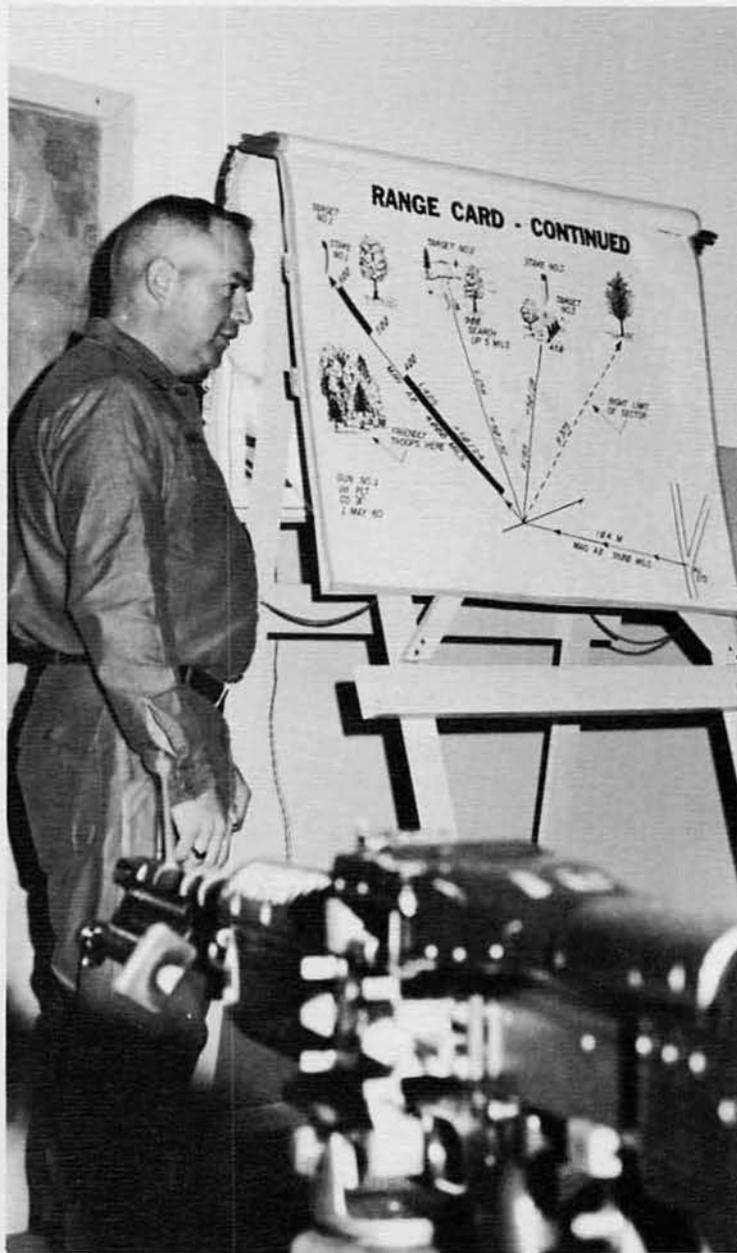


The classrooms were opened once again in the middle of the homeport stay, this time the battalion listened and practiced the military aspects that would be required of them for the overseas deployment.

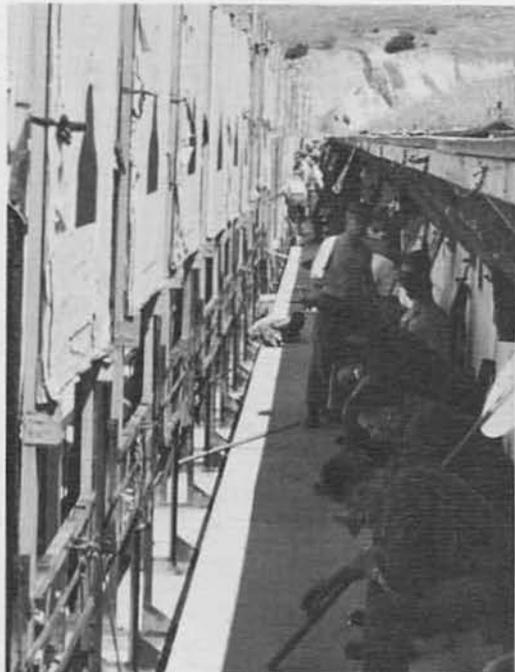
Courses in map reading and compass work were among the first covered (upper right), with other courses in weapons, NBC warfare (above) and tropical environment.

With the last of military training complete at Port Hueneme, the battalion went on an overnight maneuver (right) prior to moving to Camp Pendleton for the last of their training before deploying.









For the last two weeks of military training the battalion moved from their homes and barracks at Port Hueneme to a tent village at Camp Pendelton. Here, under the direction of Marine instructors, the battalion was trained in defense against enemy harassment and attack.

Weapons courses were given for the M-16 automatic rifle, the .45 pistol and the M-79 grenade launcher during this period, as well as courses in heavy artillery, night firing and the use of grenades (far left).

Traveling through simulated enemy country, the battalion was pointed out examples of enemy positions (above) and traps (upper and lower center) to become acquainted with. Procedures for passing through these obstacles and protection from enemy attack were also covered in these final weeks of training prior to deploying.



One of the many exercises carried out by the battalion while at Camp Pendelton was an overnight maneuver in taking and maintaining a position. Assembling in full battle dress prior to the maneuver (above), the men were given instructions on the correct procedure to follow in reaching their objective.

With the instructions over, the men set out on a strategic march over the varied terrain at Camp Pendelton. Traveling from position to position, the battalion eventually arrived at a pre-arranged spot at a designated time and began to build hold positions (right).

Having prepared their positions for the night, the battalion assumed all-night watches to insure their safety. Enemy attacks were prevalent during the night, but managed to be stayed by the battalion until the maneuvers were over the following morning.







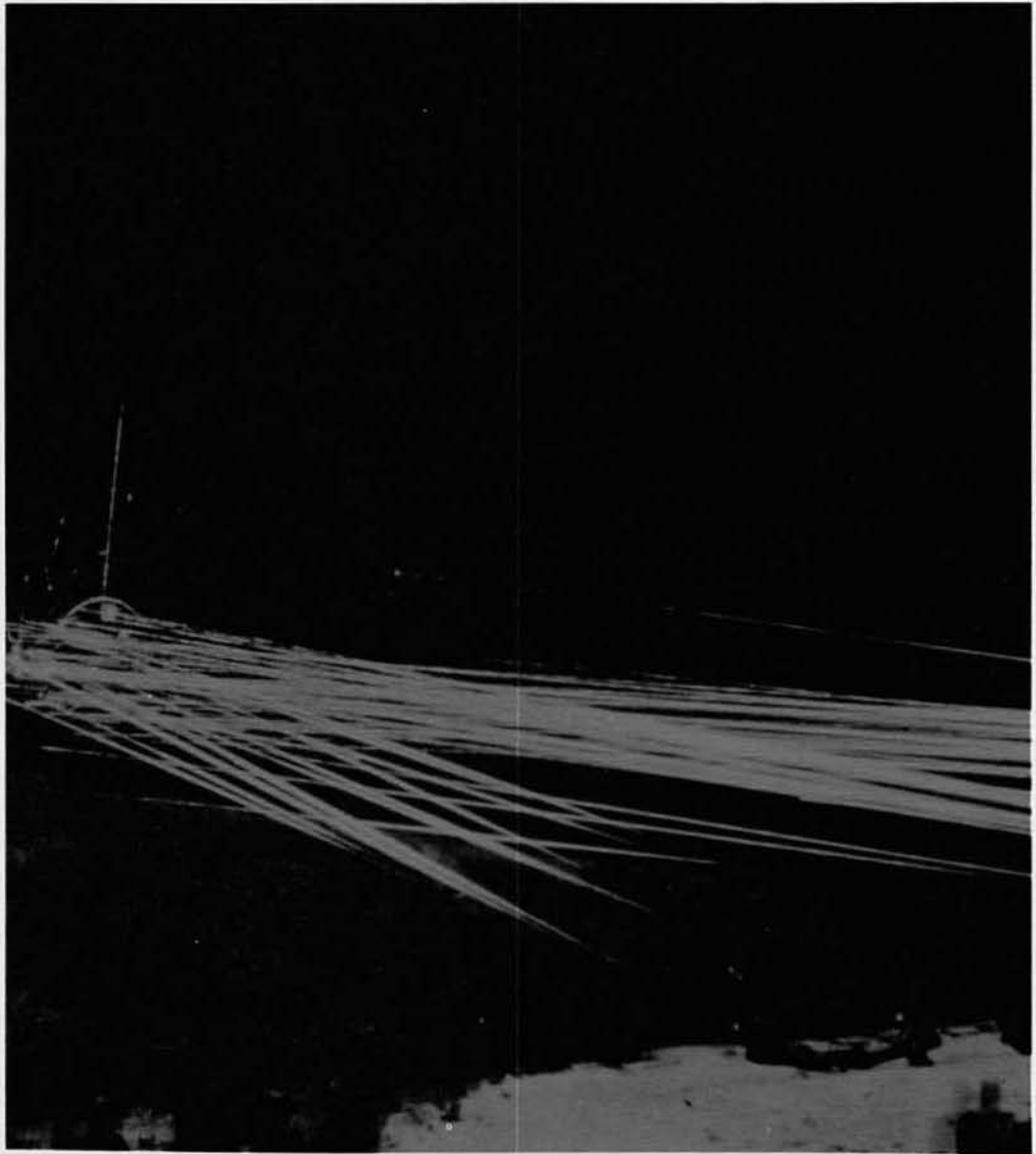


Throughout military training at Port Hueneme and Camp Pendelton the battalion practiced the fundamentals of field maneuvers to prepare them, if needed as a possible ground force in addition to their duties as a construction battalion.

Whether acting as a battalion, company, platoon, squad or fire team, the men were trained in the procedures of movement in enemy country for the best possible protection.

With every man in the battalion trained in combat procedure with the M-16 (left) and assorted personnel trained on the M-79 and mortars, the battalion was also shown the best ways to utilize their fire power, in coordination with their movements, and act as a self-sustaining unit.





Familiarization and qualification firing of the M-16 automatic rifle occupied a large portion of the battalion's military training at Port Hueneme and Camp Pendelton.

The first weeks were composed of classes on the advantages, assembly and care of the weapon, with the actual firing and qualifications coming later in the period.

When the firing began on silhouette and bullseye targets, the men of the battalion were shown the correct procedures for accuracy with the M-16 in the various firing positions.

Nightfiring (above) of the M-16 rounded out the courses, which saw most of the battalion qualify on the weapons.



At last the days of training were over for the men of the battalion and departure flights were set. The advance party were already overseas making preparations for the remainder of the battalion's arrival in the first weeks of May.

The days of column marches (upper left), eating from mess kits (above) and field movements (right) had passed to a time of preparation for departure.

All loose ends had to be settled at this time, during the next nine months there would be no time for problems stateside.

Finally it was time for the actual departure, a time of last minute goodbye by the men of the battalion (right center) before loading aboard the C-141's (lower right) to begin the nine month overseas deployment.

The last flight of men departed from Point Mugu Naval Air Station on May 13, on May 15 a complete battalion assembled to begin work on Quang Tri Combat Base, Republic of Vietnam.







last plane of 16 crashes at quang tri strip during air lift

The last of MCB-11's 16-flight airlift to Vietnam, was marred by disaster. The flight crashed on landing Wednesday, May 15, at Quang Tri airstrip.

Seven passengers, were injured and immediately flown by Medevac helicopters to the hospital ship, USS Sanctuary, cruising off the coast of Vietnam.

The left wing was torn from the plane on impact and strewn ablaze several hundred yards from the plane. Fires broke out within the fuselage of the plane and one of the remaining engines burst into flames. While the crash trucks were rushing to the scene, Seabees poured out the rear hatches carrying the injured with them. The battalion dentist, Lt. Conley T. Snidow, who was accompanying the troops, administered emergency first aid on the scene.



MEN FLEE BURNING PLANE SECONDS AFTER CRASH



A FRANTIC CHECK FOR ANY MEN STILL ABOARD



MEN DONNED GAS MASKS, ASBESTOS SUITS OR ANY

"I was amazed at the almost orderly fashion in which the men left the plane," Dr. Snidow said after the accident. "Everyone was scared, they all wanted to get off the plane as fast as they could, but they weren't going to leave the injured behind."

"I was sitting near the rear hatch so I was one of the first ones out of the plane. I was getting an injured man away from the plane when another came out of the plane with his back ablaze. Before I could move, the man was tackled and rolled in the sand by one of his buddies."

CWO James M. Gilbert got to the site right after the crash. "I saw fire starting in one of the remaining engines," Mr. Gilbert stated. "If a fire started in the remaining wing loaded with fuel I knew we'd be in

trouble.

"I shouted at some men to help me, we had no fire extinguishers. All I could think of was sand and we managed to contain the fire with it until we got carbon dioxide help from the crash truck."

Frantic checks continued while the fires were being fought to assure that no one was left inside the plane. Men donned gas masks, asbestos suits or anything they could get to combat the sweltering fumes within the plane, several were temporarily overcome.

After most of the fires were quelled and while the crash crew was still extinguishing small reflashes, Seabees started salvage operations. Personal gear, combat gear and weapons were handed out of the plane, some was destroyed and some only wet.



MARINES STRUGGLE WITH HOSE TO QUELL FIRE



AN OVERCOME COMRAD HELPED AWAY AFTER FIRE





Smoke could be seen from all areas of the combat base (upper left) as the last flight of battalion personnel crashed on landing. Within the immediate area a cloud of smoke engulfed almost the entire plane (left).

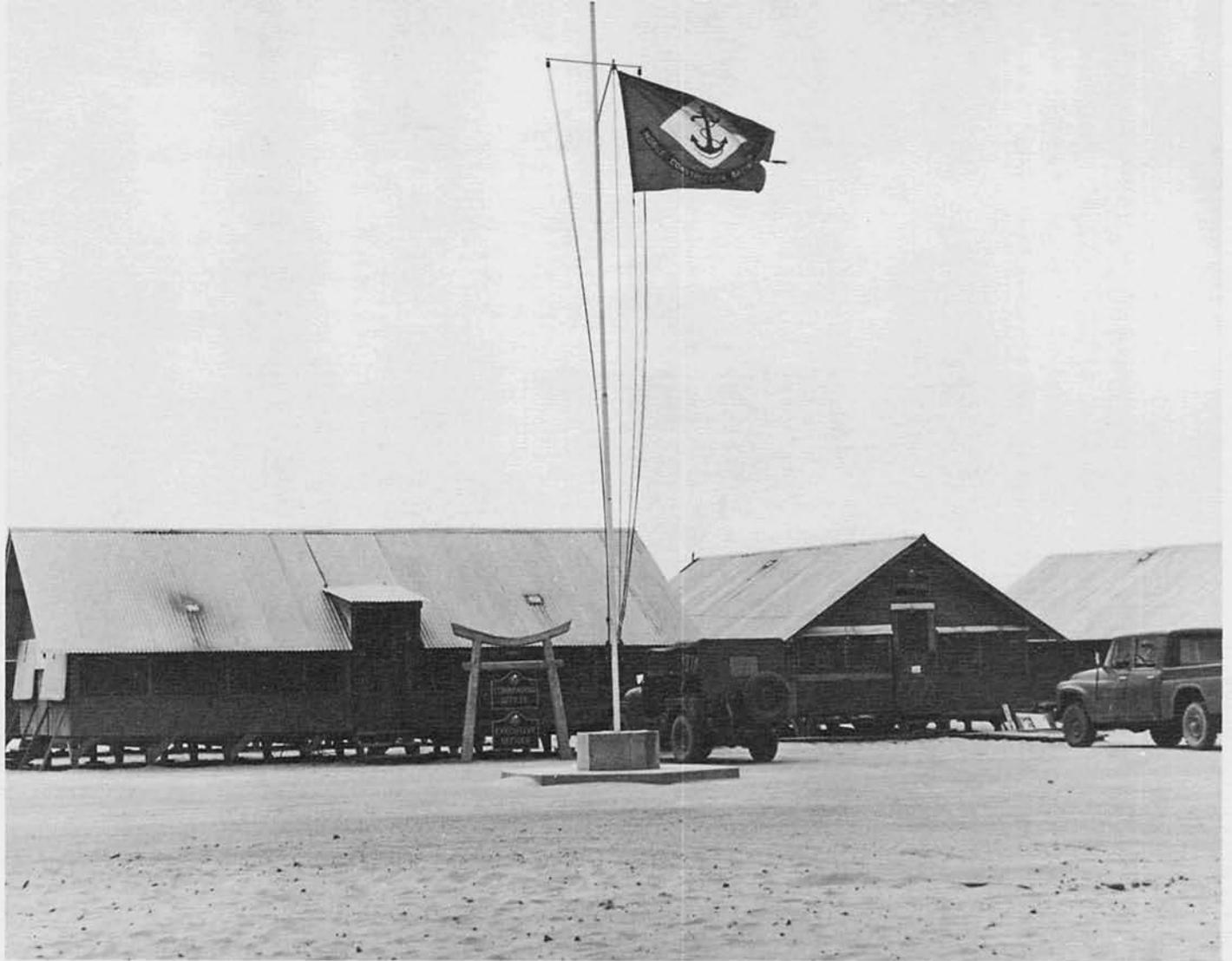
With the arrival of the firefighting crews (center), the fires were brought under control and the report of no fatalities was confirmed.

The ravaged remains of the last flight (below) bears witness to the near complete disaster.

Gaping holes in the fuselage (lower left) indicate where pieces of the outboard propeller, which sheared off when it hit, penetrated the plane causing most of the injuries.

For heroism immediately following the disaster Edwin D. Balke BU1 and Harry G. Adams UT2 received the Navy Marine Corps Medal for entering the plane to rescue people as did Ltjg Louis A. Marano who received the Navy Commendation Medal and Henry M. Knowles EOC and J. A. Matis CN who were awarded the Navy Achievement Medal. Lt Conley T. Snidow III received the Navy Achievement Medal for giving first aid to the injured as they were brought off the plane.



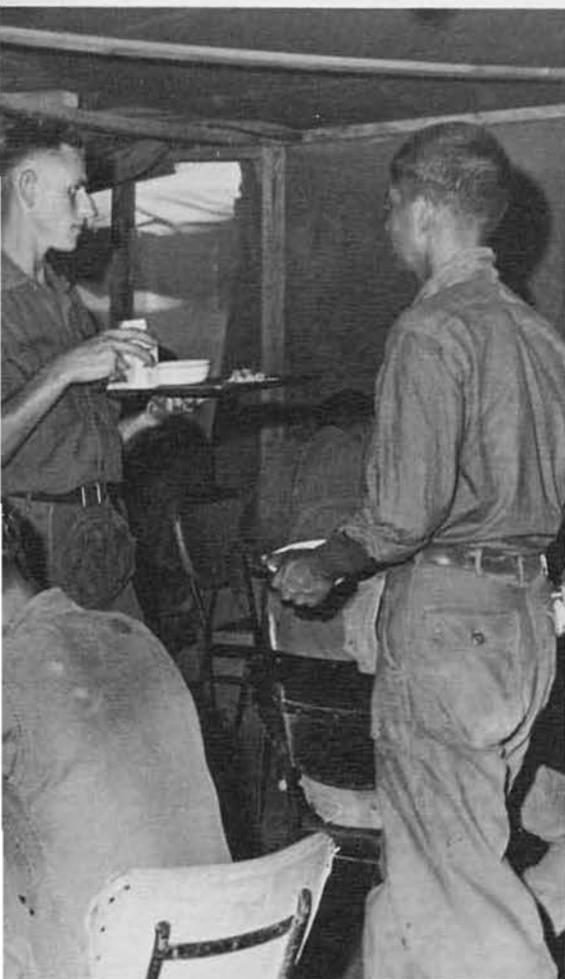


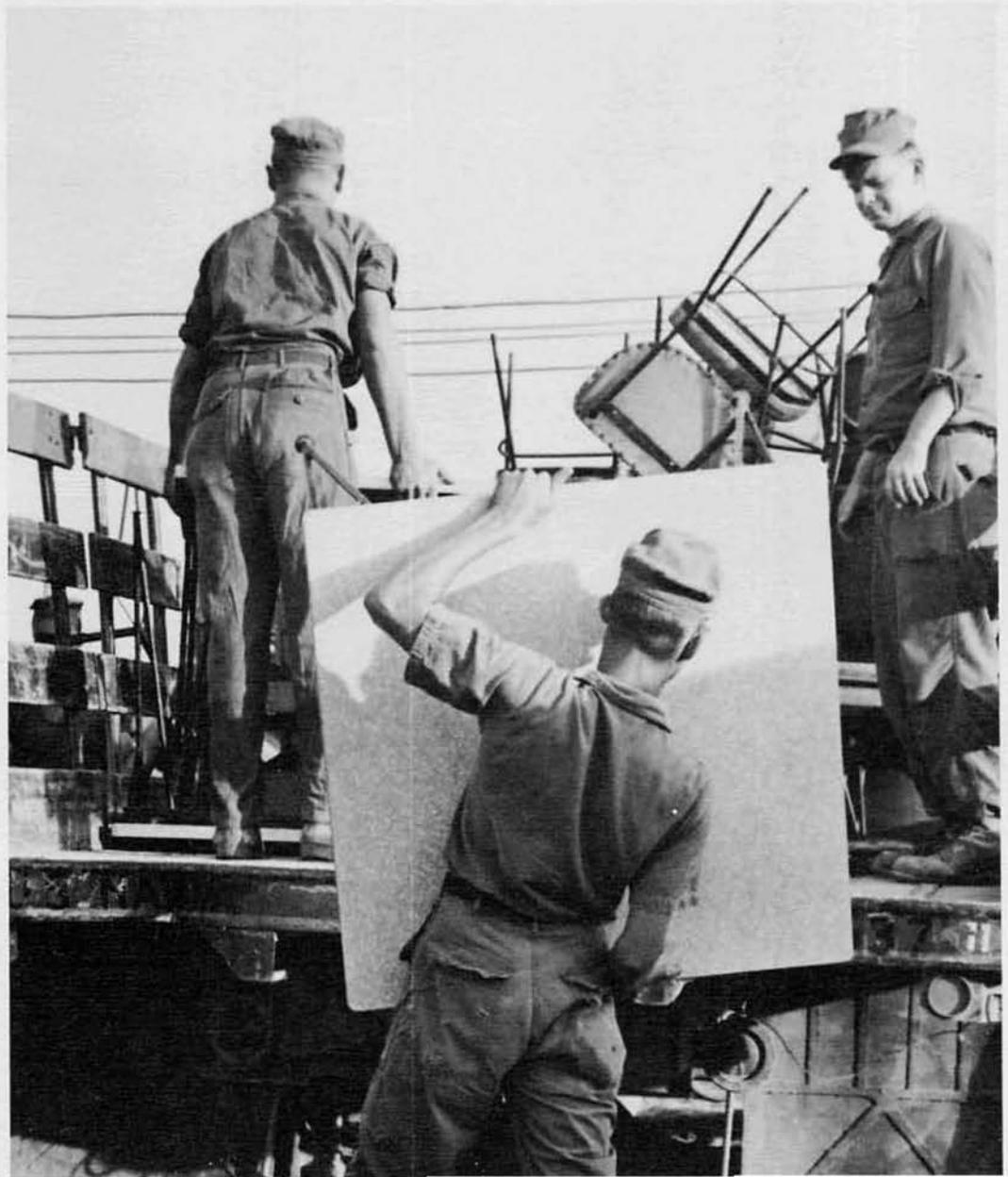
Seemingly endless sandy terrain greeted the men of the battalion as they stepped from the C-130's into their camp on Quang Tri Combat Base. The warm, sandy beaches of California were still firm in their minds, but the tent village, humid weather and sand which draped the area brought a sharp realization of where they were.

For the first few weeks the daily routine involved working, living, eating and even sleeping in the bountiful sand which blew about and covered every conceivable spot.

Eating in a chow hall barely big enough to hold a platoon, and sleeping in fold-away cots with all gear nailed down and covered from the sand and wind, the men of the battalion awaited the day that they could move into a new camp in a better location.









Preparations for a new camp began early in the deployment, with all battalion personnel directing their efforts at building and making the new camp habitable.

Working night hours and utilizing pre-cut and pre-fab measures, the camp was finished in record time. In June, six weeks after the construction had started, the new camp was ready for habitation.

For the actual move, the battalion was broken into companies and moved on separate days to prevent a complete battalion construction halt during this time.

All personal and company equipment was loaded aboard the vehicles available and the move began. At the end of the week, the move was over, the old camp had been folded away and regular operations were ready to begin from the new camp.





Camp Commemorates Lt. J. J. Rhodes

In a small ceremony on September 18, 1968, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Eleven's new camp was named in the memory of Lt. Joseph J. Rhodes, CEC, USNR, the first Civil Engineer Corps Officer to die in Vietnam action.



Lt. Rhodes was a graduate of the General Motors Institute class of 1962. He had served at the Naval Station, Bermuda and with the Antarctic Support Activities before joining U. S. NMCB-121.

At the time of his death on October 23, 1967, Lt. Rhodes was the company commander of Delta Company in NMCB-121.

RAdm. A. C. Husband, Chief of the Civil Engineer Corps, and Cdr. William K. Hartell, Commanding Officer of U. S. NMCB-11, paid tribute to Lt. Rhodes and unveiled a plaque in his honor at the ceremony.



work begins in a new camp



With the move completed and the battalion established in their new living quarters, the time had come to continue operations for other units in the area, finishing construction within the camp when time allowed.

Talk was still circulating around the rocket attack that had hit the new camp just prior to the move (lower center), but for most of the battalion it was time to enjoy the conveniences the new camp had to offer (below).

During this time the battalion spread out on all fronts, starting a bridge at My Chanh, a Petroleum Oil Lubricants pipeline, work at the new Ammunition Supply Point and miscellaneous projects for other units.

There was no spare time after work or on Sunday afternoon for the men of the battalion at this time. Every free moment was put to use sandbagging (upper center) the huts and buildings throughout the camp area and completing minor construction work. The price of the new camp was high, but out of the tents and sand, and men willingly paid.





7-DAY
WORK WEEKS
AND MORE
ROAST BEEF

minimum essential requirements for thousands of GI's

Constructing over 2000 structures in eight weeks, the men of Eleven completed one of the largest scoped programs ever undertaken by the Seabees during their Quang Tri deployment.

Through the Seabee's efforts, the priority project, Minimum Essential Requirements (MER), got thousands of Marines and G.I.s out of tents and into huts for the monsoon season.

To maintain the hectic pace helicopters were used at times to transport the builders when rains made roads impassible or the long workdays ended after the roads were closed each night.

Five other Seabee battalions in Vietnam detached over 200 men to the building force of the battalion, Marine and Army units supplied working parties to aid the Seabees as laborers. The Seabee battalion's administrative staff was stripped to a skeleton crew providing an additional 25 fleet-bee builders for the project.

To the men of the battalion, who utilized over five hundred miles of two-by-fours and several million square feet of plywood during the project, MER ment 10 1/2 hour work-days and roast beef.

"Give us this day our daily bread, not roast beef" stated an anonymous plea tacked to the galley door during MER. "It's all we got left and we haven't got much of that," Ltjg Melvin S. Lutjemeier, galley OIC, exclaimed while totalling his stores of C-rations.

The thousands of tons of materials for the massive project had a priority superseded only by ammunition and left little room on the barges and trucks, already running 24 hours a day, for lower priority supplies like food, soda and beer.

In addition to the hundreds of SEA huts (living huts designed especially for South East Asia) which made up the largest part of MER, roads were carved and 75 mess halls, 77 shower buildings and 14 dispensaries were built.

Construction of the massive number of structures was accomplished by utilizing many assembly line practices. Lumber, whenever possible, was pre-cut before reaching the field, and in some cases it was possible to build entire walls in the yards and then transport them to the construction sites.



trained-to-train, 11's seabee teams are well accepted

A Yao father with his family walked over 65 kilometers on June 22, 1968 to have his son treated by a Seabee corpsman in Thailand. The walk was complicated by the presence of Communist Terrorist which prevented the use of the roads.

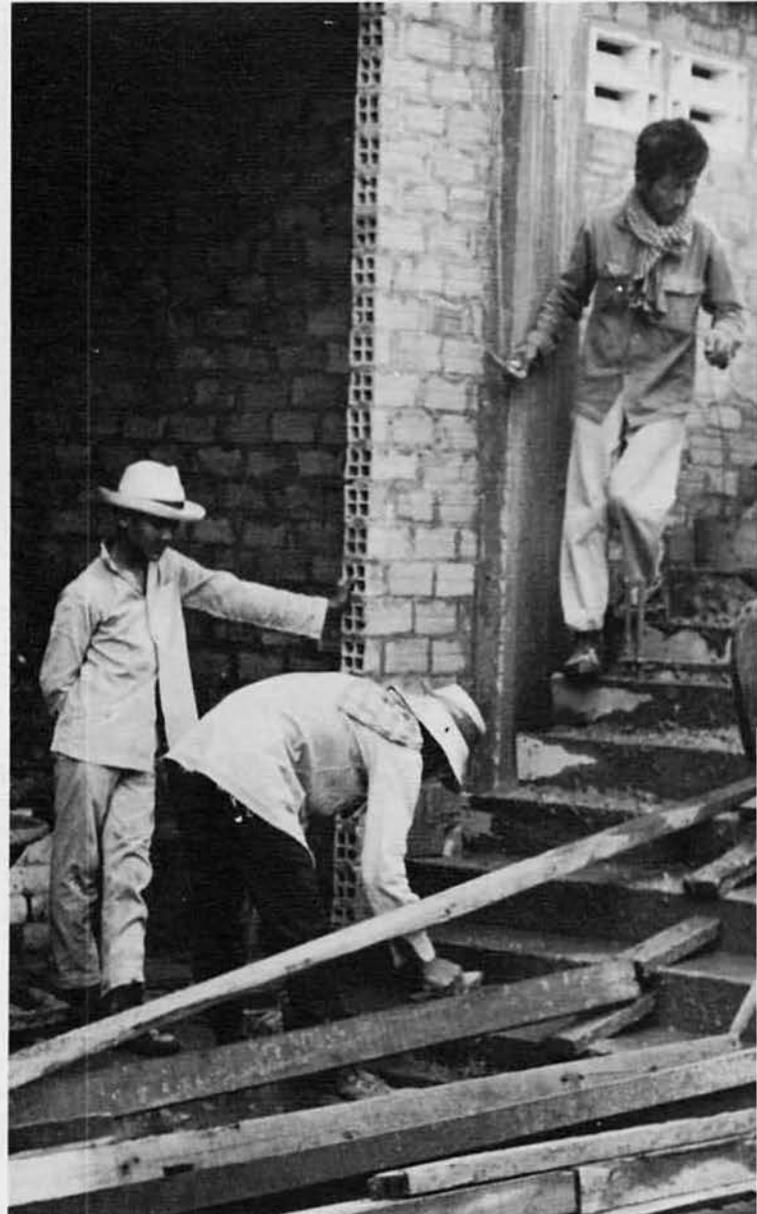
The child arrived with possible typhoid, malnutrition, dehydration and worms. The boys condition was complicated by infection in wounds in his chest which the father induced to permit the evil spirits to leave the body.



Members of Seabee Team 1112 (above) show Thailand villagers how to provide enough water for their crops by making a dam out of rice bags and soil cement.

Members of Seabee Team 1110 (left) with the help of South Vietnam trainees pour concrete for a new high school in Giang Province.

A builder from Seabee Team 1111 (bottom left) tries cutting lumber Thailand style, while a steel worker from the same team finishes a well at Huai Prik (bottom right).



This is one of the more striking examples of how the corpsman of the Seabee Teams are accepted by the people of South East Asia. The child was taken to the Chiang Kham Hospital in Thailand after he had received treatment by a corpsman of Seabee Team 1112, one of MCB-11's three Seabee Teams.

Some of the self-help projects accomplished by MCB-11's Seabee Teams were building dams to irrigate rice paddies, clearing land to build new schools and helping the villagers build hospitals, churches and schools.



Unlike combat units or regular Seabee Battalions the teams are assigned by the State Department to their area of work. Before Vietnam the teams were assigned all over the world, but since the war the teams have been assigned to South East Asia. Out of the 17 Seabee Teams that were in operation last year, 14 were in Vietnam with the remaining three in Thailand.

When Cdr. W. K. Hartell, Commanding Officer MCB-11, had completed a tour of MCB-11's three Seabee Teams; 1110, 1111, and 1112 he stressed, "The teams cover as much area as possible teaching the people to help themselves." The captain also said, "If a team does too much work in one area the people sometimes become dependent on the men."

Of the three Seabee Teams that MCB-11 had in South East Asia, two were in Thailand and one was in South Vietnam. The teams are made up of 13 members consisting of one Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officer, a hospital Corpsman, two builders, three equipment operators, two construction mechanics, a steel worker, a utilitiesman, a construction electrician and an engineering aid. In addition to the men there are various pieces of equipment needed to complete any minor construction project that they are assigned.

To prepare them for their duties the team goes through an intensive 16-week training period where basic techniques in building, equipment operating, steel working and first aid, along with other jobs are taught. With this training a corpsman, for example, is capable of operating a heavy truck and an equipment operator is capable of building a small frame house.

Trained to train, the teams are not large and do not live in big camps or bases, usually they live with the people in their villages or in some cases they occupy old abandoned military barracks. Because of the desire to be accepted in the village the teams take part in local festivals and holidays. Seabee Team 1111 with the aid of interpreters created a memorial wreath and presented it at the Chulalongkorn Day Festival in Thung Song, Thailand.

EO2 Ralph L. Jury, of Seabee Team 1110, was given the task of clearing land for a new rice paddy so that the villagers of the Giang Province, RVN could grow new "miracle Rice". When the job was completed the Government of Vietnam Agriculture Branch awarded a letter of appreciation to Petty Officer Jury.

As a result of the living conditions, supplies are sent to the nearest military installation where the teams pick them up. To supplement their food supply they purchase some food at the local markets.

Since security is vital, the teams set up security in conjunction with the local authorities. In the case of team 1110, situated south of Saigon in South Vietnam, a liaison was maintained with the closest friendly forces.





construct the future





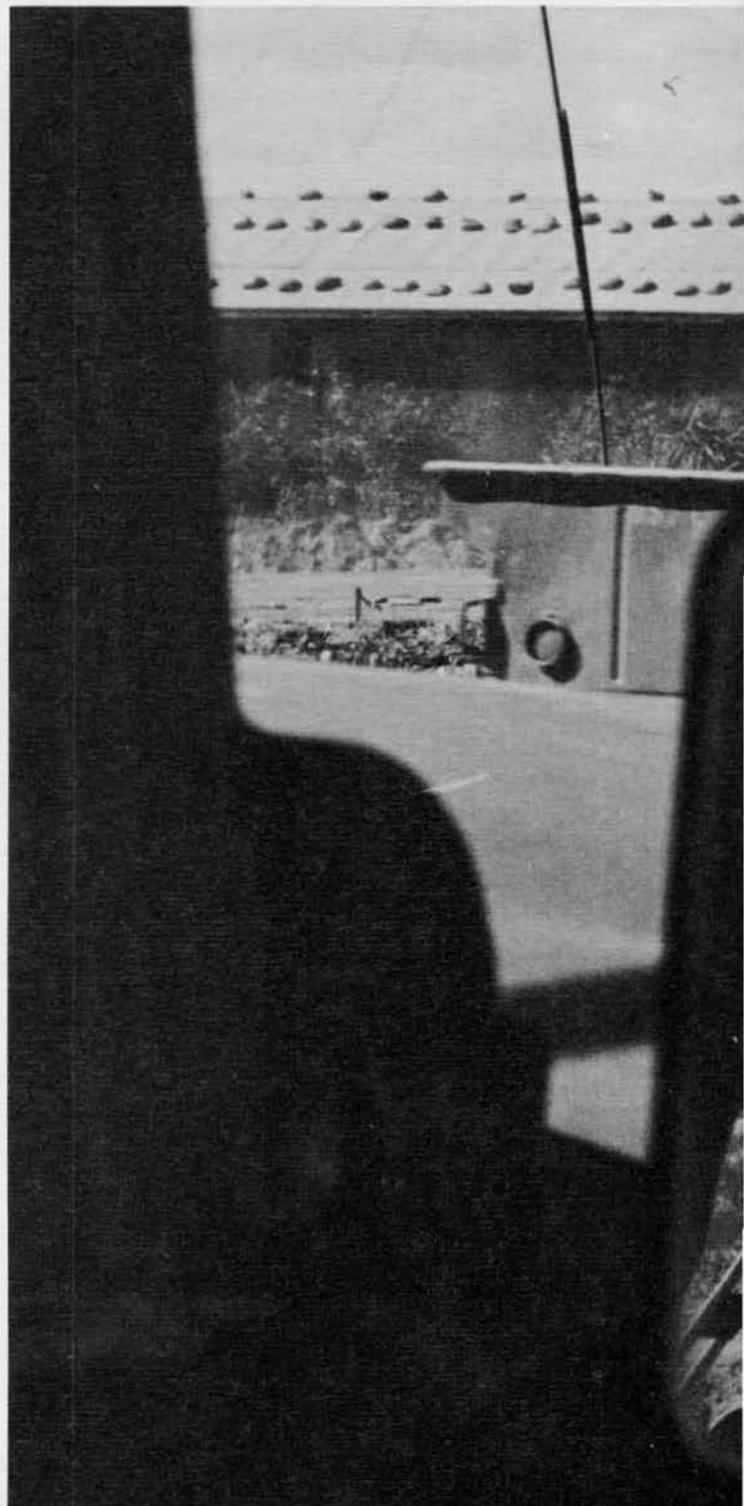


During the Quang Tri deployment the men of the battalion initiated and completed numerous projects for units both on and off the combat base.

Traveling as far south as My Chanh and as far north as Dong Ha and Cam Lo the battalion's construction forces applied the knowledge and skills of their respective fields, whether builder, equipment operator, electrician or other, to make the deployment a most successful one.

Tackling project after project, the battalion's construction forces contributed greatly to the buildup of the Quang Tri area.





The battalion's equipment operators were continually working on mammoth projects throughout the Quang Tri area during the deployment. Using their heavy earthmoving equipment, the Alpha company personnel performed the large level and fill jobs at the Ammunition Supply Point (above) and the Logistics Support Area (upper left) on the combat base.

The engineering aids (right) mapped, surveyed and designed structures throughout the deployment for the battalion.

A letter home (upper left) helped to pass the time and keep in touch with the happenings stateside.

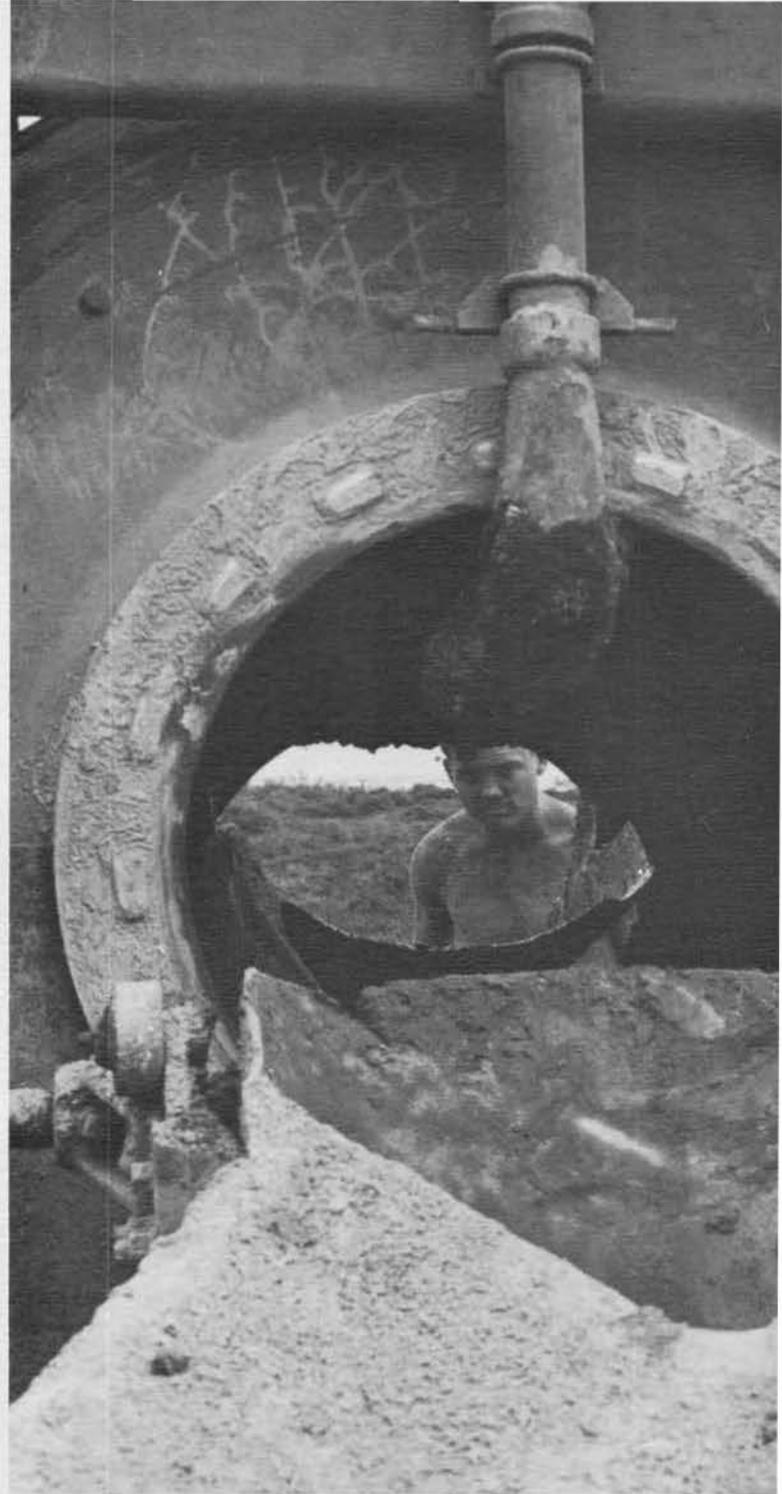


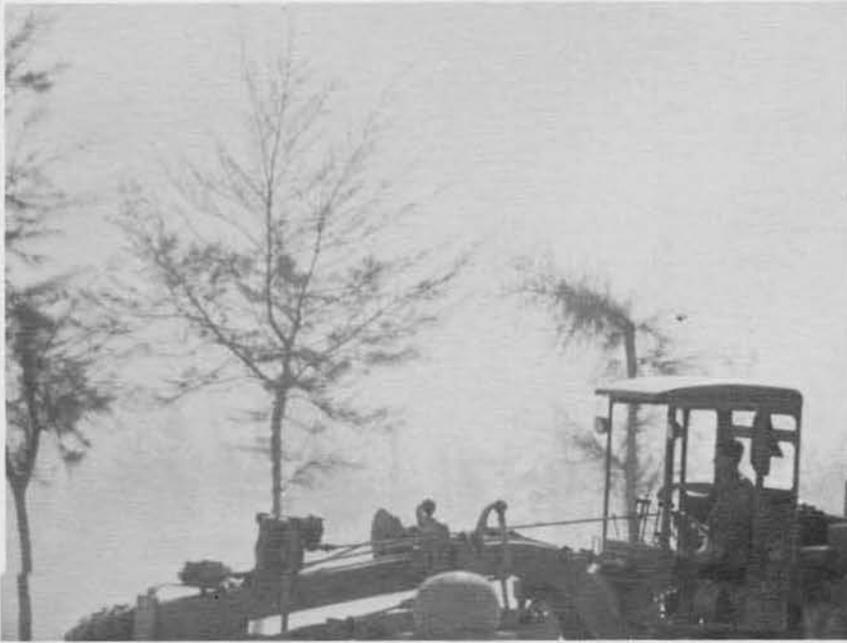
Bravo company personnel perform a highwire act on the rafters of Bravo Medical galley (below), while an MCB-74 man (right) mixes cement for showers and galley slabs on Hill 12.

Battalion Dental Officer Lt. Conley T. Snidow (lower left) performs dental work on battalion personnel in his mobile dental unit. Through the entire deployment the dental staff maintained a capacity schedule.

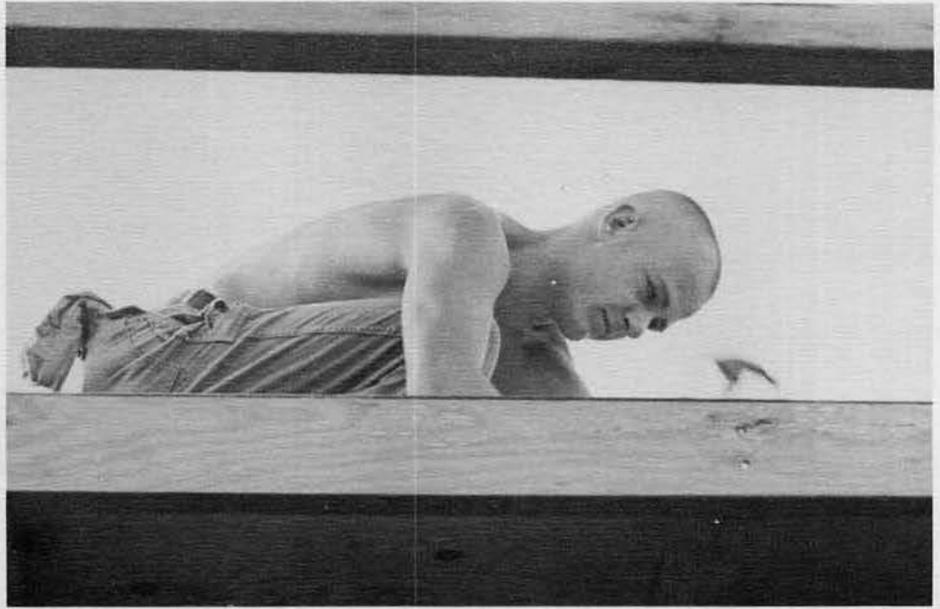
On June 20, the Dong Ha ASP was hit by enemy artillery. Battalion personnel (lower right) watch the explosions which necessitated the transfer of munitions to a new ASP on Quang Tri Combat Base.

The many faces of Alpha company (opposite top to bottom) show the upgrading of Route One and the work of the cement batch plant.







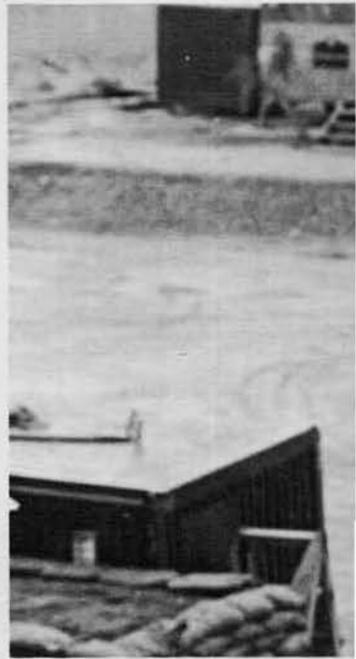
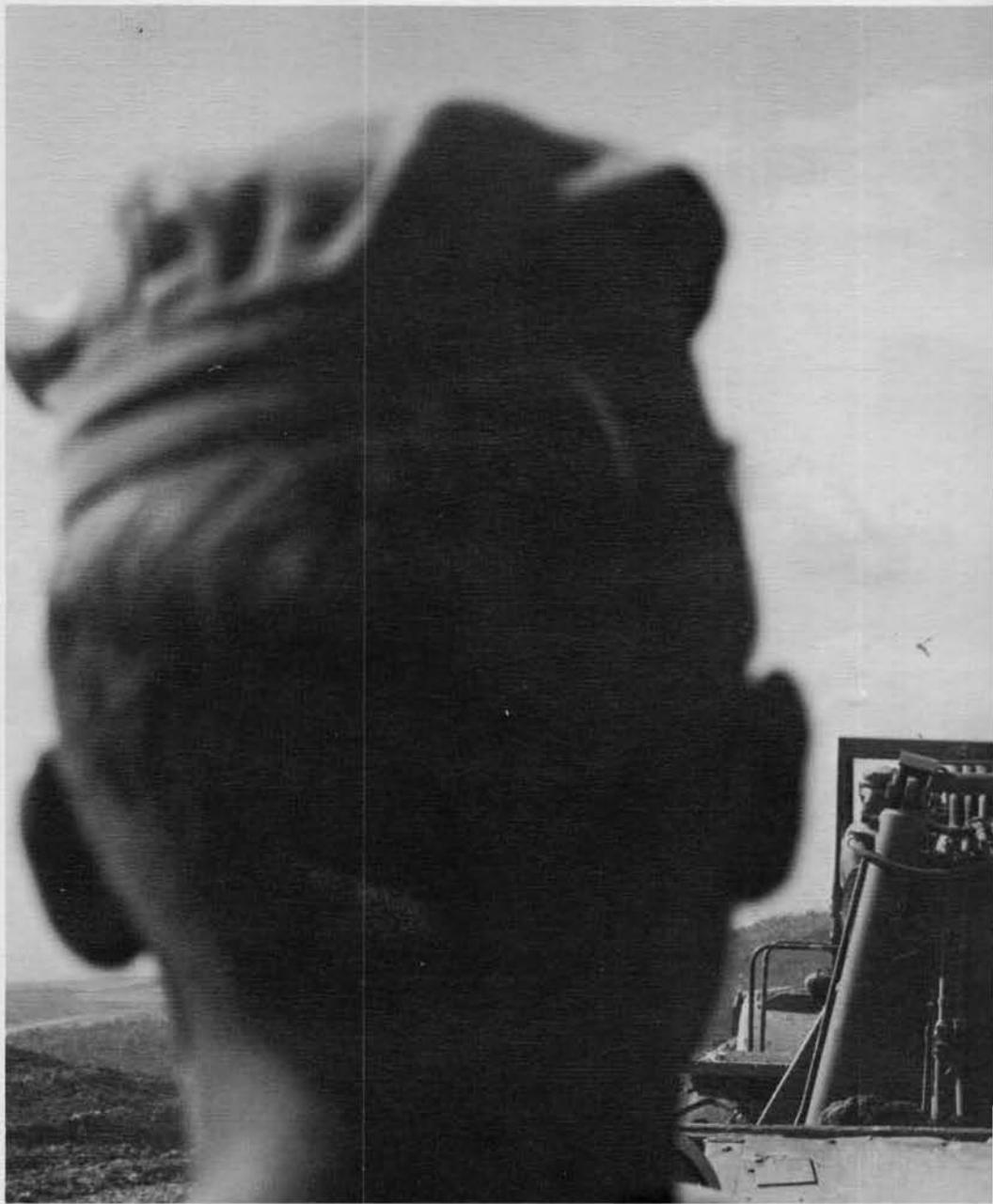


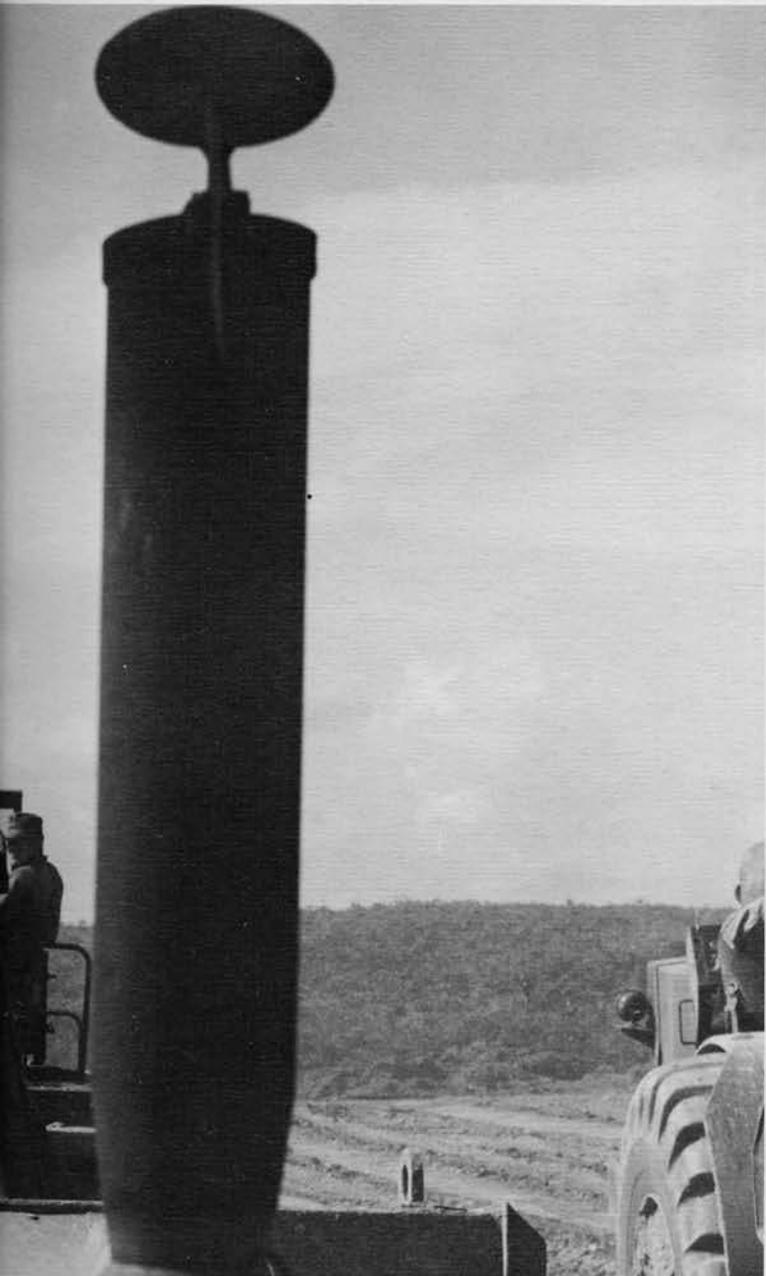
Silhouetting the skyline, Delta company steelworkers construct a butler building (opposite) and a Security company man stands a watch (center).

EOC William R. Leslie (left) works on a stalled vehicle, as other Alpha company personnel clear away dirt in wake of trenching work at the new camp (upper left).

BU3 Kenneth O. Klein nails down the decking at the new camp (upper right), while an MCB-11 personnel (above) works on a hut at Landing Zone Sharon.

There were no insignificant jobs, every effort aided in the battalion's progress throughout the deployment.





Though construction men such as the Equipment Operators working on the Logistics Support Area (left) compose the majority of battalion personnel and dominate the battalion output with their construction projects, they don't manage it alone.

Hidden in offices and other spaces behind the scenes, the men of Headquarters company take care of the planning, paperwork and other necessities that are needed to run the battalion smoothly.

HM2 Johnny M. Johnson climbs a ladder and HM2 Roy L. Brooks assists (lower left), while HM2 Paul H. Beals works topside (lower right) on the new Medical Quonset. With the completion of the Quonset, the battalion's medical staff was better equipped to handle the battalion's medical needs.

In another part of Headquarters company PCSN Garney M. Mathis (above) sorts the mail for the men of the battalion. The work of the battalion's post office is a definite morale factor to the men.

These and the many other jobs performed by the men of Headquarters company are as fundamental as any construction work in the overall progress of the battalion.







An Alpha company man works with the pile driver (opposite) in the construction of a bridge on the way to Hill 12. A road and bridge had to be built to allow construction for Army units on the hill.

Continual maintenance was necessary by Alpha company road crews to keep the much used Route One (lower left) open for travel.

Battalion builders and equipment operators erected the structure of the Enlisted Men's Club (above) during the latter part of the deployment. When commitments necessitated the removal of the workers to other job sites, the club was finished by volunteer labor.

UT3 Stevenson Johnson (upper left) assembles a section of the 17-mile Petroleum Oil Lubricants pipeline undertaken by Bravo company. The joint battalion effort compiled a pipeline south to Hue.

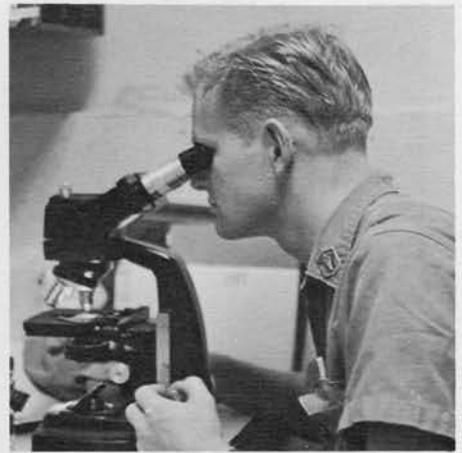


With the assistance of native laborers, Bravo company men lay pipe in the 17-mile POL pipeline (above). Trenching for the project was carried out by Alpha company personnel.

BU2 Carlos E. Noriega lays cement in the building of the battalion's Medical Quonset (right). Within the finished Quonset HM2 Paul H. Beals works with microscope (upper right).

Charlie company men working at the Command Post (opposite left) show a marked difference from the appearance of Headquarters men working in the Personnel Office (opposite right).







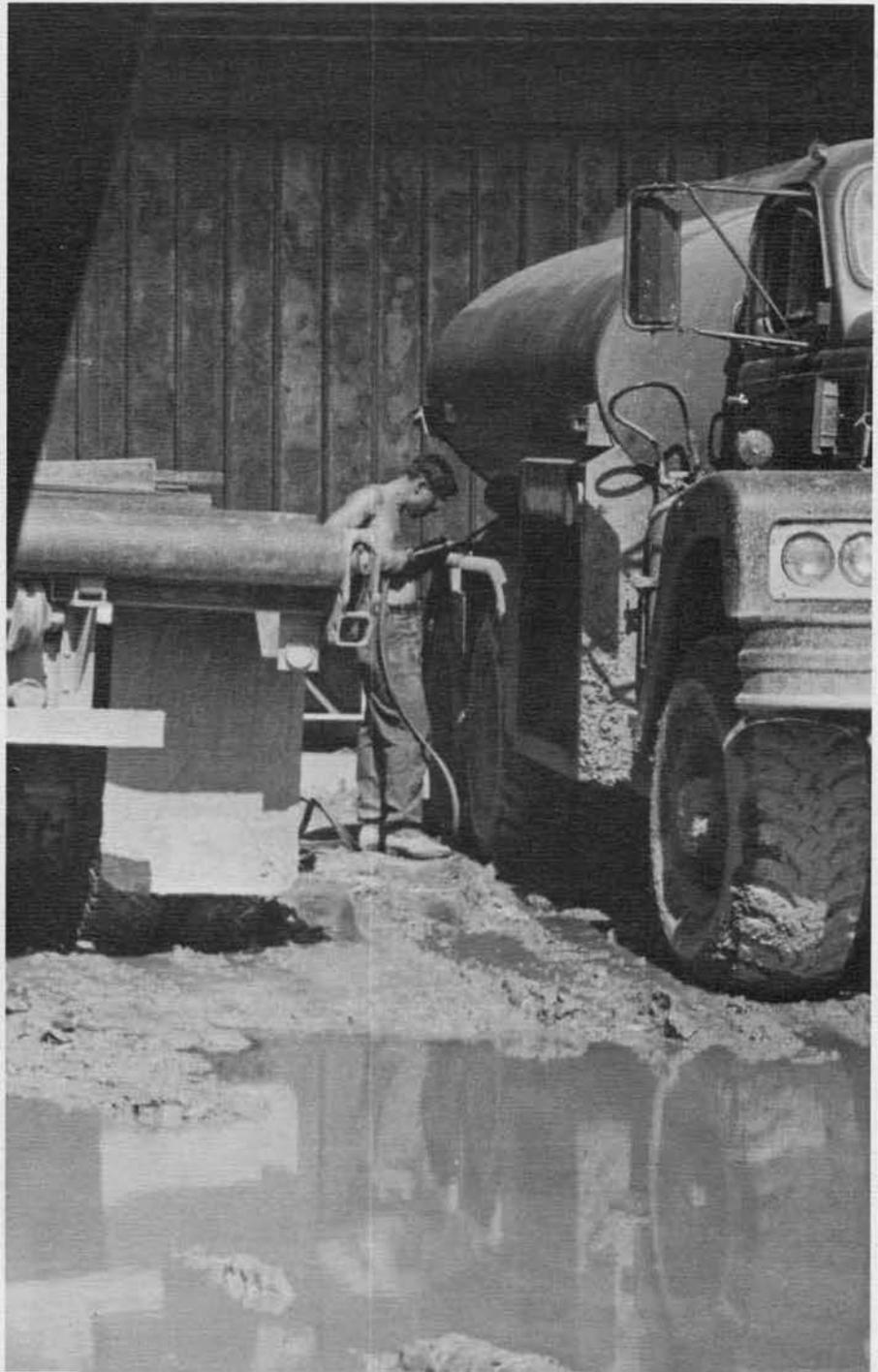


SW3 John B. Yanni assembles matting for use as re-
vetments at the MACV Compound in Quang Tri City
(upper left). The Delta company project was one of the
many carried out by the battalion in Quang Tri City.

Within the battalion armory GMG1 John H. Horn-
buckle examines an M-79 grenade launcher (lower
left). The battalion's firepower and protection depends
on the efficiency of the armory staff.

As the new camp progresses, Charlie company work-
ers lay out sills and footing for another hut (center). All
the companies within the battalion joined to finish the
camp in record time.

In the Alpha company shop area a mechanic begins
work on one of the numerous Alpha company vehicles
(below). Throughout the deployment the mechanics
worked long hours keeping the needed equipment on
the construction projects.





Peering from his bunker refuge, a Security company man holds his M-60 machine gun toward the perimeter (above). Throughout the deployment the battalion supplied a company of men to provide protection for the northeastern corner of the combat base.

During the construction of the new camp, Charlie company crews worked on many fronts to speed completion of the project. Inside the galley BU3 Fredrick M. Harmon saws as BUCN Ronald D. Bell assists (upper center), while in the Charlie company prefab yard steelworker crews are building endwalls for the many huts to be assembled within the camp area (lower center).

Driving pilings for a bridge south of the combat base, (right) Alpha company personnel worked much of the deployment helping to build and repair roads and bridges both on and off the combat base.



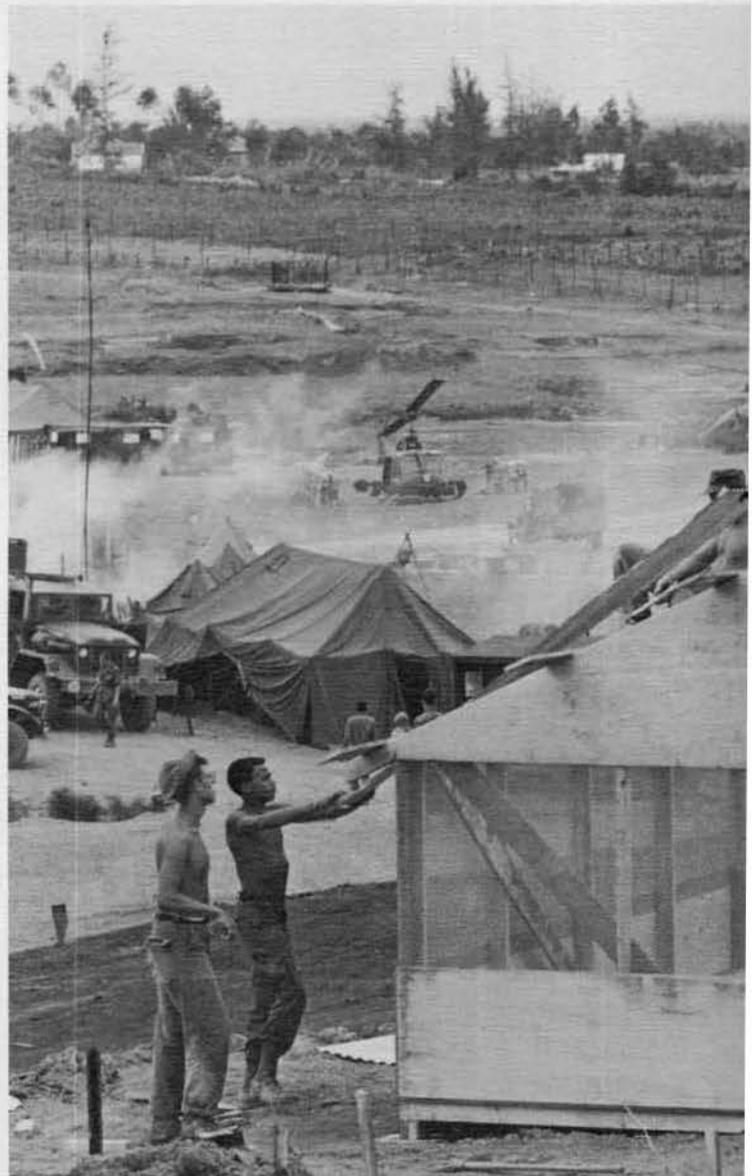


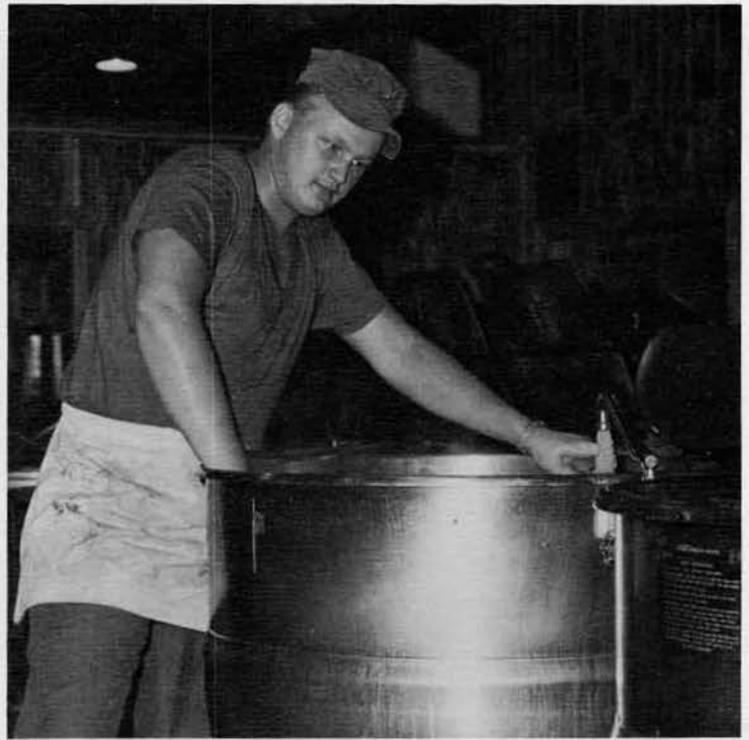


Adding water to heavy equipment at the LSA (above) and hooking up at the ASP (lower right), the Alpha company equipment operators worked day and night in their many projects.

With the advent of the Minimum Essential Requirements project, detachments from other battalions joined in the building of housing and facilities for the many combat units in the Quang Tri area. At LZ Sharon MCB-11 builders tin a hut for the First Air Cavalry (right).

"Fit to be stewed", not really, CS3 Gary R. Foy appears quite happy with his work in the galley (upper right). The commissary staff prepare meals for the more than 700 battalion personnel and guests daily.





Assembling decking (below), battalion personnel worked on many separate sites during the MER project. The new buildings for 18th Surgical concerned only one of the seven sites covered by the battalion during this time.

YN3 Michael J. Sampson worked as a builder (upper right) when rush projects on MER required the use of Headquarters personnel on the sites. Over 20 men from Headquarters company men joined the construction forces for the work on Hill 12.

The men of Alpha company work with their heavy equipment on one of the bridge sites (right) and Delta company personnel redeck on another (lower right).









With the communications lines broken, midnight hours insure a speedy repair job. The comm crew, (opposite left to right) RM3 Donald G. Taylor, CN Elroy E. Pugh and Ltjg. Louis A. Morano, find amusement in the nightwork inflicted by crews digging in the area.

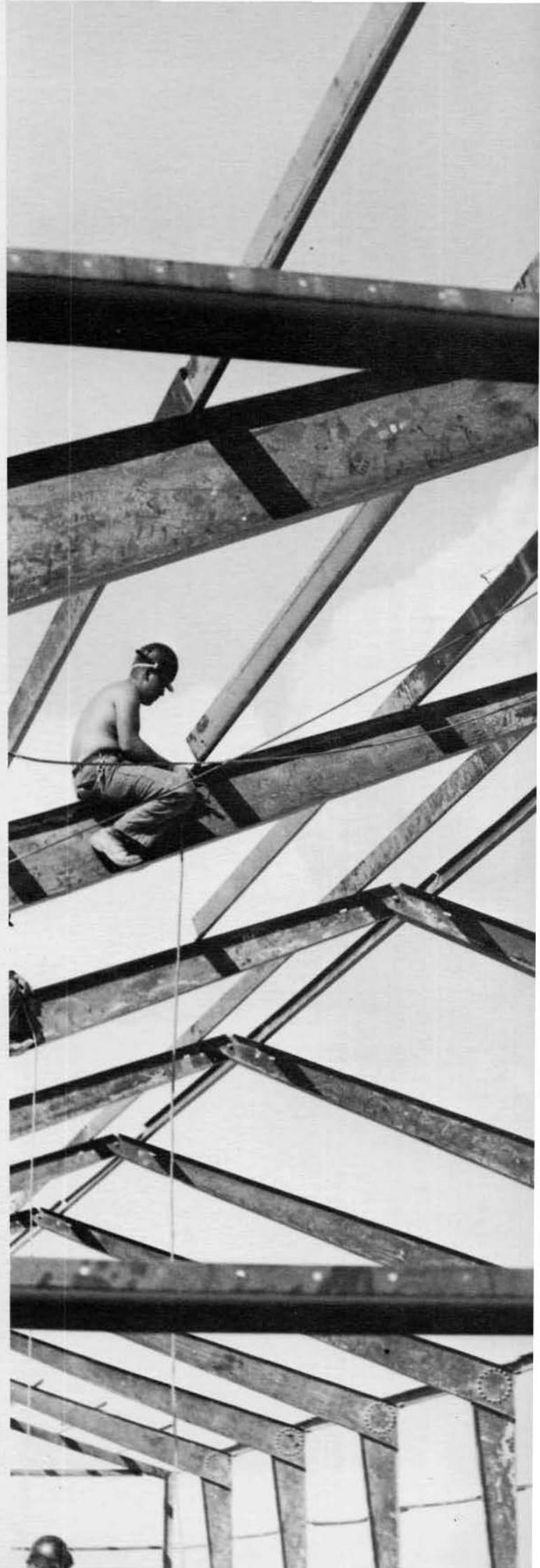
Operations at the rock crusher (above) provide the men of Alpha company with the rock used in the numerous roadwork and varied jobs around the combat base.

Level and fill work at the ASP (left) was another of the major projects taken by Alpha company during the deployment.



"Built better by the steelworkers of Charlie company" is the boast of these construction men. Constructing tanks for the camp water works (below) and erecting the framework on the camp galley (center), the steelworkers maintained their distinction throughout the deployment with their many projects.

In the battalion's Central Tool Room SK2 Clarence C. Watts (upper right) handles distribution of tools and equipment, while PC1 George A. Shealey (lower right) assumes his guise as bearer of gifts-letters and packages-for the men of the battalion.





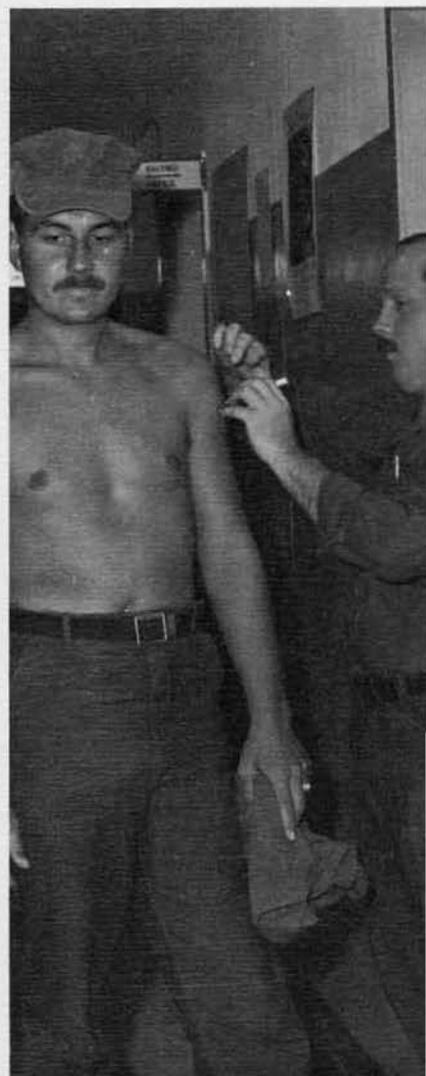


The projects were all different, but the objectives were the same — improvement of the Quang Tri area.

Work on the ASP (above), huts for the 18th Surgical (right) and the construction of bridges (opposite) were just a few of the battalion's contributions.

"It's not all smiles" as EACN Lester W. Sackreiter receives an inoculation from HM2 John B. Kempton (far right). The battalion personnel were given inoculations at regular intervals to insure their health.









Working at the ASP, Alpha company personnel prepare the groundwork (upper left) and steelworkers finish off the project laying matting within the berms (lower left). Other groundwork begins at the LSA (above) with the heavy equipment.

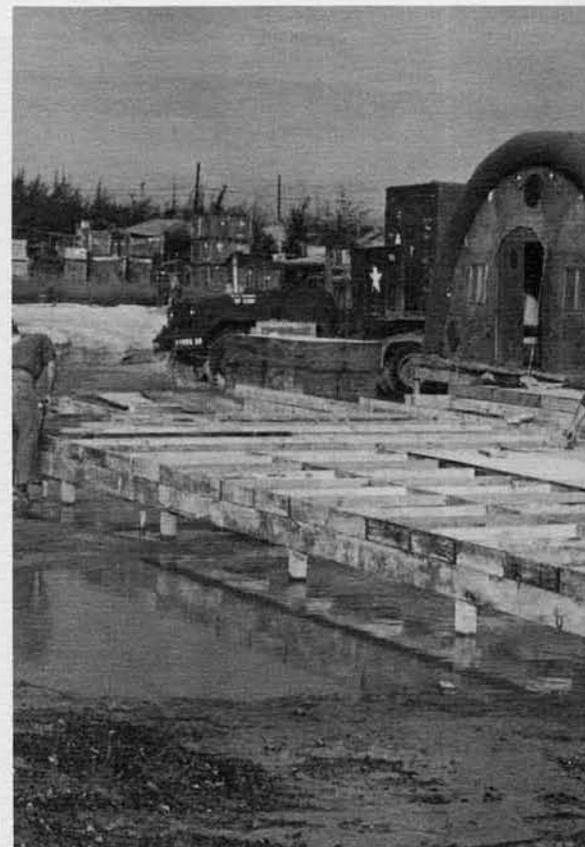
BUCN Louis M. Primicero works with cement on one of the numerous bridge projects during the deployment (left) and other builders work at the prefab yard (center) during the building of the new camp.



On Hill 12, west of the combat base, crews from MCB-74 aided in the MER project building housing and facilities for Army units (above and upper right).

On another MER project battalion builders work on decking at 18th Surgical (right). Projects were carried out on seven job sites by the battalion, both on and off the combat base.

Welding on an Alpha company grease pit (lower right), the Alpha company shop area was renovated to take care of the numerous pieces of heavy equipment running on the job sites.





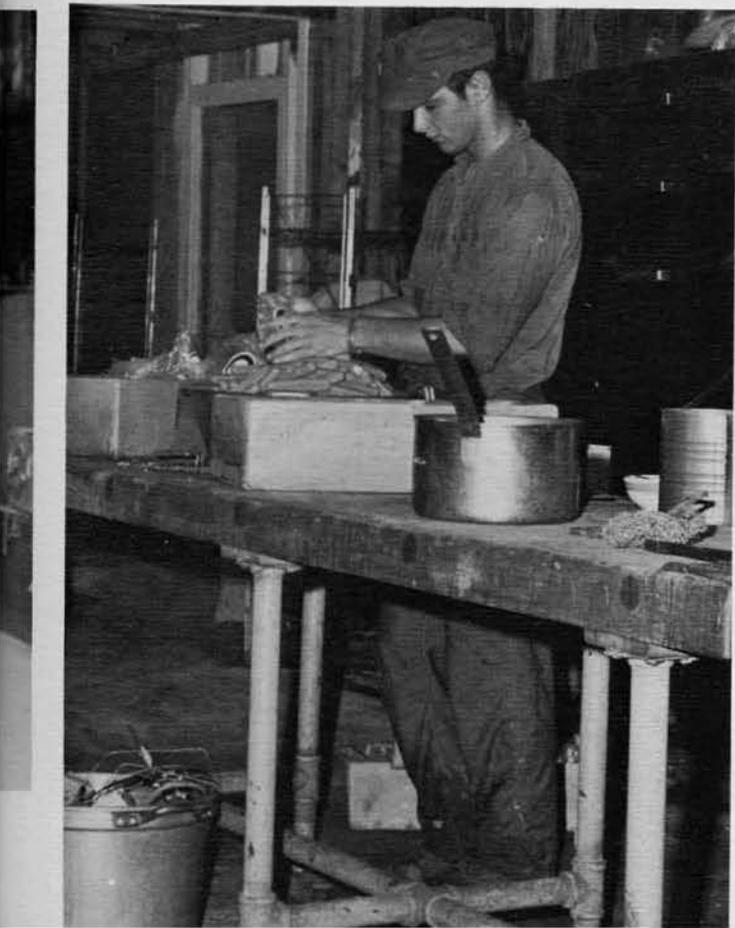


Equipment operators, working along the perimeter at Hill 12, start the groundwork on a new project (above). At the same site battalion utilities men prepare forms and accessories for a new shower (upper right).

CE2 James D. Kirby repairs chain saws at CTR (right) and BUCN Dennis J. Knovacs works at the galley. Both work separate from their companies, aiding battalion efforts.

The erection of a new Butler building (far right) is a team effort for the men of the battalion.



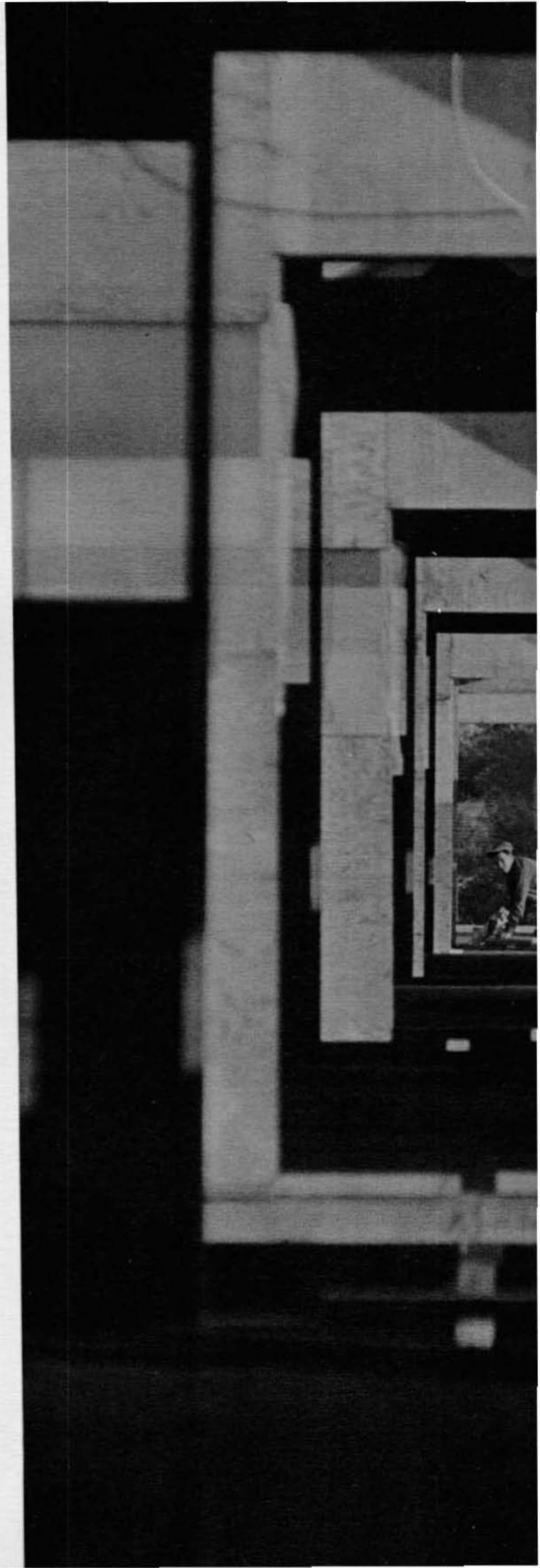




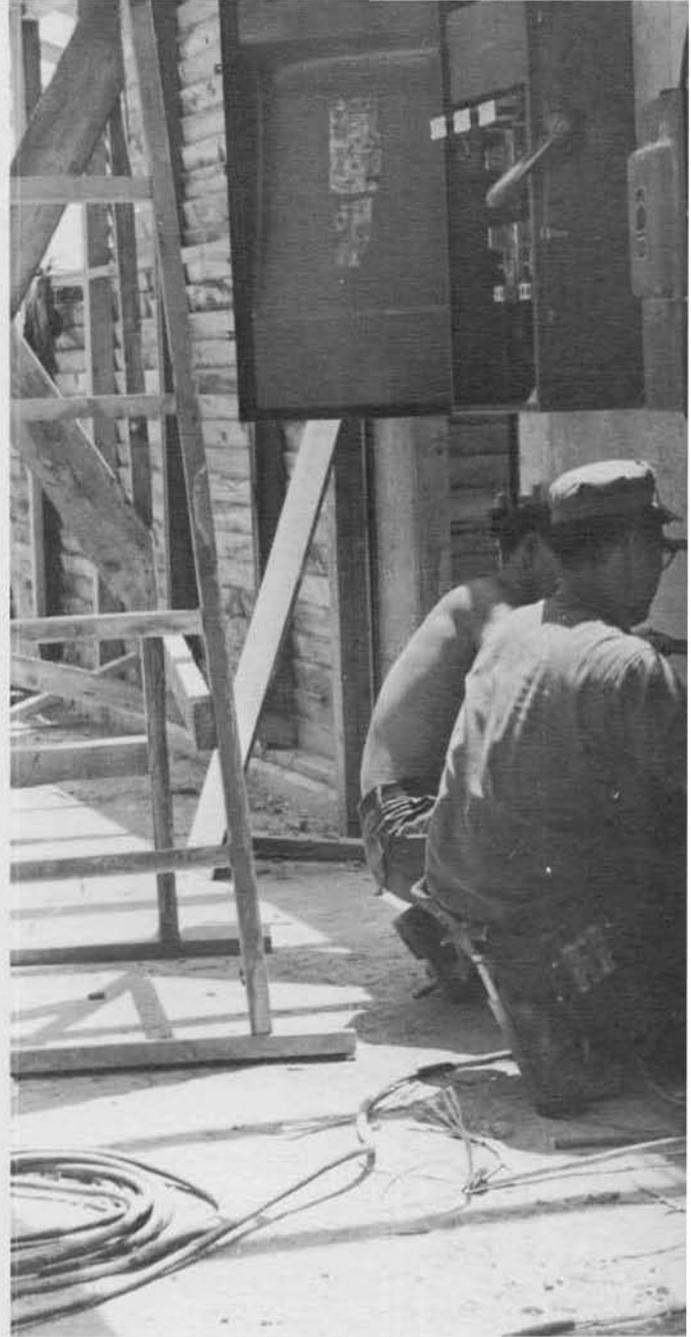
Returning from work by helicopter (above), crews working at LZ Sharon received the deluxe treatment from the First Air Cavalry in gratitude for the work being done during the MER projects.

The work begins on the new camp with the arrival of the materials (lower right) and the mass assembly of huts (center). With a complete battalion effort, the project was finished in record time.

The big equipment at the rock crusher (upper right) and the work of the batch plant, supplying concrete to the construction crews (middle right), were the continual contributions of Alpha company during the deployment.



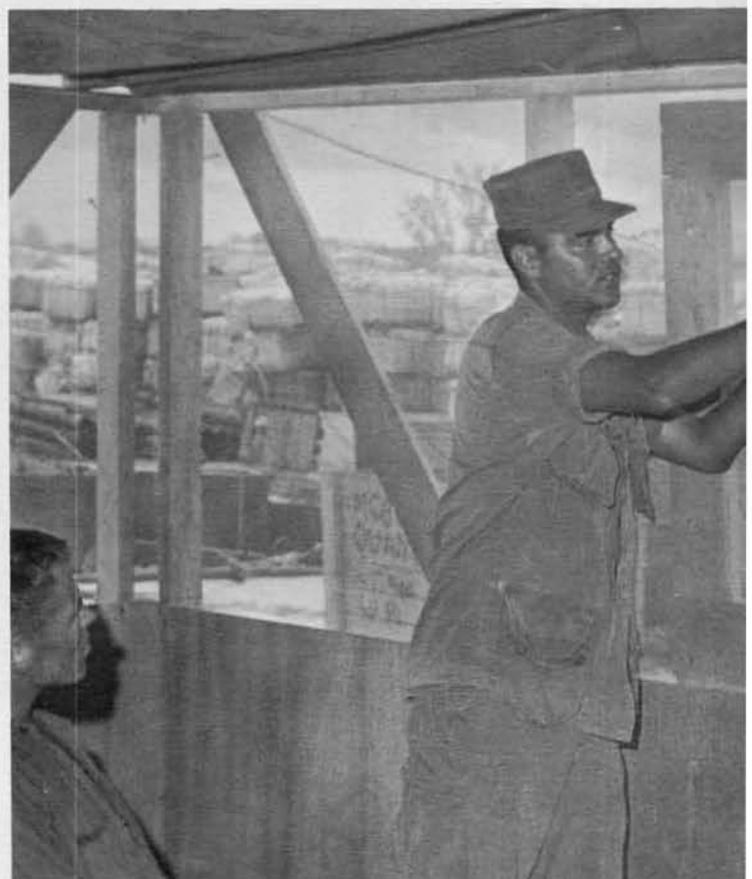


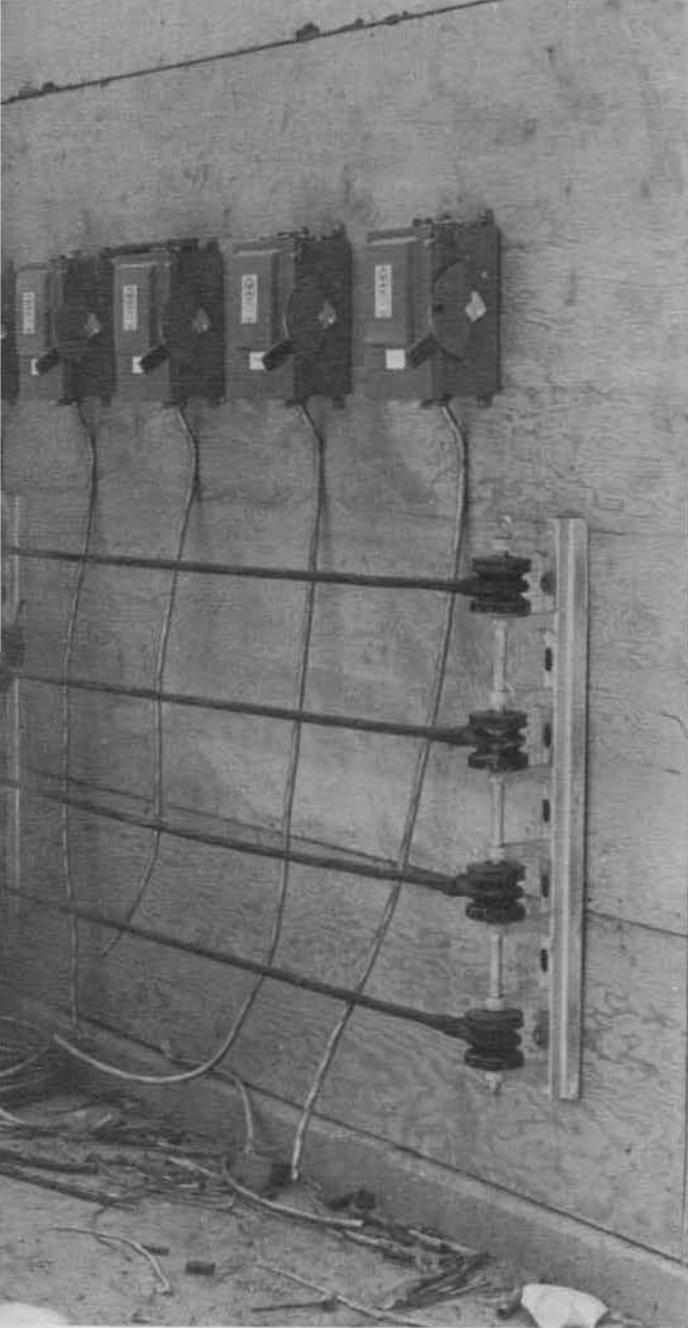


Within the camp area builders work on the officers' mess (above), electricians work on the main electrical panel for the galley (upper center) and GYSGT A. C. Cuellar gives a briefing to Security company commander Ltjg. David F. Nittler and his men (right).

Work continues at the LSA (upper right) by the Alpha company equipment operators.

A hurried muster was in order when the Dong Ha ASP was hit by enemy artillery (lower right).







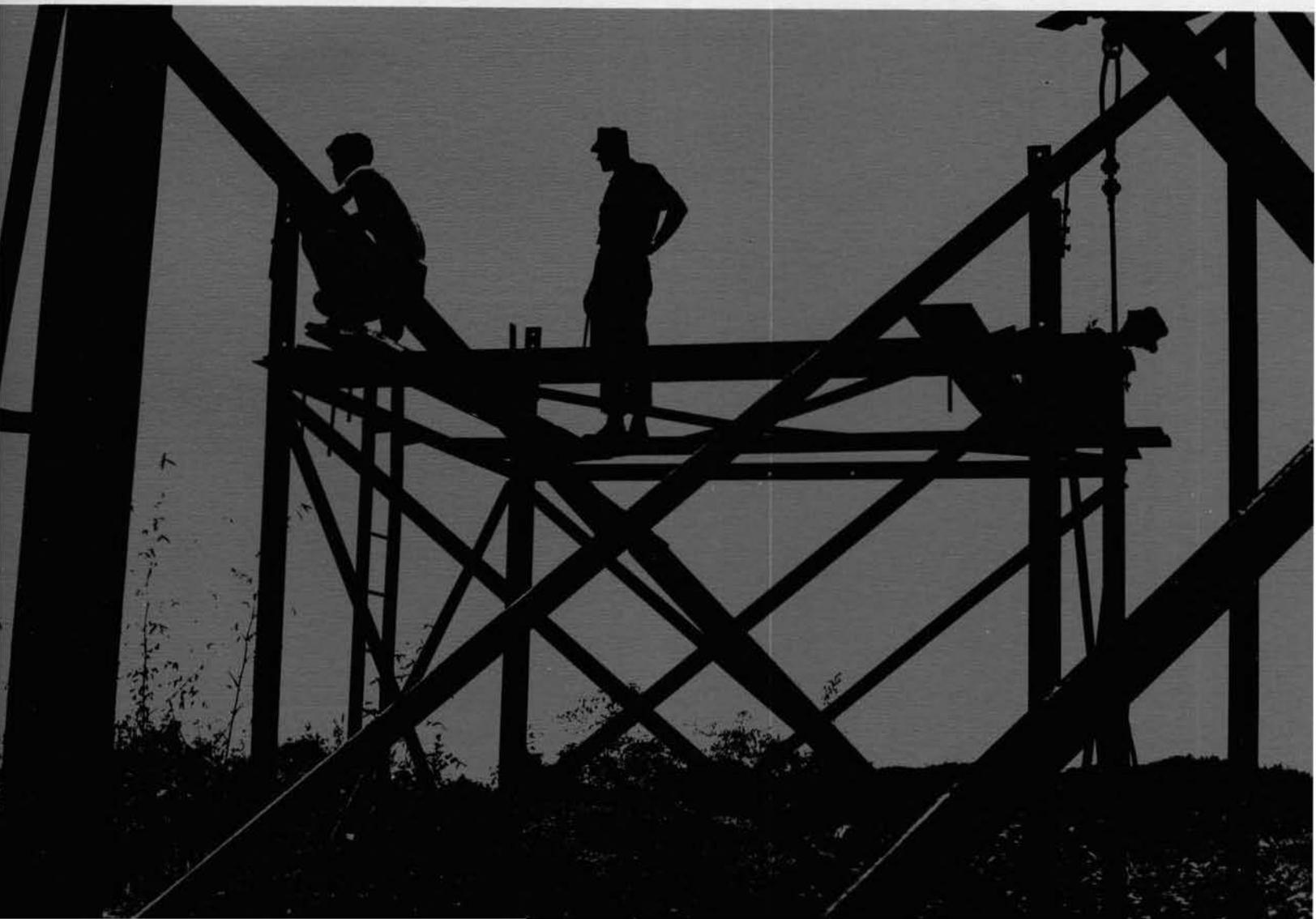


Constructing an ASP on Quang Tri Combat Base turned out to be a 24-hour job for the men of Alpha company. The vehicles ran around the clock in operations to insure the availability of needed materials (upper left).

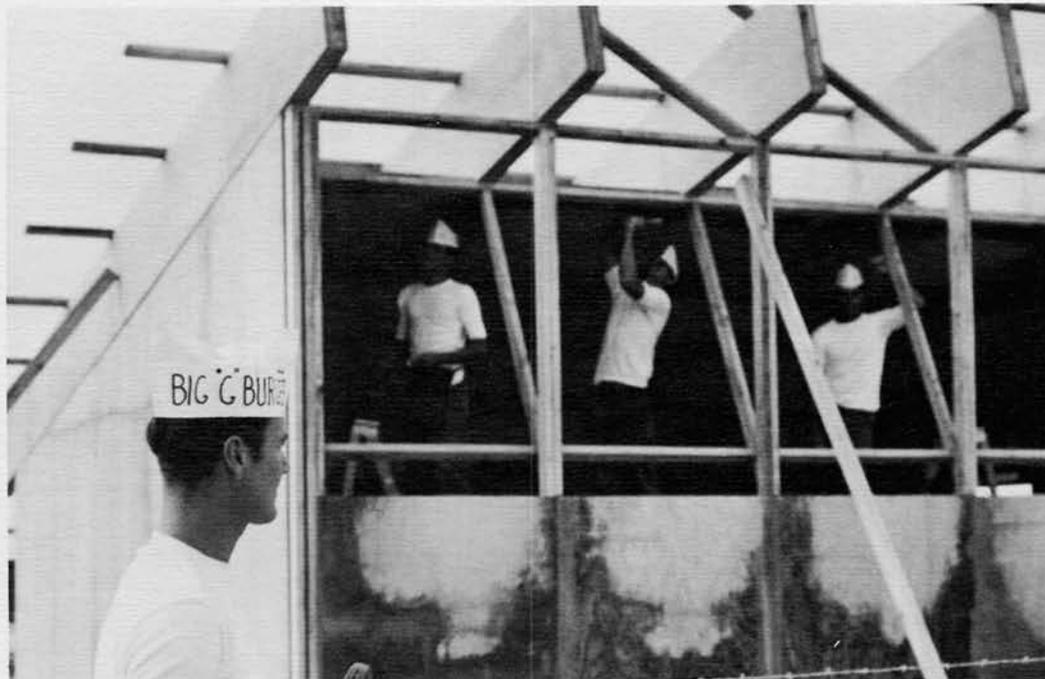
On the My Chanh battalion workers built a new bridge after many trying weeks of work (lower left).

The new EM Club (left) and steel observation towers (below) occupied many of the battalion's builders during the latter part of the deployment.

Taping music for the men of the battalion, UT3 Benjamin R. O'Nan (center) worked as one of the Special Services staff throughout the deployment.







Barges at Dong Ha (upper left) supply battalion roadcrews with the gravel needed for projects in the area. Other roadcrews work within the camp laying soil cement as a base for camp roads (upper center).

It might appear to be a hamburger stand (upper right) and the men make the best of a joke, but the Delta company office has a practical value according to company commander Lt. Richard Guglielmino.

At MLO the job of moving materials progresses (lower left), as does the continual job of changing tires for the many Alpha company vehicles (center left).

At disbursing the work of figuring pay goes on from pay day to pay day (above), while at educational services the correction of correspondence courses occupies most of the time (center right).

Builders put a roof over the ammunition burmes at the ASP on the Quang Tri Combat Base.



Adams, G. L.



Adams, H. G.



Adams, J.



Adams, R.



Alarcon



Alexander



Allard



Allemang



Allen, D. N.



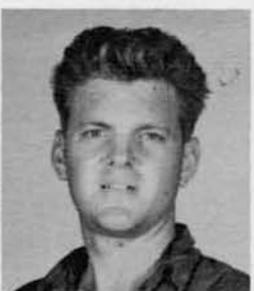
Allen, T. B.



Alpert



Anderson



Anderson



Andre



Ansell, J. R.



Ansell, L. R.



Arick



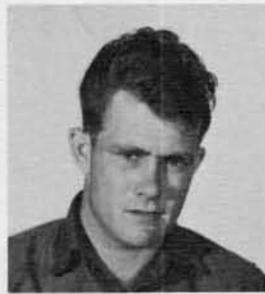
Armor



the men
some good



of eleven had
times too



Arnold, C. M.



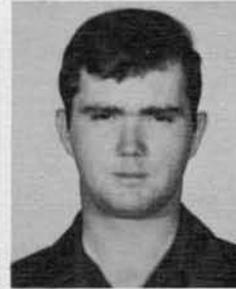
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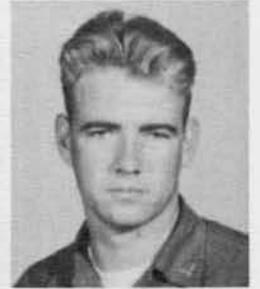
Ashburn



Ausland



Babcock



Babson



Badilla



Bailey



Balke



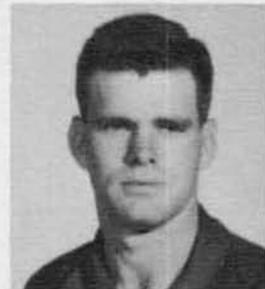
Balzer



Baines



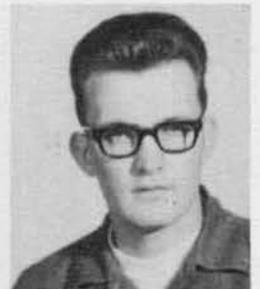
Baker



Barker



Barnett



Barno



Bartimus



Bass



Baughman



Baumgart



Baut



Beals



Beavers



Beer



Behnke



Bell, D.G.



Bell, R.D.



Benge



Bennett, A.



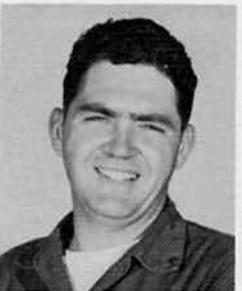
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Benton



Berg



Bernard



Bever



Bevilacqua



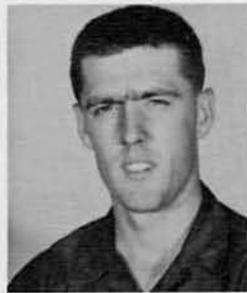
Bidwell



Bigelow



A Pretty Girl or Girls Always Draw the Attention of the Men of the Battalion. A Seabee Ponders on the Sights a New Entertainment Group Offers.



Bigenho



Blair



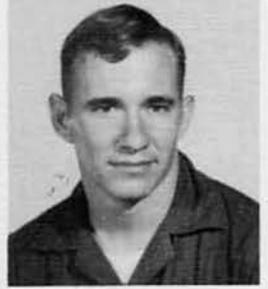
Blankenship



Bloomstone



Bliss



Boggan



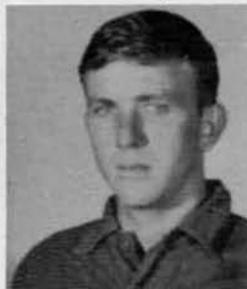
Bollweg



Bolton



Bombalier



Boone



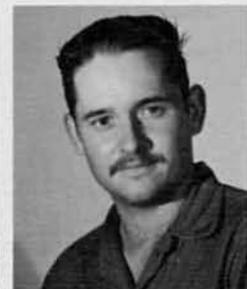
Booth



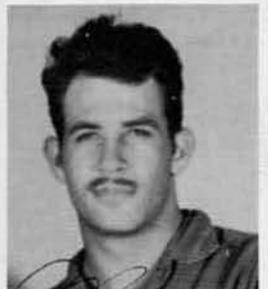
Boswell



Bowles



Boysel



Bradley



Breuning



Brewer



Bridges



Bright



Broderick



Bronson



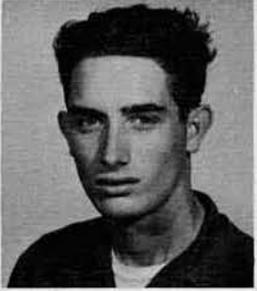
Brooks, R. F.



Brooks, R. L.



Brown, J. V.



Brown, R. J.



Brown, H. L.



Browne



Brunkow



SKiP Bucher



Bunch



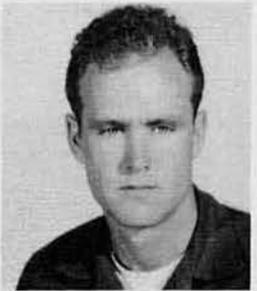
Burkhart



Burkle



Burns



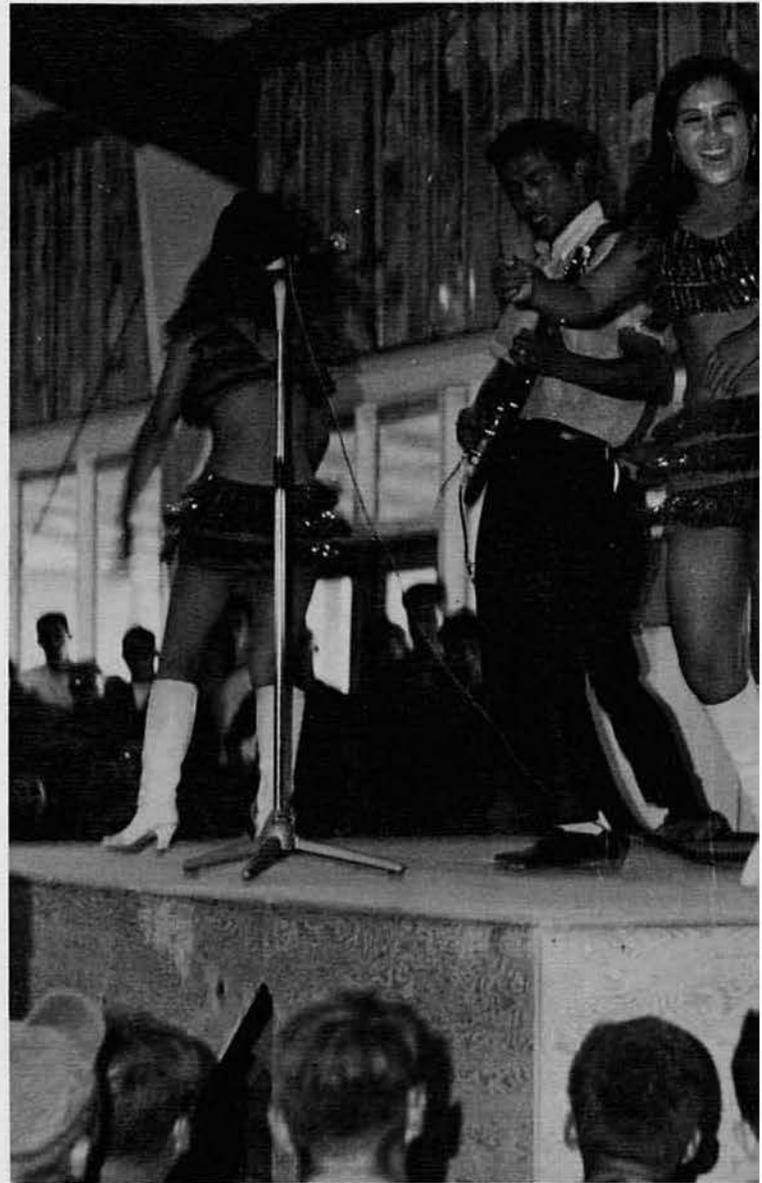
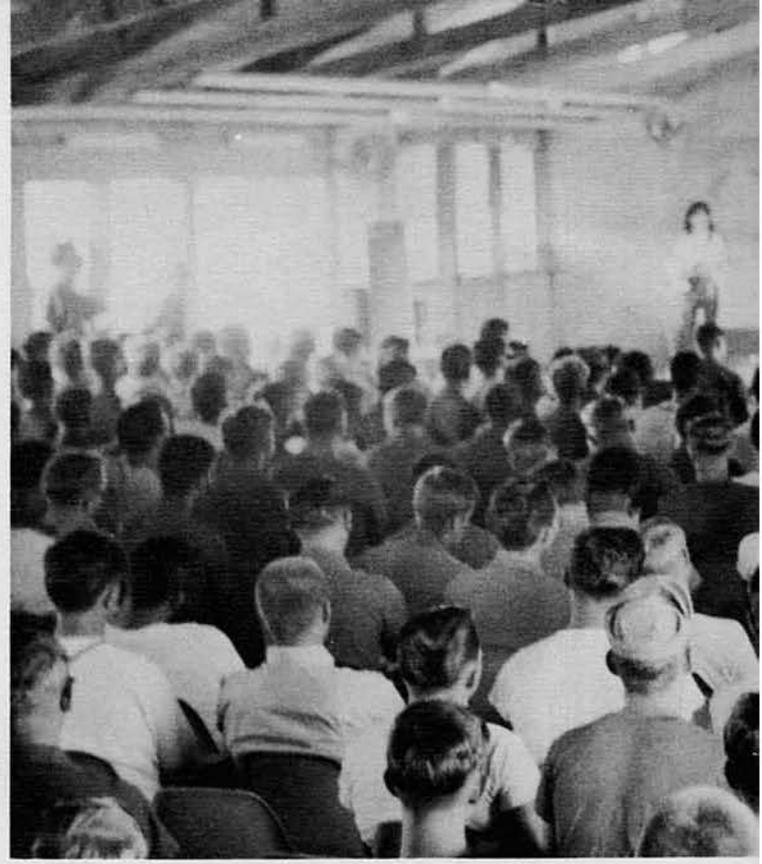
Bush



Butler, C. L.



Butler, W. E.



Both the Galley and the Enlisted Men's Club Filled to Overflowing with the Arrival of Entertainment Troupes.



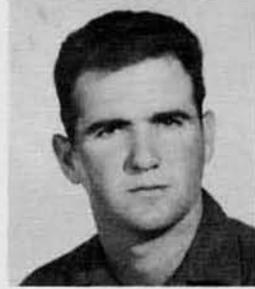
Buzan



Byerly



Calkins



Campbell



Canarelli



Carey



Carlson



Carlton



Carr



Carrington



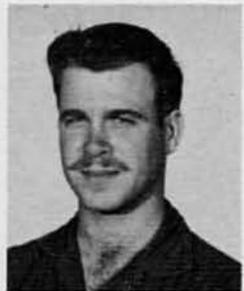
Carroll



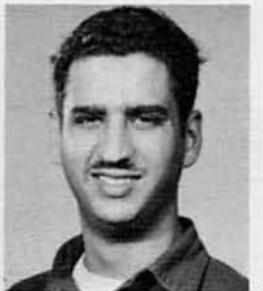
Carter



Carson



Carver



Casale



Castillo



Cena



Cerny





Chalmer



Champ



Chapdelaine



Chapman



Chatellier



Christenson



Ciancimeno



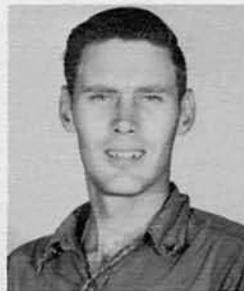
Claffey



Claiborne



Clark, L. S.



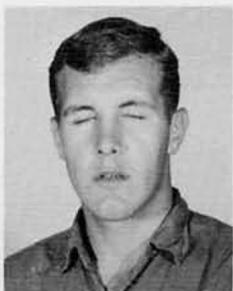
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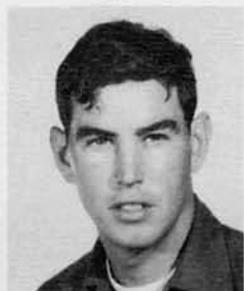
Clark, R. L.



Clary



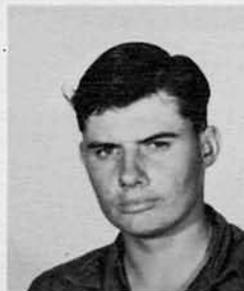
Clausen



Clemons



Cline



Cloyd



Cockrill



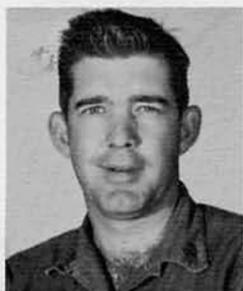
Coffing



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Cole, S. P.



Collins, R. D.



Collins, T. W.



Colvin



Compton, G. L.



Compton, H. K.



Conder



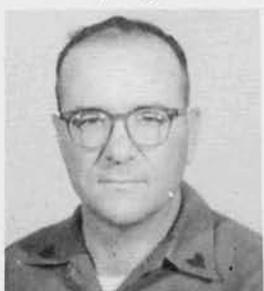
Connolly



Cook



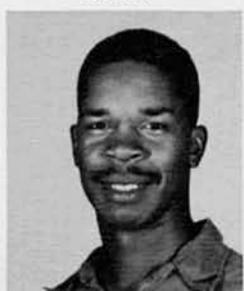
Coon



Coons



Cooper



Copher



Corbin



Cordts



Cosgrove



Cox



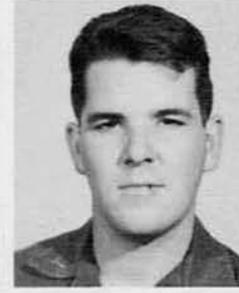
Craig



Crandall



Creamer



Crittenden



Cronin, J. D.



Cronin, J. L.



Crumbliss



Cully



Cummins



Cunningham, H. O.



Cunningham, J. F.



Curtis



Curtiss



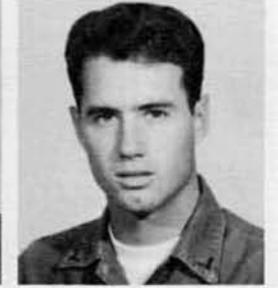
Cusimano



Dacic



Dadey



Daggett



Daniels



Davidson



Davis, D.



Davis, J. E.



Davis, J. E.



Davis, K. D.



Davis, L. J.



Davis, L. A.



Davis, N. J.



Dawkins



Dehart



Demarest



Denny



Denning



Derloshon



Desilvey



Dettmann



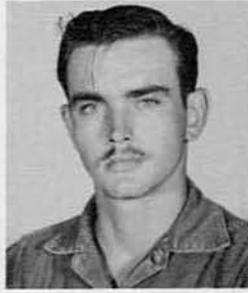
De Wolf



Dexter



De Young



Dickey



Dillon



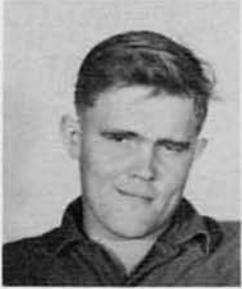
Diorio



Dippold



Diramos



Dixon



Doherty



Dodge



Doll



Dominy



Donovan



Dravuschak



Drushel



Dubey



Dubious



Dunsdon





Battalion Personnel on R&R in Australia Meet the Unique Inhabitants of the "Land Down Under" — A Young Australian Miss, a Koala Bear, a Kangaroo.



Durkee



Durette



Easler



Ebele



Echelbarger



Edgar



Edgell



Ellisor



Elrod



Emme



Erickson



Erwin



Eslinger



Evans, C. F.



Evans, R. D.



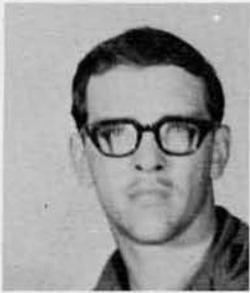
Everett, D. R.



Everett, L. R.



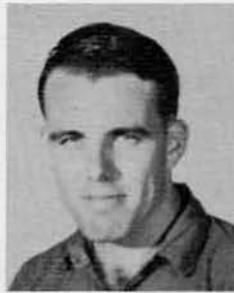
Falk



Faust



Feller



Fenton



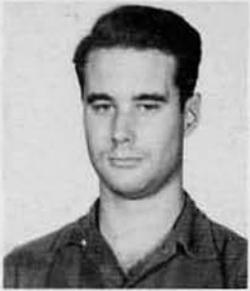
Ferree



Finlay



Finn



Fischer



Fisher



Flesner



Flores



Forbush



Fosmok



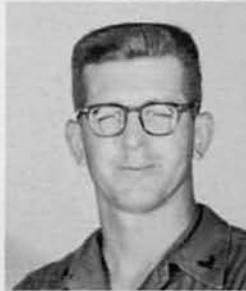
Foster



Francett



Frank, D. H.



Frank, D. J.



Frank, E. D.



Freeman



French, D. A.



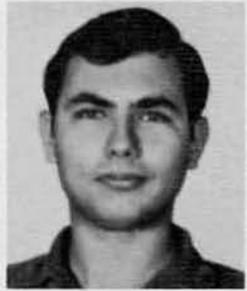
French, J. D.



French, W. W.



Frey



Frisone



Fuller



Furutani



Fyock



Gagnon



Galvin



Gamache



Gardner, C. A.



Gardner, C. L.



Gardner, G. D.



Garrett



Garrison



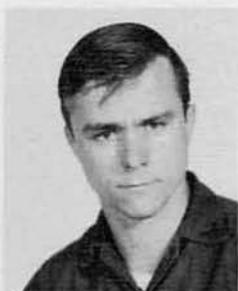
Gay



Geisert



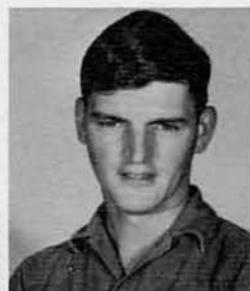
Gentilcore



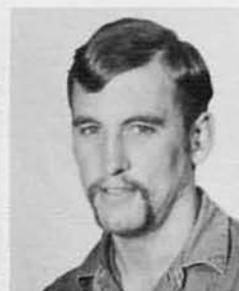
Gentz



Gerry



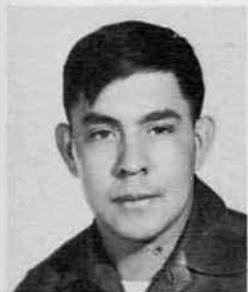
Giebel



Gilgen



Glover



Gonzales



Gordon



Goshey



Gottenhall



Gould



Grandison



Grant



Grauman



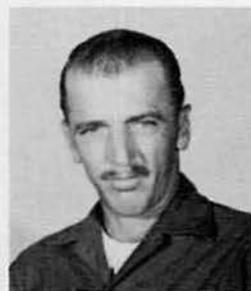
Graves



Gray, C. E.



Gray, D. J.



Graybeal



Green



Grey



Griffith



Grose



Grumley



Gunter



Hahn, J. D.



Hahn, L. R.



Hall



Hamer



Hamlin



Hansen, J. A.



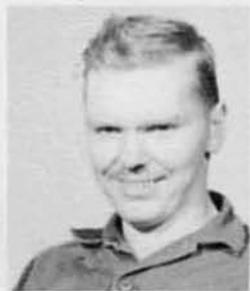
Hansen, J. C.



Haralson



Harman



Harmeyer



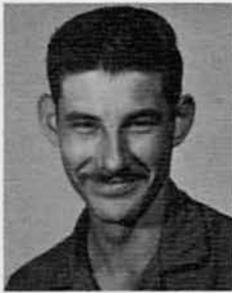
Harrington



Harris, E. J.



Harris, T. W.



Harris, T. W.



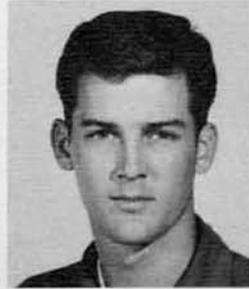
Hart



Harter



Harvey



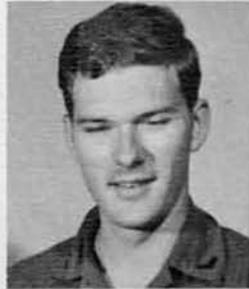
Haselbauer



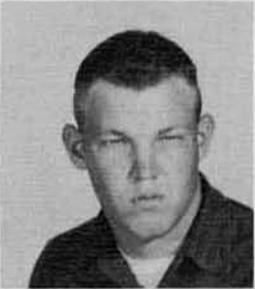
Haselbeck



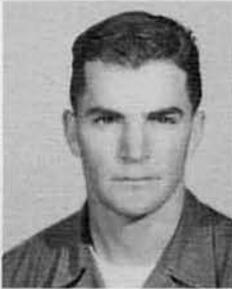
Hassman



Hausner



Hayson



Hearne



Hecker



Heilala



Helms



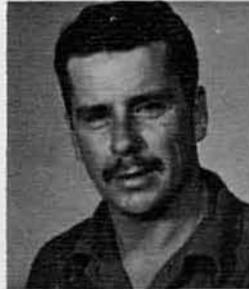
Henze



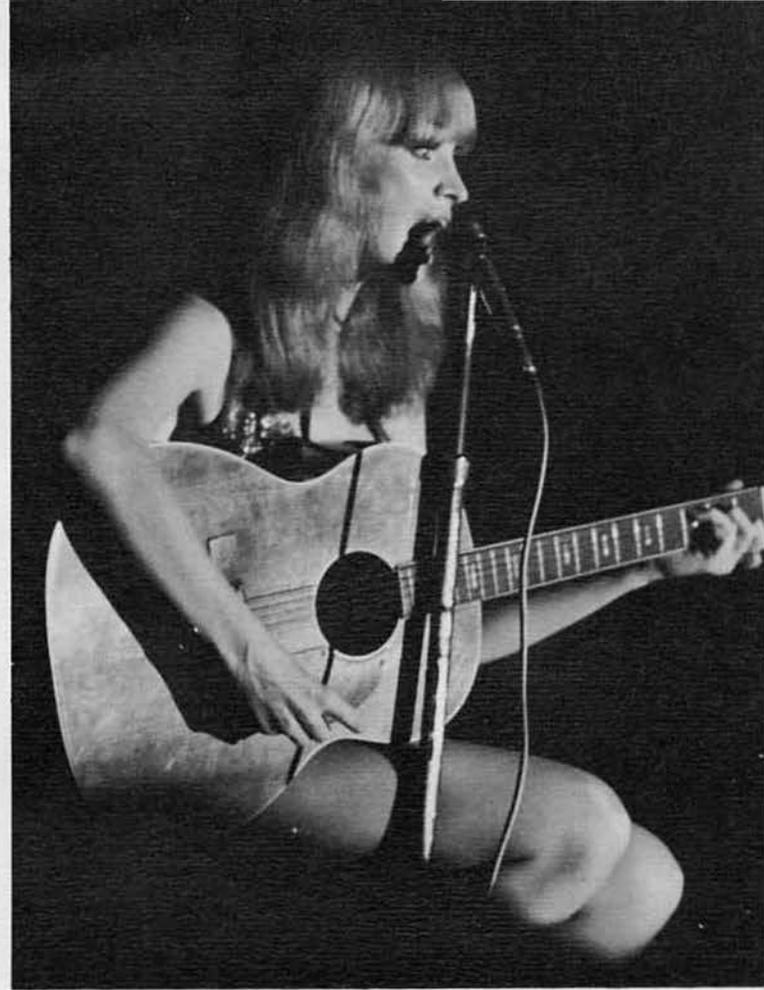
Herbert



Herman



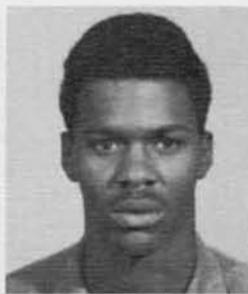
Herndon



Miss Diana Dawn Entertains the men of the battalion during one of many shows appearing in the camp. Boasting the only psychedelic sh



In Vietnam, Miss Dawn sang and danced intermittently throughout the performance which included trumpet player and comedian Louis Carry.



Hines



Himes



Hindbaugh



Hite



Hixson



Hocker



Hoffert



Hogan



Hoque



Hoheisel



Hohlen



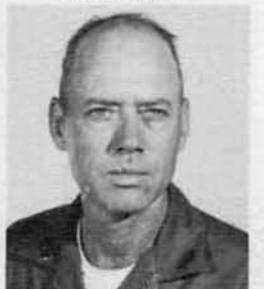
Holland, T. R.



Holland, W. L.



Hollister



Holveck



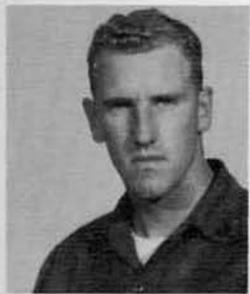
Honey



Hood



Hooker



Hopman



Hopper, J.



Hopper, T.



Hornbuckle



Horne



Houck



Houtz



Howie



Hoyt



Hudson, H. M.



Hudson, J. T.



Hueman



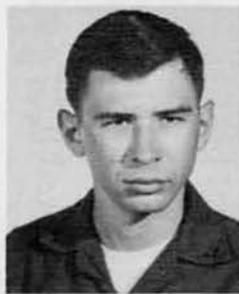
Hughes



Hulstein



Hunter



Hurst



Innan



Inmon



Jackson



Jacobs, F.



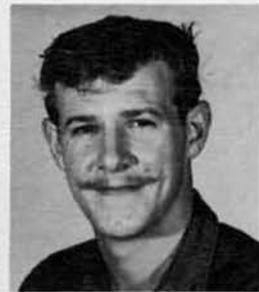
Jacobs, J. Z.



Jarman



Jessen



Johnson, D. L.



Johnson, E. L.



Johnson, H. J.



Johnson, J. M.



Johnson, L. H.



Johnson, R. A.



Johnson, R. J.



Johnson, R. J.



Johnson, S.



Johnson, T. J.



Jones



Jorgensen



Judge



Jury



Kaminiski



Kammerer



Keeling



Keepers



Keiper



Kempton



Kennerknecht



Kerr



Kiefer



King, M.



King, R. C.



Kirby



Kirchner



Kirkbride



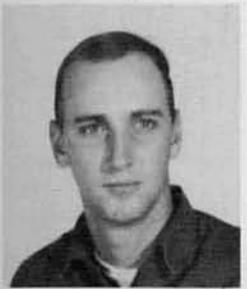
Kitelinger



Kittelman



Kline



Klinge



Knox



Koch



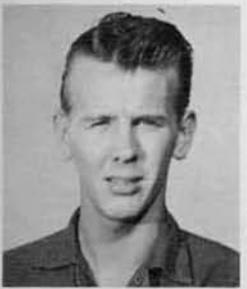
Kohl



Kohn



Kotrys



Koura



Kovacs



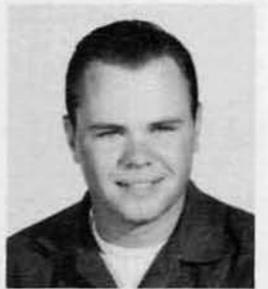
Kreth



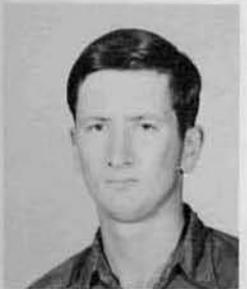
Kron



Krouse



Krugh



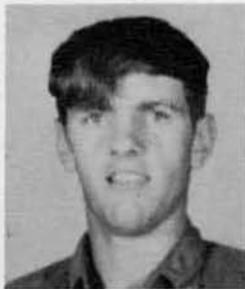
Krzczowski



Kuhry



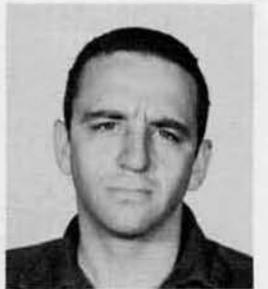
LaChausse



Laflamme



LaFon



Laliberte



Lamb



Langelier



Langs



Langrehr



Laplante



Larsen



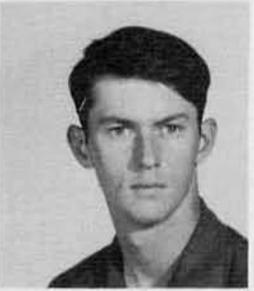
Lascko



Lato



Lawter



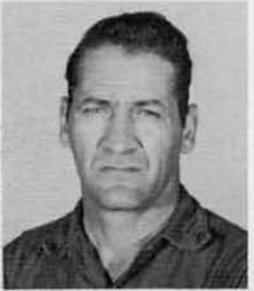
Leao



Leatherman



LeBlanc



Lee



Lefebvre



Legoullon



Leonard



Lerma



Liber



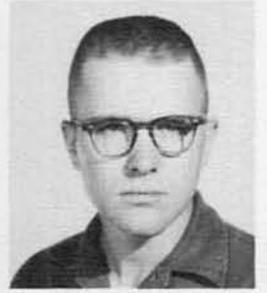
The comedian antics of Louis Carry received much applause from the men of the battalion during the performance on December 1. When Miss Diana Dawn performs her psychedelic light show, all eyes and cameras face the strobeflighted stage.



Like



Limage



Long



Lotz



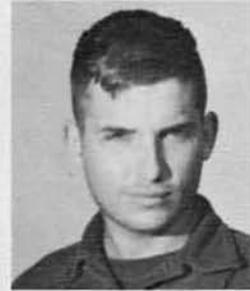
Lowe



Lucas



Ludlum



Lugo-Vina



MacLeod



Maddox



Maguire



Mahmod



Mahon



Manning



Mardorff



Marten



Martin



Maschek



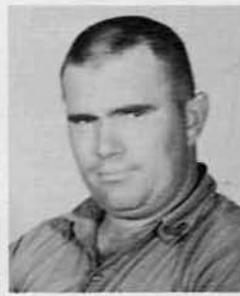
Massy



Mathis



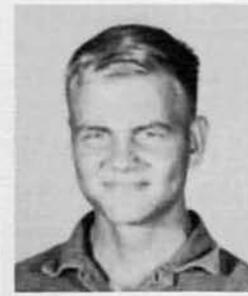
Matis



Matlock



Matsumoto



Matzke



Maxey



Maynard



McCay



McDonald



McFarland



McGovern



McKeefery



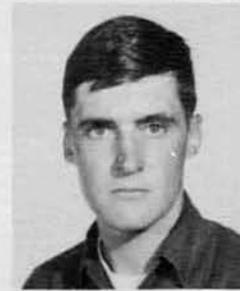
McKenney



McKibbin



McKinley



McLaughlin



McQuigg



Meigs



Metcalf



Mewborn



Meyer



Miana



Miller, C. B.



Miller, D. R.



Miller, J. E.



Miller, M. L.



Miller, R. E.



Miller, T. L.



Mitchell



Moe



Mongalieri



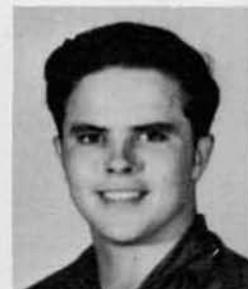
Monson



Montefalcon



Moody



Moore, D. E.



Moore, H. G.



Morand



Morgan, D. R.



Morgan, R. L.



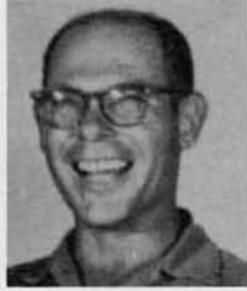
Morrison



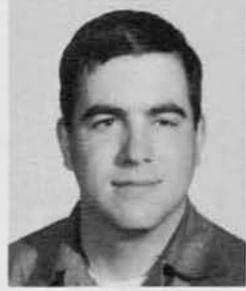
Morion



Murley



Myers, L. R.



Myers, R. A.



Myers, W. N.



Narr



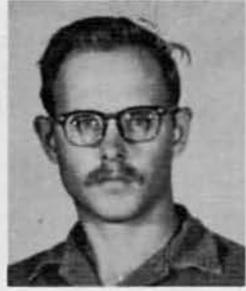
Navarrete



Neadow



Neil



Nelson, D. I.



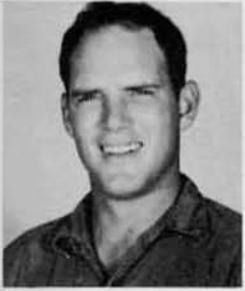
Nelson, D. W.



Newcomb



Nichols



Nickel



Nistad



Norby



Noriega



O'Bryant



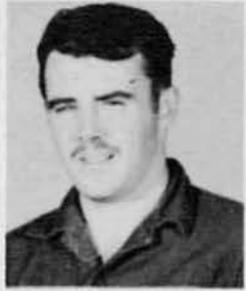
O'Clair



Oliphant



Olson



O'Malley



Ortiz



Owen



Pablo



Page



Paoletta



Parks



Parrish



Pasco



Patterson



Paul, A. E.



Paul, J. G.



Pearson



Pennington



Pepple



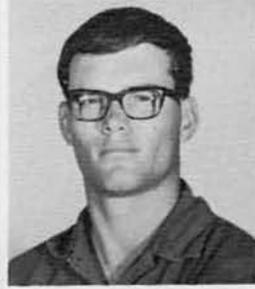
Pernoski



Perry, B. G.



Perry, S. S.



Peterman



Petersen



Peterson



Petty



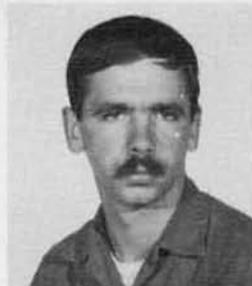
Pflaum



Phillips, J. F.



Phillips, M. R.



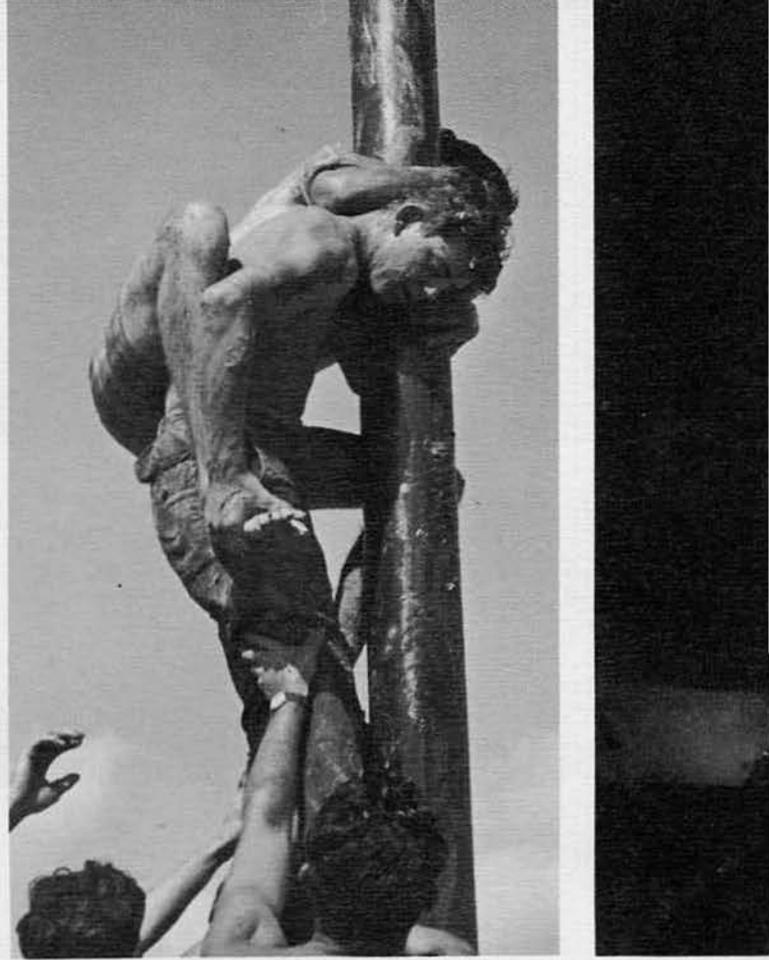
Picard



Pickens



Piscitello



Christmas Day was marked by many festivities like the greased pole climb (UPPER LEFT). Tanks, a grim reminder of the war, frame MCB's Christmas tree on Camp Rhodes (UPPER RIGHT). Sports was not forg



ten, here some members of the battalion participate in one of the sports (ABOVE).



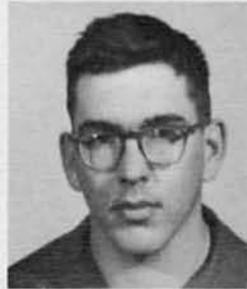
Plaice



Poissant



Pollard



Pomelow



Pope



Porreca



Potts, R. E.



Potts, C. E.



Powell



Powers



Preston



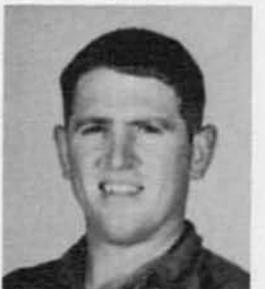
Price



Priebe



Primicero



Propatier



Pugh



Rabish



Randolph



Rapp



Ray



Reddick



Reeves, C. L.



Reeves, O. E.



Regus



Reibly



Renzoni



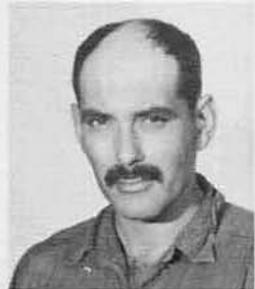
Reo



Revell



Rice, E. C.



Rice, G. L.



Richard, L. D.



Richard, R. C.



Richmond



Richter



Rigdon



Rizzo



Roberts



Robins



Rodrigues



Roeger



Rosati



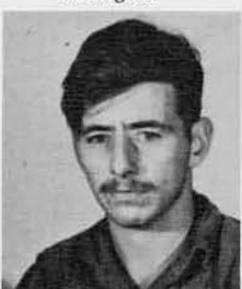
Rosenberg



Rossi



Rowe



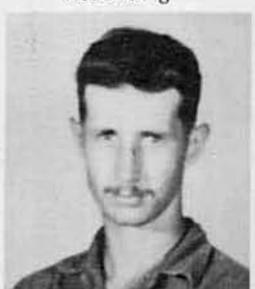
Rubia



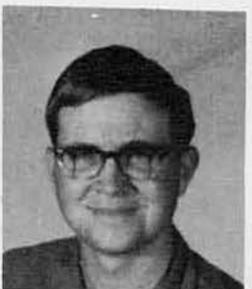
Ryan



Sackreiter



Sadoler



Sager



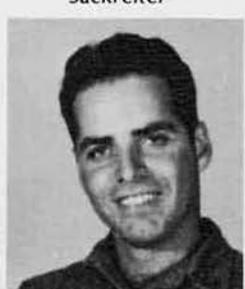
Sammarco



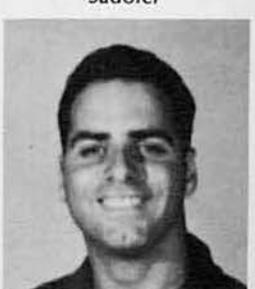
Sampson



Sanders



Satalino, J. M.



Satalino, M. J.

Handwritten signature
Feb. 14, 82



Scalpi



Scammahorn



Scaperotta



Scarborough



Schankin



Scheele



Schellhamer



Schlitz



Schluterbush



Schollmeyer



Schorg



Schroeder, D. G.



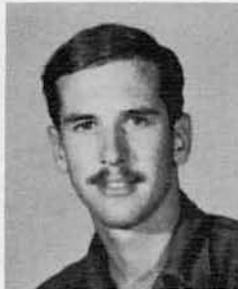
Schroeder, E.



Schultz



Schutz



Scott



Seager



Seeley



Sermon



Serre



Shaffer



Shanahan



Shands



Shankin



Sharpe



Shea



Shealey



Sheets



Shelton



Shrubbs



Siebring



Sieling



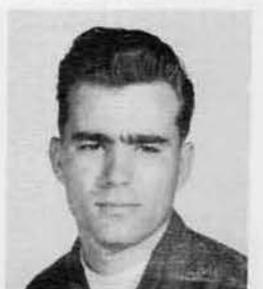
Sievert



Silvey



Simmons



Simpson



Sims



Singleton



Skibicki



Skinner



Slater



Smiley



Smith, C. E.



Smith, C. O.



Smith, D. F.



Smith, H. A.



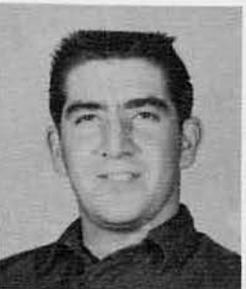
Smith, H. B.



Smith, L. R.



Smith, R. M.



Smith, R. T.



Smith, T. E.



Smith, T. E.



Snowberger



Sours



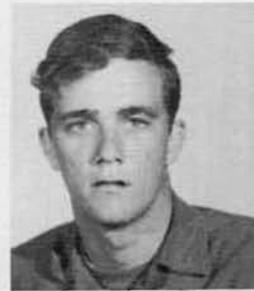
A Marine takes a nap on the entrance sign to Camp Rhodes while waiting to make a MARS call (UPPER LEFT). RAdm. J. W. Kelly Chief of Chains and Cdr. W. K. Hartell, CO MCB-11, during dedication of Chapel (RIGHT). Nurses of 18th Surgical (ABOVE).



Sousa



Souther



Souza



Sparks



Sparr



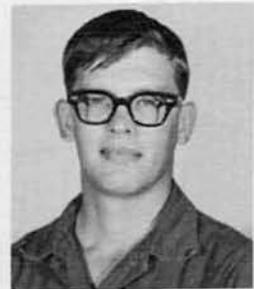
Spell



Spencer



Spratlen



Staley



Stanbrough



Stauss



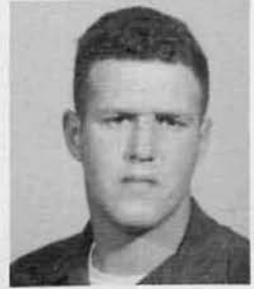
Staal



Stephens



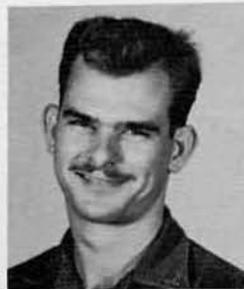
Stewart



Stier



Stigl



Stockbauer



Stone



Stratos



Streech



Street



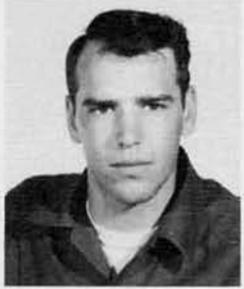
Stupka



Sturdevant



Sturm



Sullins



Sullivan



Sumner



Surbaugh



Surrency



Sutton



Swan



Sweeney



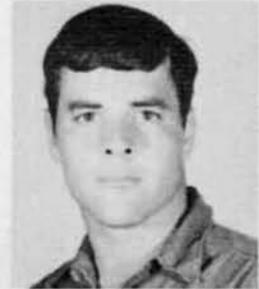
Swiney



Szczepanski



Tanner



Taylor, D.



Taylor, D. E.



Tellez



Thamke



Tharpe



Thatcher



Guess



Thill



Thomas, D. R.



Thomas, L.



Thomason



Thornton



Tingle



Tinker



Tiasley



Tomac



Toohey



Treasure



Trelz



Trexler



Trusty



Tsoie



Tubby



Turcotte



Turnbull



Turner



Turrisi



Tyler



Tyree



Uptain



Urbiha



VanTassel



VanWert



Vazquez



Vcalise



Vermillion



Volovski



Wade



Wadin



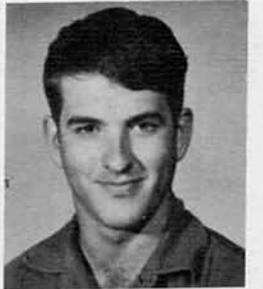
Wahl



Walker



Wallace, D. L.



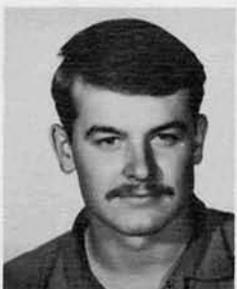
Wallace, M. J.



Wallace, T. R.



Walton



Ward, C. G.



Ward, L. T.



Warren, R. H.



Warren, W. G.



Washburn



Watts



Weatherhead



Webber



West, C. J.



West, R. D.



Westmoreland



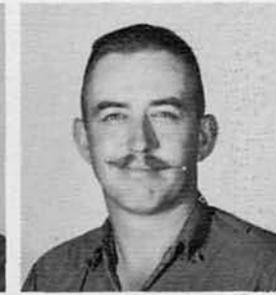
Wheeler



White



Witsel



Widener



Wilharms



Winkler



Williams, C. D.



Williams, M. E.



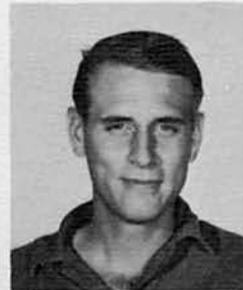
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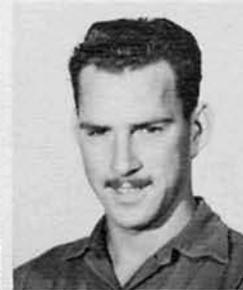
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Williamson, T. E.



Wilson, D. L.



Wilson, G. L.



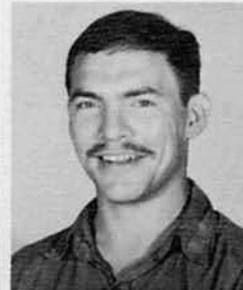
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Wilson, W.



Wisswell



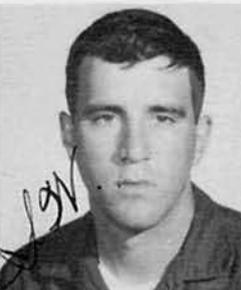
Womack



Wolverton



Worthen



Wright



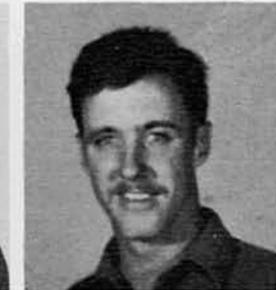
Wyatt



Yanni



Yontz



Youmans



Young



Zepernick



Ziegemeier



Zohfeld



Zolzer

Commanding

Officer

Mobile

Construction

Battalion

Eleven



Cdr. William K. Hartell, CEC, USN.

It has been my pleasure to serve as your Commanding Officer during the 1968 deployment to Quang Tri, Republic of South Vietnam. The past year was full of many varied experiences — from homeport training, to the mud and rain of Broom Ranch, to our deployment in Quang Tri. However, my memories will be of your tremendous performance of duty, your construction know-how, your ingenuity and perseverance, and finally your spirit that was consistently demonstrated at every level of the Battalion.

I sincerely hope that this cruise book will serve to remind you of the many experiences and memories of 1968. Memories of hard, but satisfying work, memories of friends and association, and most of all, the satisfaction of a job "well done". I am proud to have been a part of MCB-11.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. K. Hartell".

W. K. HARTELL
Commander, CEC, USN
Commanding Officer



LCdr. "O" Jay Williams, CEC, USN.

Upon the completion of the Third Vietnam Deployment for MCB-11, we can all look back on the many accomplishments with a feeling of pride and satisfaction. I wish to express my appreciation to each one of you for the tremendous effort put forth during the deployment. As a result of your determined effort, long hours, and hard work, the 1968 deployment has been a highly successful one. It has been a privilege to serve with you during this deployment and truly the most rewarding experience of my career.

To those of you who will be leaving the battalion I wish the best of luck. To those who will be returning I look forward to serving with you during the next deployment.

Executive

Officer

Mobile

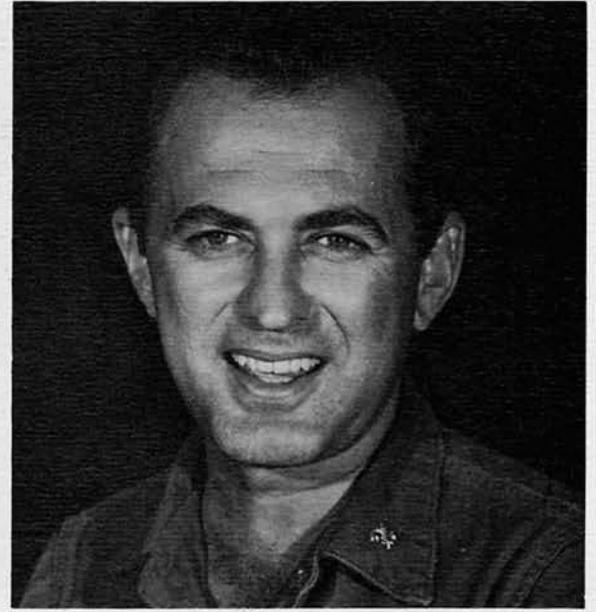
Construction

Battalion

Eleven



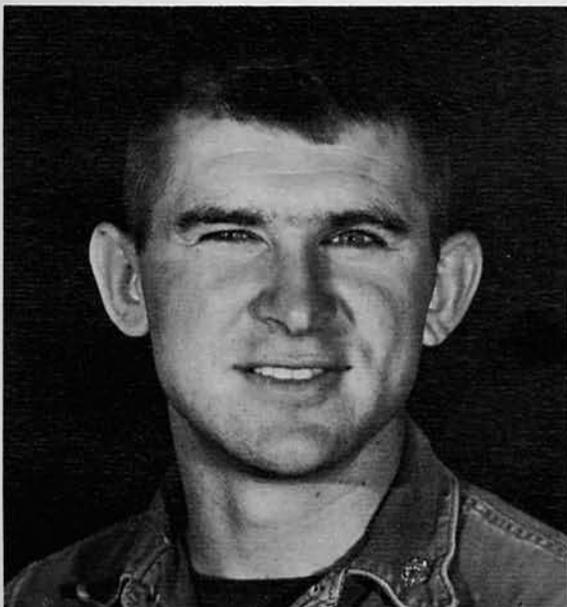
*LCDR MELTON L. ODOM CEC, USN
Operations Officer*



*LT JAMES C. GOODMAN SC, USN
Supply Officer*



*LT ROBERT G. McMANUS CEC, USN
Alpha Company Commander*



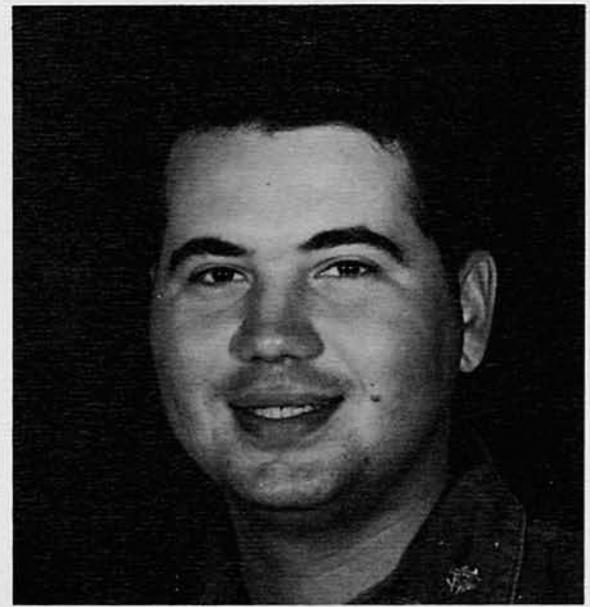
*LT DAVID N. HULL CEC, USN
Military/Training Officer*



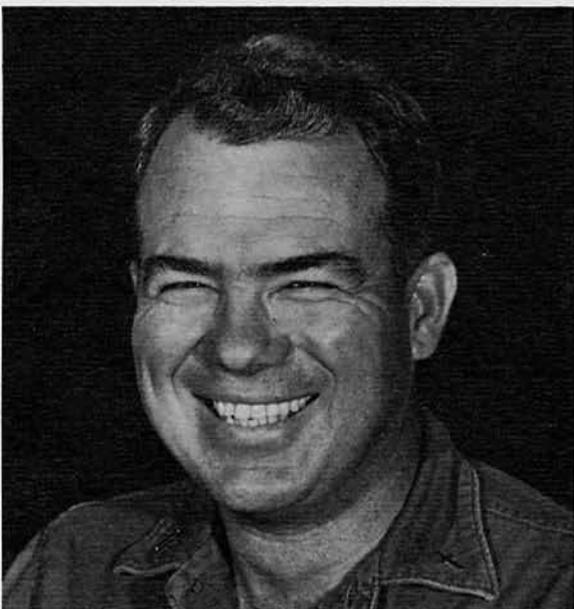
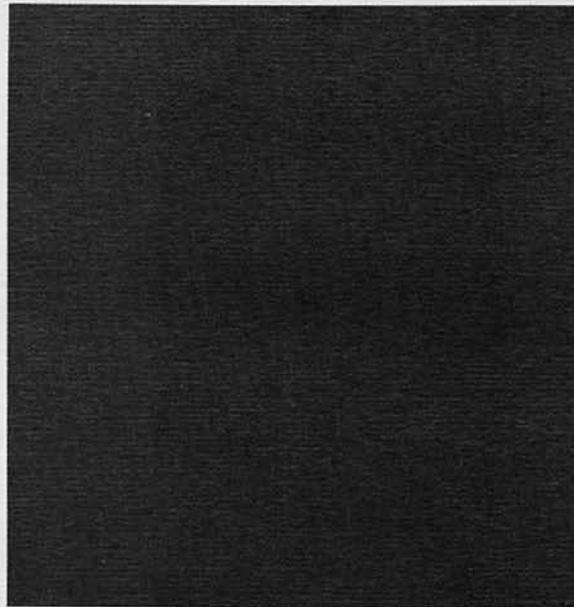
*LT CONLEY T. SNIDOW DC, USNR
Dental Officer*



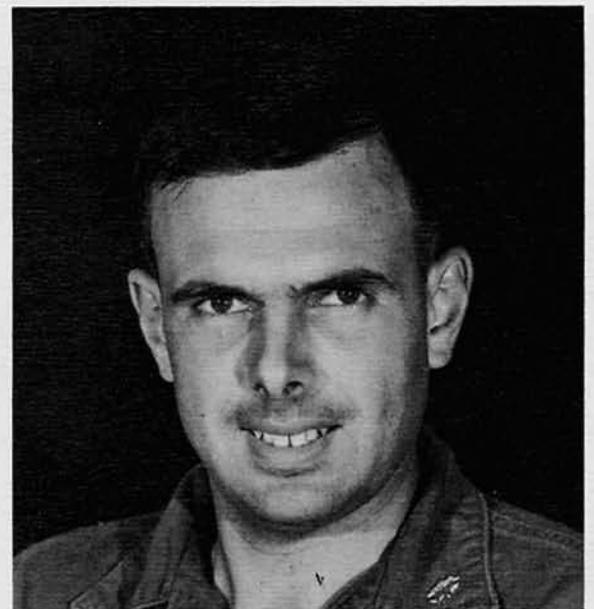
*LT ROBERT D. THOMPSON MC, USNR
Medical Officer*



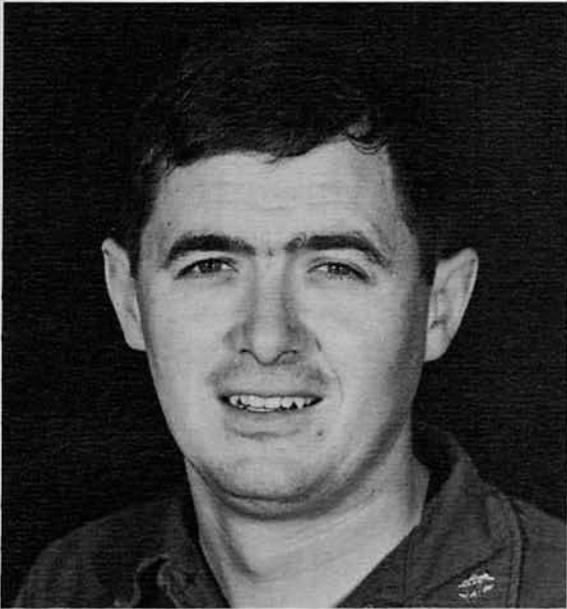
*LT RICHARD GUGLIEIMINO CEC, USN
Delta Company Commander*



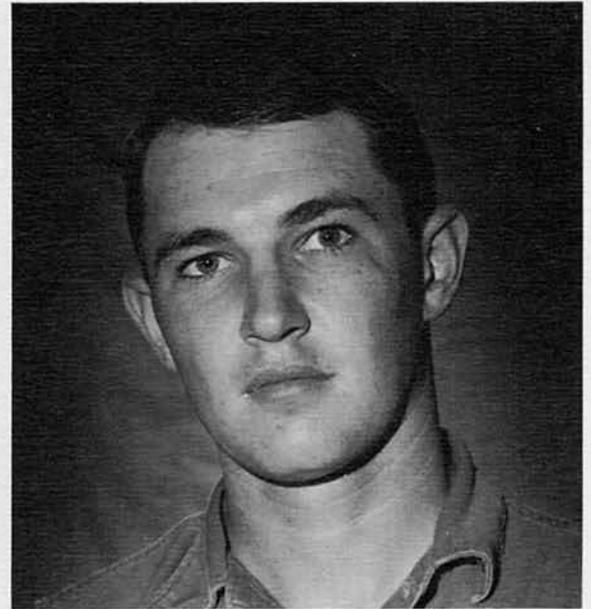
*LT WILLIAM E. DODSON CHC, USNR
Chaplain*



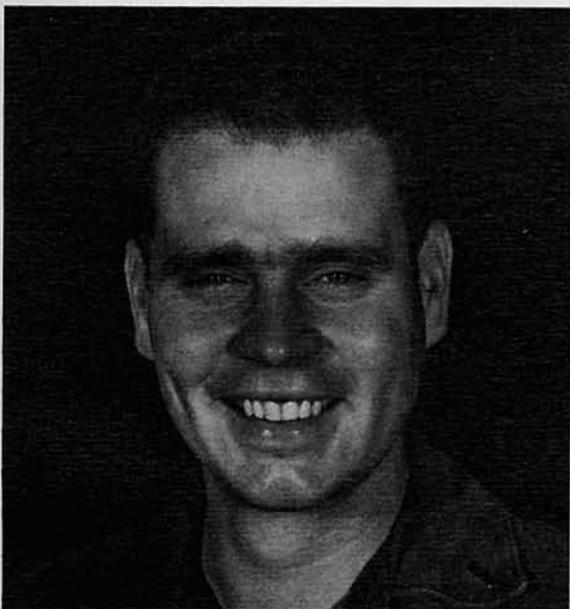
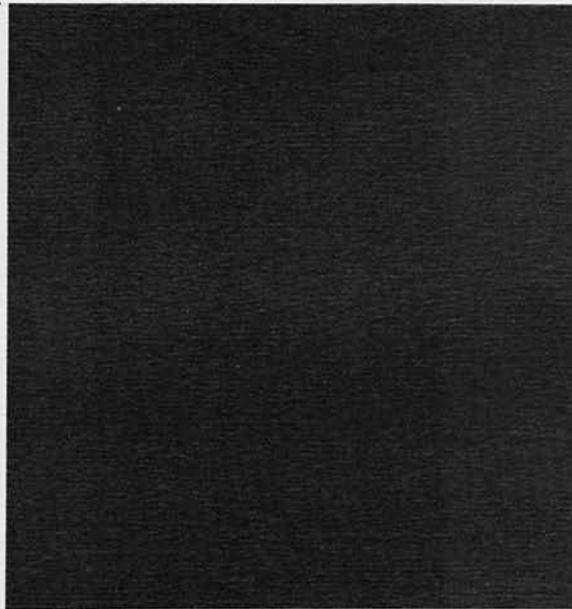
*LT LOUIS S. OFF CEC, USN
Administrative Officer*



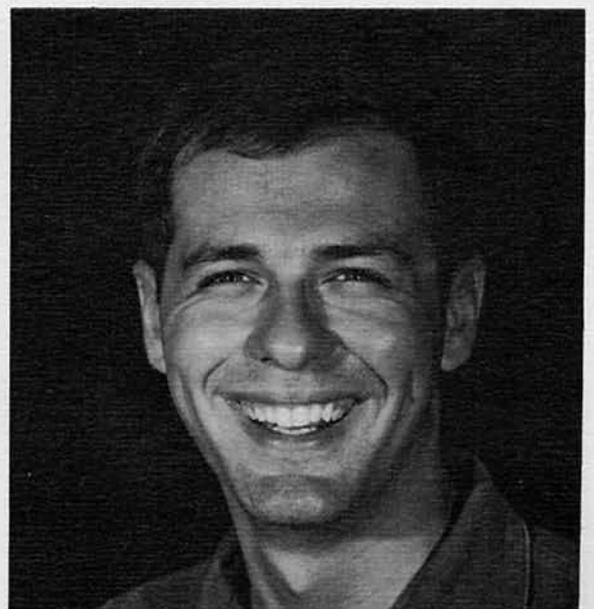
LTJG ROBERT "H" CAHILL CEC, USNR
Assistant Operations Officer



LTJG DANIEL R. McDONALD CEC,
USNR
Bravo Company Commander



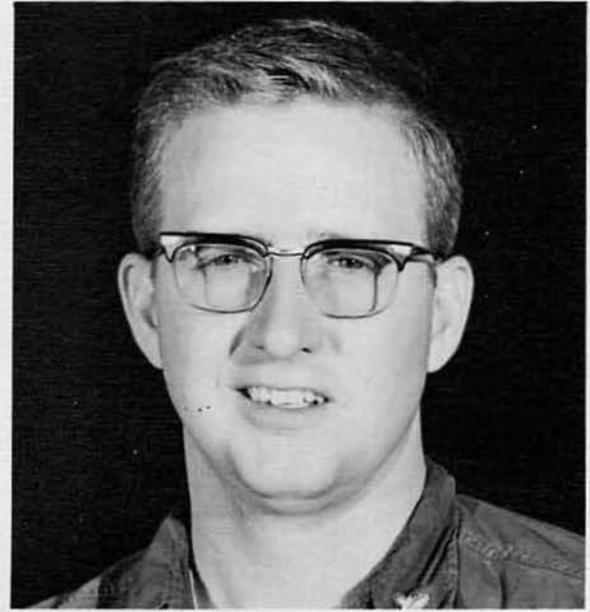
LTJG JAMES E. BOLLING, JR., USNR
Legal Officer



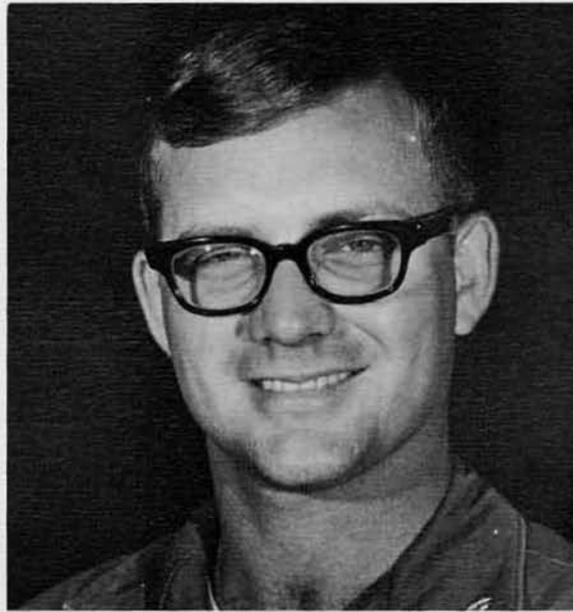
LTJG LOUIS A. MARANO, USNR
Headquarters Company Commander



*LTJG DANIEL J. HUBERTY CEC, USNR
Engineering Officer*



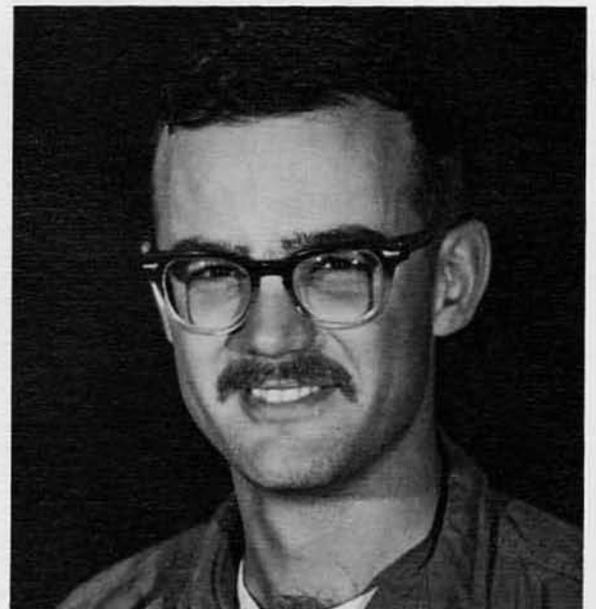
*LTJG MELVIN S. LUTJEMEIER SC, USNR
Disbursing Officer*



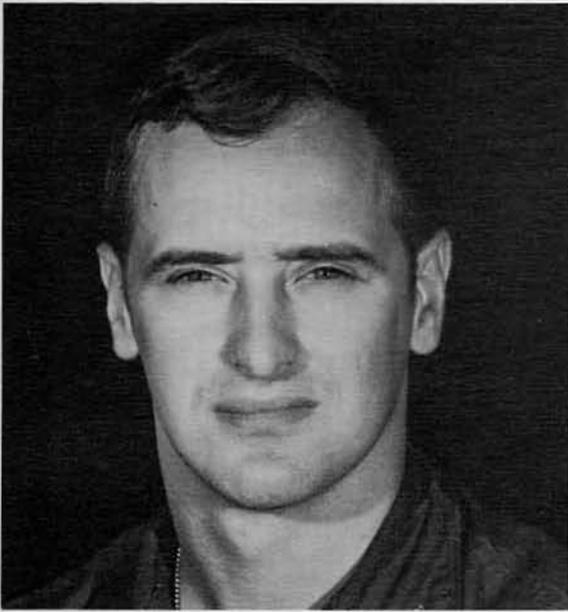
*LTJG DAVID F. NITTLER, CEC, USNR
Charlie Company Commander*



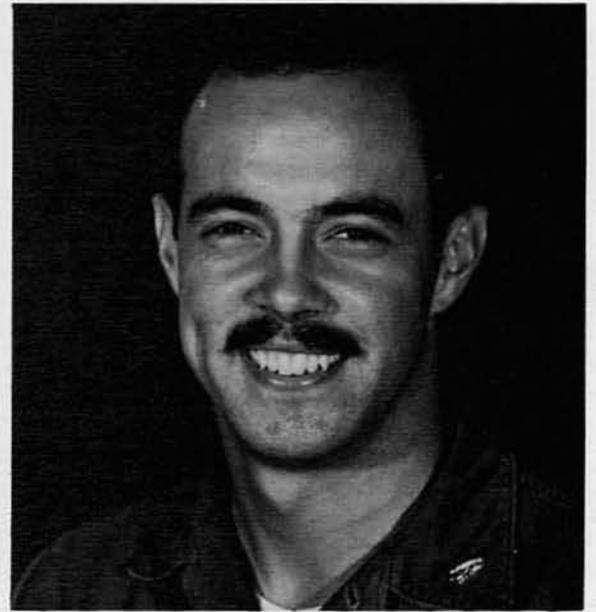
*LTJG JAMES R. BYRNES CEC, USNR
Special Projects Officer*



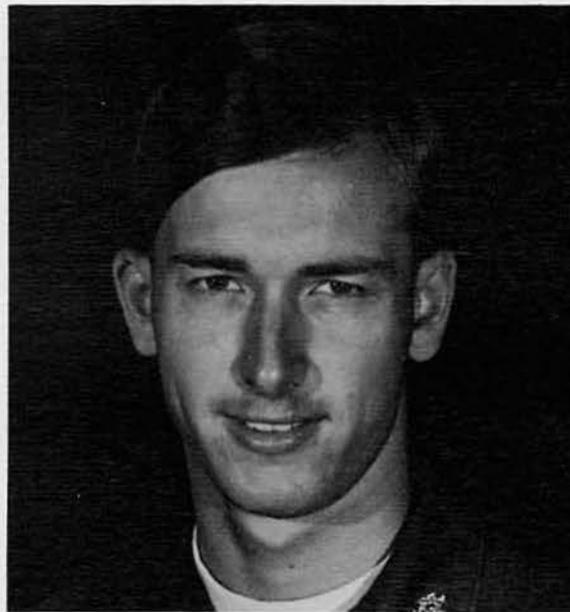
*ENS WILLIAM A. CRANSTON CEC, USNR
Assistant Alfa Company Commander*



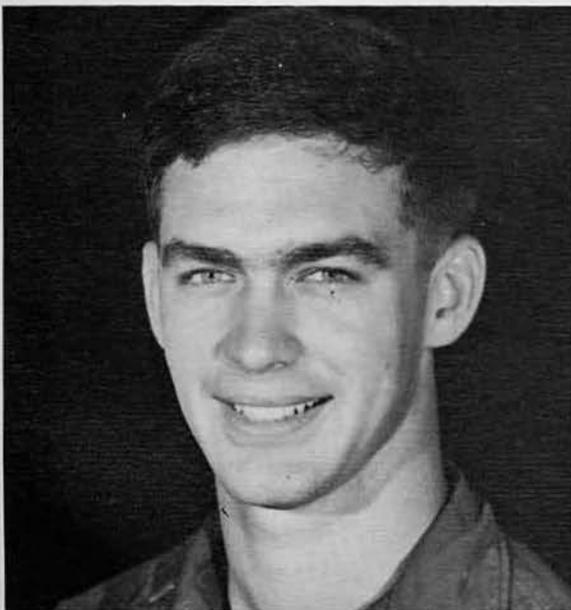
ENS GORDON L. ANKNEY SC, USNR
Disbursing Officer



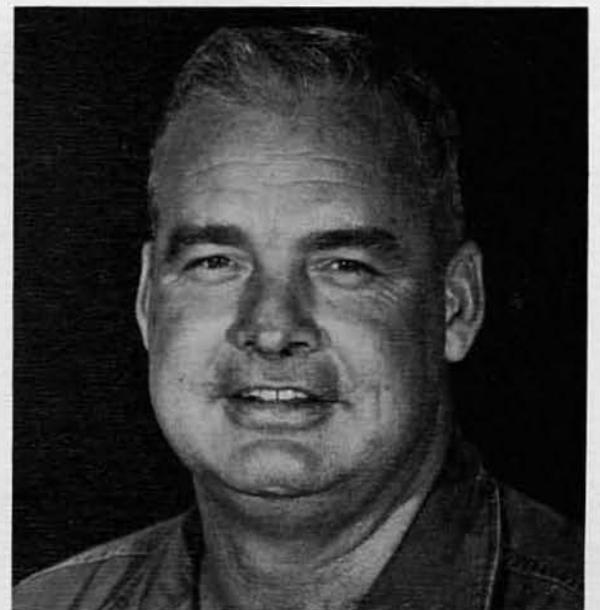
ENS DAVID L. BAUMGARTNER CEC, USNR
Assistant Operations Officer



ENS THOMAS E. GUNN CEC, USN
Security Company Commander



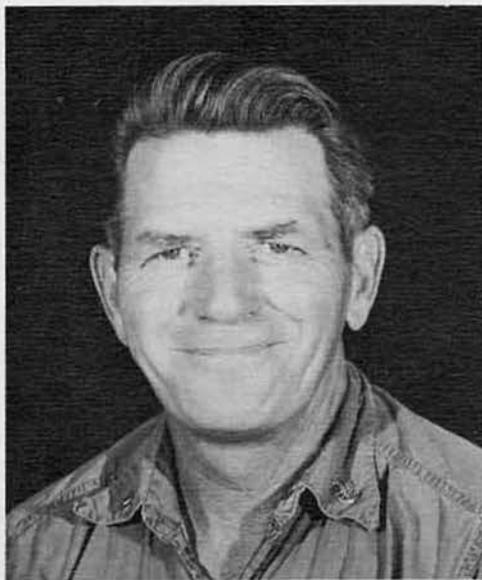
ENS D. GEOFFREY FITTON CEC, USNR
Assistant Charlie Company Commander



CWO JAMES M. GILBERT CEC, USNR
MLO Officer



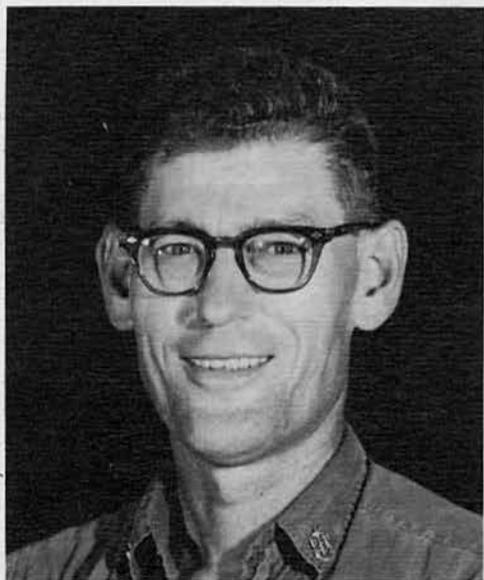
YNC JAMES E. ADAMS
Administrative Chief



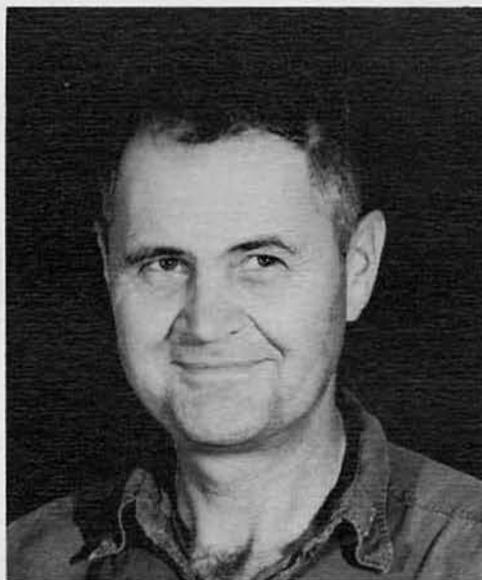
BUC ALBERT F. BAKER
Delta Company



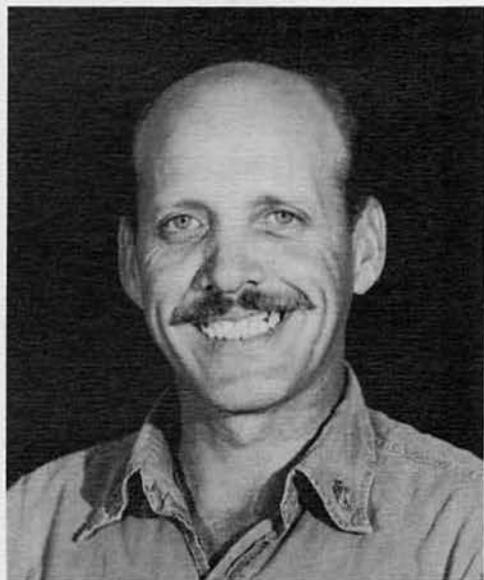
CEC CHARLES E. BAKER JR.
Bravo Company



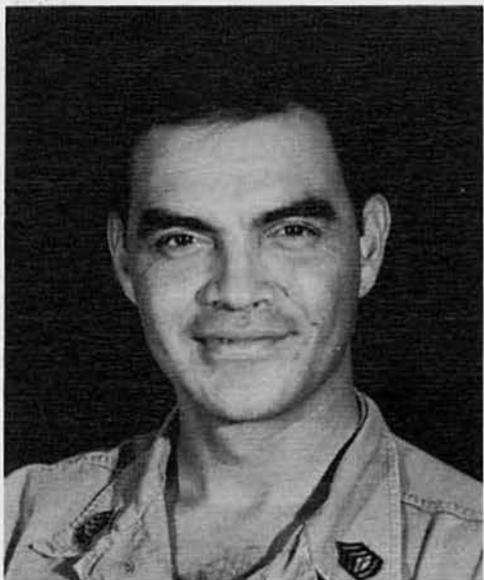
SKCS JOHNNIE L. BYRD
Headquarters Chief



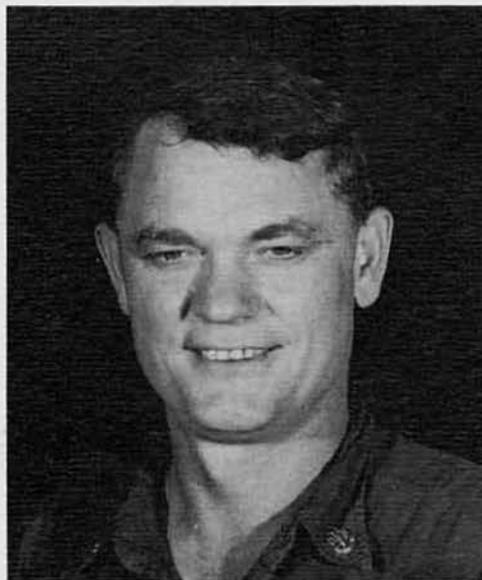
CECS WILLIAM R. CANNON
Bravo Company Chief



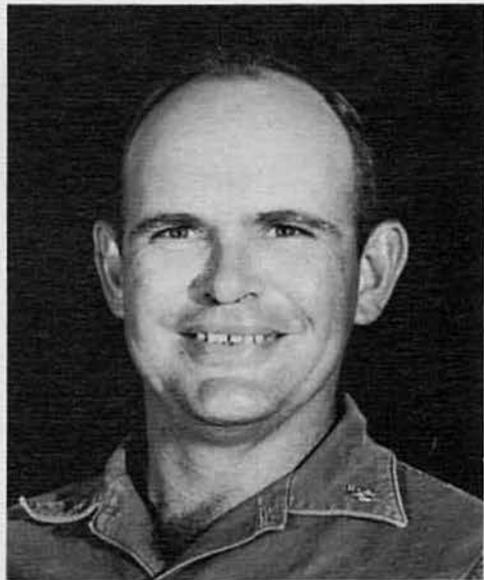
UTC KENNETH CLEMONS
Bravo Company



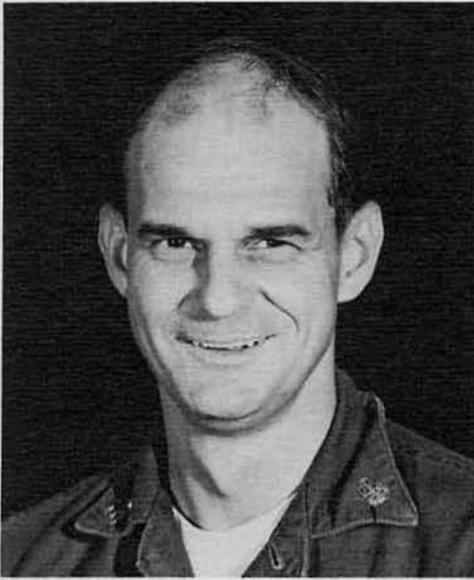
GYSGT A. S. CUELLAR
Marine Advisor



UTC JAMES A. DARWIN
Bravo Company



BUC CHARLES M. GILBERT JR.
Charlie Company



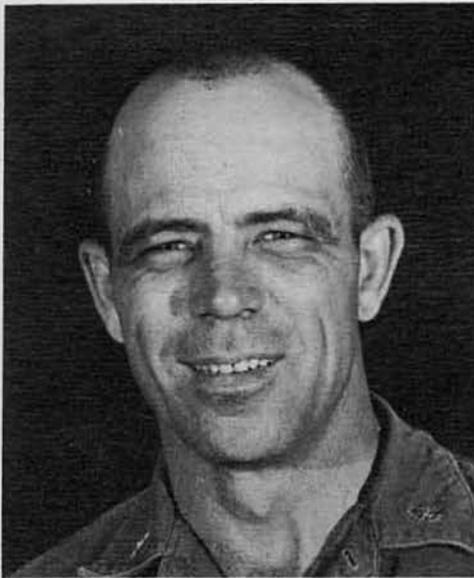
HMC CHARLES W. GORDON
Medical Chief



BUC JAMES L. GORE
Delta Company Chief



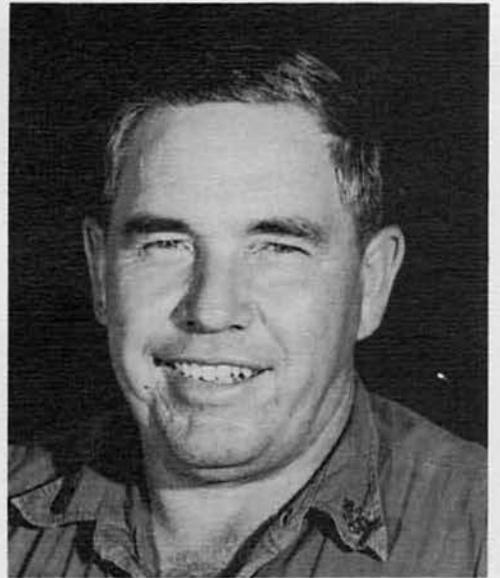
CMCS EARL L. GUMM
Alfa Company Chief



EOC WILLIAM R. LESLIE
Alfa Company



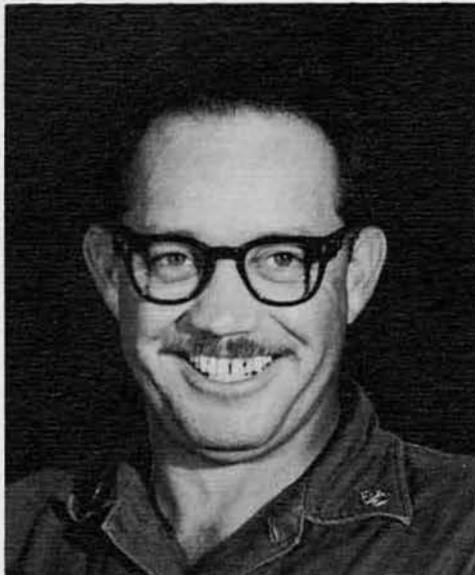
CEC DONALD A. McCANN
CTR Chief



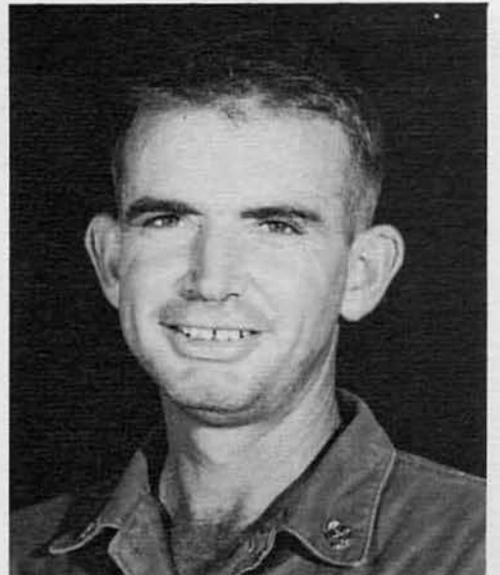
EOC WILLIAM C. McCOOL
Alfa Company



BUC MICHAEL D. MOSELEY
Battalion Training Chief



CEC WILLIAM H. OFFERALL
Bravo Company



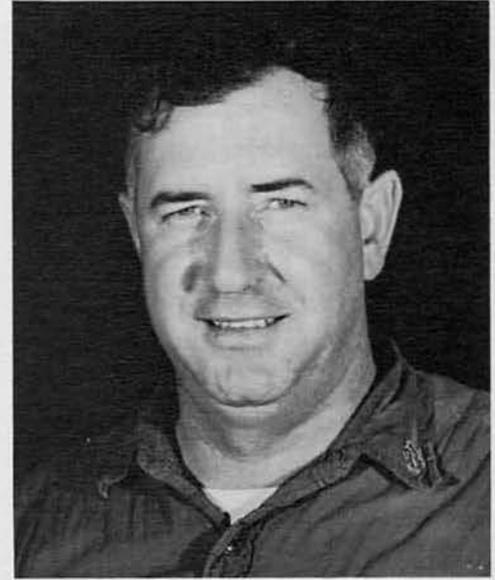
BUCS GLEN E. OWENBY
Charlie Company Chief



CMC ROBERT P. PECK
Alfa Company



CSC RALPH W. RANGE
Headquarters Company



EOC THOMAS P. RYAN
Alfa Company



BUCS ALBERT P. SELPH
Charlie Company



CUCM EDWARD B. SMITH JR.
Battalion Master Chief



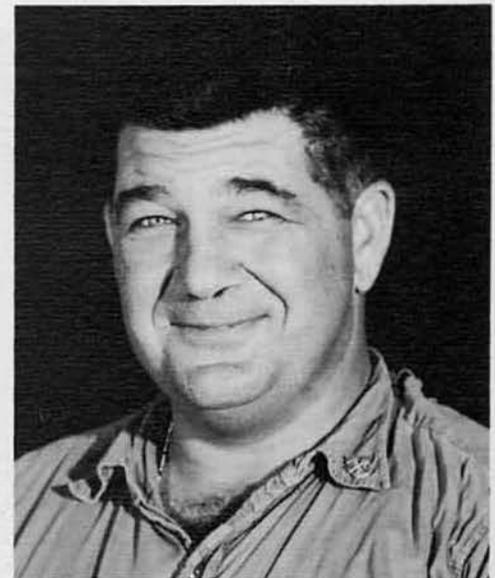
CEC ROBERT H. SMITH
Safety Chief



CMC FLOYD D. STEVENSON
Alfa Company



EAC THRULA M. WILLIAMS
Engineering Chief



SWC ROBERT J. WILLIS
Delta Company

Daniel Shane Arick, who was born while his father CM2 William Arick was serving with the battalion in Vietnam, sleeps while his father takes an approving first look with his wife, Viki, at his side.



after nine long
months in vietnam,
a battalion returns

home





The next to the last wait in Vietnam (upper far left) as members of the battalion wait for the C 130's to transport them to Da Nag. For the last time this deployment the troops get off the C 130's at Da Nang (upper left) to start the longest wait of the deployment (upper right) the wait for the plane back to the world.

The final wait is over (above) as the men get ready to board the plane home.

After touch down at Pt. Mugu, Cdr. W. K. Hartell Commanding Officer MCB-11, and his wife pass through an honor guard made up of the 31st NCR's Drill Team (far left). The best line of them all is the wait to go through customs at Pt. Mugu (center left). Could that be a tear (left)?



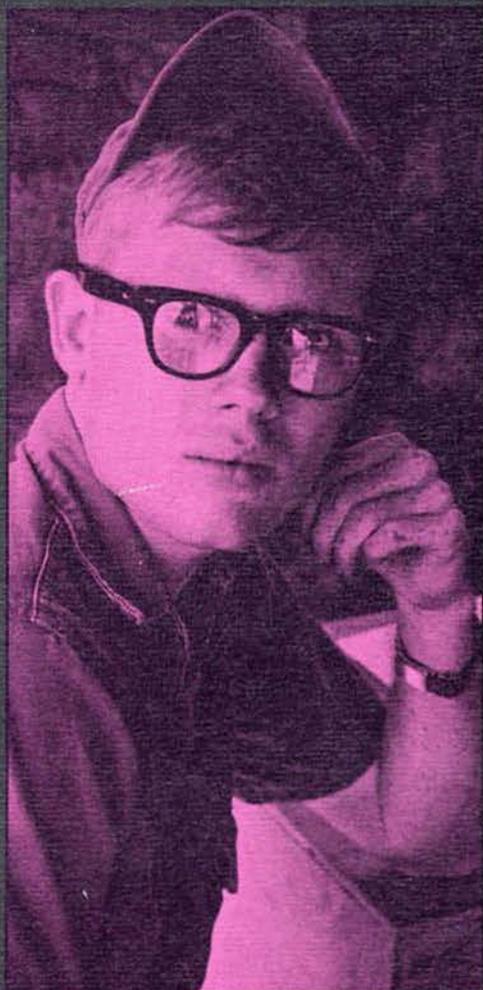
With each plane that landed carrying the homeward bound men of MCB-11 there was joy.

First there was the joy to be home after an eight month deployment to Vietnam secondly there was the joy of seeing and being with their loved ones.

For some it was the first time they had seen their children, for others it was great to see just how much their children had grown in the time that passed.







Production — SN C. W. Fisher



Writer — JOSN J. N. Snyder



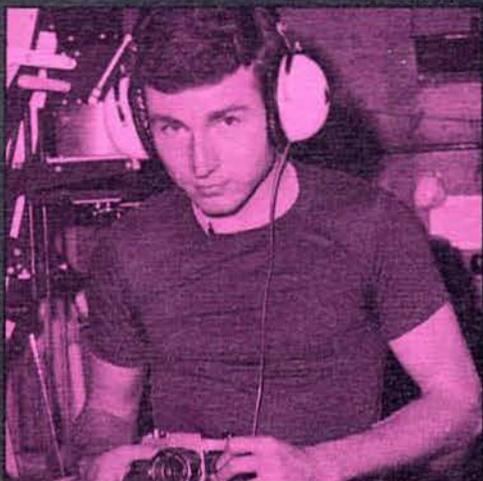
Editor — IO2 D. H. Schmutzler



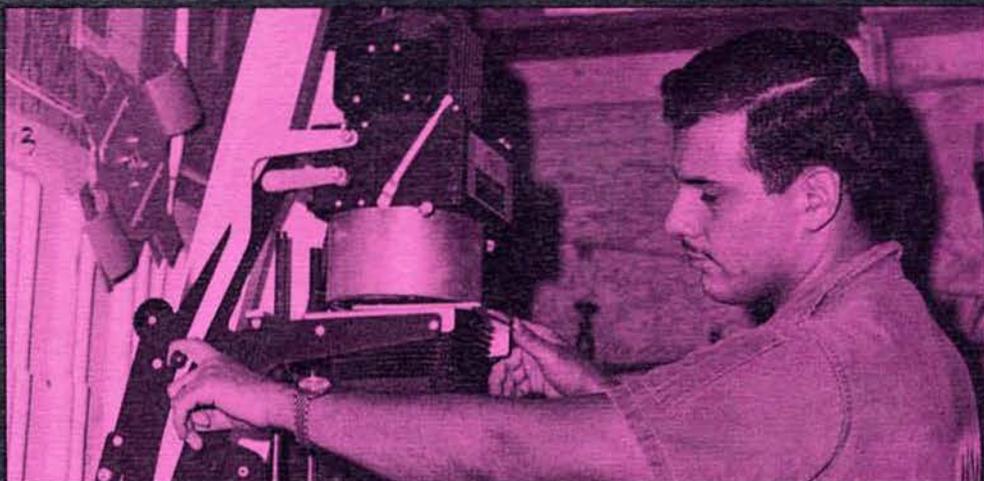
Production — IO3 A. M. Nilsen



Production — SN W. E. Kron



Photographer — PH3 D. J. McKeefery



Leading Photographer — BU2 C. E. Noreiga

The 1968 Cruise Book And Miscellaneous Publications Compositors





