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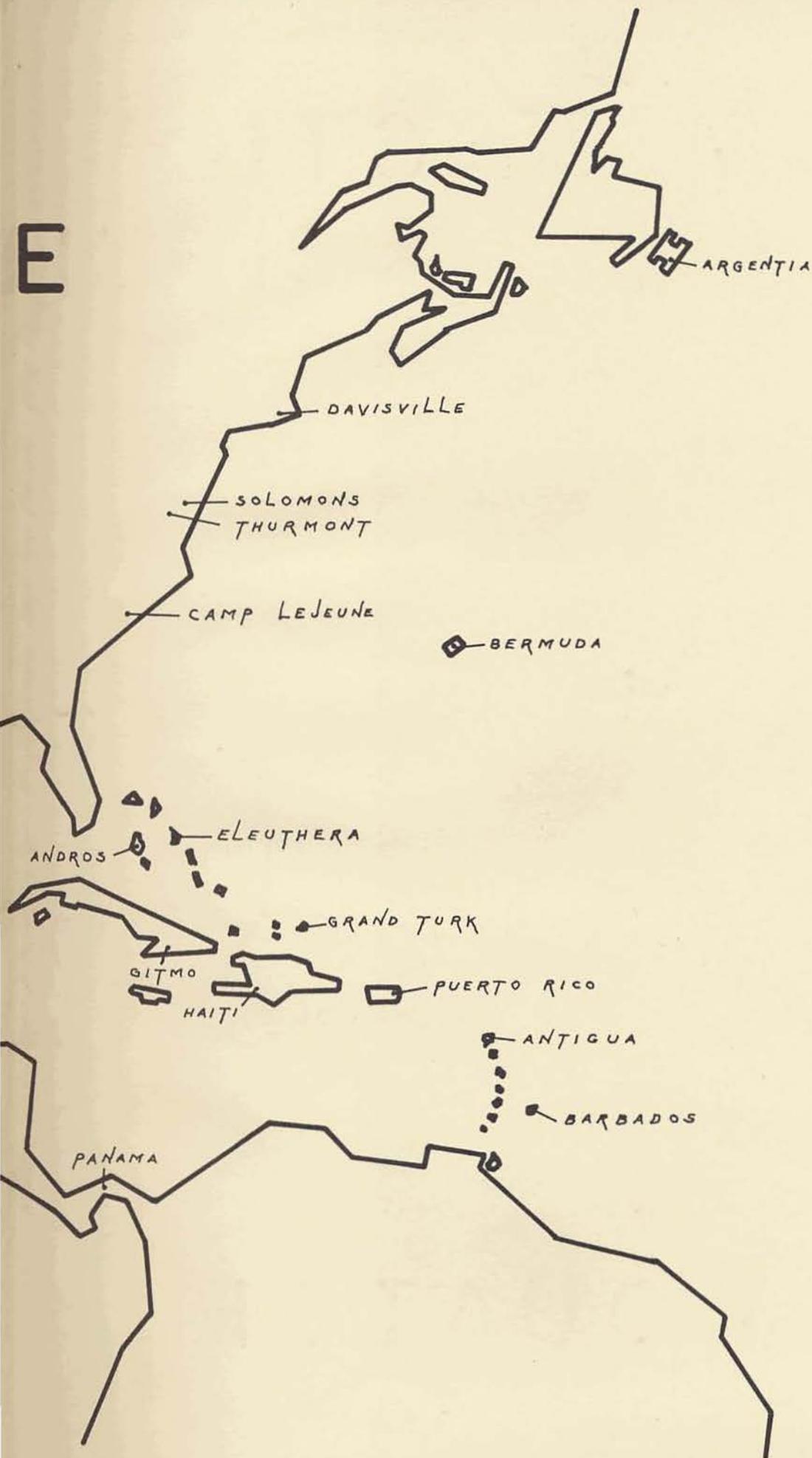
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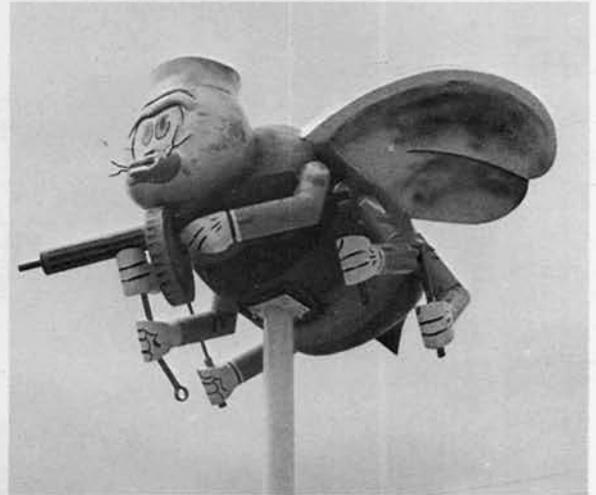


—→  
AZORES

Yes, while on earth a thousand discords ring,  
Man's fitful uproar mingling with his toil,  
Still do thy sleepless ministers move on,  
Their glorious tasks in silence perfecting;  
Still working, blaming still our vain turmoil,  
Laborers that shall not fail, when man is gone.

Matthew Arnold

# BATTALION HISTORY



The Fortieth Naval Construction Battalion was commissioned at Davisville, Rhode Island, in October 1942 with Commander I.S. Rasmusson, CEC, USN as commanding officer.

After a brief training period, the battalion boarded a transport ship and sailed to New Herbrides for duty. The battalion arrived at Espirito Santo Island on February 3, 1943 with the assignment to build a bomber air strip at Luganville. Despite the fact that the entire job site was solid coral, the project was completed in 120 days. After completing its work, the battalion departed for New Guinea in November 1943.

Projects completed in New Guinea included a 17,000 man staging area including berthing and mess facilities, 14 LST ramps and 15 miles of two-lane highway including many timber bridges.

In March 1944, an advanced party of the 40th NCB landed with the first echelon of the 4th Construction Brigade and the Army's first reinforcements to the beach assault troops at Hyane Harbor, Los Negros Island in the Admiralties.

Forty's unit, along with others, turned back three enemy attacks that resulted in 168 dead and 25 captured. For the action, NCB Forty was awarded the Army Unit Citation.

The battalion's next stop was Okinawa, where two Navy-Marine Corps Medals and four Purple Hearts were presented. After building the nearest airfield to the Japanese home islands, the 40th Naval Construction Battalion was officially decommissioned.

On February 1, 1966 the 40th Naval Construction Battalion was officially recommissioned the United States Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Forty under the command of Commander B.L. Saravia, CEC, USN. Commander Saravia programmed military and technical training for officers and enlisted personnel which continued until the Battalion deployed from Davisville.

In July 1966 an advanced party of MCB Forty's personnel departed for Camp Shields, Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam. By August all of MCB 40's personnel had arrived at Chu Lai.

One of the most important assigned projects was the construction of a cross wind runway at Chu Lai air field. Other projects included cantonments for the Republic of Korea (ROK) Marines, drilling wells and the construction of ammunition magazines.

By April 1967, MCB Forty was back in homeport to train for its next deployment. In August MCB Forty was informed that it had been assigned designated as "Best of Type" for fiscal 1967, by Commander, Services Forces, Atlantic Fleet. On October 6, Commander William F. Daniel, CEC, USN, assumed command of the battalion from Commander Saravia. Later that same month MCB 40 deployed again to Camp Shields

The first major task facility MCB Forty was tasked with on this second deployment was a Class V Ammunition Storage point. This project called for a great deal of both horizontal and vertical construction. Work on this project continued until May when it was nearly completed.

Other major projects included a complete medical facility for the Republic of Korea Army in Quang Ngai, a 400 bed Medical Evacuation Center, the Chu Lai Cargo Handling Facility and the Chu Lao Re Island radar facility.

In July 1968 the battalion returned to homeport to once again retrain for overseas deployment. Special schools, classes, lectures, indoctrination and training and still more training were the words of the day.

MCB 40 arrived at Phu Bai, Republic of Vietnam in December 1968 for its third consecutive deployment to the combat zone. Their main task during this deployment was the paving and upgrading of route QL-1 – part of an all-seabee effort to make the highway a useful and all-weather transportation artery along the whole length of the Republic of Vietnam.

In addition to the main job of paving and upgrading Route QL-1, Forty was tasked with a wide variety of construction. They replaced electrical poles and wiring, built storage sheds, dug wells, built hangers, paved taxiways and parking aprons on the Phu Bai airport, built Southeast Asia huts for Army and Air Force personnel, converted other huts into Southeast Asia huts, built mess halls, a chapel, and even a completely finished operations building for the Phu Bai Airport Cargo Operations.

Forty returned to the United States for another homeport period beginning in July 1969 and in January 1970, Forty once again deployed to Puerto Rico for its first peacetime assignment since recommissioning.

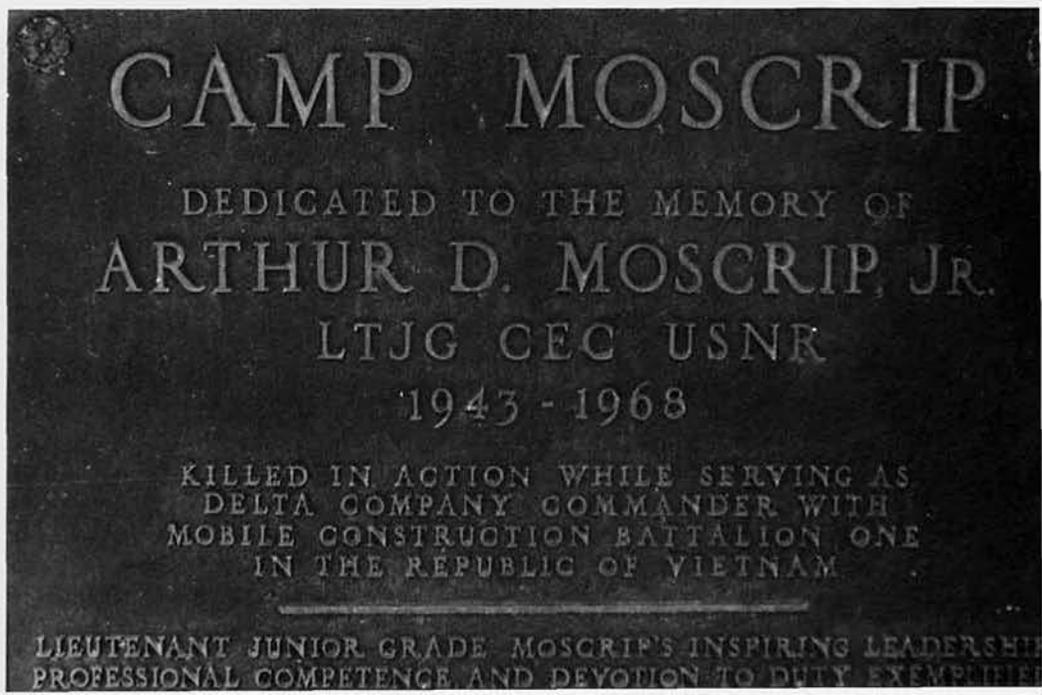
As the Atlantic Fleet's Alert Mobile Construction Battalion Forty was faced with the responsibility of maintaining its men and equipment in such a constant state of readiness that a "mount-out" of men and material could be accomplished within 48 hours notice.

Detachments were spread from the fringe of the Arctic Circle at Argentia, Newfoundland to the tropics of Panama and across the Atlantic at the Azores. Forty's two Seabee Teams served in the Pacific area, one on Moen Island, Truk District, Caroline Islands and the other in the Republic of Vietnam.

Major construction projects at the deployment site were construction of rock crusher and asphalt plant facilities, officer and CPO mess facilities, additions to the Roosevelt Roads Naval Hospital and telephone exchange, installation of a security fence around the camp, renovation of the San Juan Naval Station Dispensary and providing a recreation facility for ships visiting the Roosevelt Roads Naval complex.

Construction at detachment sites included major recreation facilities at Solomons, Maryland, a camp consolidation project at Argentia, Newfoundland, basic construction projects at Rodman Air Force Base, Canal Zone, a power plant at the Azores, design for a Marine camp as well as laundromat and other facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and replacement of salt water and fresh water distribution mains at Naval Station, Bermuda.

MCB Forty returned to homeport at Davisville, Rhode Island September 1970 and once again prepared for its next deployment.



An aerial, high-angle photograph of a military base, likely MCB 40. The image shows a complex layout of buildings, roads, and parking areas. A prominent feature is a large, dark, irregularly shaped area in the lower-left quadrant, possibly a parking lot or a large building. The overall scene is captured in a high-contrast, grainy style, with a yellowish-green tint. The text "THIS IS MCB 40" is overlaid in the upper left, and "ITS" is overlaid in the middle right.

**THIS IS MCB 40**

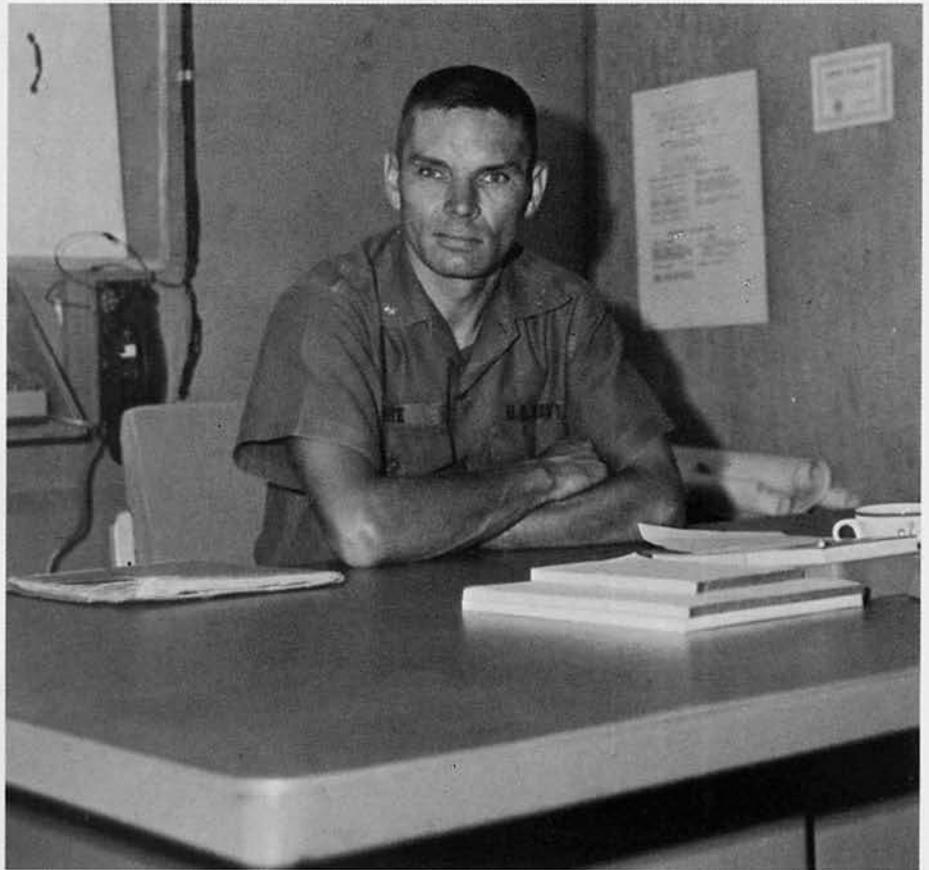
**ITS**



**MISSION**

**ITS MEN**

**ITS MEMORIES**



**R. K. White**



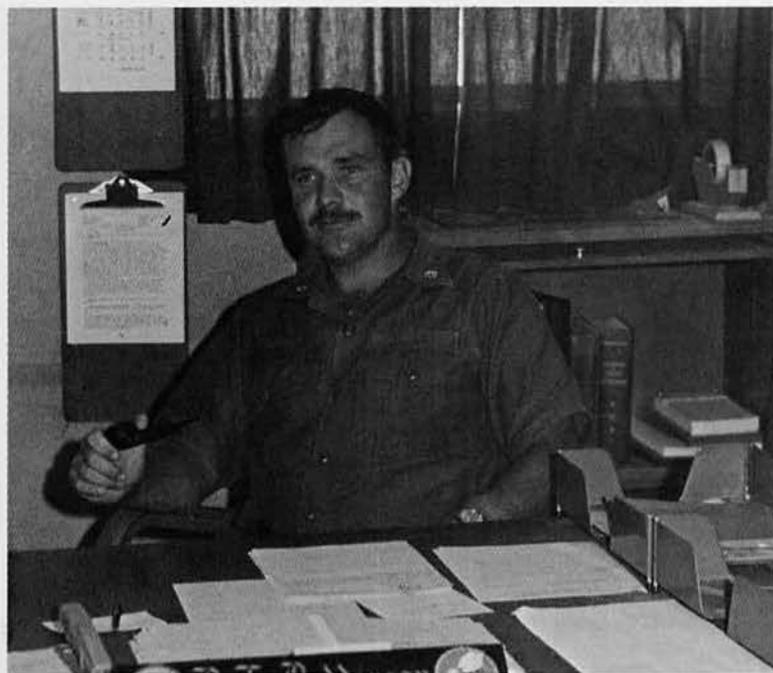
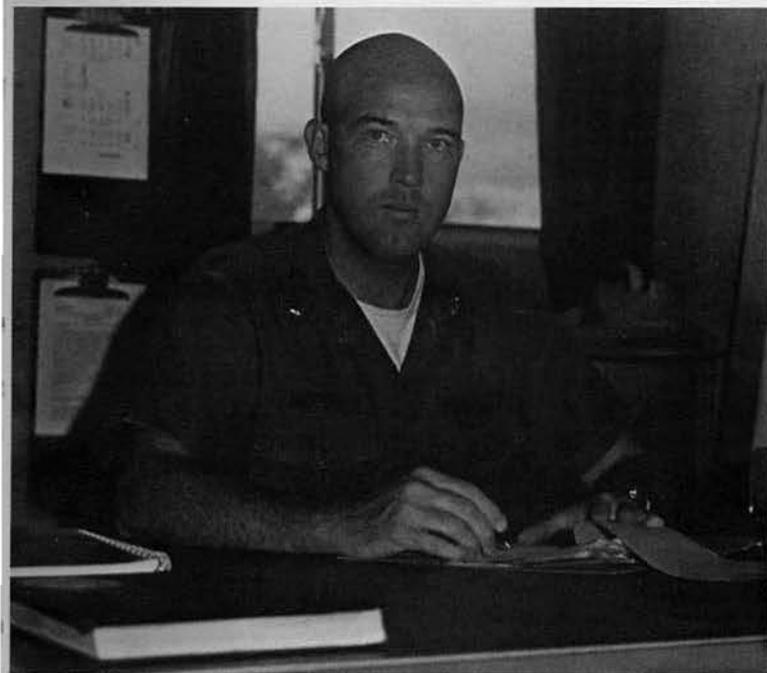
## **COMMANDING OFFICER**

Since it's recommissioning in 1966 FORTY had seen service exclusively in the war zones of Southeast Asia. But our deployment to Puerto Rico posed new challenges commensurate with a peacetime mission, and the Battalion was forced to adjust to a new set of operational circumstances.

First and foremost within this adjustment was the necessity to be able to "mount out" our men and material within 48 hours notice in support of a variety of contingency plans. This was due to our status as the Atlantic Fleet Alert Battalion—we would have been called upon to serve anywhere in the world had our services been required by military necessity, natural disaster or for other reasons.

A second major challenge was that of having, at times, more than one-half of the Battalion away on detachments—often thousands of miles away from Camp Moscrip. We had men at such distant points as the fringe of the Arctic Circle, the tropics of Panama and on the eastern side of the Atlantic. Our Seabee Teams were deployed to the Trust Territories of the Pacific and RVN. Problems of support and administration that were created were immense.

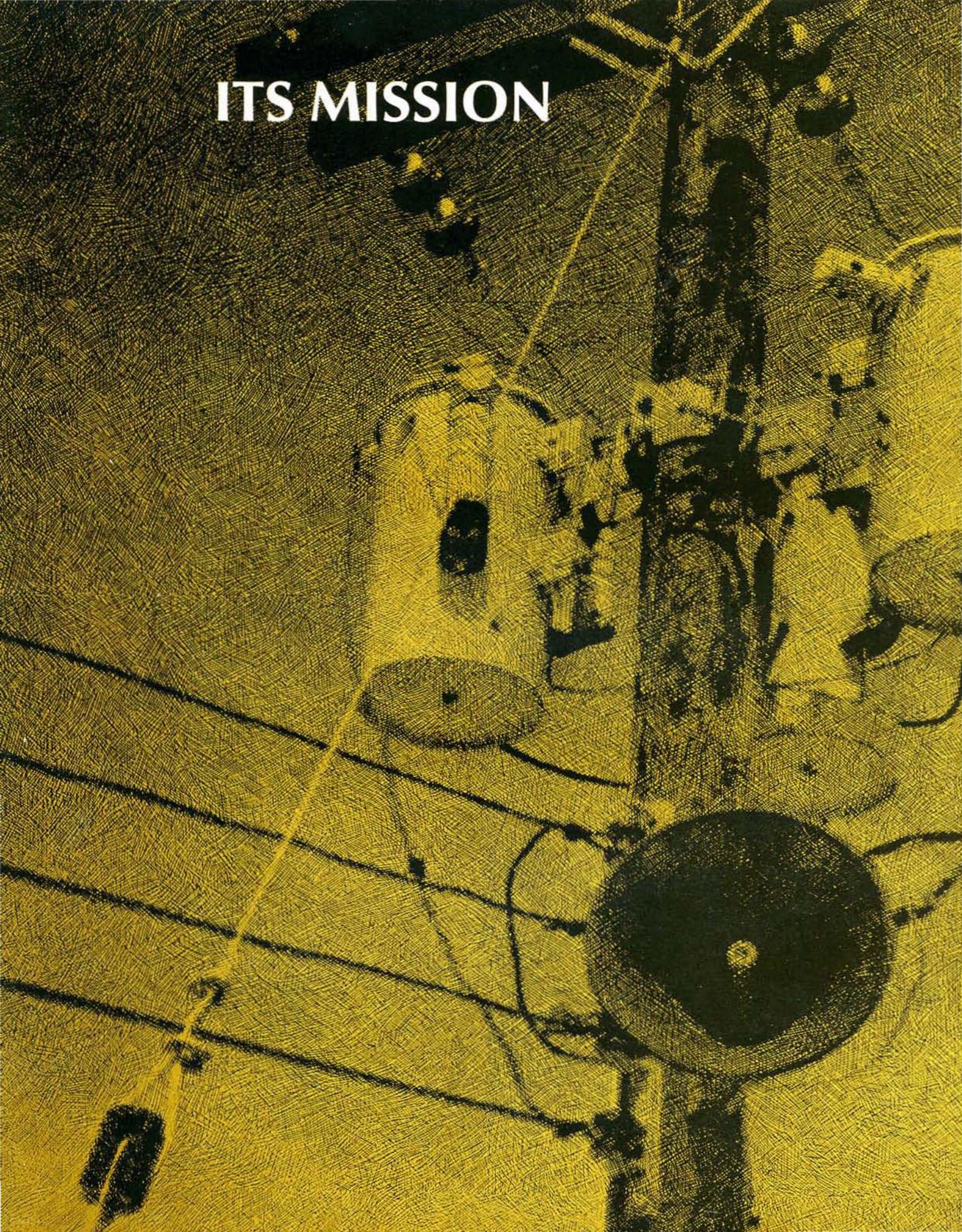
However, the Seabees of FORTY rose to the occasion with the same "Can Do" spirit that had carried Battalions to honors during World War II, during the Korean conflict, through the intervening peacetime years and recently on the battlefields of Vietnam. The challenges noted above, as well as the many other challenges our Battalion faced in Puerto Rico, were met with the fine esprit and dedication that has made the Seabees world famous. I extend to the officers and men of FORTY my heartiest congratulations on a job well done.

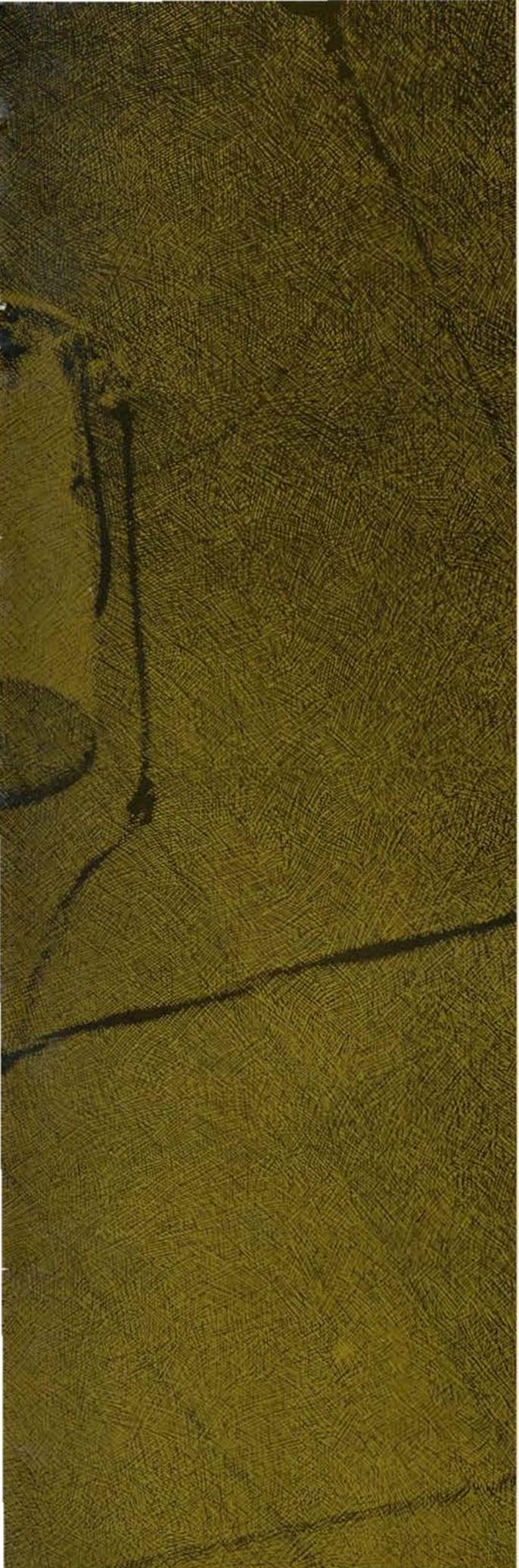


Midway through our deployment we saw a change of Executive Officers. LCDR D.R. Austin, who had been with Forty since 1968, left for duty at Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Division, at San Bruno, California. LCDR R.H. Redderson, who had been serving as MCB 40's Operations Officer, moved up to replace him.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICER

# ITS MISSION





# TRAINING

Camp Fogarty









Being a mobile construction battalion, military training was an integral part of our lives. As Atlantic Alert Battalion we were faced with a new mission, that of supplying contingency construction support to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and other forces. We had to attain the highest possible state of combat readiness in the event we were called to give support anywhere in the world, very possibly a combat zone.

The first stage in this military preparation was at Camp Fogarty, our "playground" for three weeks. It was there we played our war games, ate our C-rats, dug our fox-holes and cleaned our weapons. We fired the M-14, M-60, 3.5 rocket launcher and the 81 mm mortar.



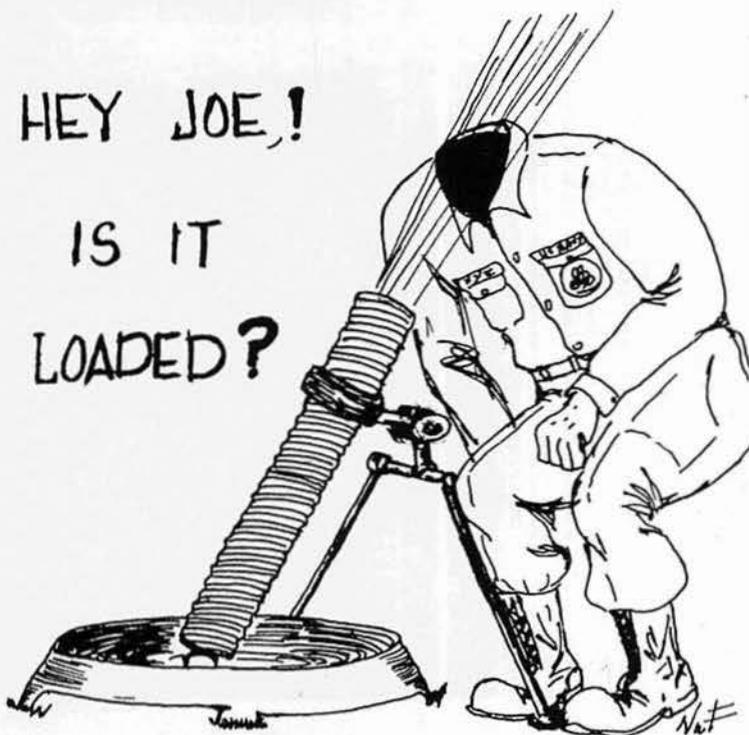
## 81 mm

Proficiency at building is not enough for a Seabee Battalion as it must provide much of its own security in a war zone. The 81 mm mortar is one of the mainstays in accomplishing this task as it is useful against enemy attempts to entrench itself near the camp perimeter.

It is especially useful for illumination. It is capable of shooting a flare high over an area thus allowing ground and air support to guard against enemy movements under darkness.



HEY JOE!  
IS IT  
LOADED?







106 mm



The 106 mm recoilless rifle is a swiftly efficient anti-tank weapon. Carrying a crew of three, it is mounted on a jeep from which it can be fired. Once a target is spotted and the jeep is stopped a .50 caliber tracer can be fired and the 106 quickly brought to bear on the target. Its devastating power can then be unleashed in a fury and the jeep can be moving again — almost as the shell reaches its destination. To achieve this degree of effectiveness, practice and more practice is necessary.

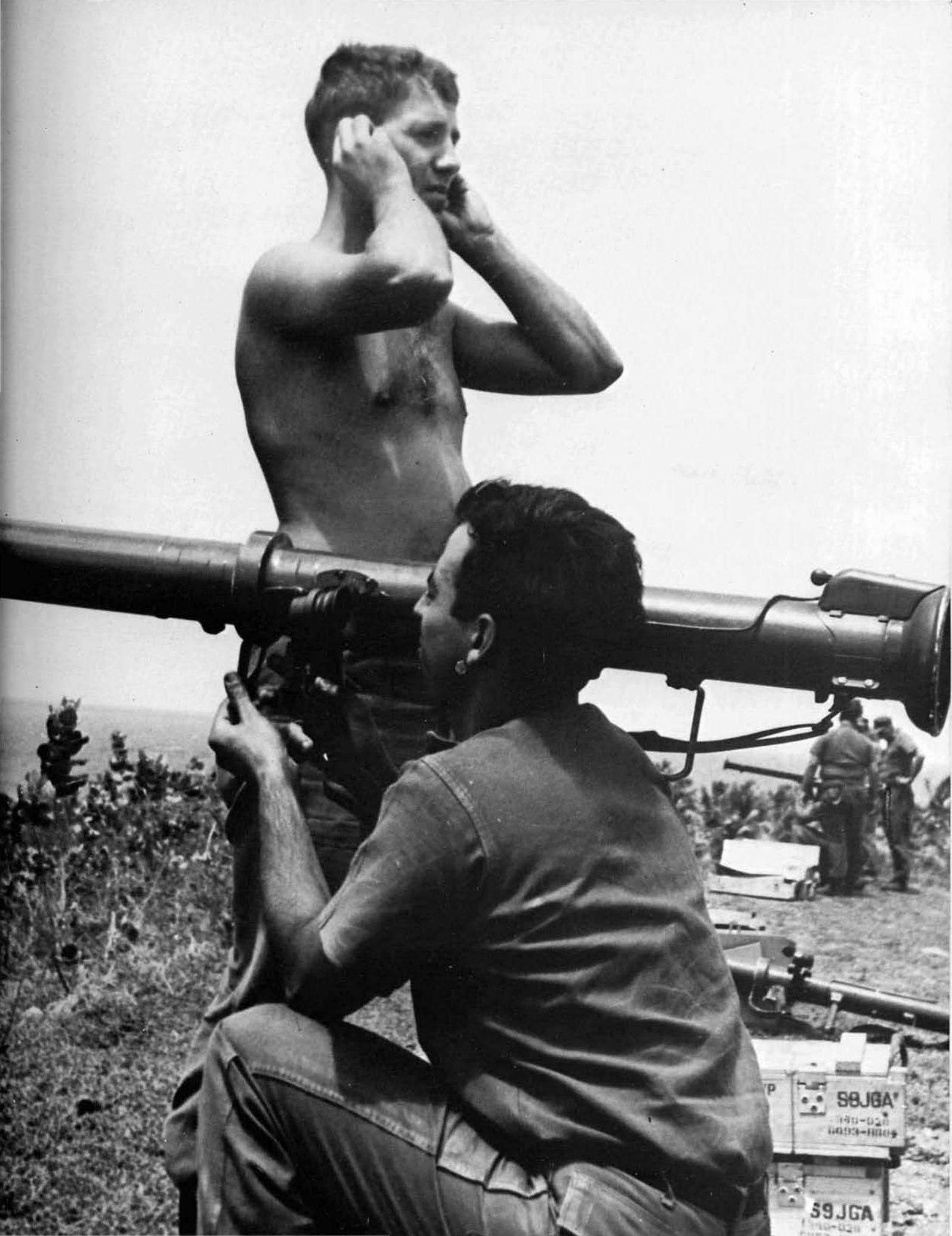




3.5

Because the 106 mm recoilless rifle has long-range mobility, its movement is restricted to roads and the few terrains suitable for jeeps. However, the 3.5 in. rocket launcher is an anti-tank weapon as nearly effective as the 106 but light enough to be handled by a two man crew — even when they may be chopping their way through the jungle or scaling a seemingly verticle incline.







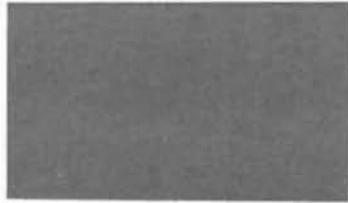


**Saturday  
Training**



Readiness

Inspection











# BATTALION MISSION

"MCB FORTY" shall attain the highest possible state of combat readiness to provide contingency construction support to U.S. Atlantic Fleet and other U.S. Forces as required; maintain self-defense capability; and accomplish such disaster control tasks as may be assigned, and accomplish construction tasks as assigned.

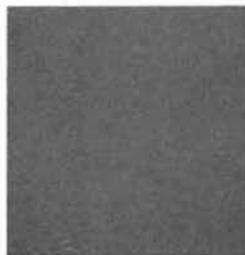
## MOUNT-OUT



**The ability to  
move men and  
material anywhere  
in the world  
within 48 hours**



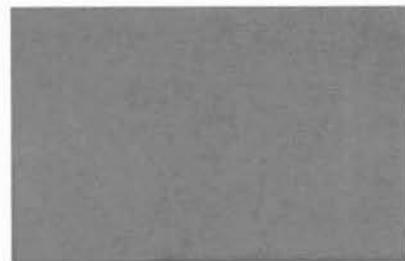
SEABEE  
ARE YOU READY TO  
MOUNT OUT IN  
48  
HOURS ?





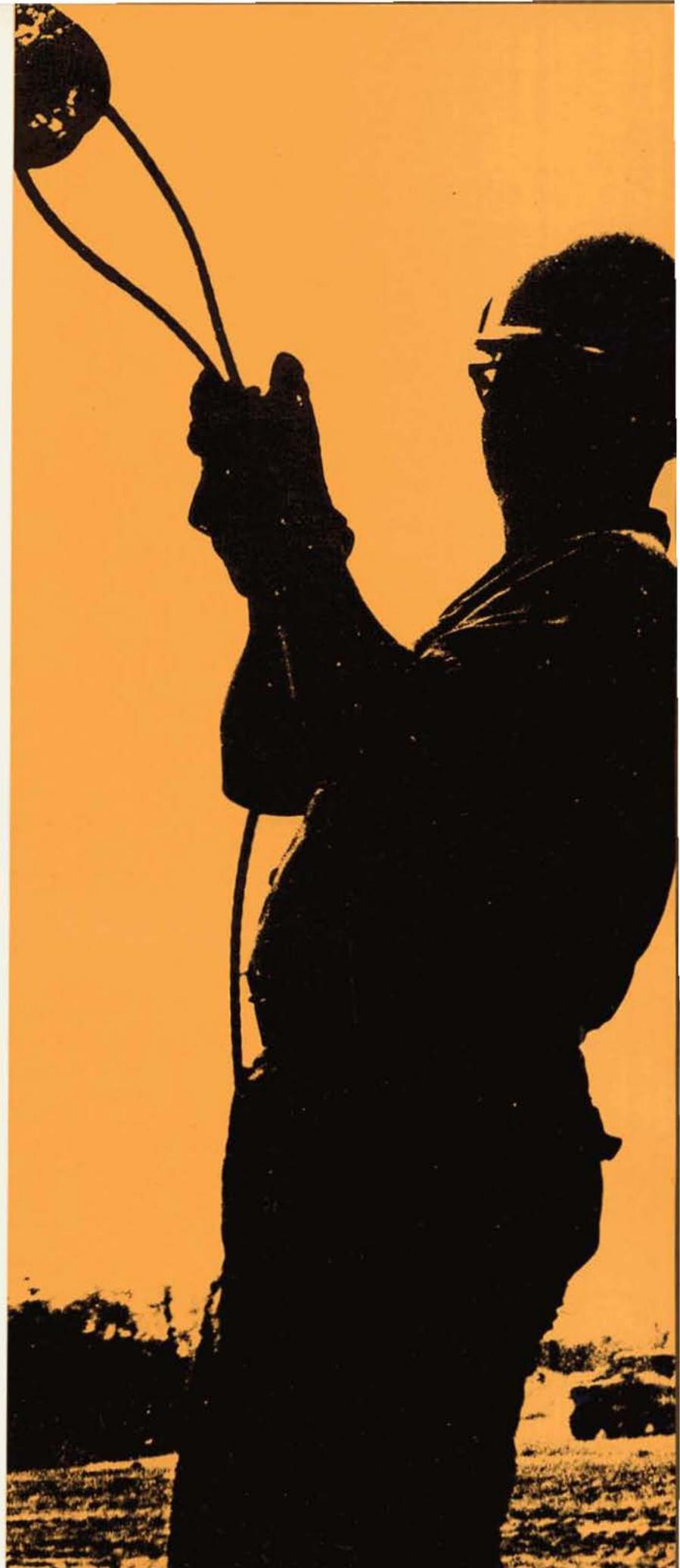








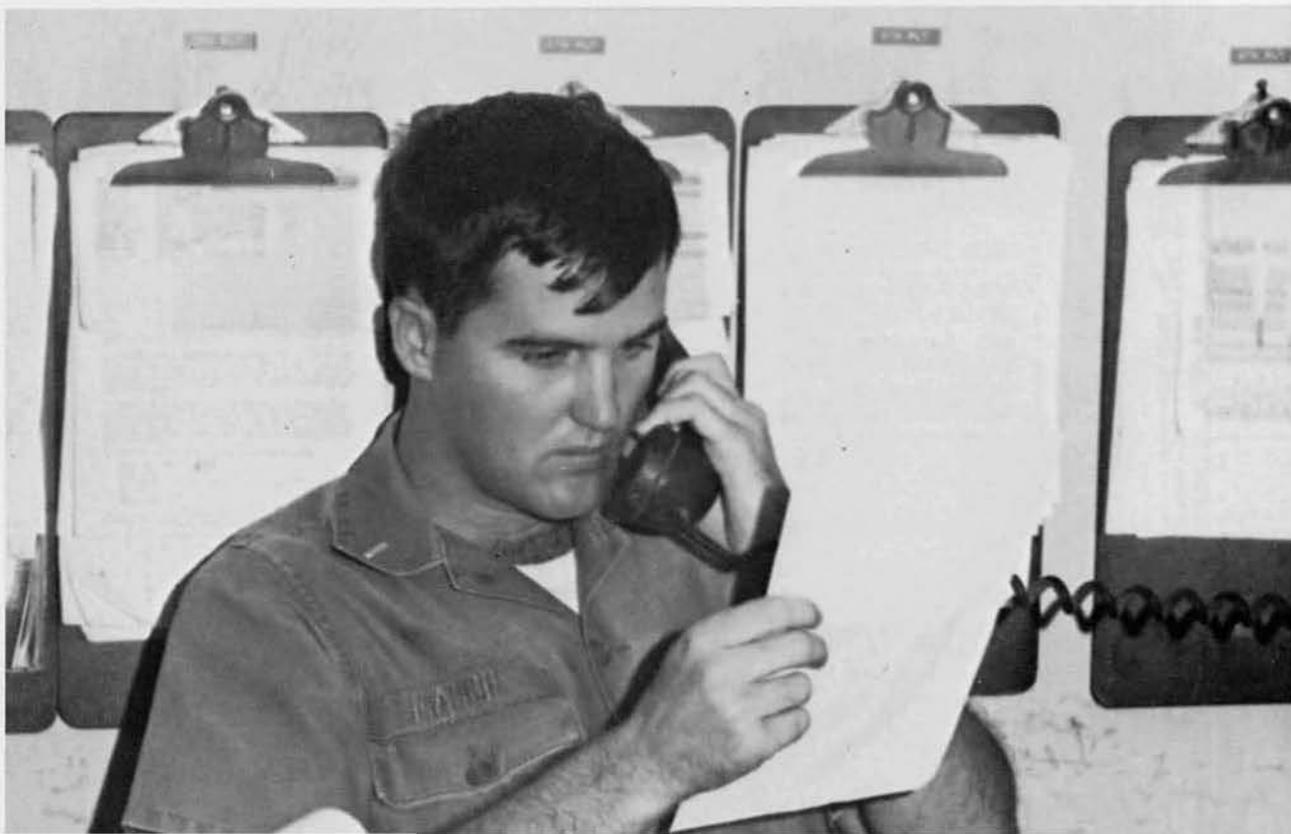
ITS MEN



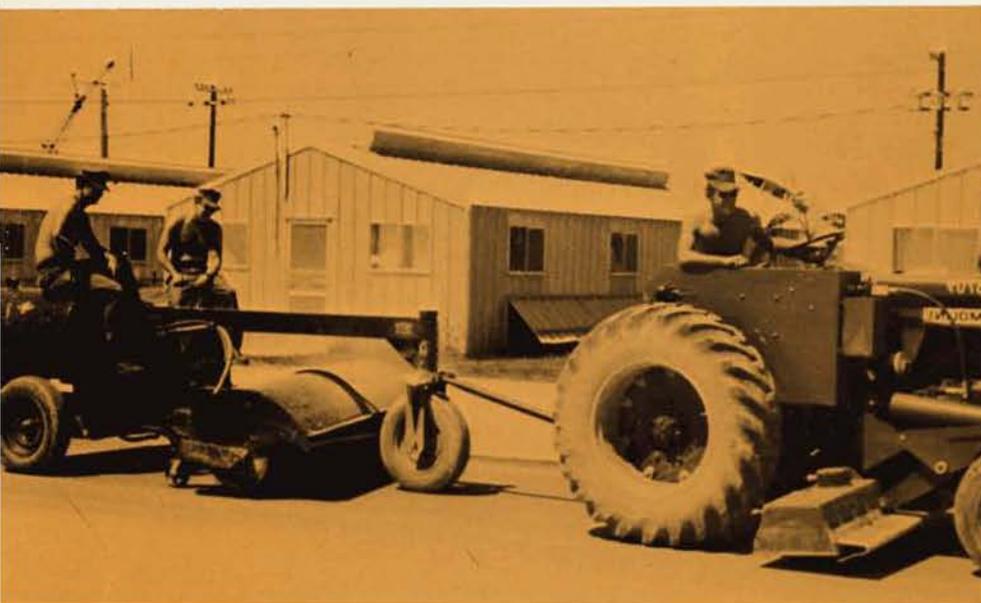
## ALFA COMPANY

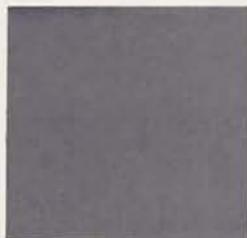
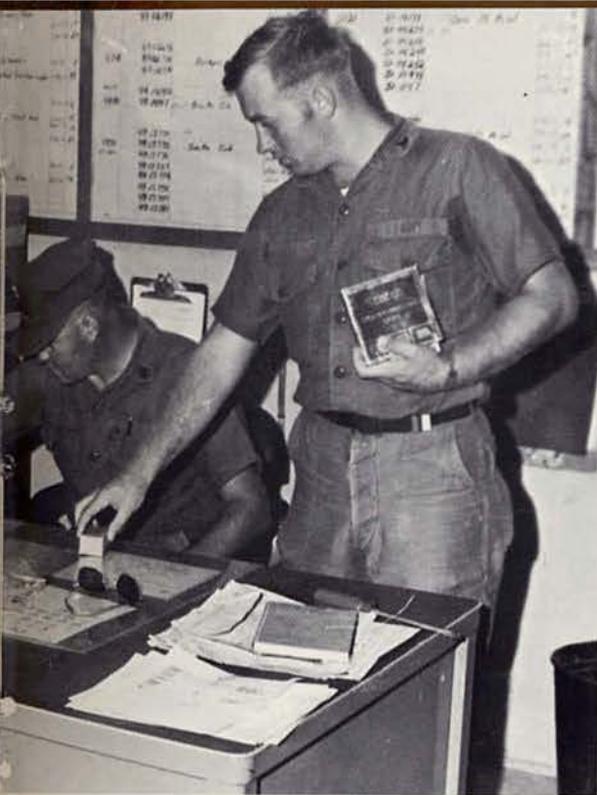
Alfa Company has been considered the "wheels" of the battalion. Without the support the company provided it would be virtually impossible to carry out the high caliber of construction for which MCB 40 has been noted. The company provided the maintenance for all automotive and construction equipment, provided transportation and construction equipment support for the battalion, plus horizontal construction.

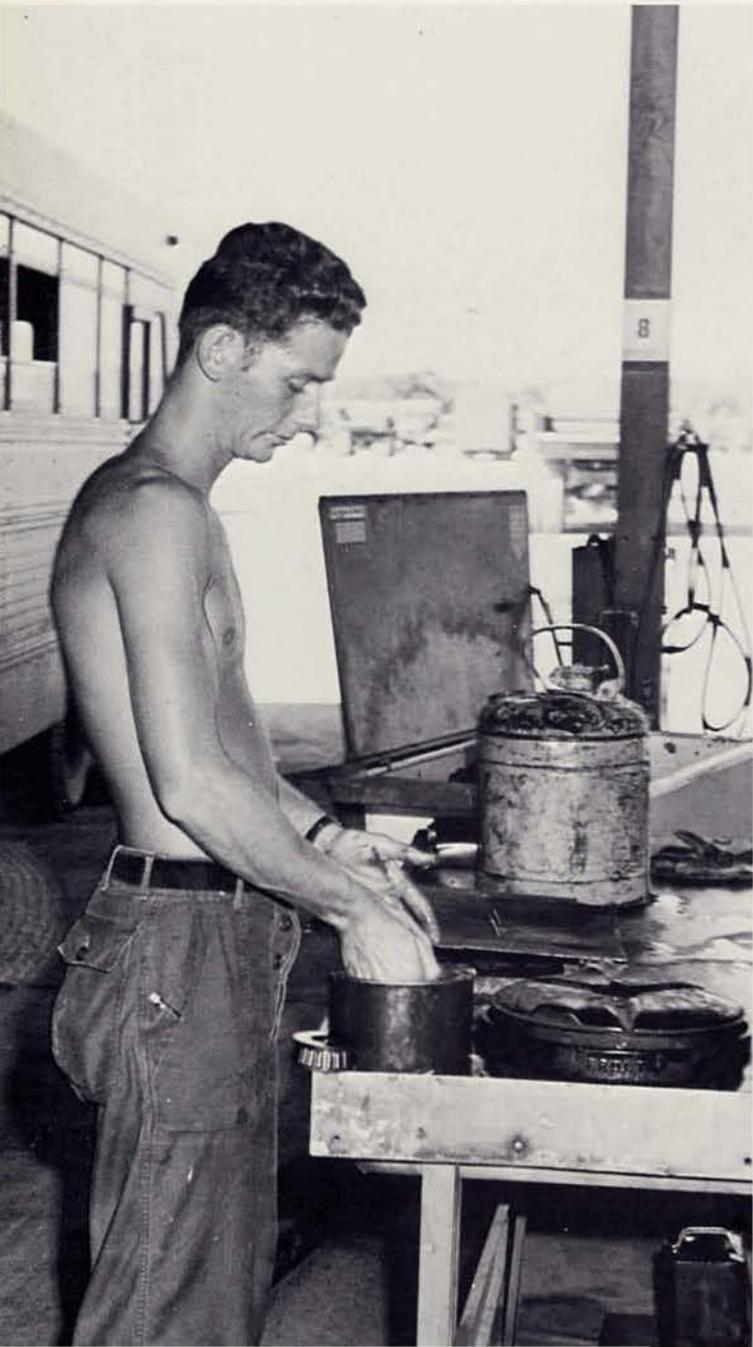
Whether directly or indirectly, Alfa Company has had a part in every project Forty undertook during its deployment to Puerto Rico. The company also was given the task of setting up and operating a rock crushing plant as well as operation of the existing asphalt plant. The men did an outstanding job of producing quality materials in spite of the many problems the plant developed during its initial operating stages.

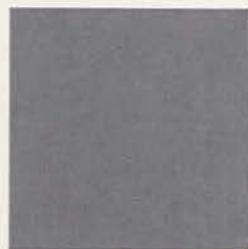






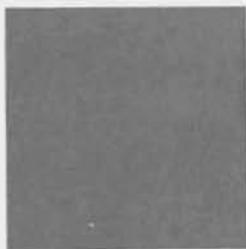


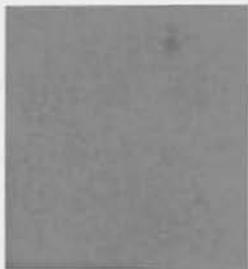








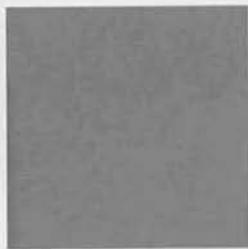




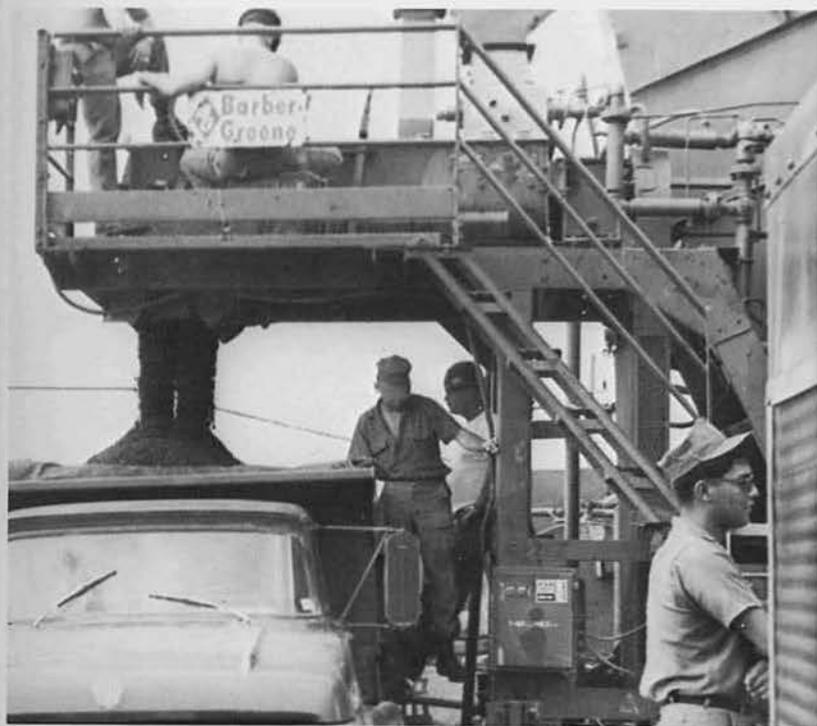


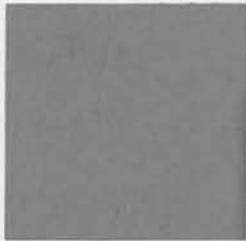


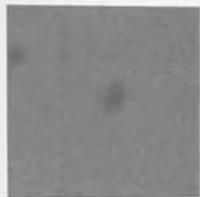




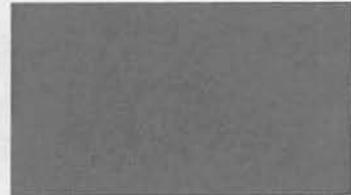




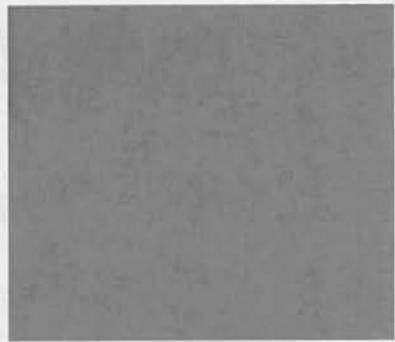








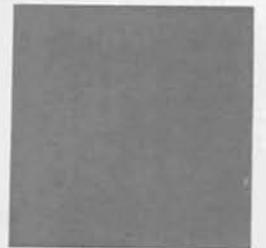


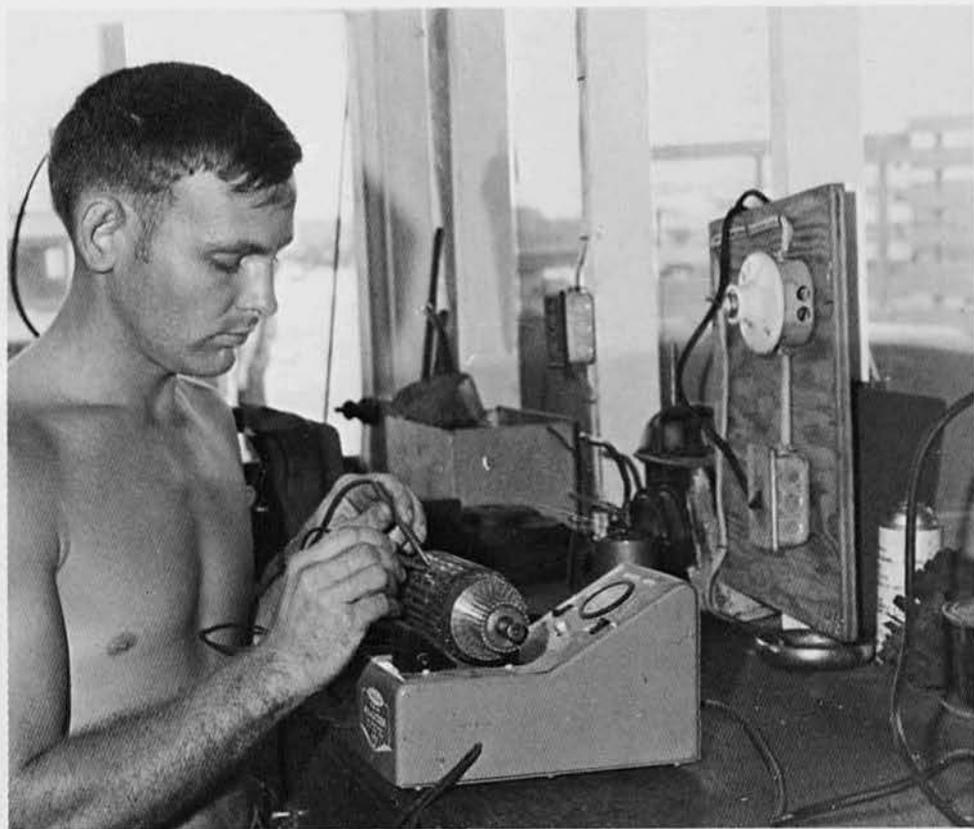




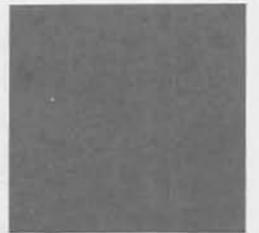
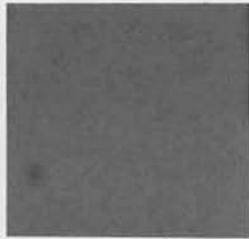


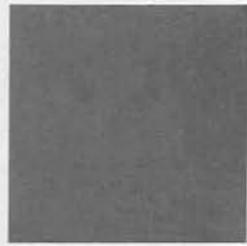














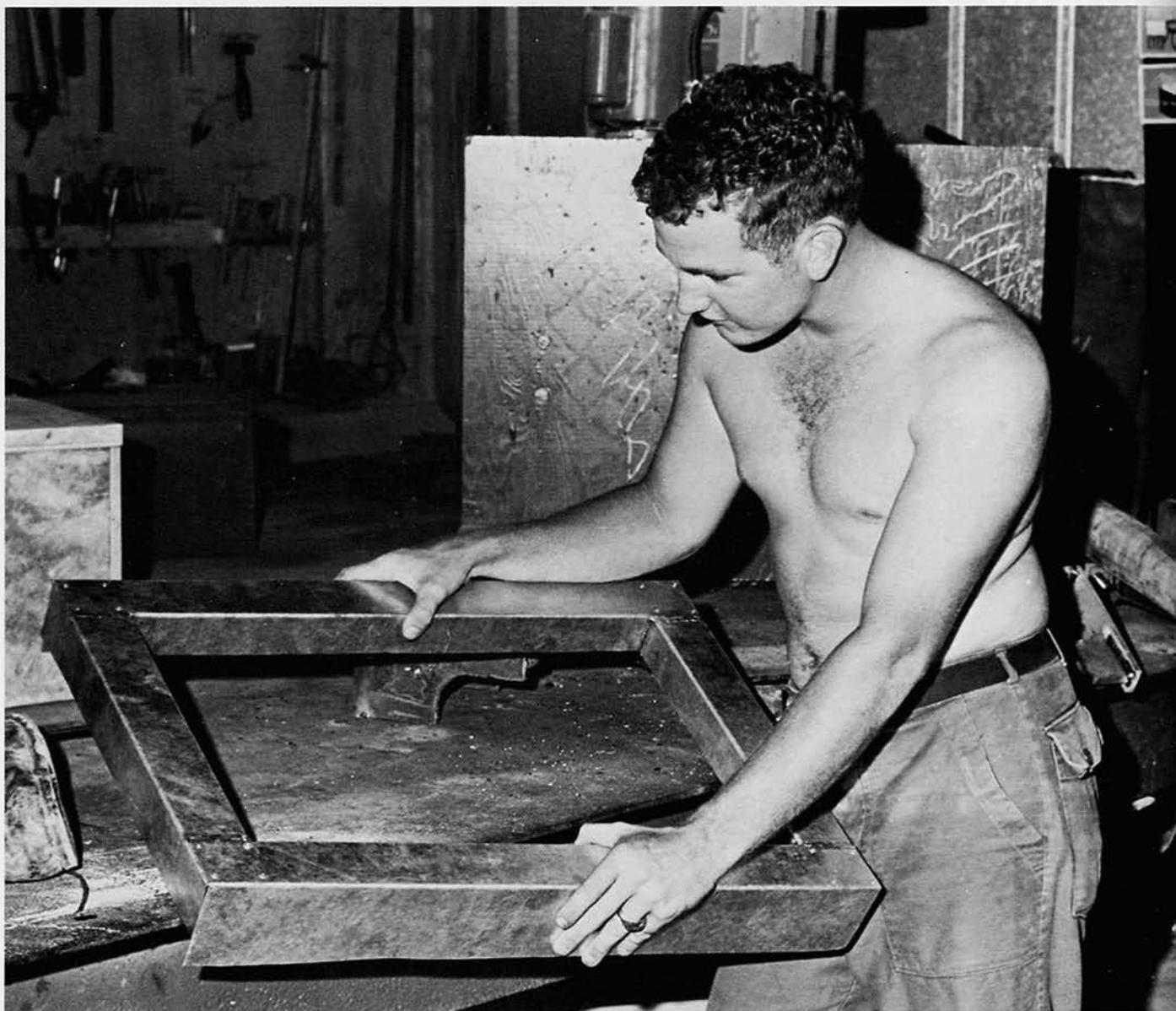
The primary tasks of "B" Company was to provide project support and camp maintenance. Construction support was supplied for a number of jobs. Outstanding accomplishments were achieved in the renovations and additions to the Roosevelt Roads Hospital and the San Juan Naval Station Galley and Hospital. The men completed the work with little lost time.

At Camp Moscrip, Bravo Company aided with an addition to the 6101 supply warehouse and installed street lights about the camp roads. Maintenance of the laundry and mess hall was kept up thus efficiently helping to give the men of the battalion the two most important necessities, clean clothes and food.

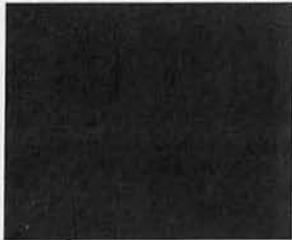
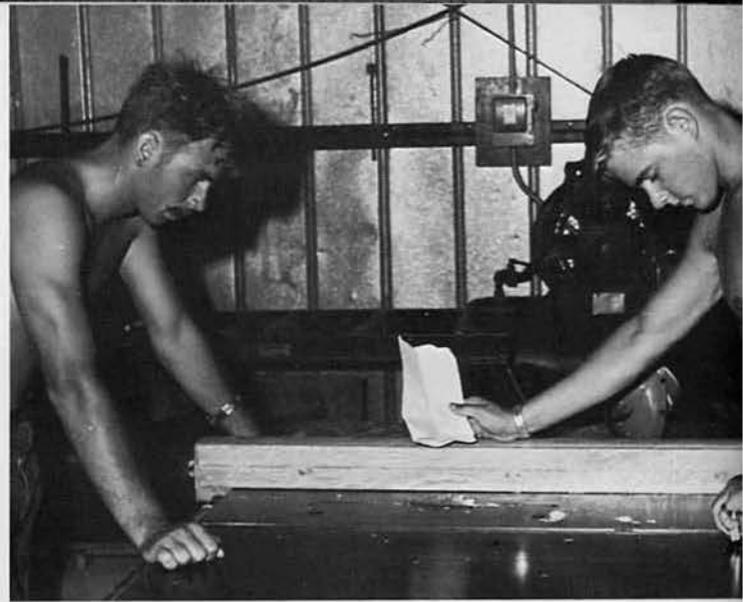
## **BRAVO COMPANY**

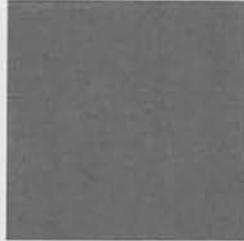


























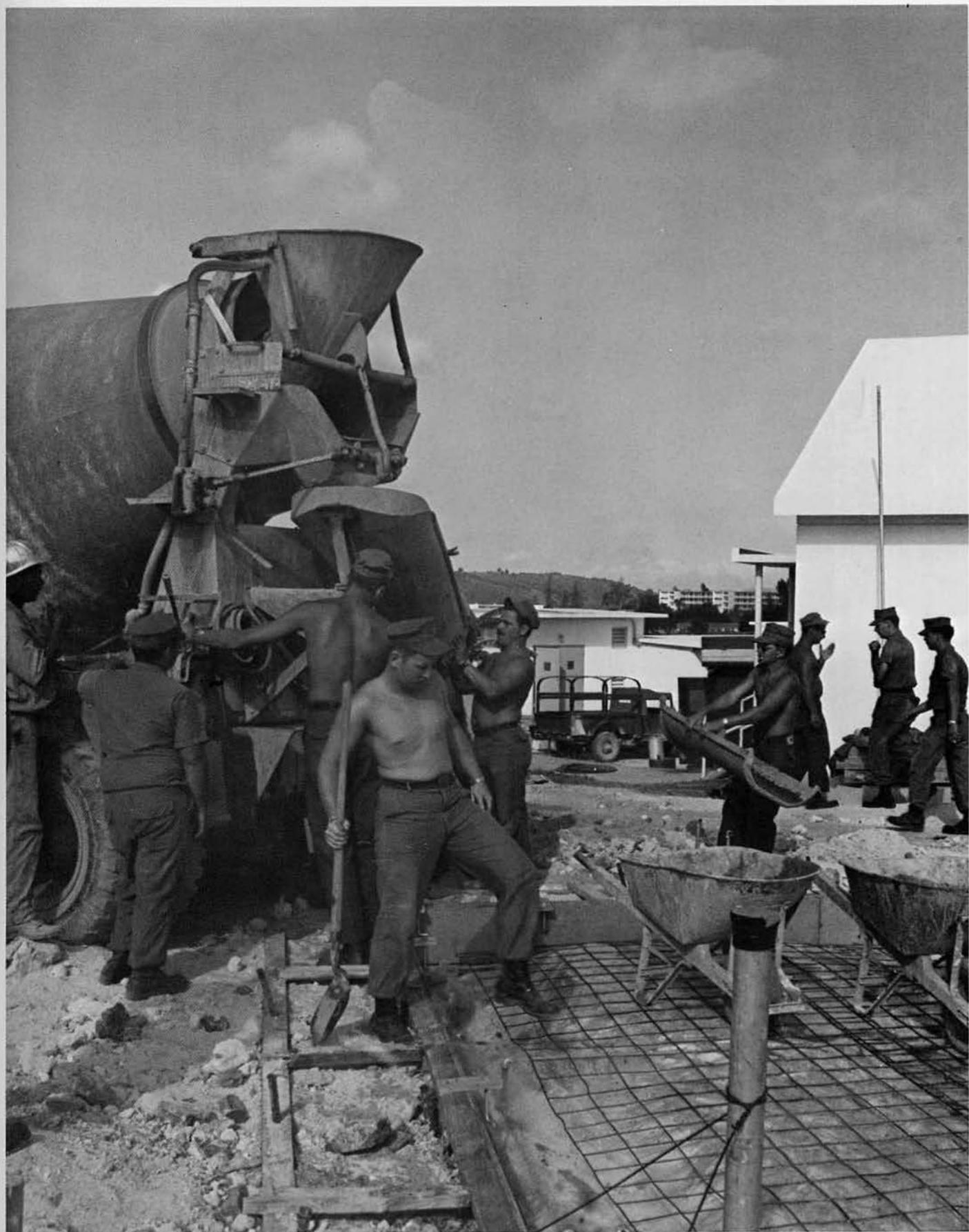
During the eight month deployment to Puerto Rico, Charlie Company took part in a number of crucial jobs. The company was directly instrumental in completing the security fence around the camp, the MLO yard and the Alfa Company yard perimeters.

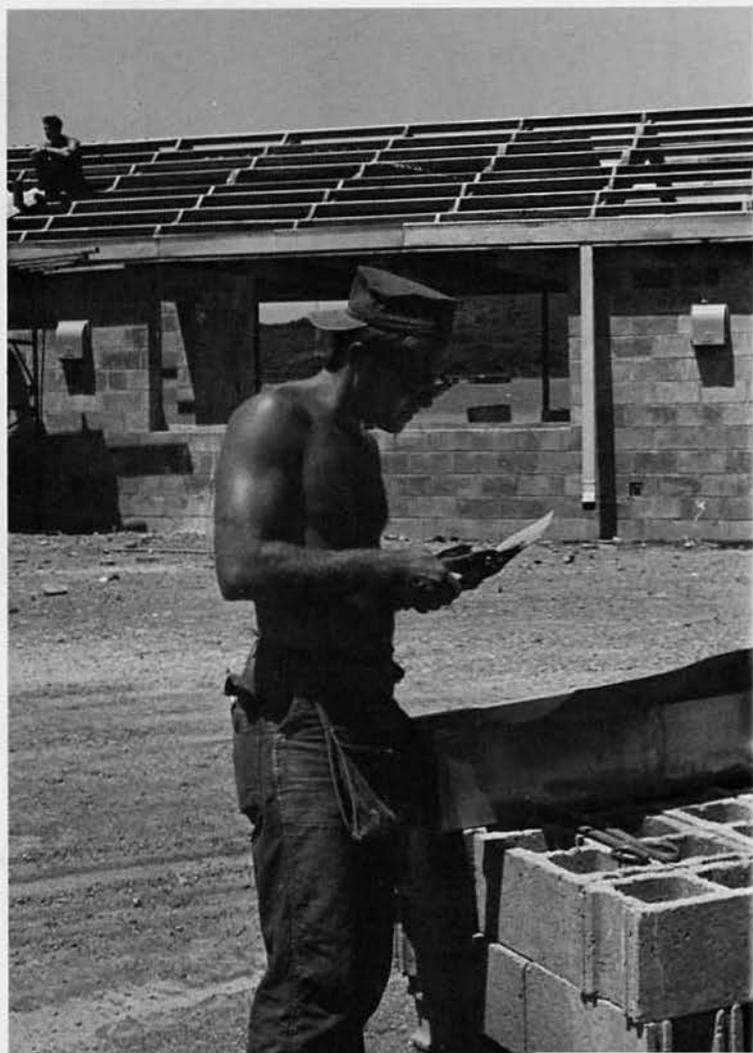
The battalion was contracted to make substantial additions and renovations to the dispensary at the Roosevelt Roads "Bundy" complex. The work was critical in that it had to be completed within a designated period of time. Charlie Company took on the majority of the renovation and all the vertical construction.

Shortly after the battalions arrival at Camp Moscrip, work started on a camp officer's messing facility and an addition to the 6101 supply warehouse. Charlie Company was prime contractor for both of these additions.

## CHARLIE COMPANY

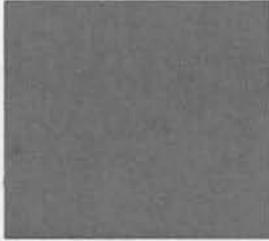
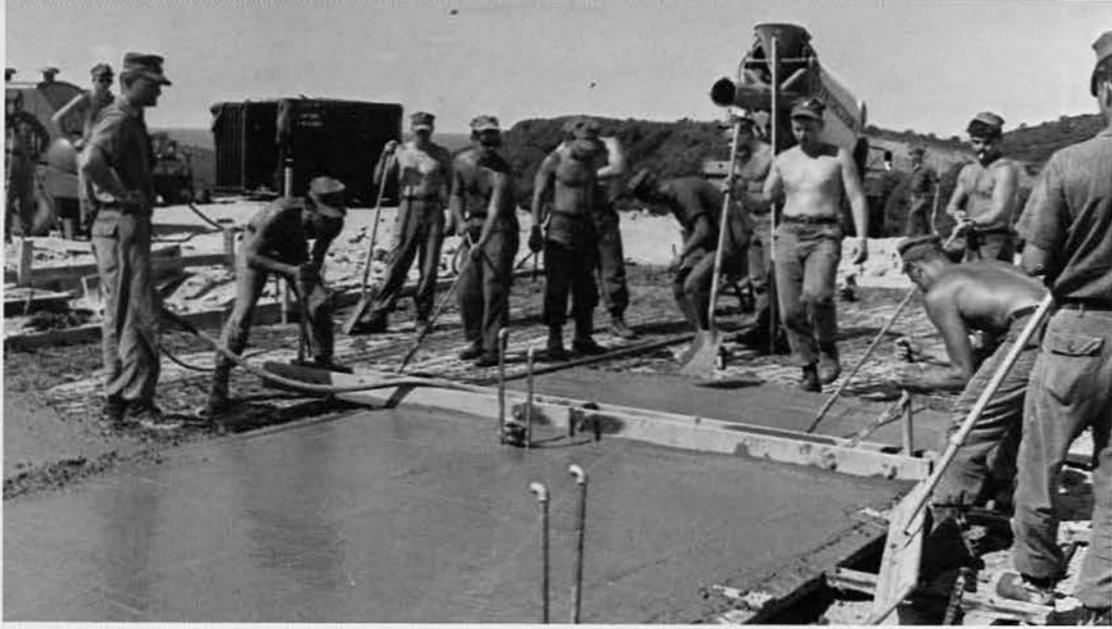


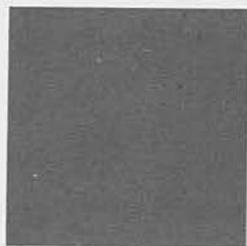
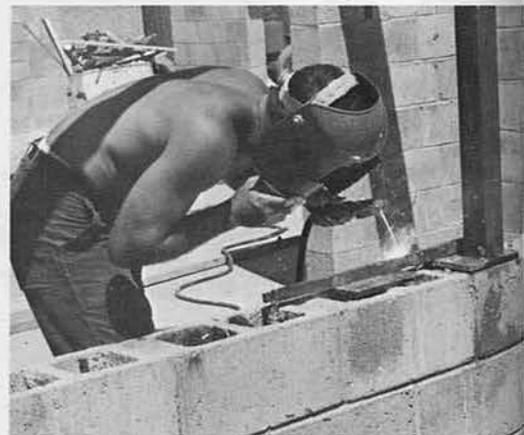


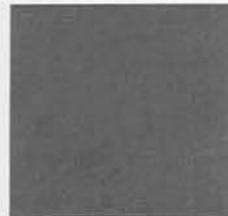


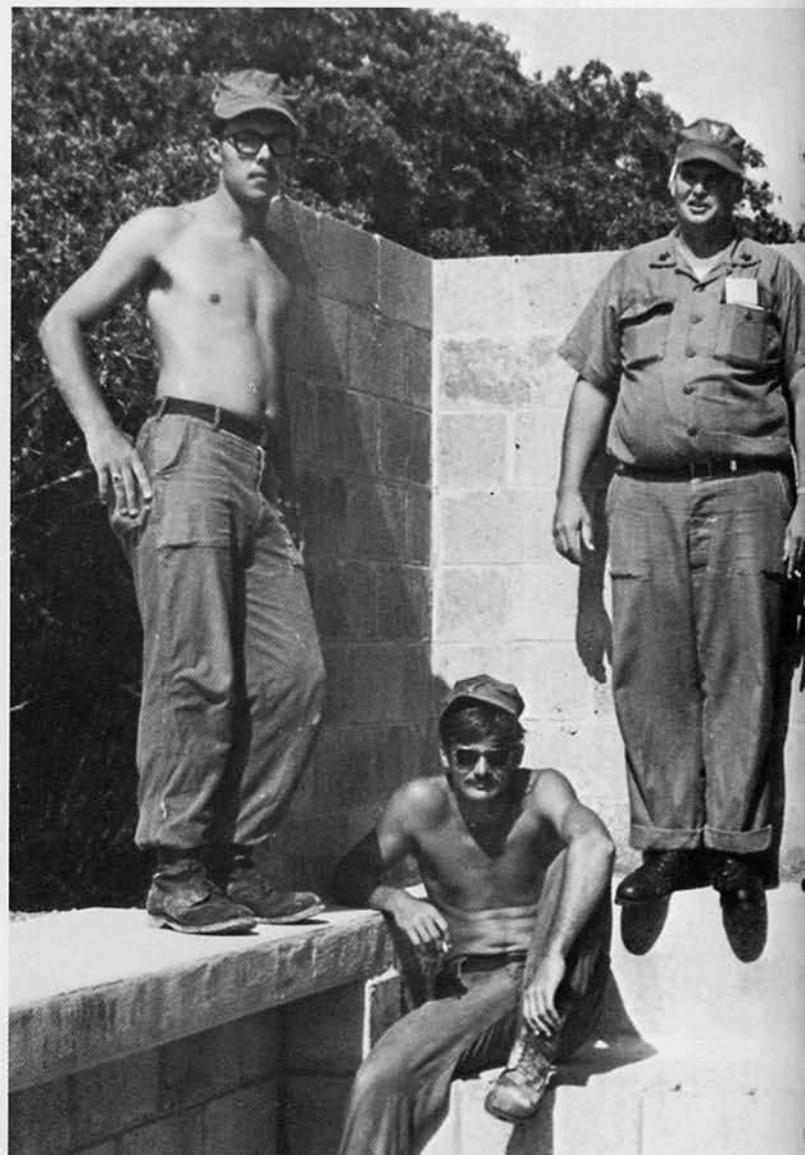
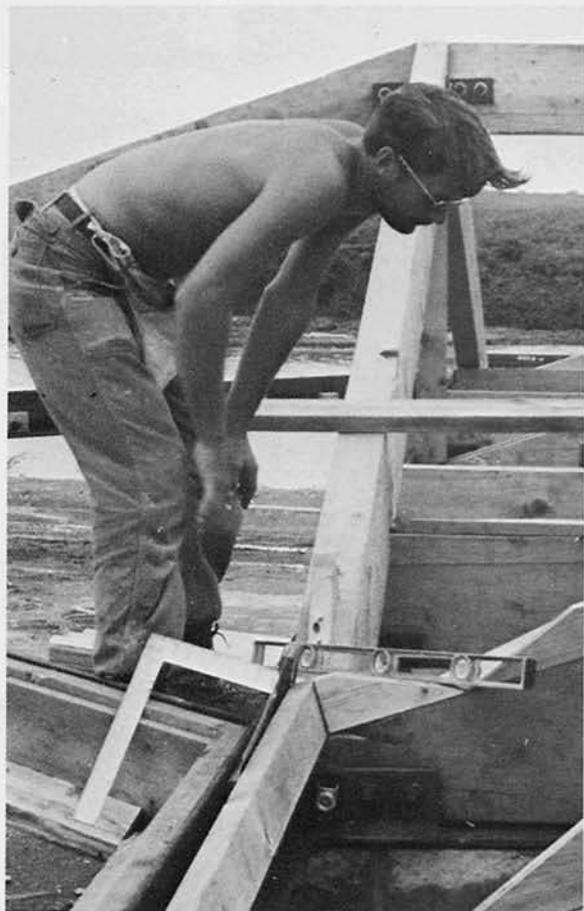


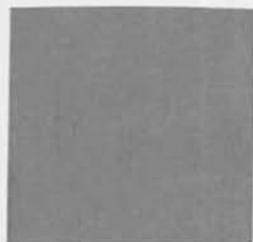


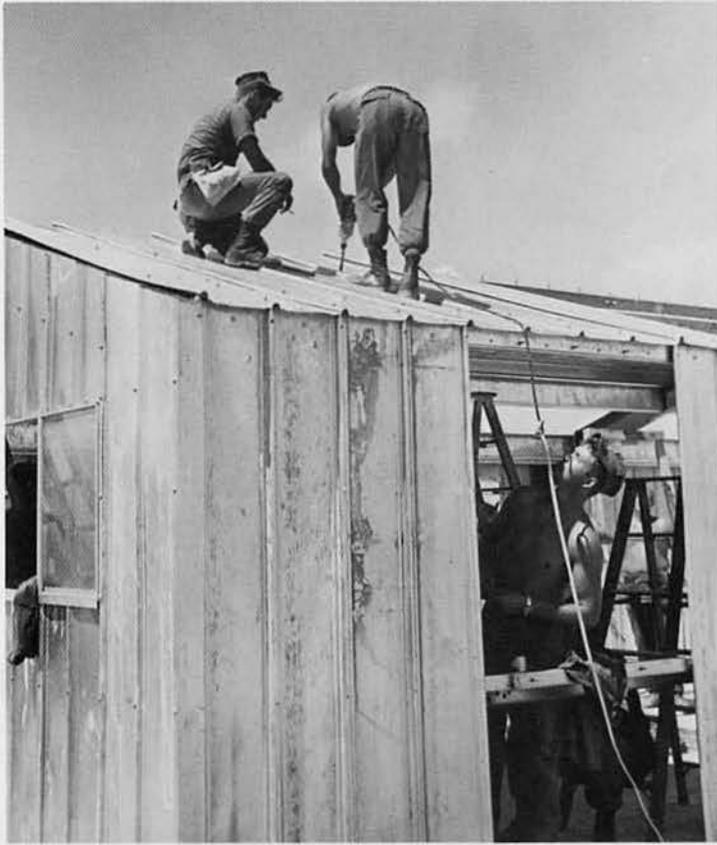




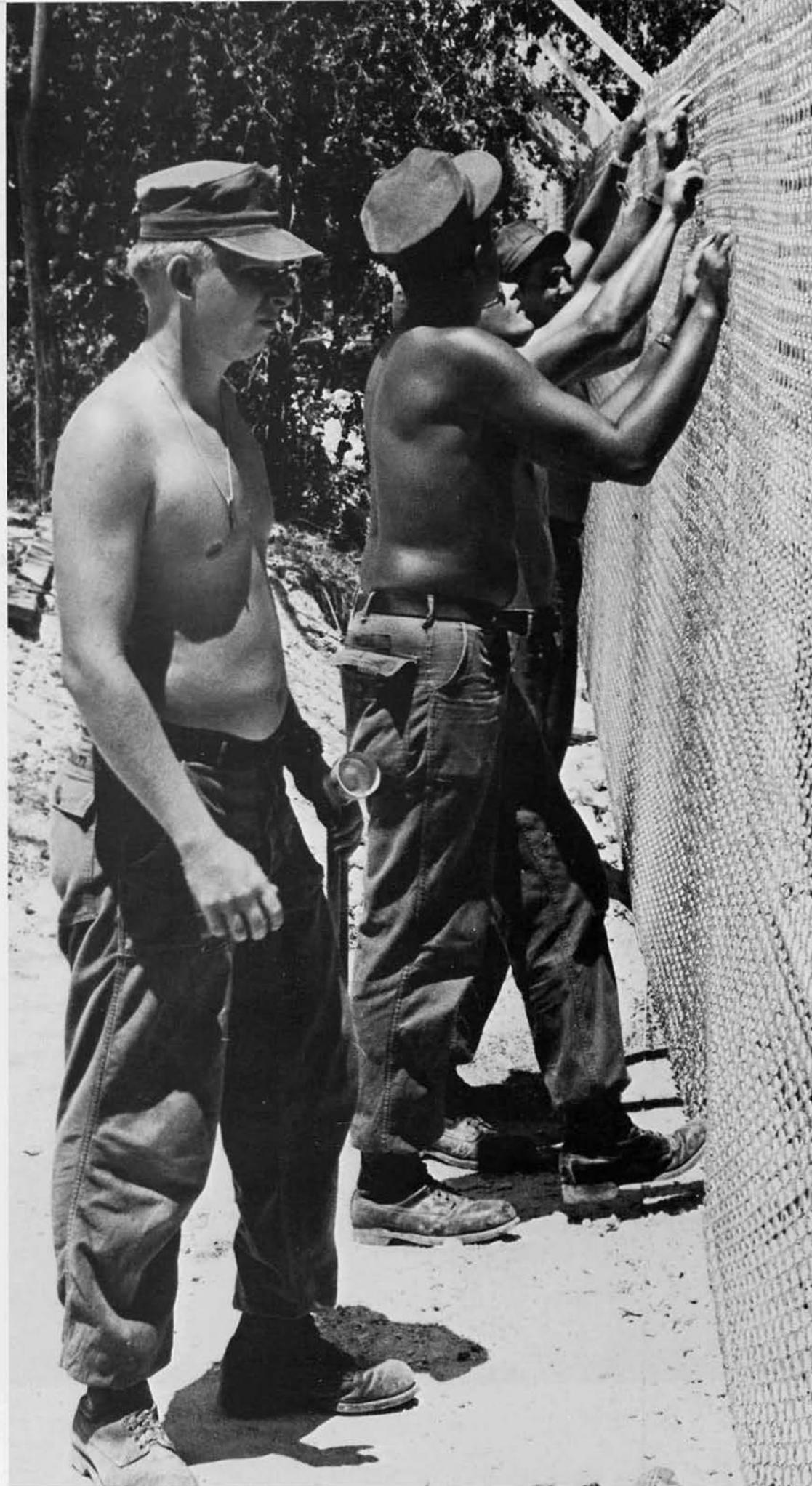






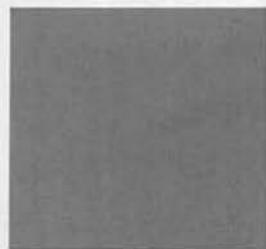




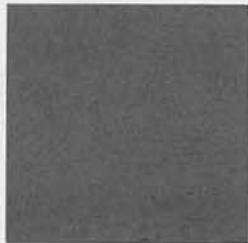


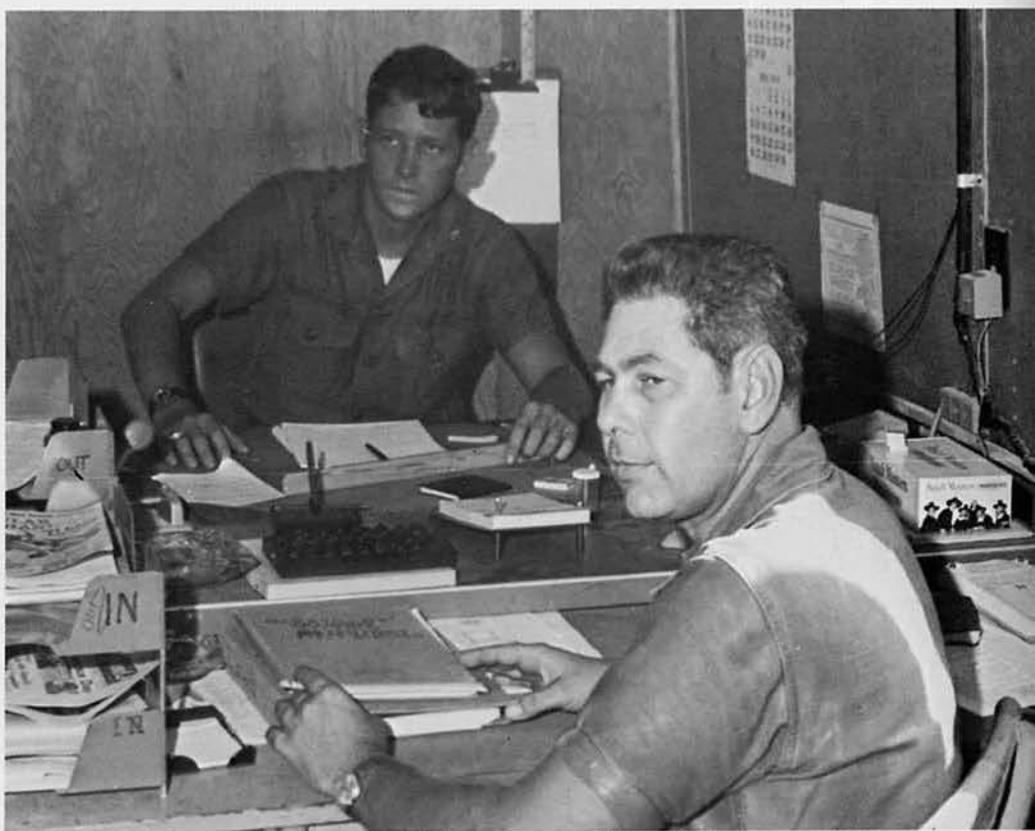
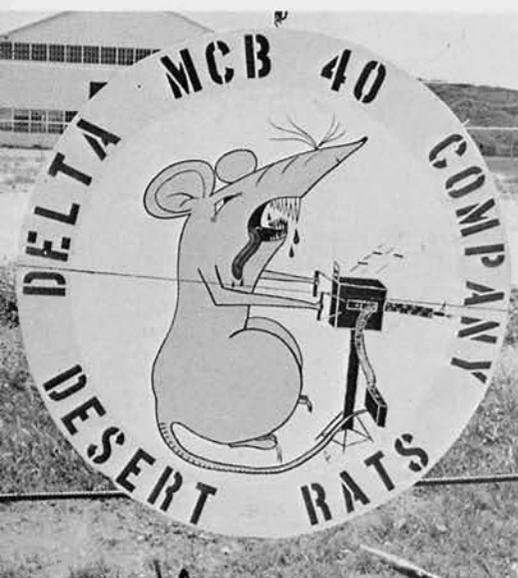
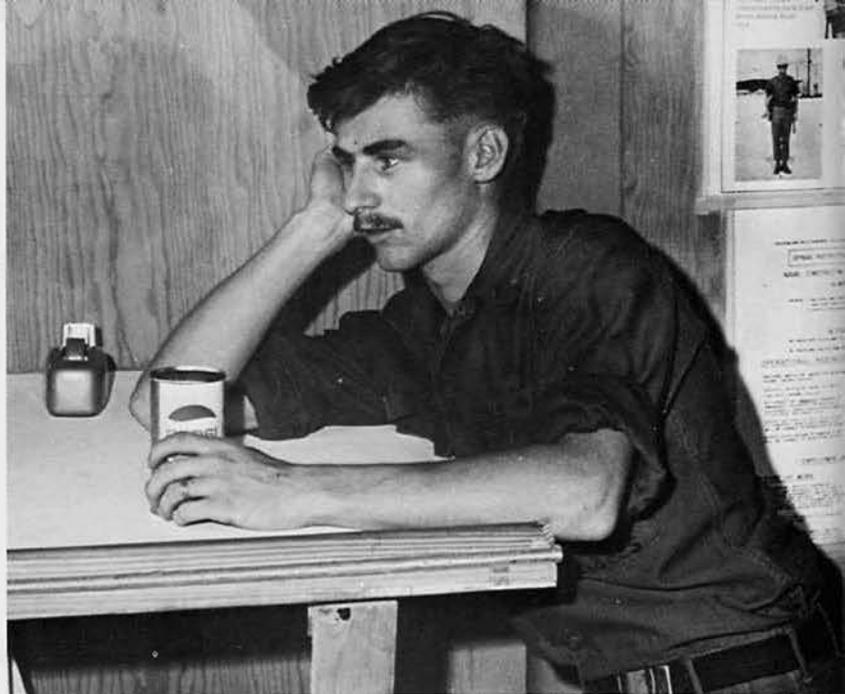








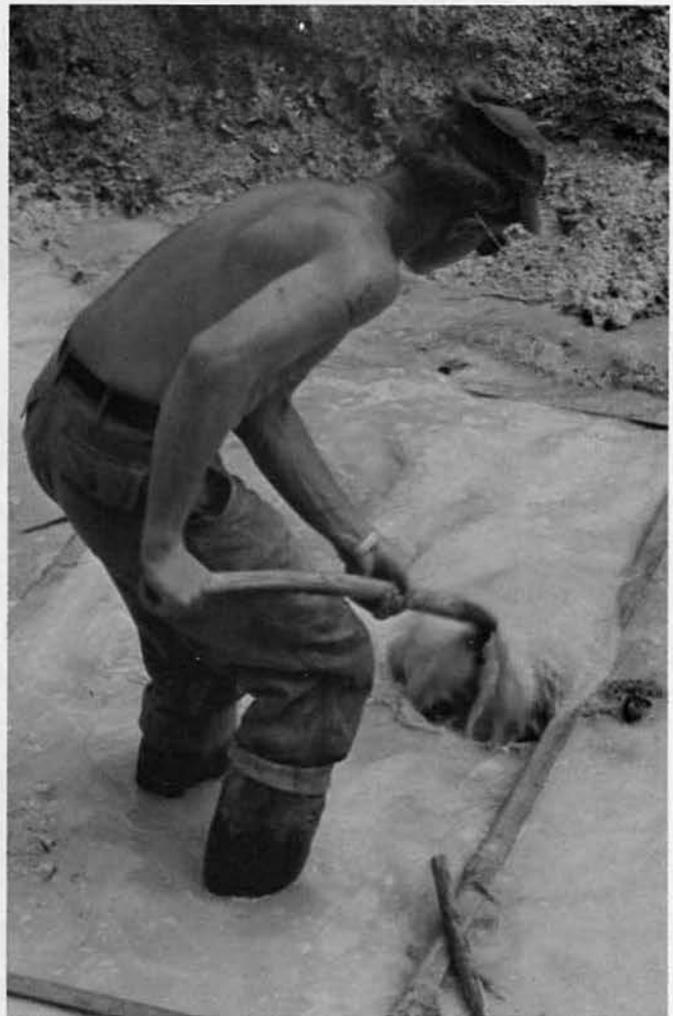


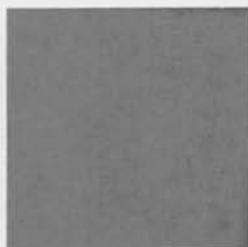


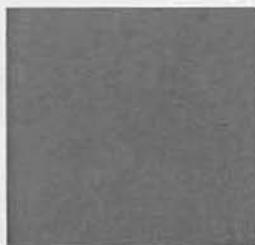
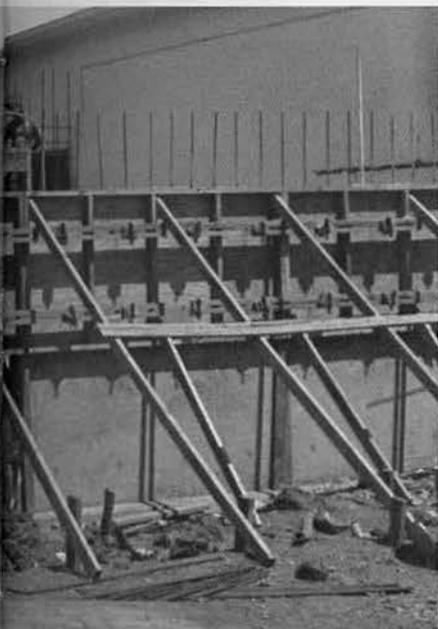
## DELTA COMPANY

During the deployment, Delta Company came close to being decommissioned due to the lack of personnel. However, with the return of Detachment Yankee, the company gained the manpower it needed to continue.

Delta Company's first job was the completion of the CPO Mess. A substantial addition was constructed to the base Telephone Exchange. "D" Company's work on this project increased space thus enabling the exchange to handle more calls. The company was also contracted for the San Juan Naval Station Hospital, the Roosevelt Roads Fleet Recreational Facility and the Camp Moscrip storm drain system.

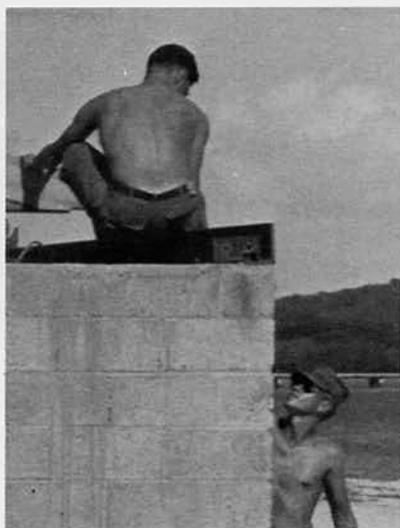
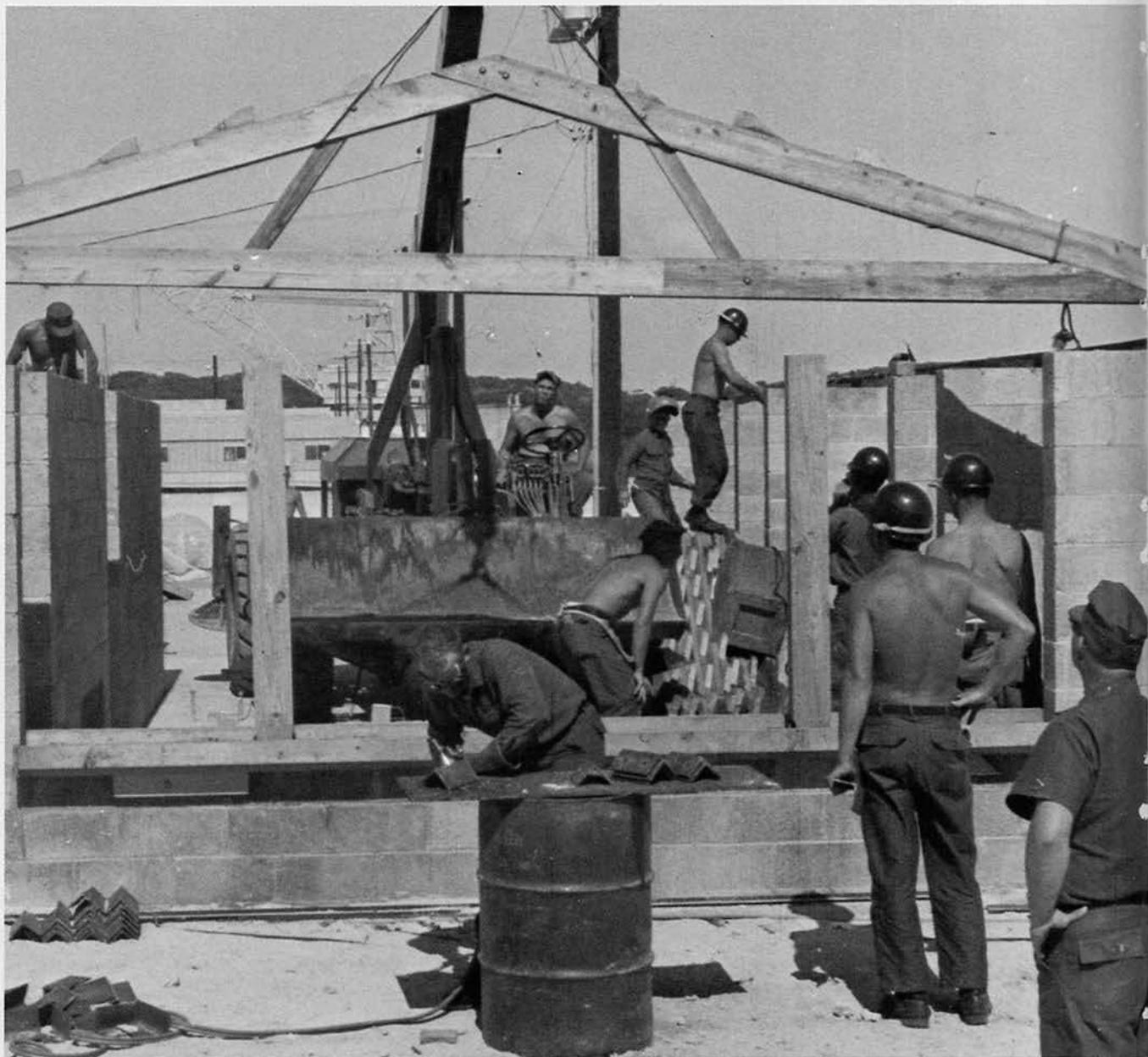


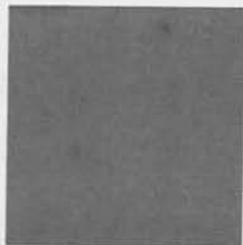




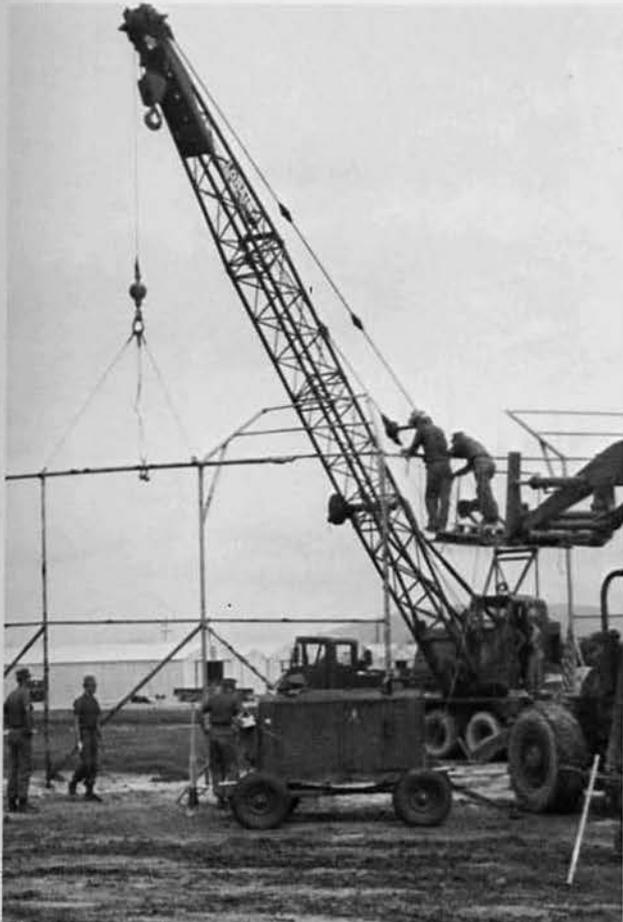
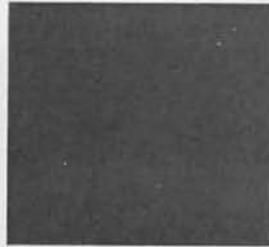




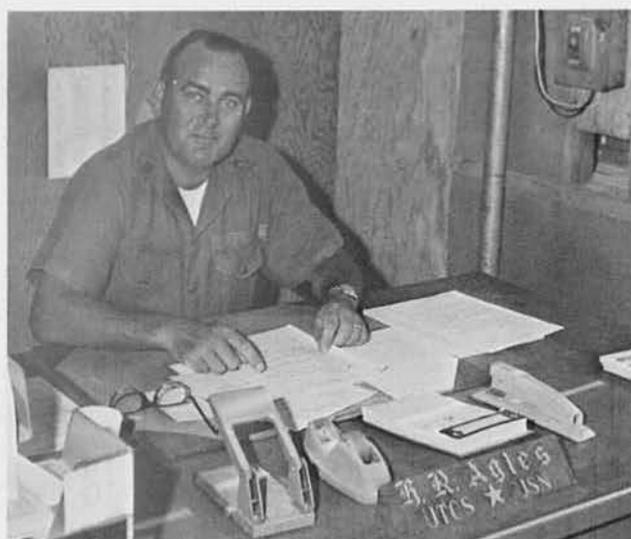








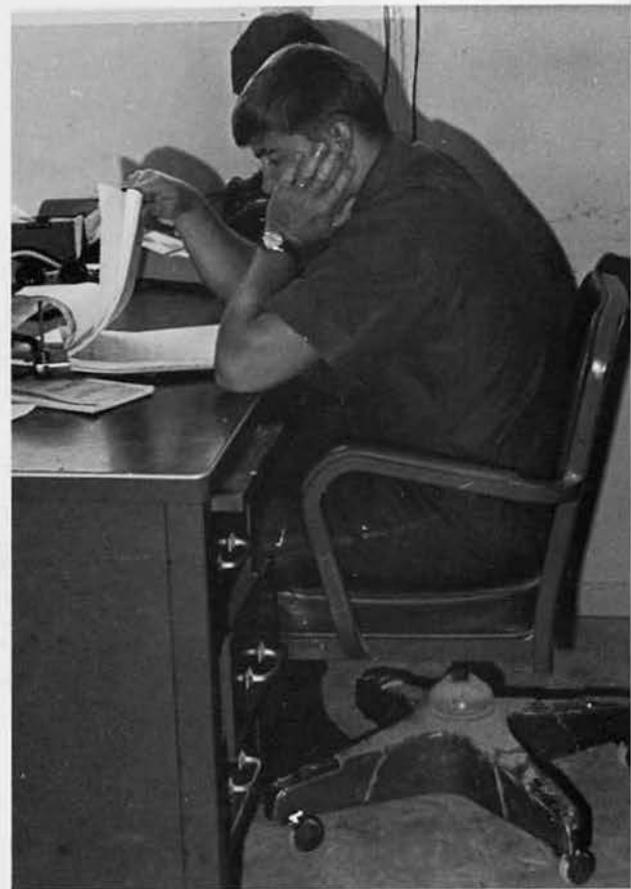
## HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



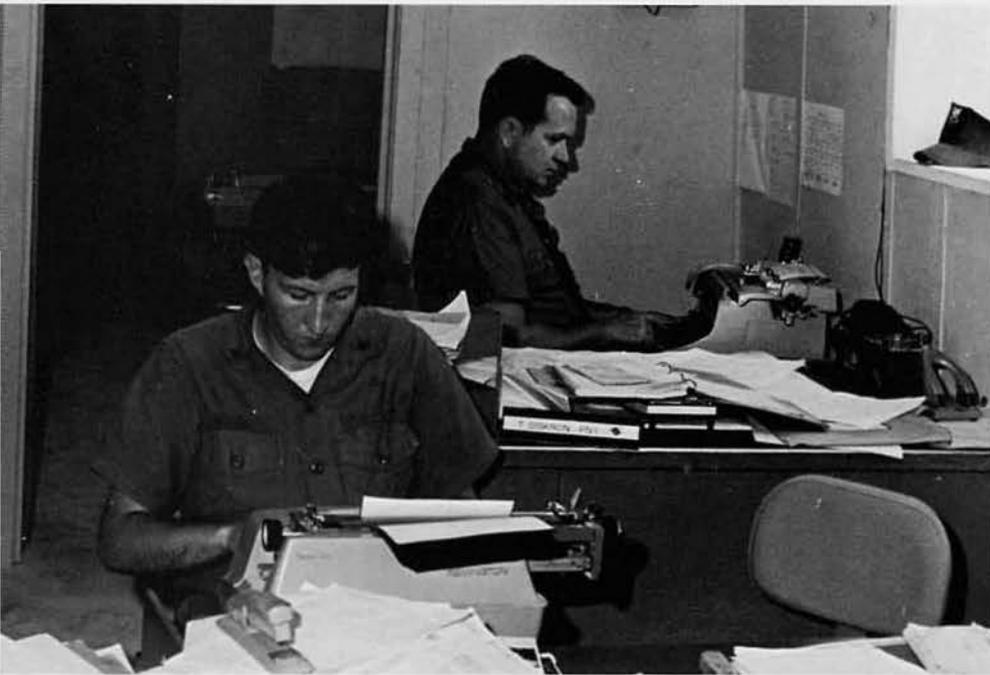
Headquarters Company, the "Hub" of the battalion, gave the other four companies the support necessary for efficient operation.

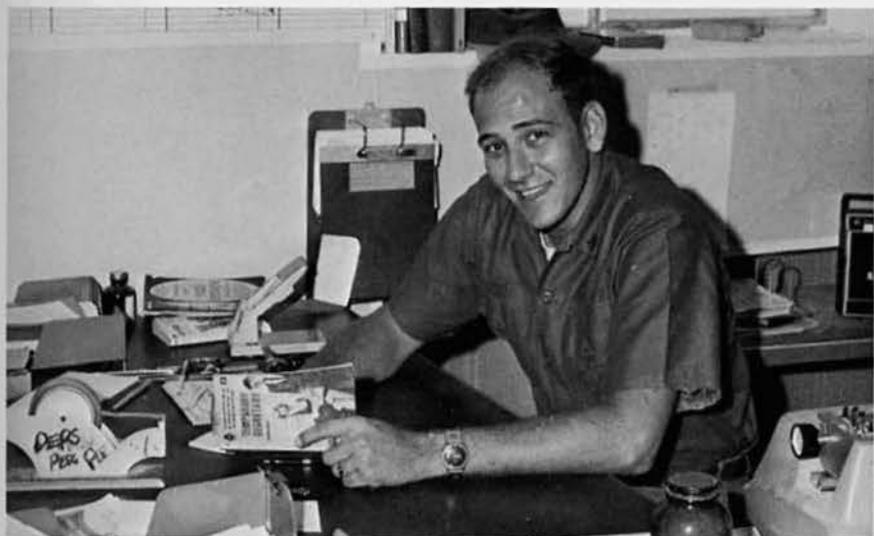
Departments such as operations, engineering, supply, disbursing, training, personnel and admin worked together to produce the facilities needed to finish the jobs; while the post office, medical and dental departments, the barber shop, the exchange, special services, the Chaplain, PAO, ESO, MAA, galley crew and the communications shack assisted the men with their personal needs.



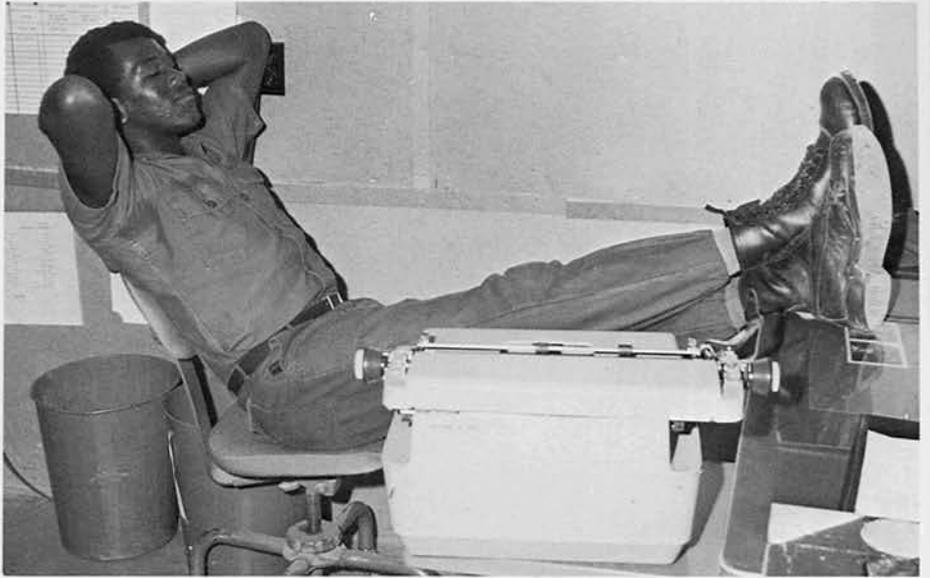
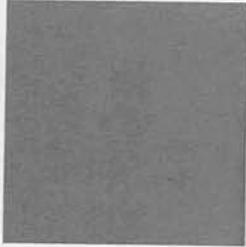


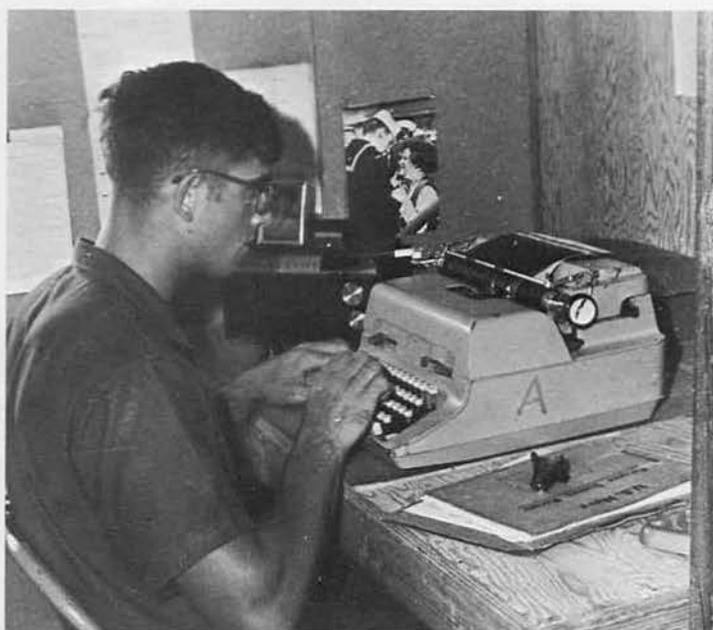
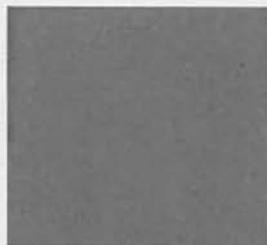
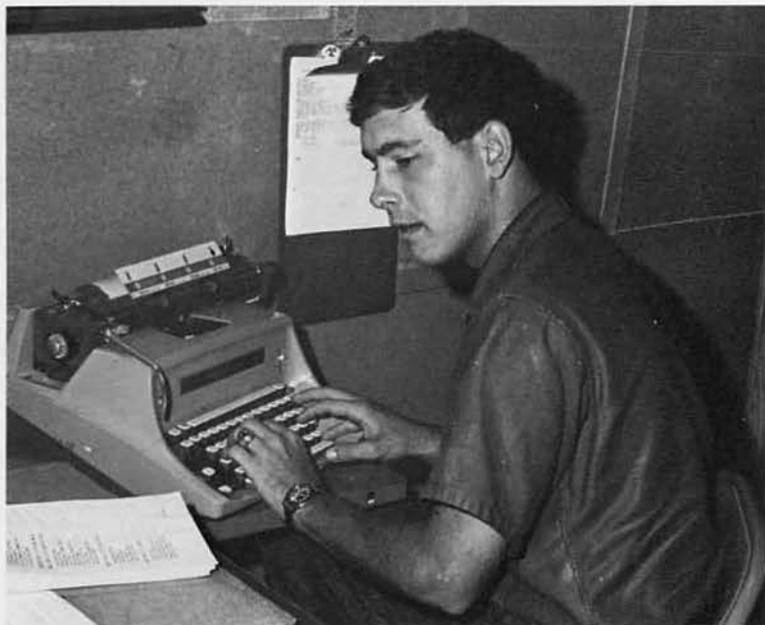
# PERSONNEL





Educational  
Services  
Office



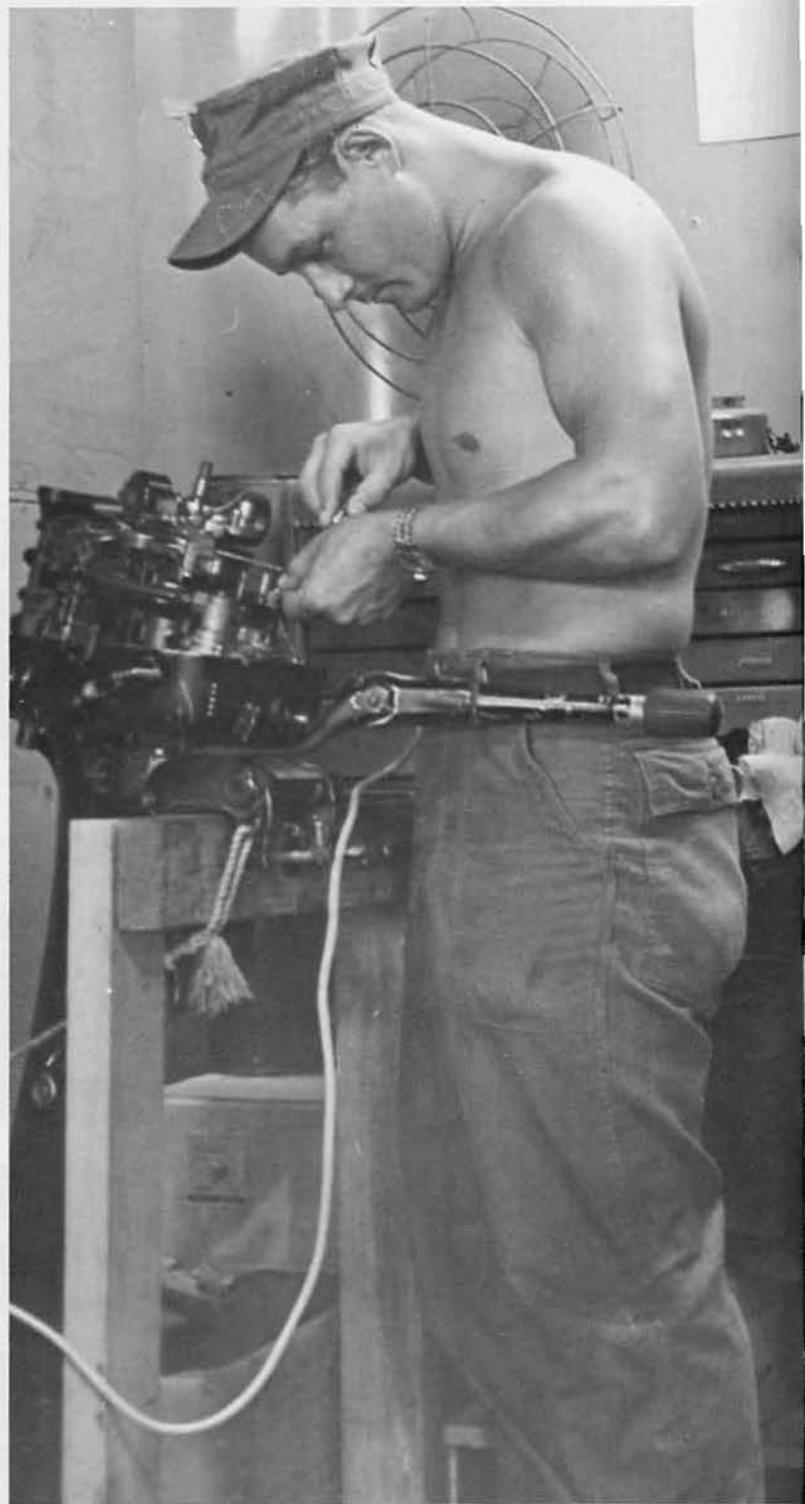


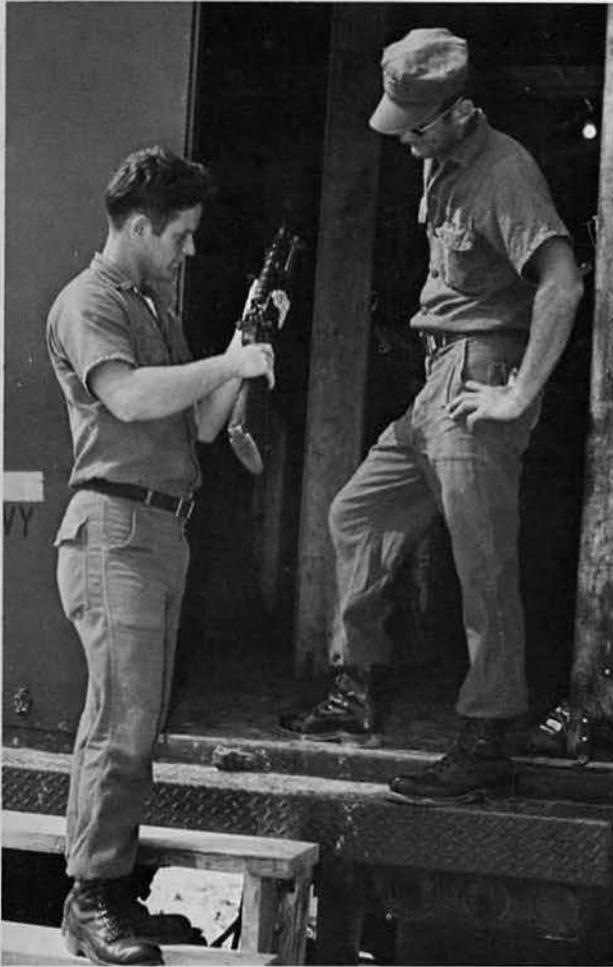


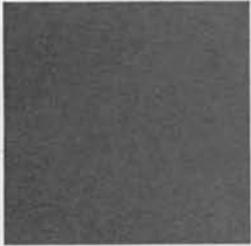
TRAINING









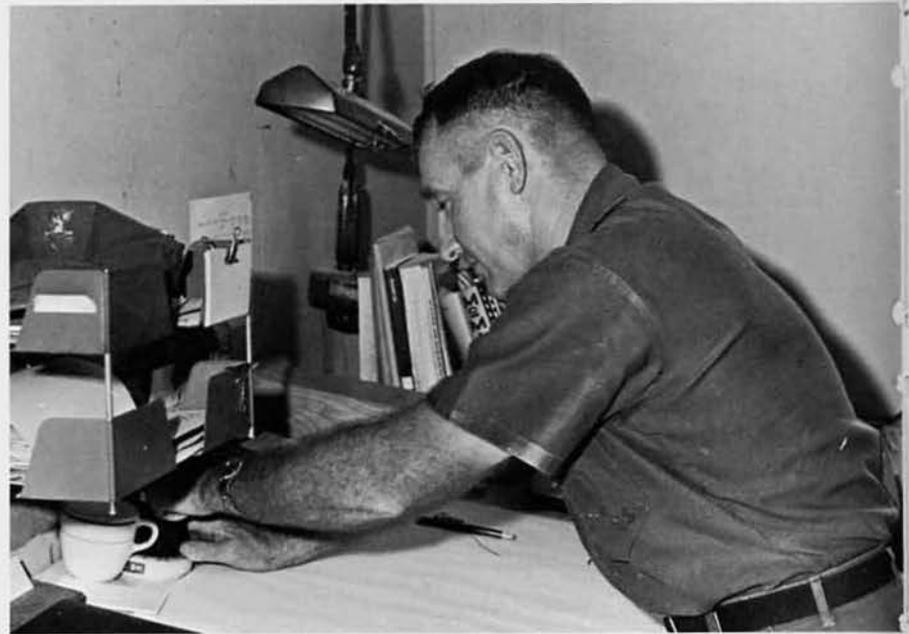




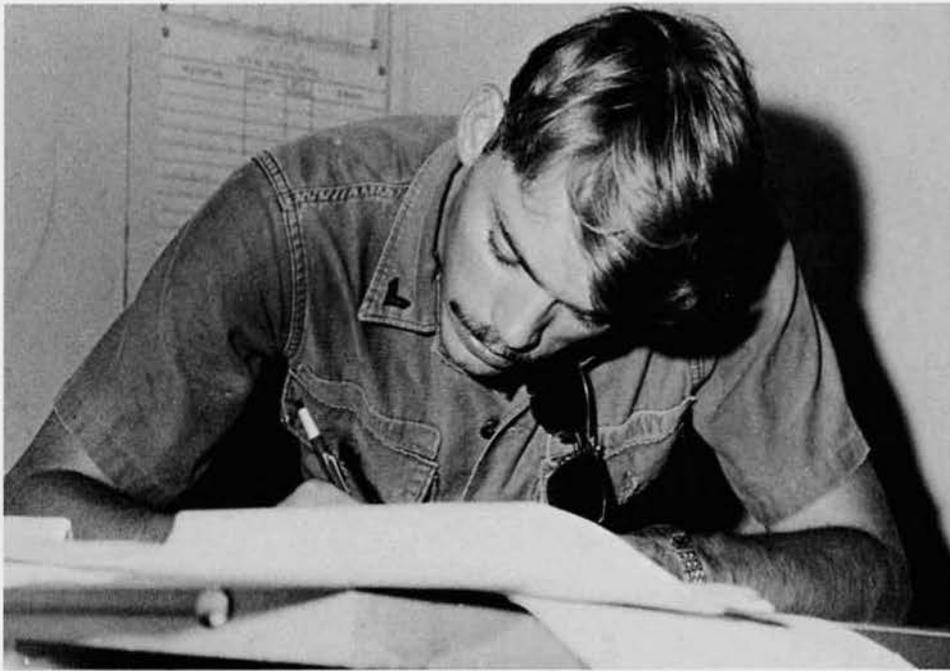
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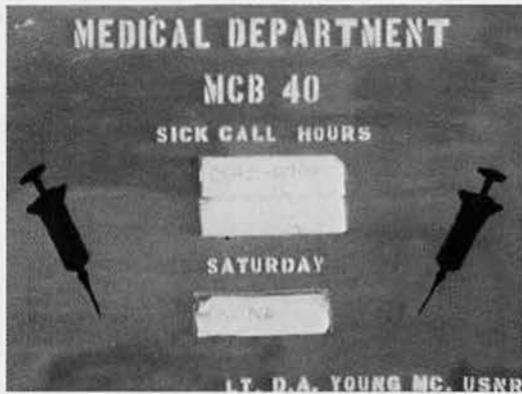
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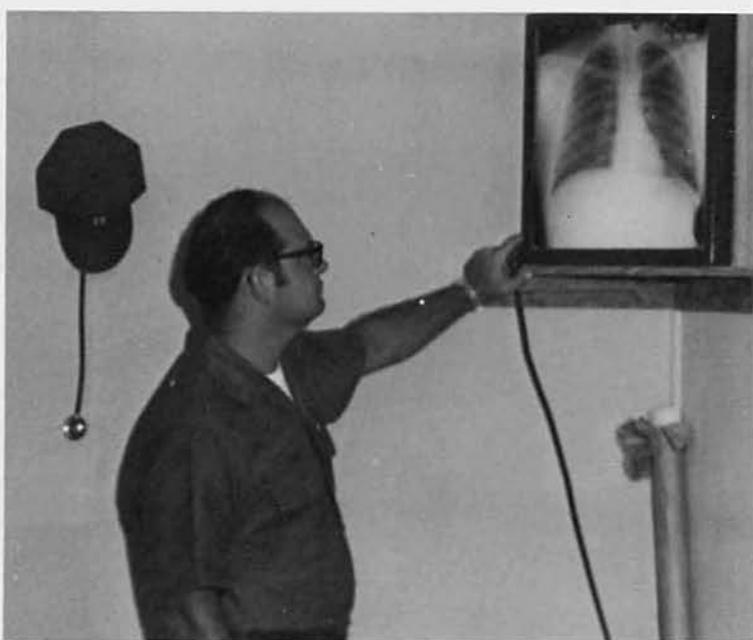










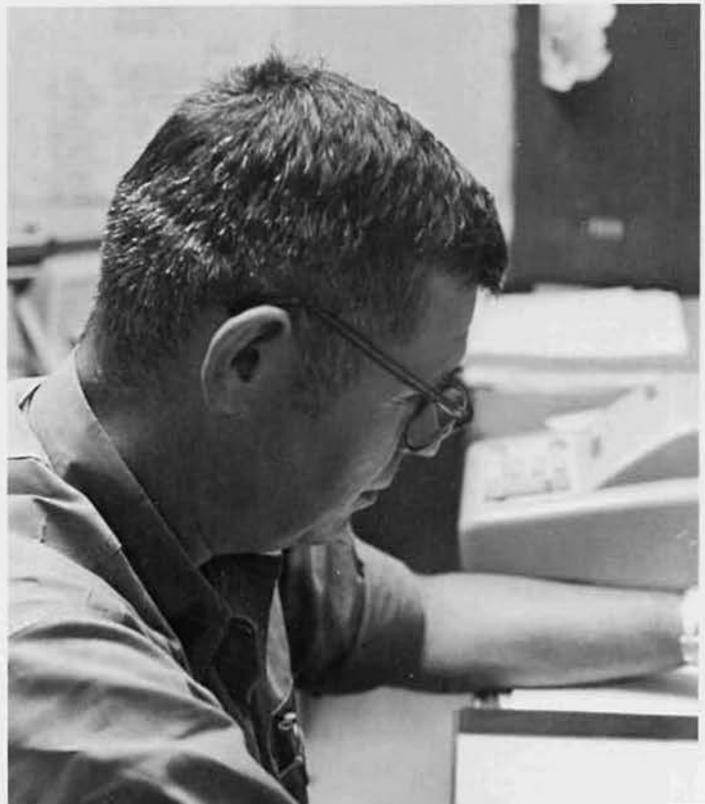
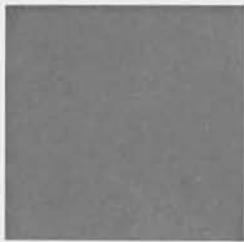
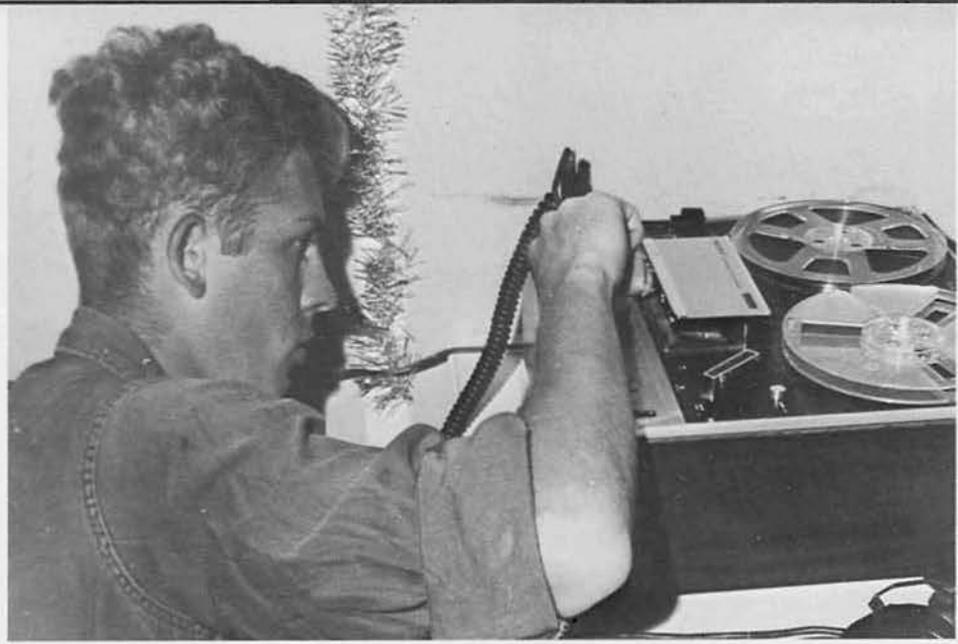


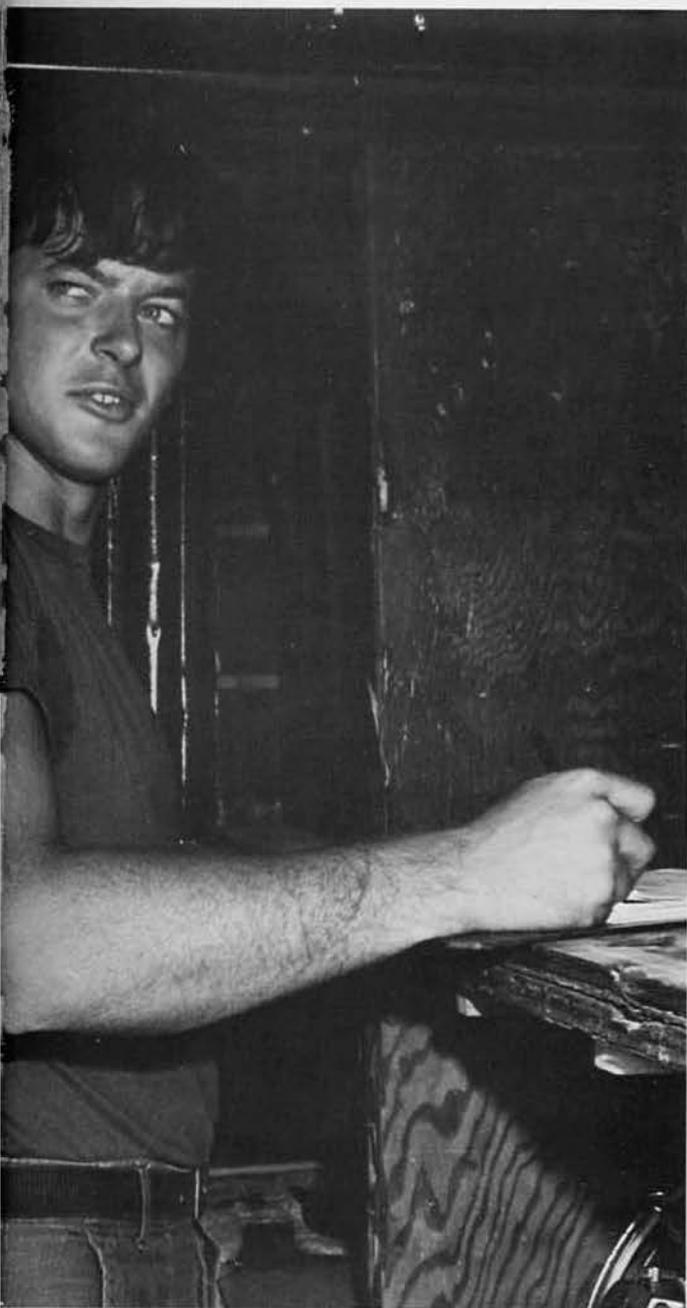


**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES NAVY  
MOBILE DENTAL UNIT**

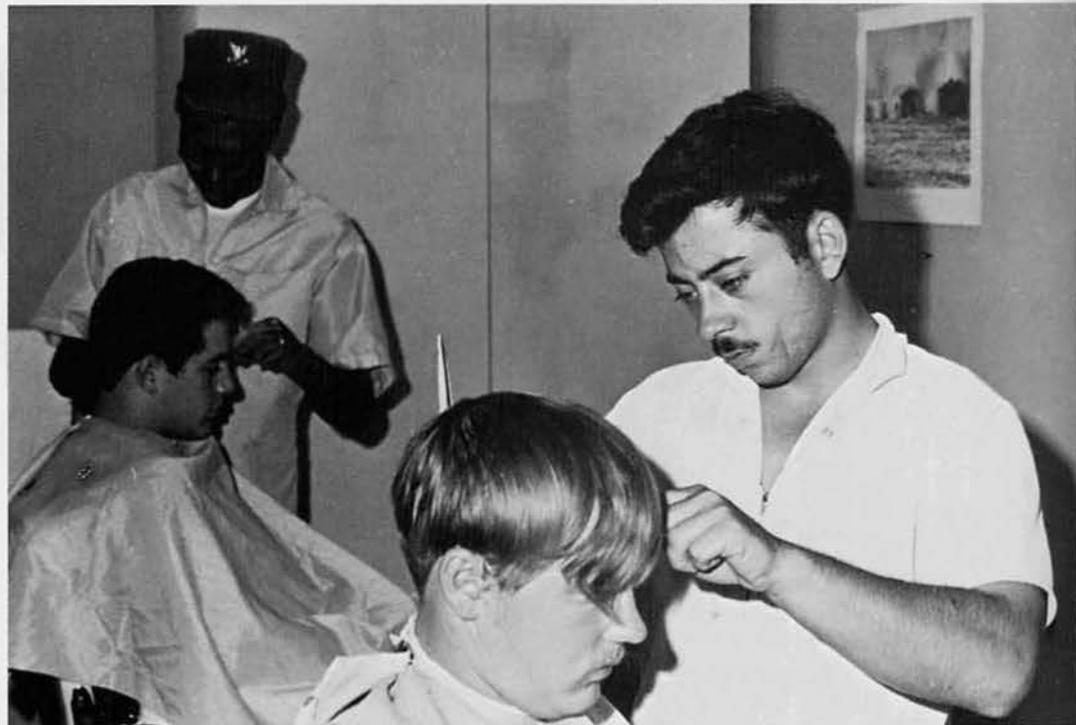
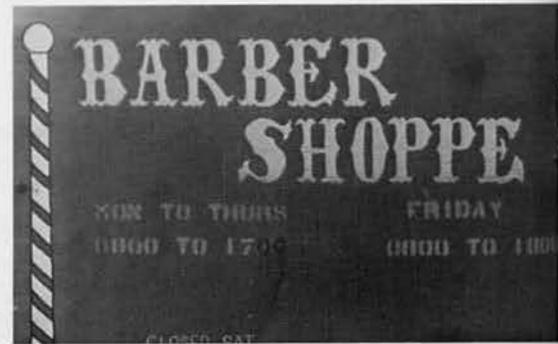




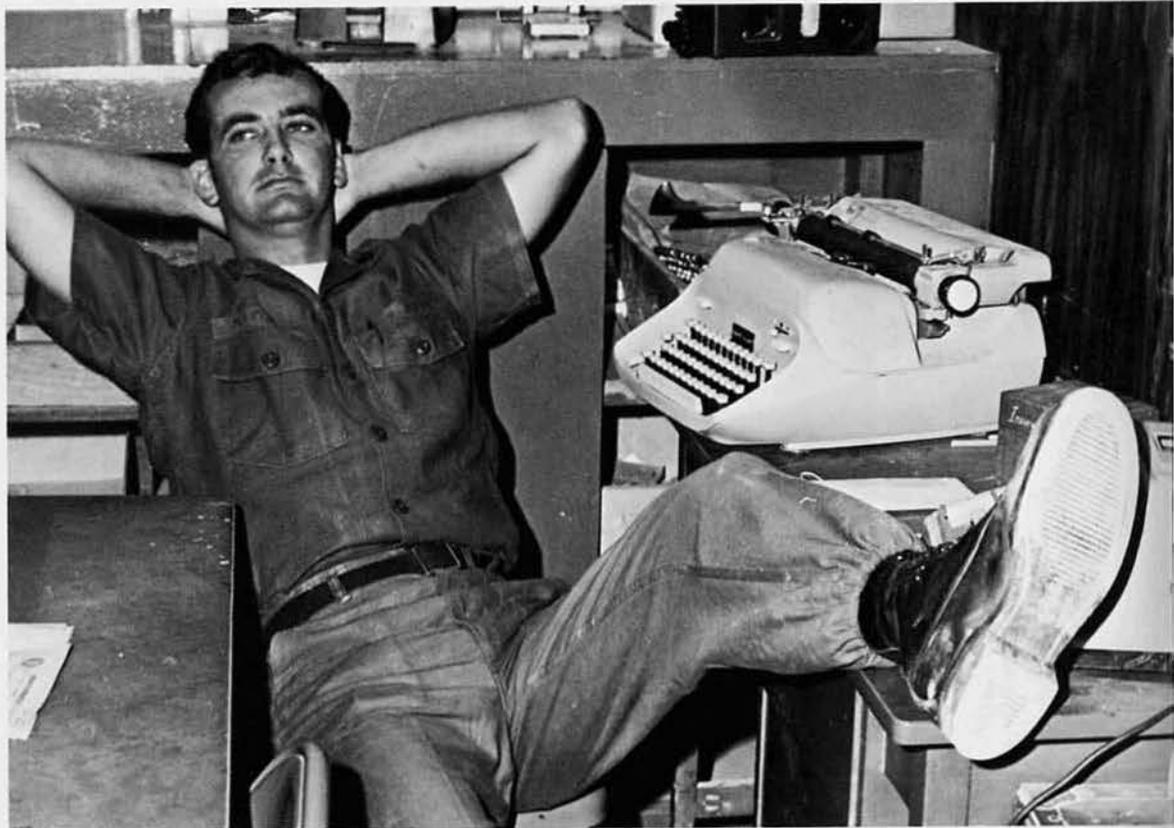




**SPECIAL SERVICES**  
MON-FRI 1130 - 2000  
SAT 1130-1300  
SUN & HOLIDAYS 1030-1400

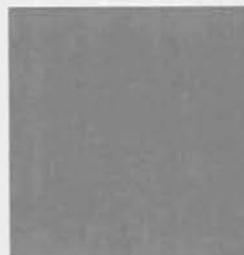
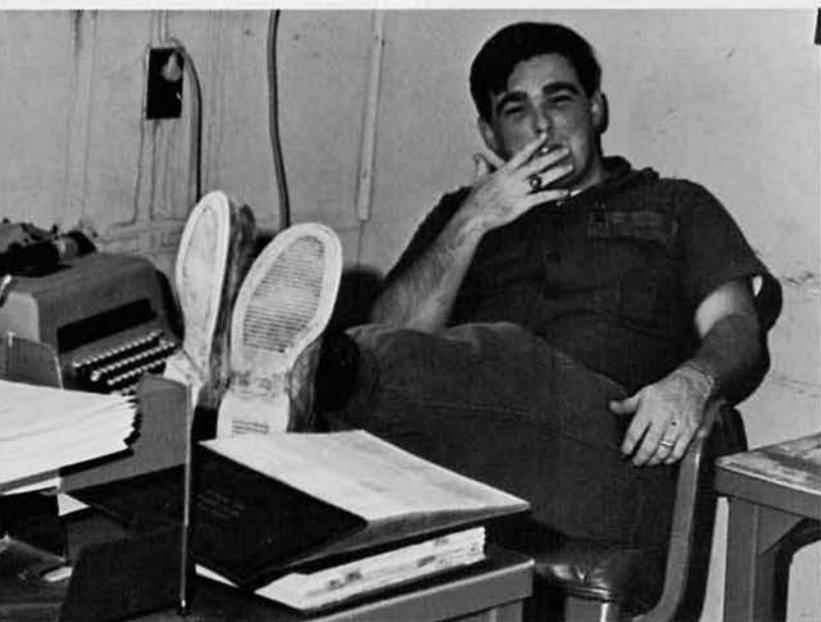






PLEASE'S  
DO NOT  
FEED  
MONKEYS!





# DISBURSING



# SERV-MART



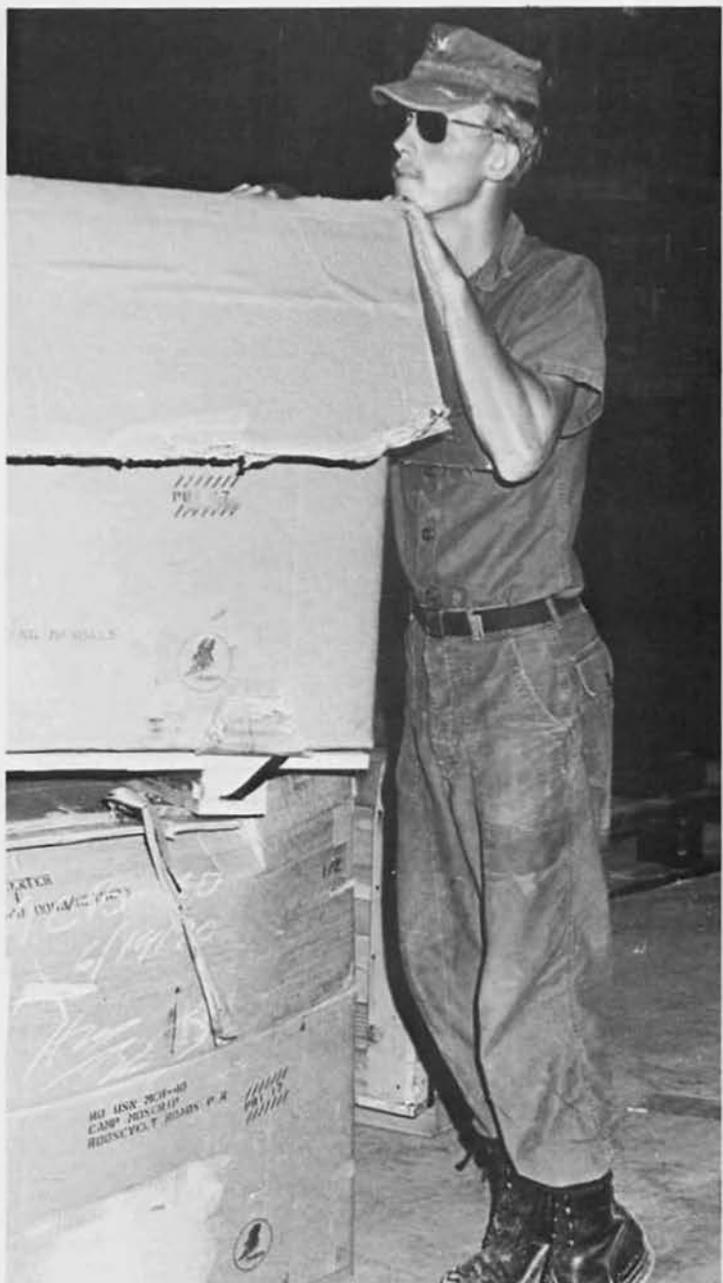
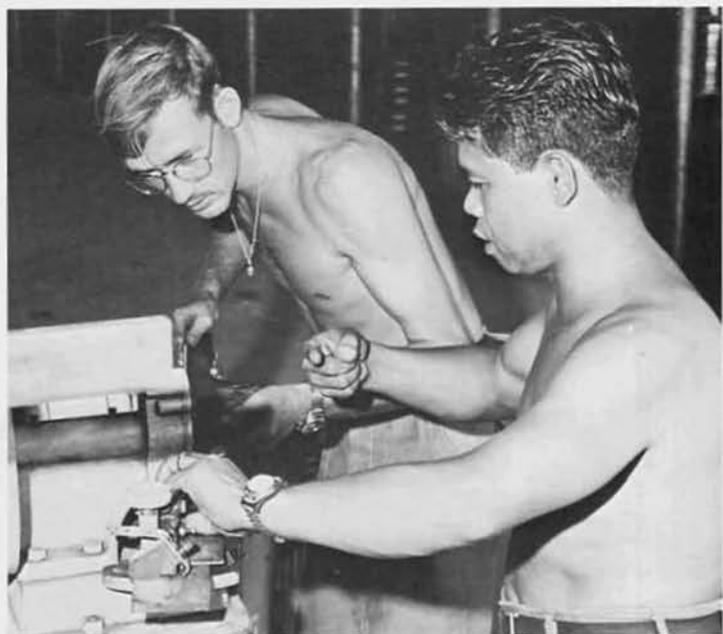


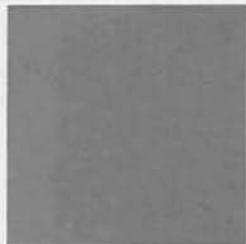
SUPPLY











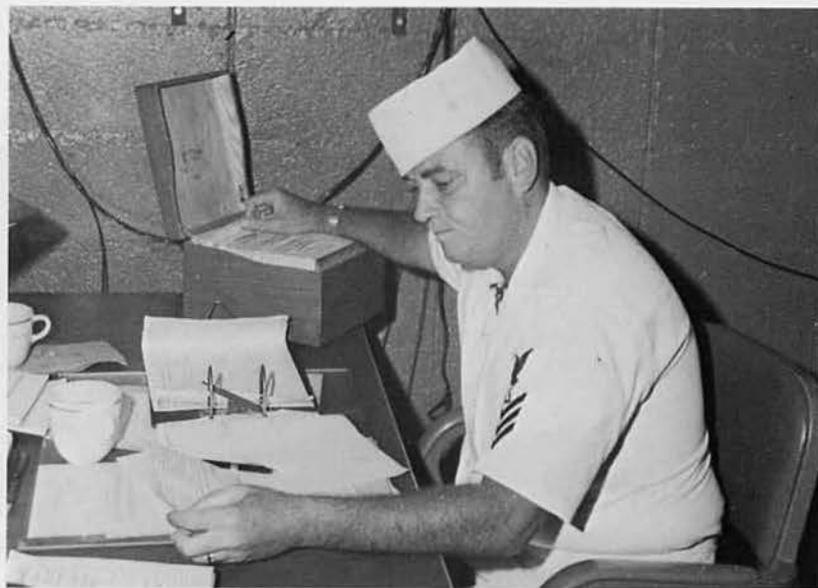




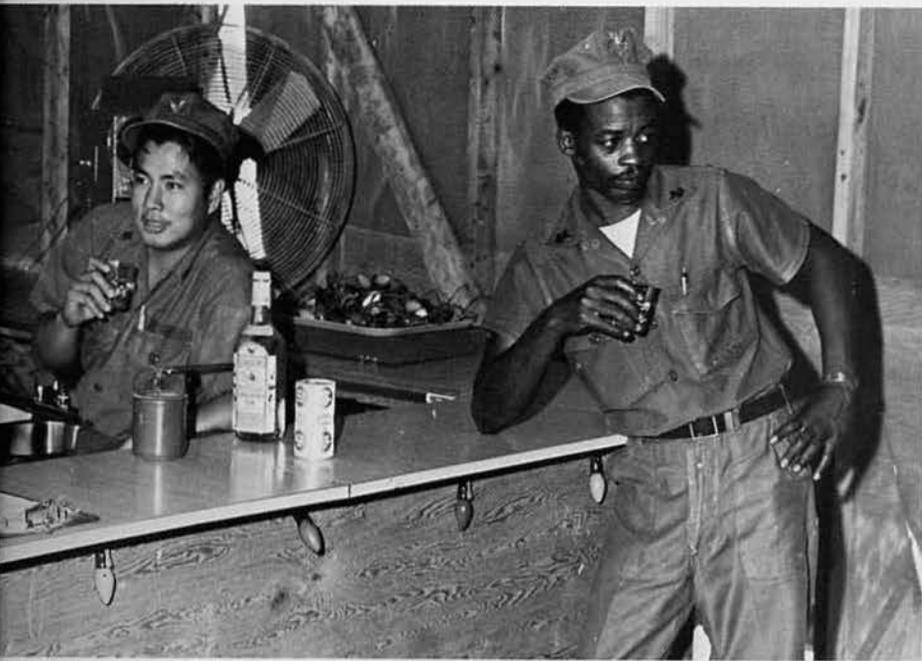


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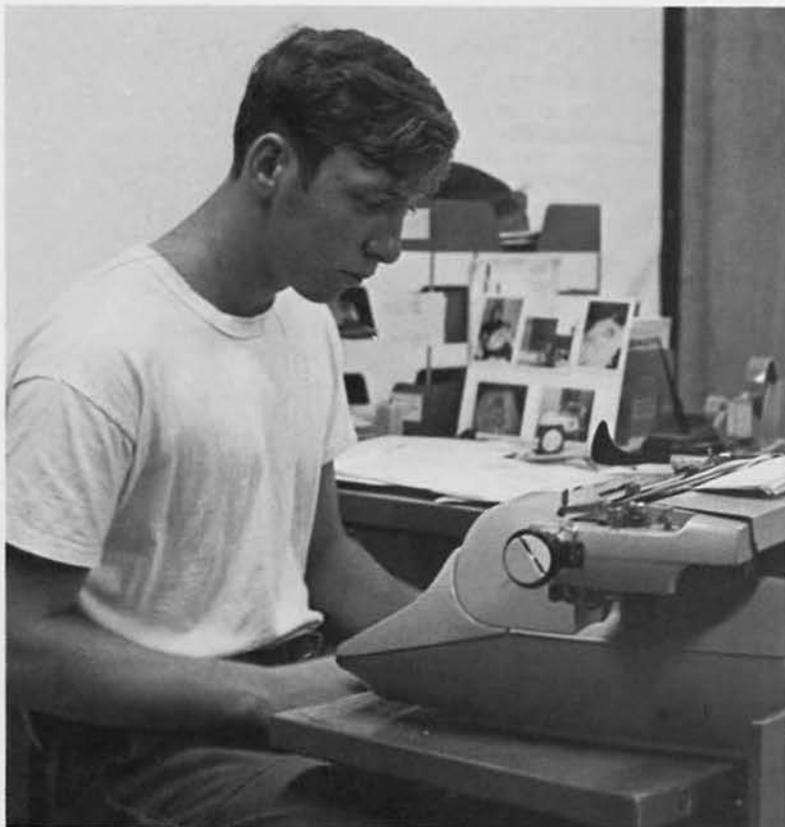
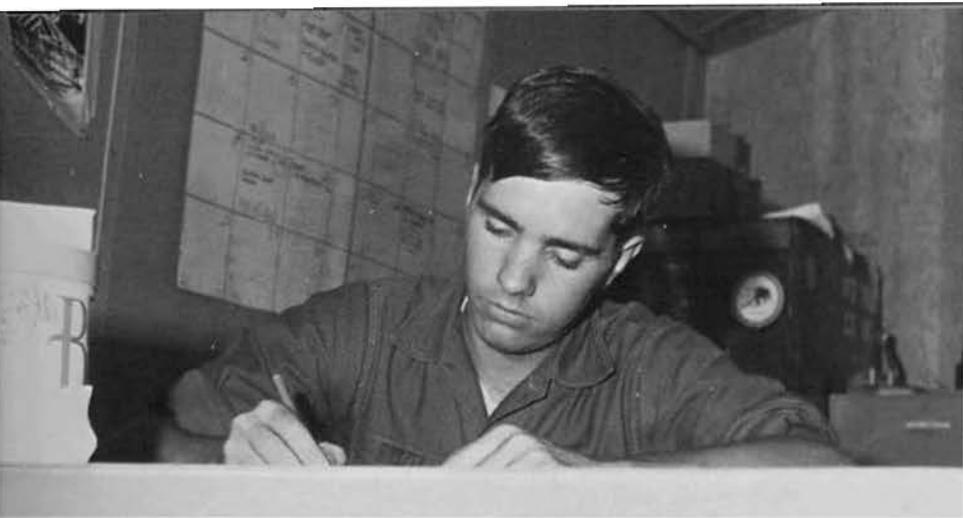


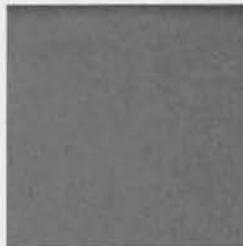


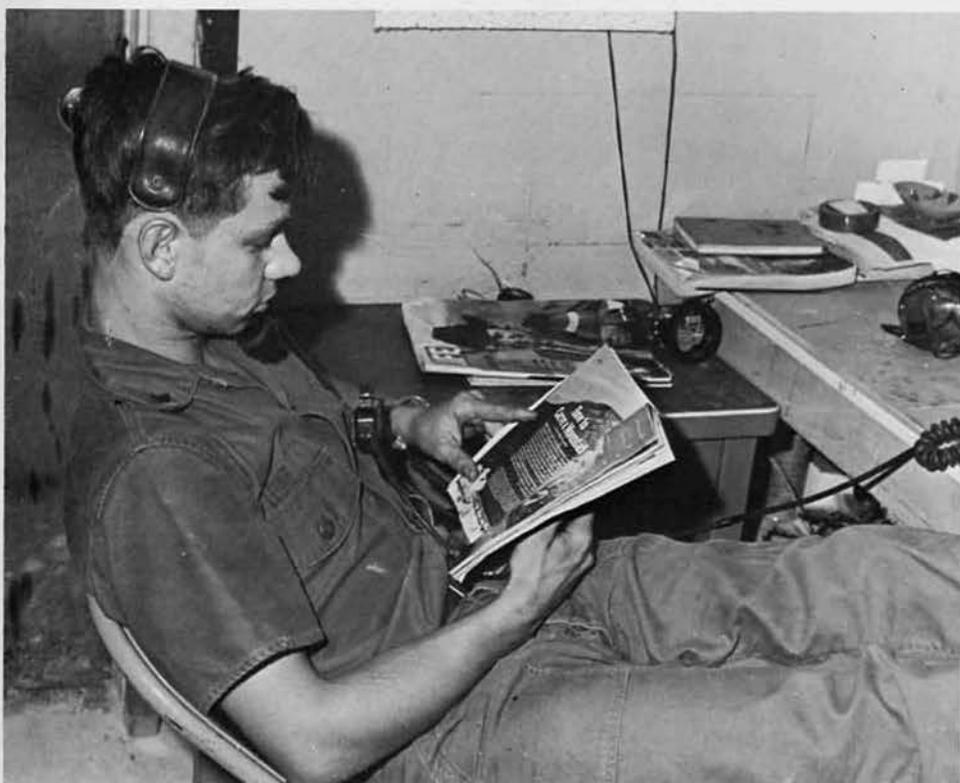
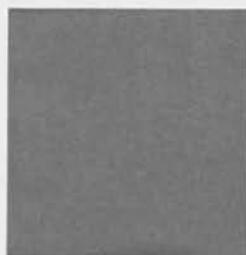


# PHOTO LAB

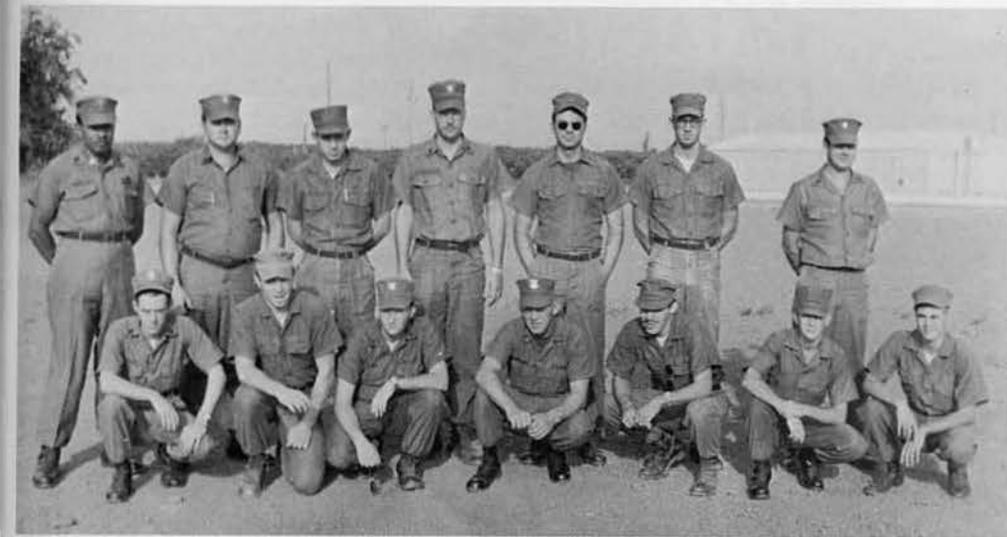














## DETACHMENTS





4003

Seabee Teams 4003, composed of 13 men, deployed to Moen Island, Truk District, Caroline Islands. Seabee 4004, also composed of 13 men, served in the Republic of Vietnam.

## Seabee Teams

4004







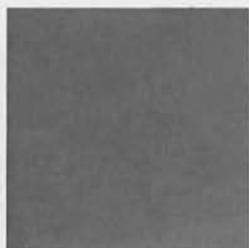
MCB 40 participated in Exotic Dancer III, a joint operation involving the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. Forty provided construction support for the Second Engineering Battalion, Fleet Marine Force. The 80 man detachment, Detachment Sierra, consisted of both Seabee and Fleet rates, composing a self sufficient construction unit.

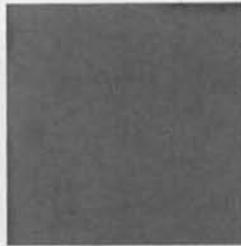


**Exotic Dancer**



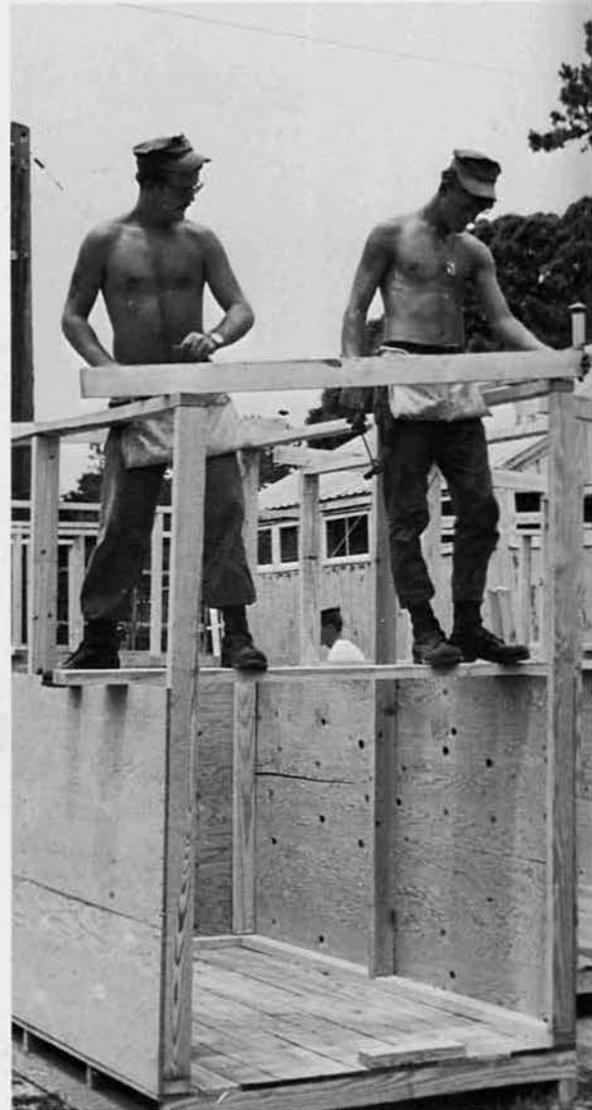




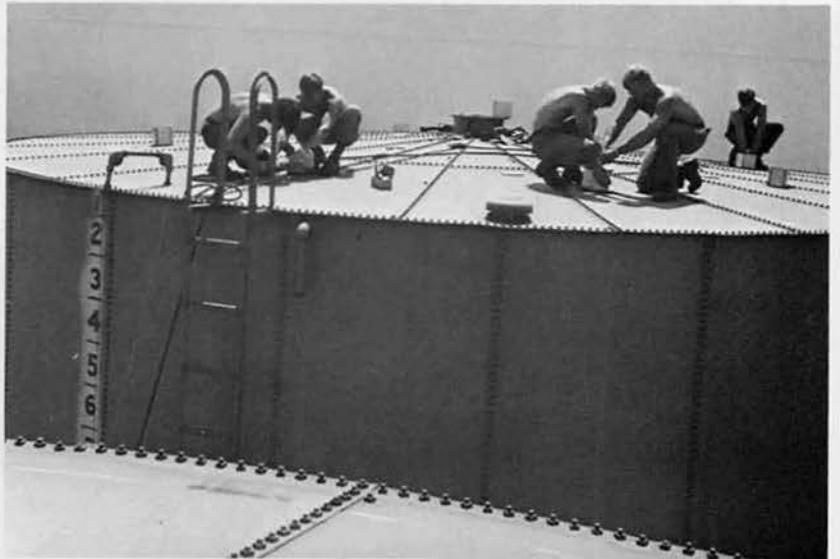


The men boarded the USS Walworth County (LST 1164) at Roosevelt Roads on 9 May. After 11 days at sea the detachment landed at Morehead City, North Carolina, and traveled in convoy to the camp site. Within two hours the camp area was cleared and berthing tents erected. The next day the men began the 12 hour workday in an effort to complete their assigned projects one of which was to move over 15,000 yards of fill into a large swamp area for a simulated Naval gunfire region. They upgraded and reworked three and a half miles of dirt road and erected a 1,000 man tent camp with a mess hall and ten other tents.



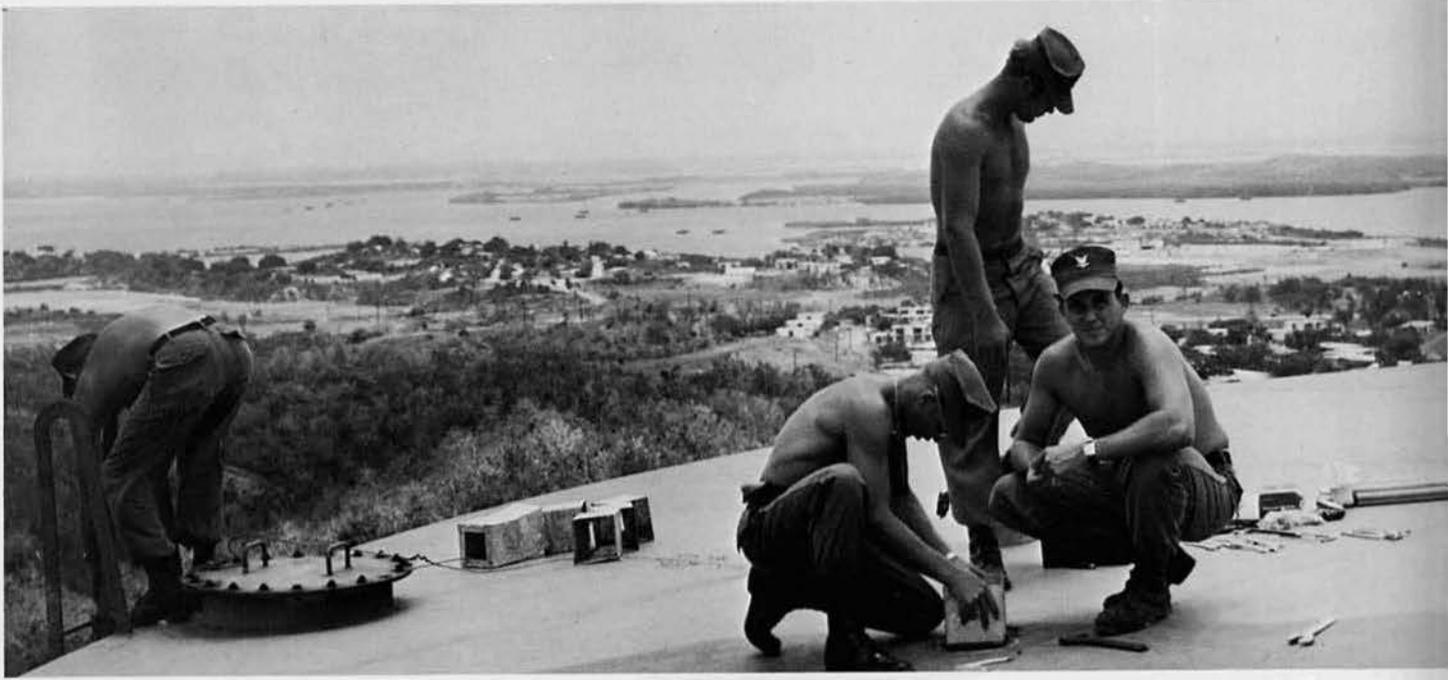


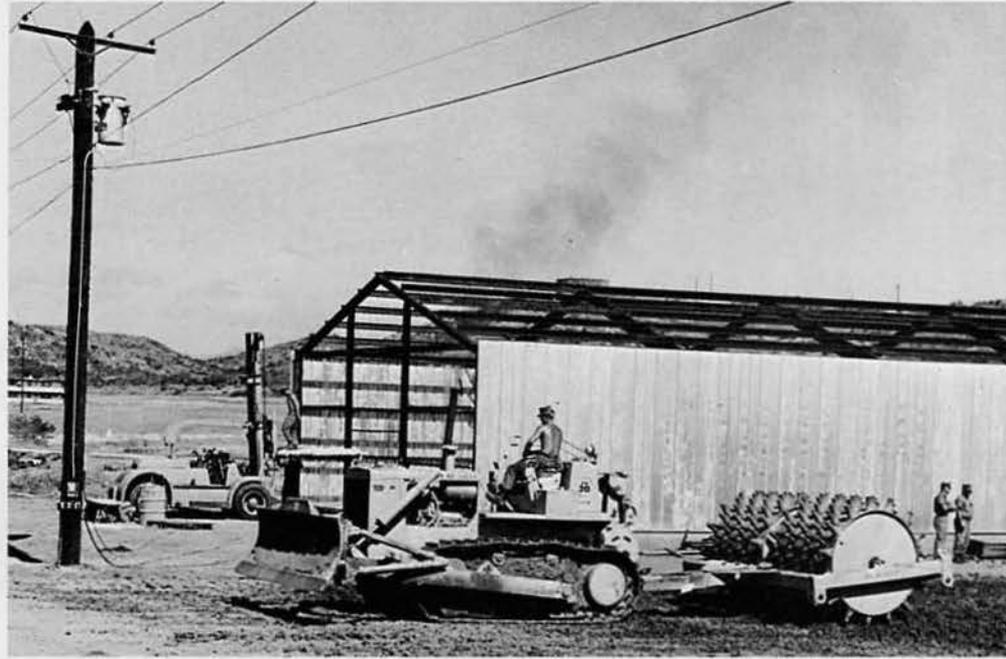
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The major construction jobs for detachment Yankee in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were the construction of four 40' x 100' Butler buildings, aircraft arresting gear and placing of tank obstacles for base defense. Minor jobs included placing over 8,000 yards of coral fill for a road bed and demolition of the old fire-gutted E.M. Club to make way for the new million dollar Enlisted Men's Club. The only problem encountered was a matter of logistics as materials were difficult to obtain.

## Yankee



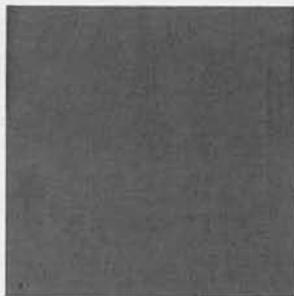
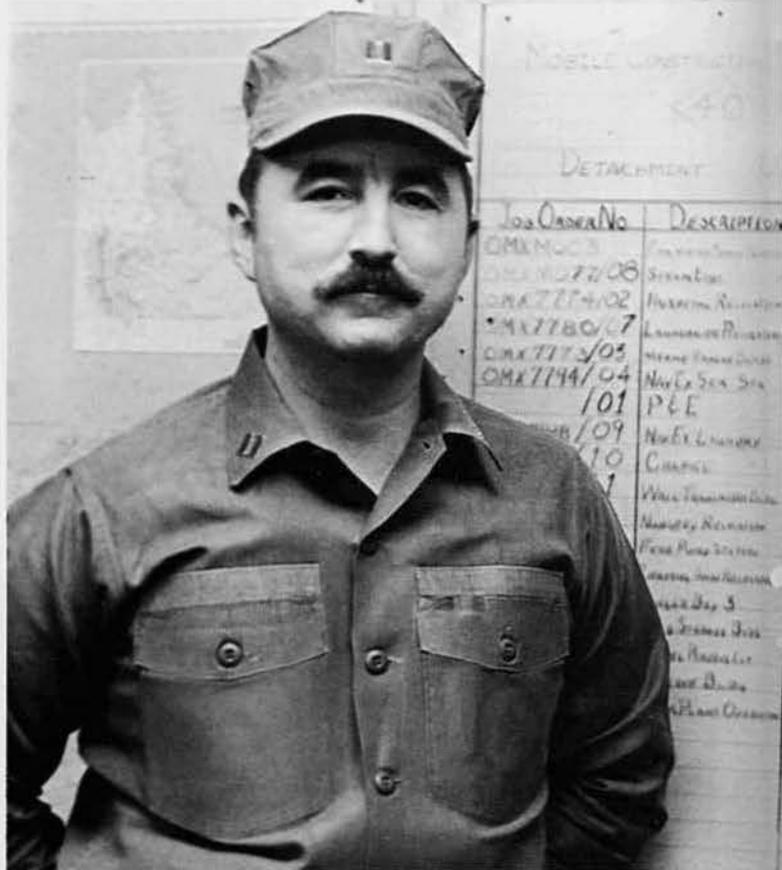


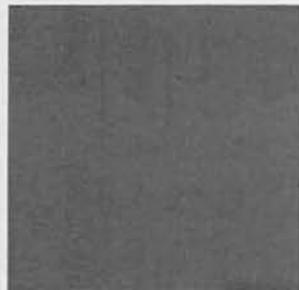


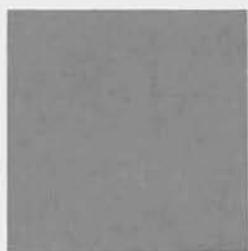


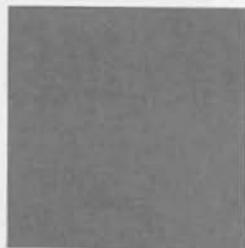
## Oscar

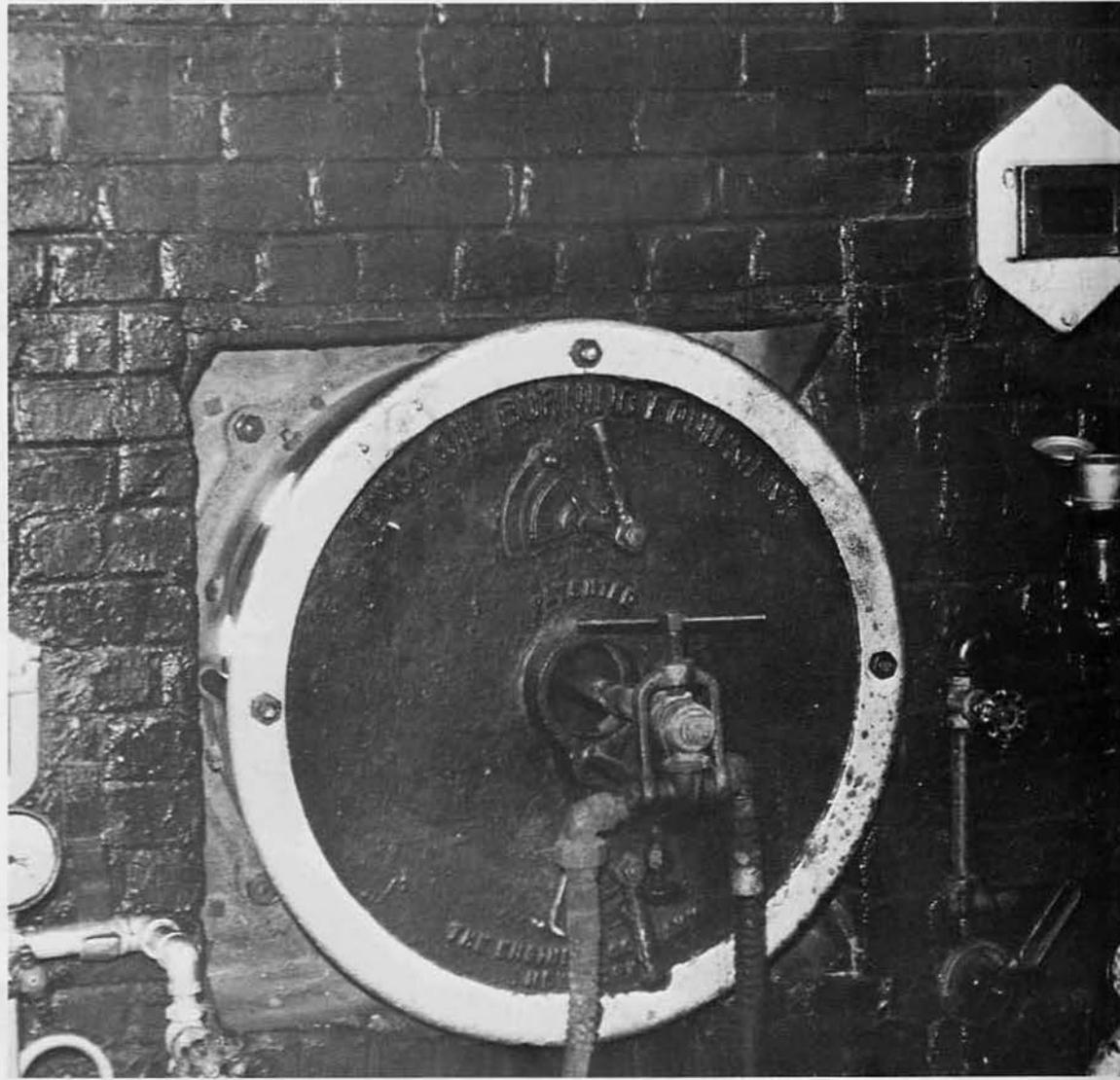
Detachment Oscar at Argentia, New Foundland was given the job of consolidation of certain base facilities. Their projects included: operating the base steam plants, relocation of packing and crating facility, relocation of the medical and dental facility, installation of two boilers in the Miami hanger and fabricating an 1800' steam line and condensate return.



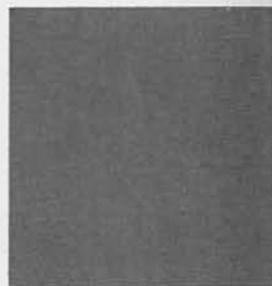
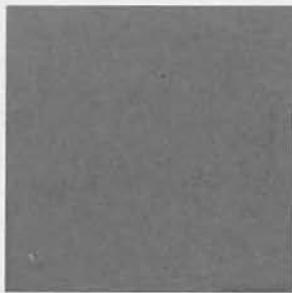


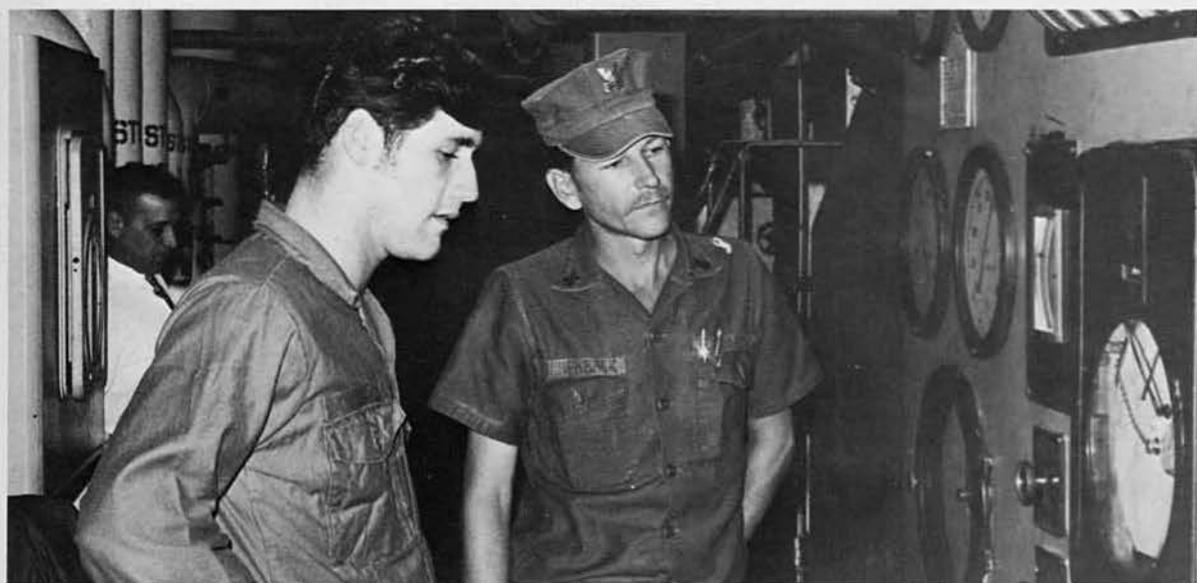






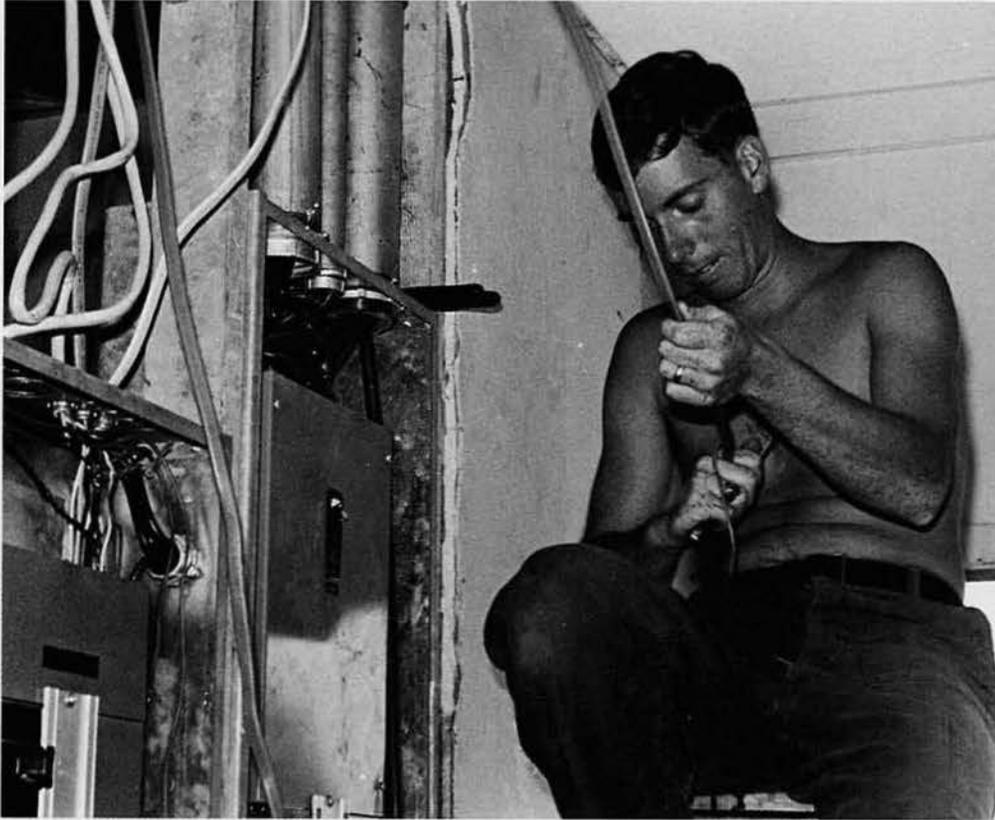




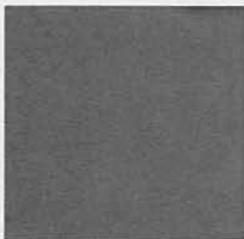
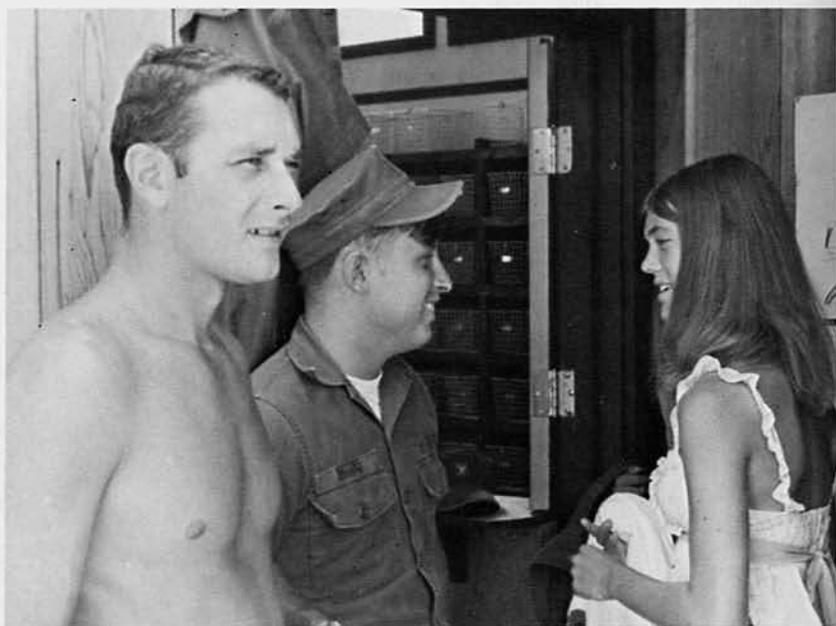


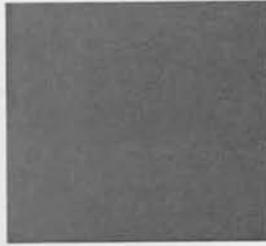
## Zulu

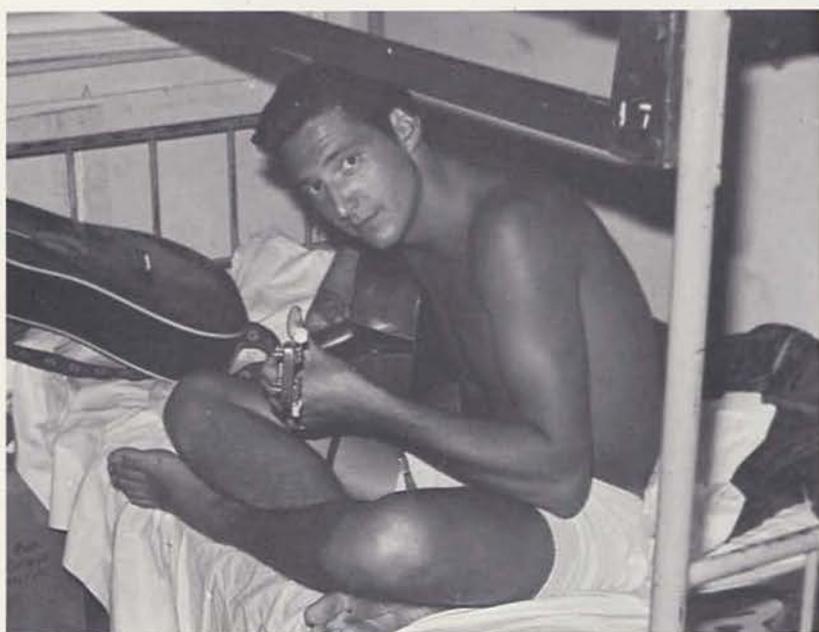
Detachment Zulu at Solomons, Maryland was tasked to build one of the finest military recreation areas in the country. The 250 acre, 2.5 million dollar project included rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of new facilities such as; bath houses, picnic areas, tent sites, boat docks, playgrounds, roads, rehabilitation of bungalow interiors and landscaping.

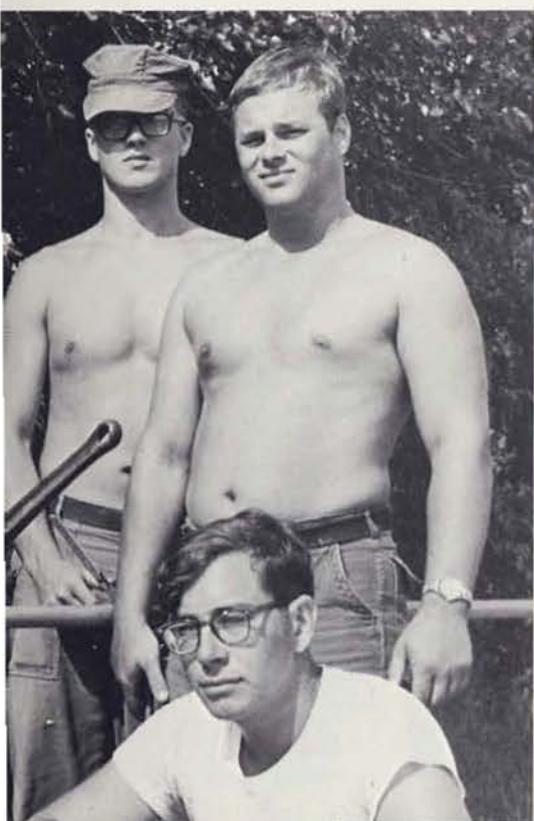
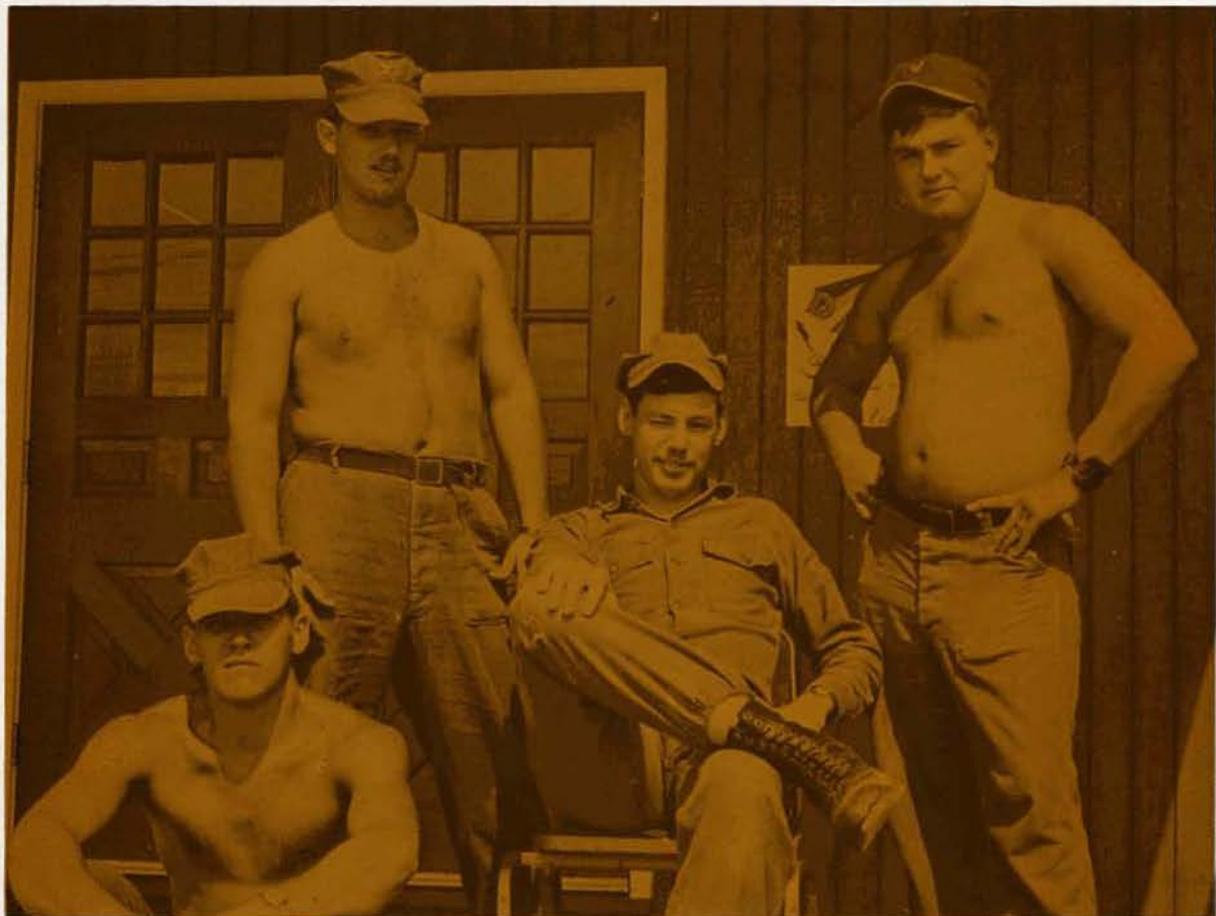














Detail Tango was part of the Twenty-First Naval Construction Regiments Detachment Yankee on Project AFAR at the Azores.

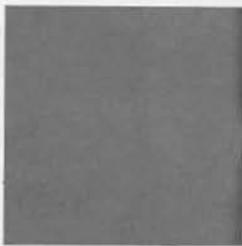
## Tango

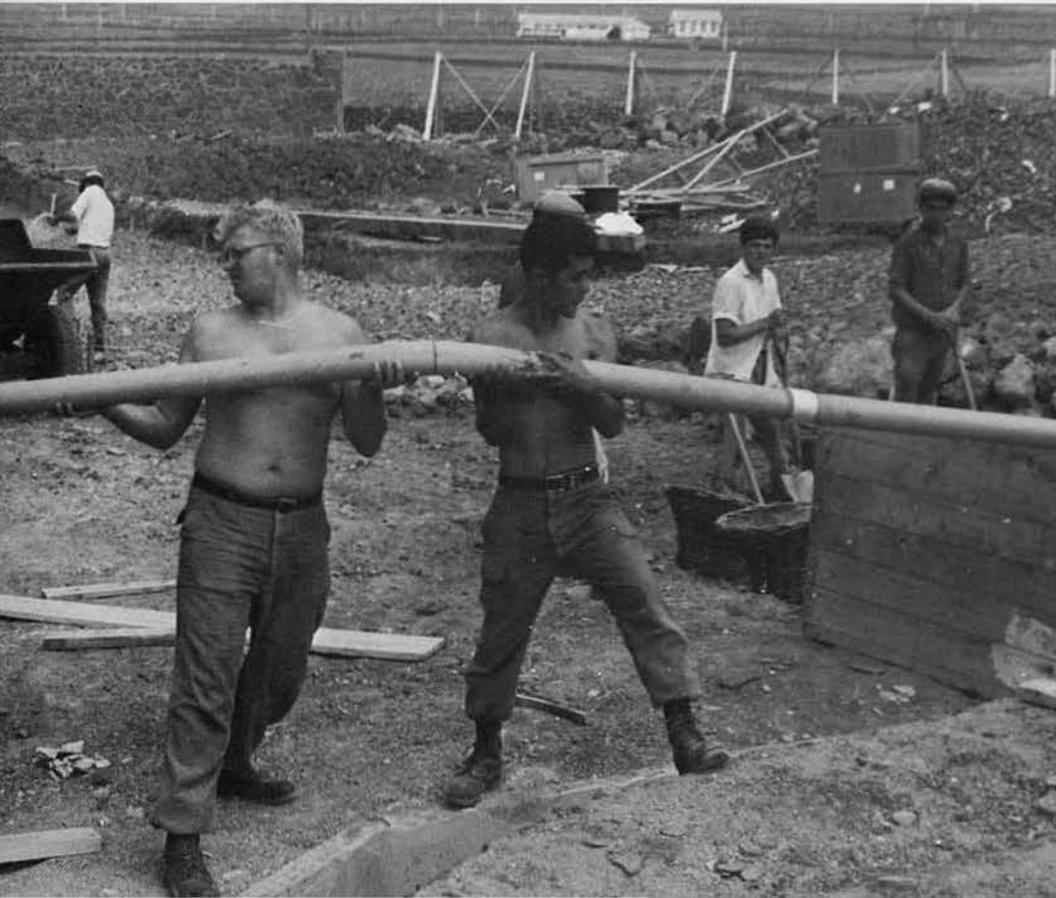
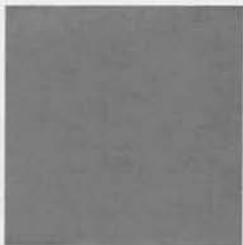






1947  
Tampa  
Florida  
The  
Army  
at  
the  
site



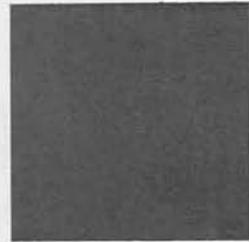




Detachment Uniform at Andros and Eleuthera Islands in the Bahamas was tasked with repairing and painting four water tanks, replacing an electrical distribution system, constructing a security building, installing walk-in refrigeration units, constructing a Commissary Dry Food and Storage facility, conducting a topographic survey, installing a diesel fuel filter system and constructing pier fenders at various sites.

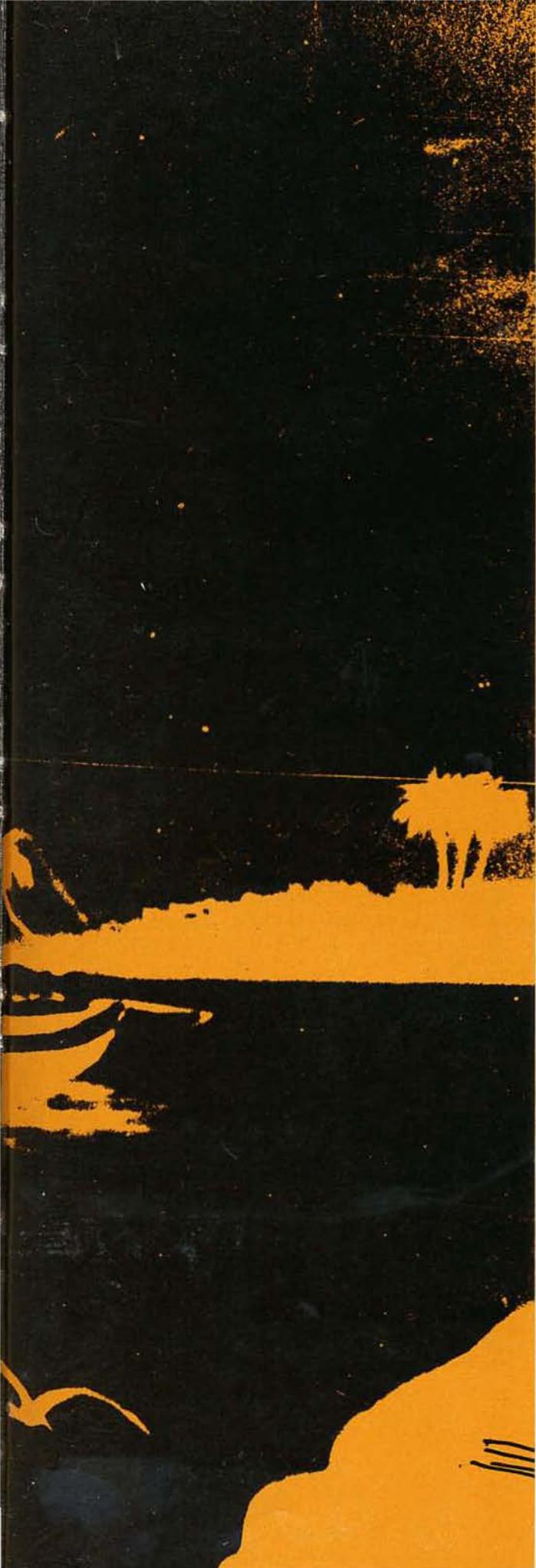
## Uniform





# ITS MEMORIES





# SLACK TIME







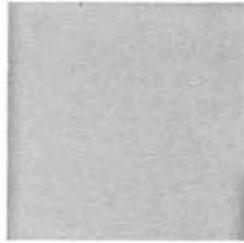


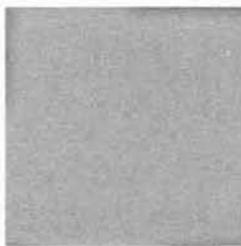
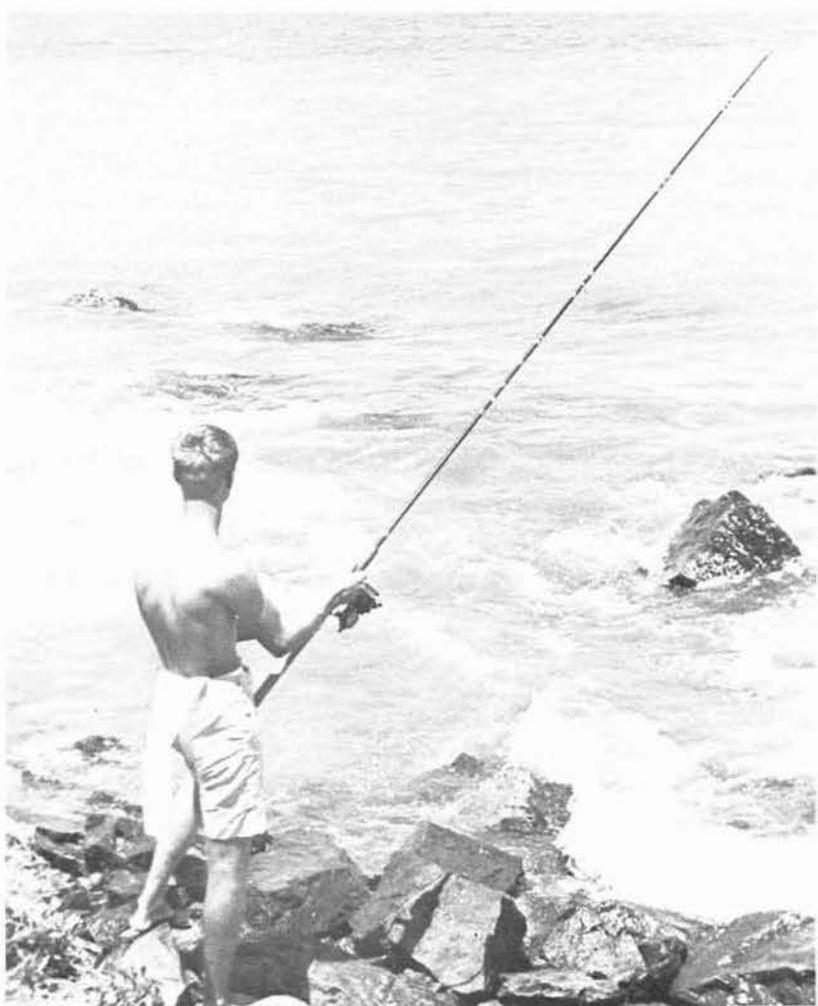


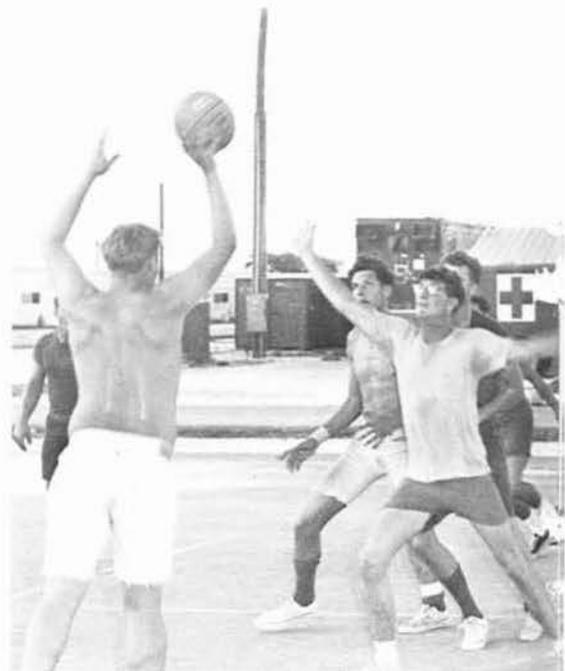
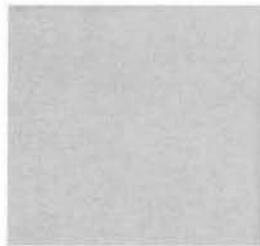


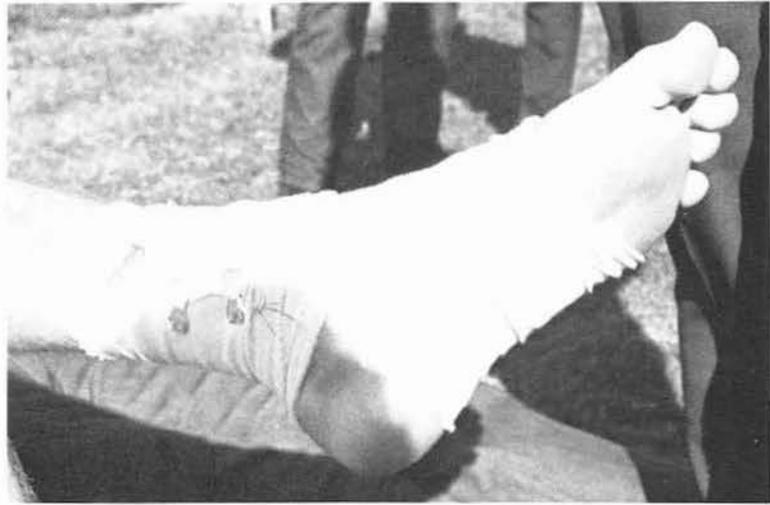










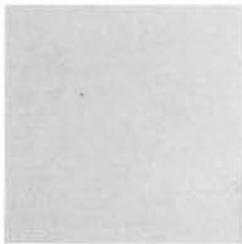


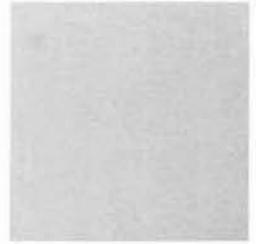


## Shows

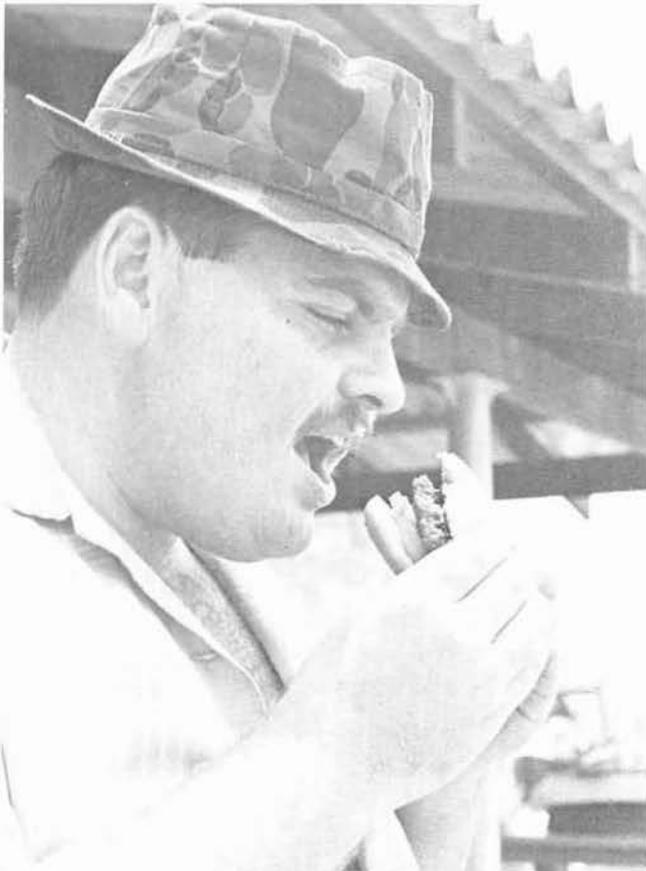
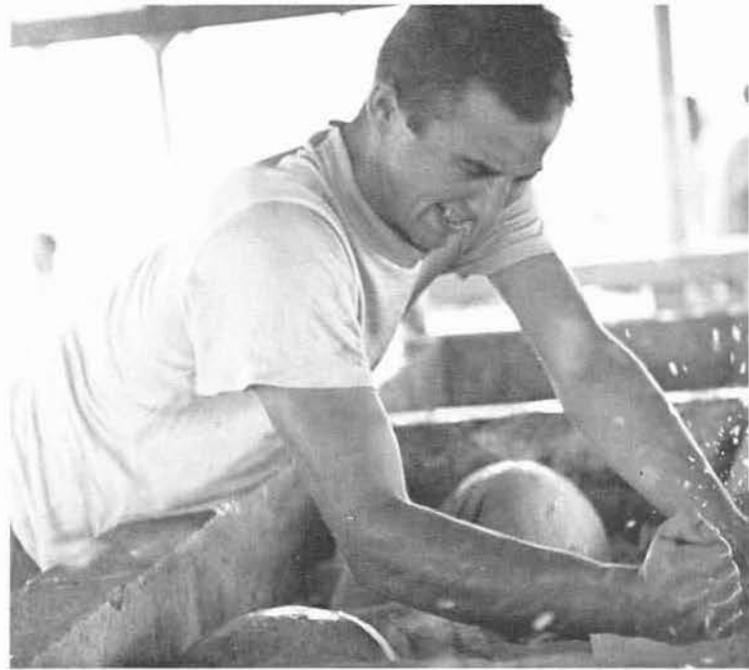


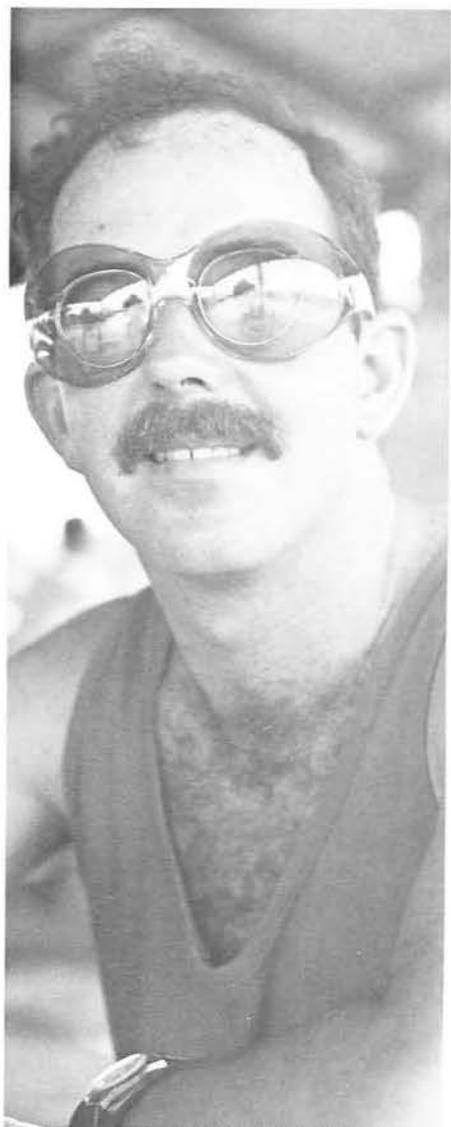
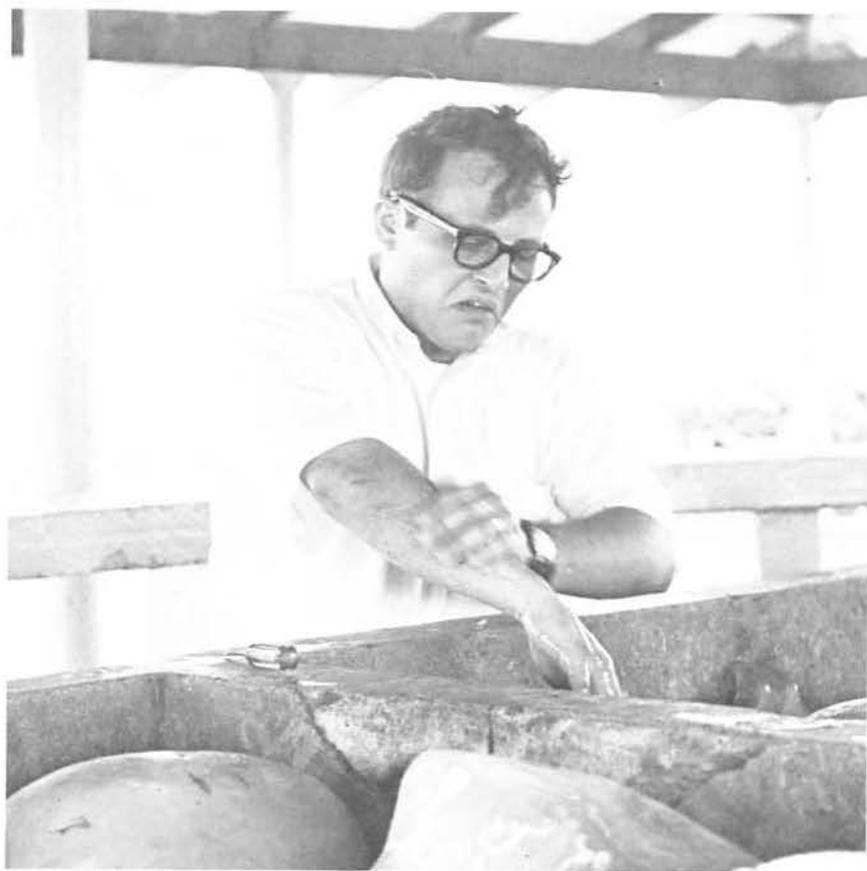
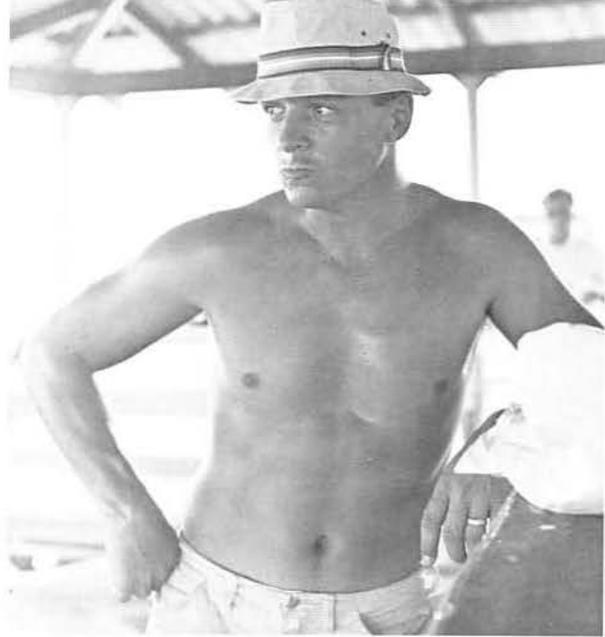


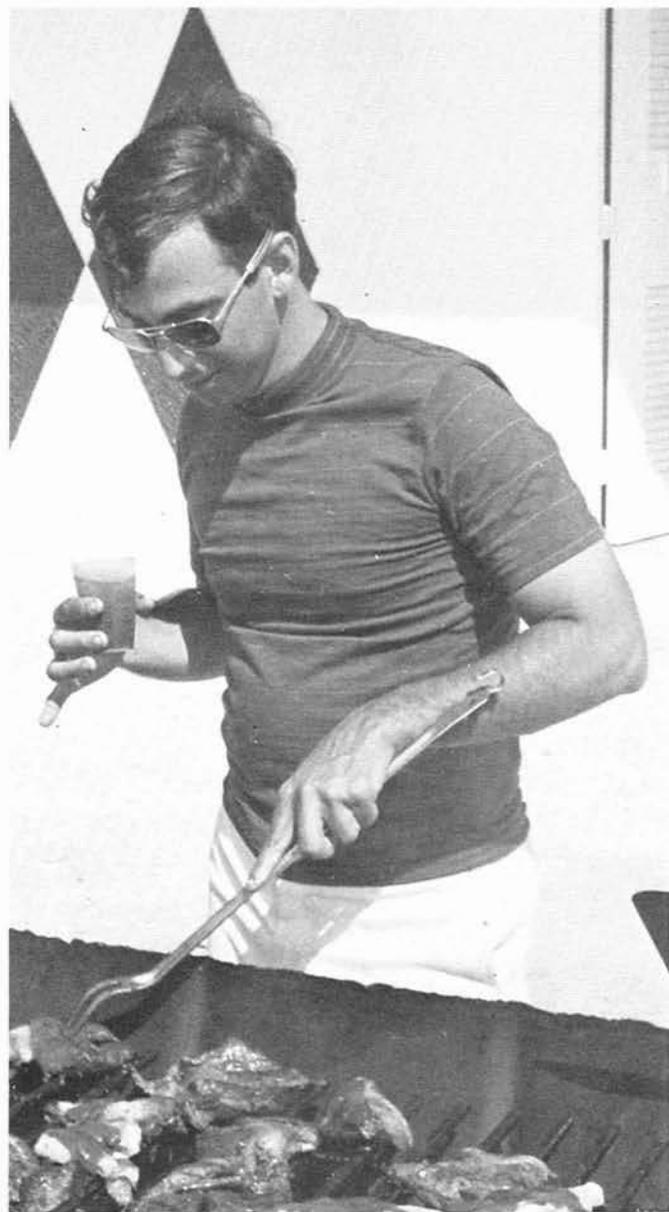


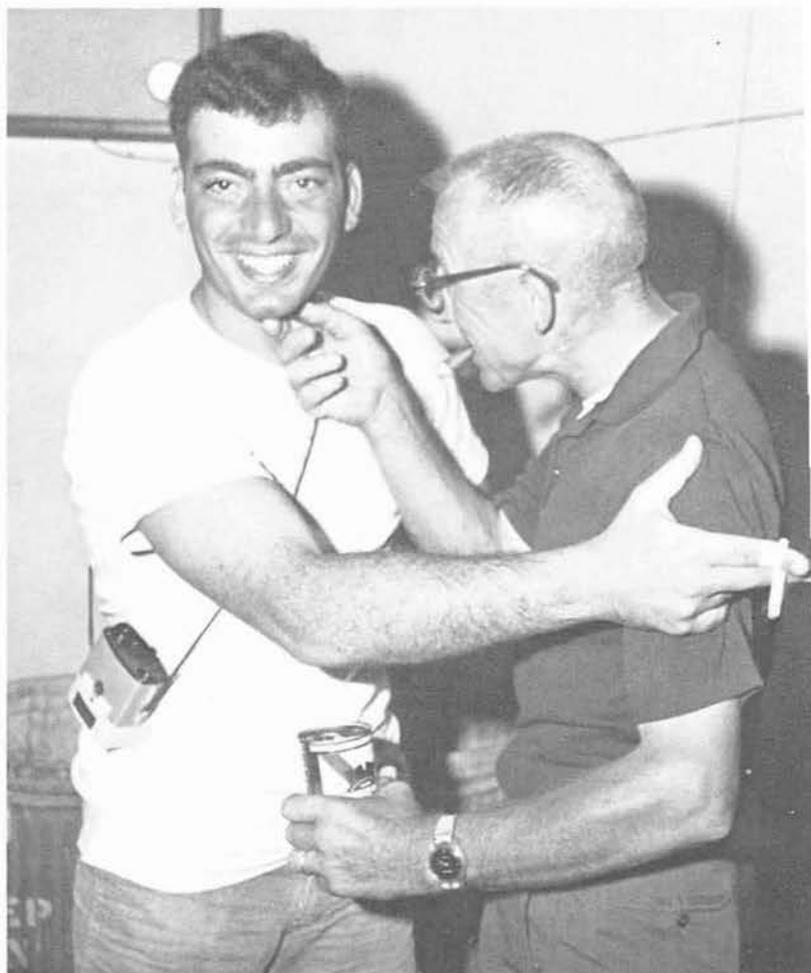


Parties











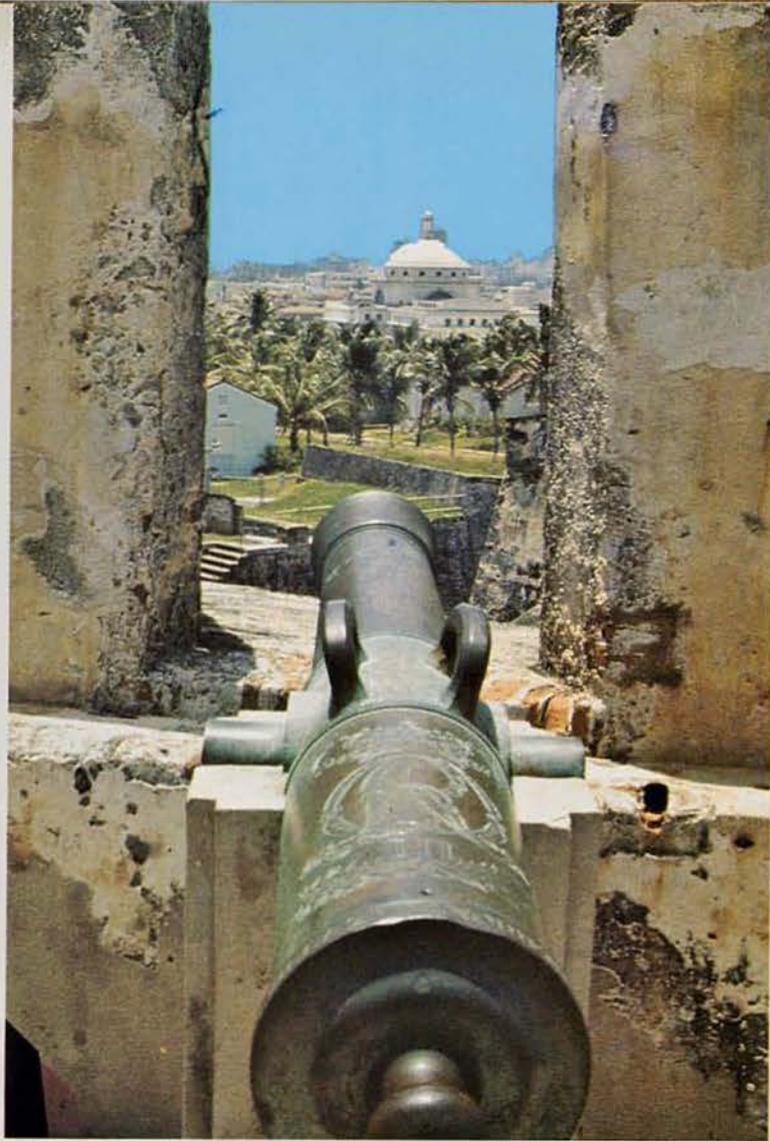
## **PUERTO RICO**

### **A change of environment**

As we stepped off our airplanes into the warm, even hot January air we realized that Puerto Rico is tropical — a lesson easily learned for a battalion of men that was transferred from the freezing cold of Davisville to a Caribbean island in the matter of a few short hours.

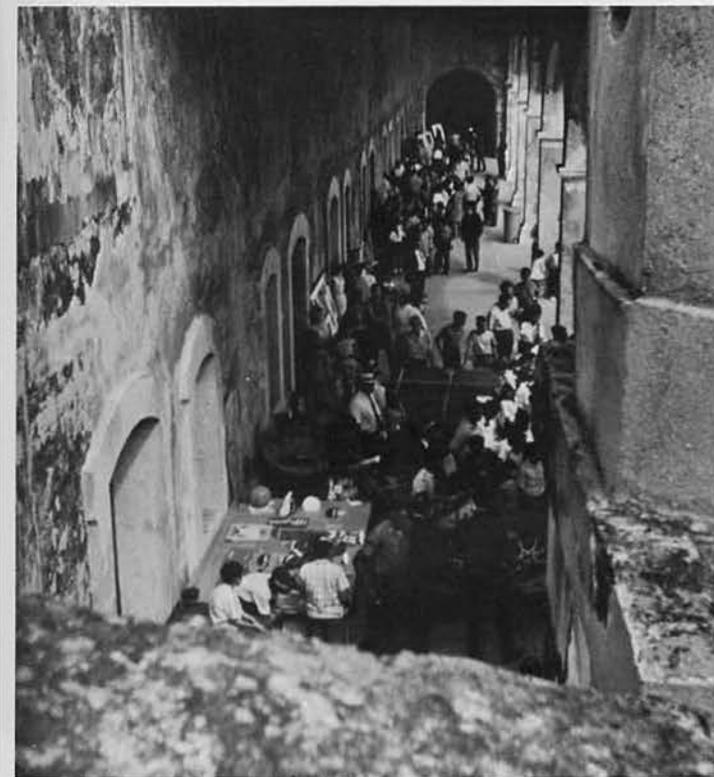
Also, we soon found that our island was about 100 miles long by 35 miles wide. It seemed impossible to get away from the sea — a desire that none of us would have welcomed . . .





....And to know that Puerto Ricans spoke the Spanish language was not enough to realize that Puerto Rico is *Spanish*. For this lesson we had to roam the old Spanish fort, El Morro, or wander through the streets of Old San Juan. The balconies, the narrow streets and open shops were distinctly different than anything we had experienced.

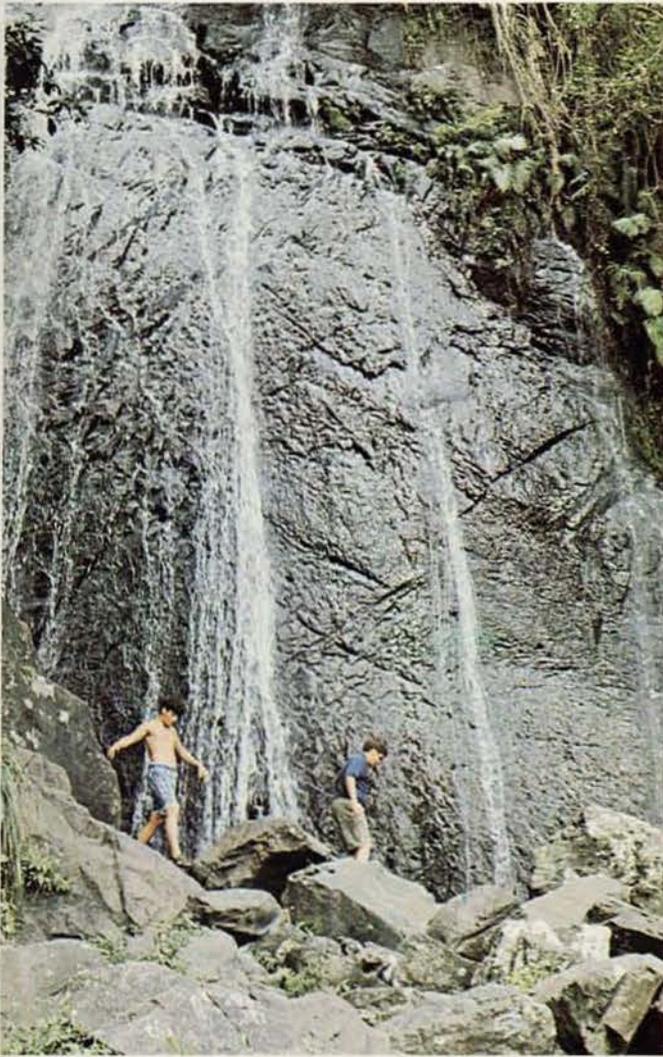






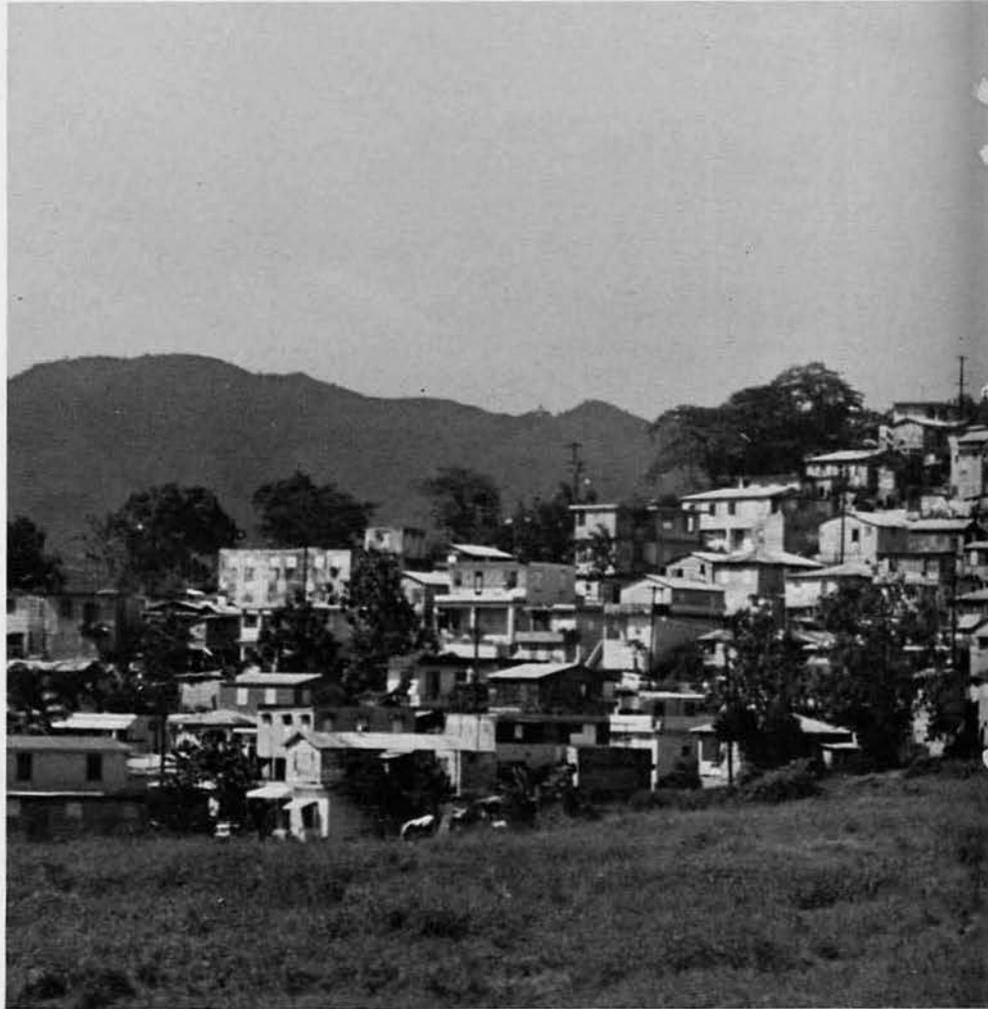
As we learned that Puerto Rico was Spanish we also became aware that it seemed to blend two cultures with neither seeking prominence over the other. The existence of both Old San Juan, with its delicate old buildings and majestic churches and Condado's modern hotels and luxuriously contemporary offices did not seem to be competing. Neither seemed out of place — it was a curious blend of the old and the new.



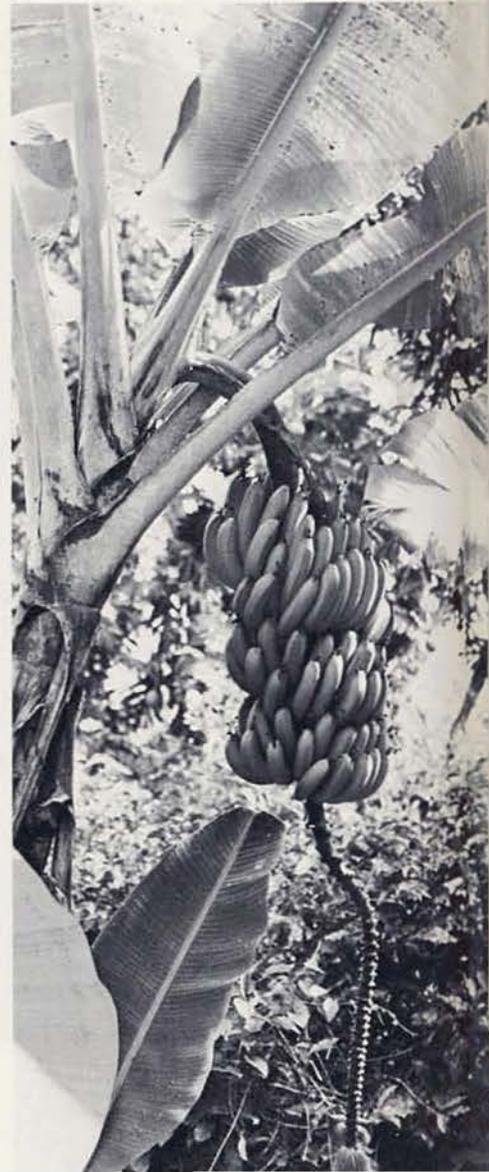


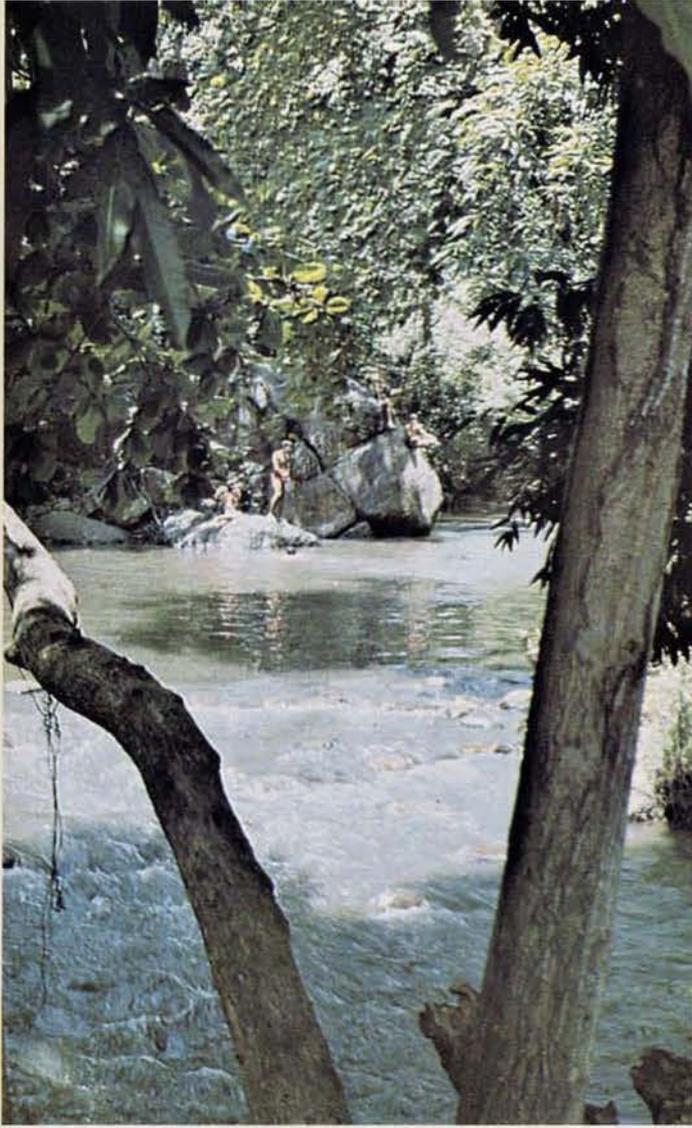
However, inspite of man's creative contributions to Puerto Rico, we could not let it blind us to the abundant natural beauty. Even where the Puerto Rican constructed his art in the form of architecture and landscape, he wisely sought to utilize the beauty of his natural geography – the sandy white beaches, the rolling green hills and the abundance of colorful natural flora.











Traveling the Island – to Luquillo beach, El Yunque rain forest or just a winding road in the interior, we enjoyed the naturalness of Puerto Rico and were given a hint that a wonderful affinity to a rural environment is not unique to a Pennsylvania or an Oregon.











**CIVIC  
ACTION**





To the men of Forty Puerto Rico presented a whole new environment — at once both tropical and Spanish and this became a reward for the long work hours and the state of military readiness that was necessitated by our status as the Atlantic Fleet's Alert Mobile Construction Battalion. But not all of our off duty hours were spent in pursuit of the unique forms of exploration and recreation that the island offered. In spite of the long work hours and military state of readiness many men contributed their technical skills to off-duty civic action and project Handclasp undertakings in the local towns and hamlets.

Led by Mr. Thomson and Chaplain Carson, Civic Action projects involved such seemingly minor tasks as clearing beach areas of debris and overgrowth to more major undertakings such as grading for roads and construction projects at local churches.





The reason is not too hard to understand — Participation. To view the island more or less as a tourist is to go no further than the role of a spectator. Real appreciation for almost anything that is human comes as a participant — that is exactly what these projects offered to the men of Forty.

The reward for this participation was immense. Volunteers began to understand the Puerto Rican and to love him. After a party that was given for the men who helped build a retaining wall at a local church, a young constructionman remarked that "these people know how to enjoy themselves in a way that is unbelievable. They are so thoroughly open and friendly that we got the feeling that we were among lifelong friends and relatives."

It is out of such memories that Puerto Rico will be remembered as a Human experience — an added reward for fulfilling a military necessity.





Closely associated with the Civic Action program was the distribution of Project Handclasp materials. Project Handclasp is a Navy program which encourages private enterprise to contribute suitable products for distribution among needy peoples.

MCB Forty distributed much such materials — Surgical gloves, disposable sheets, textbooks, toys, lotions and cosmetics, dehydrated foods, etc. — to neighboring hospitals that did charity work, schools and an orphanage.

Not all the tasks were simple. Hot suns and much work with little time to accomplish burdened Civic Action and Handclasp volunteers with sore backs, callosoes and tired bones. There was no room for "non-hackers" and so there were none.

Quite unexpectedly, for the men who involved themselves in the projects they became more closely attuned to the fabric of the Puerto Rican and his island than they might have if they had just been content to view the island essentially as a "tourist".

# HOME AT LAST





# STAFF

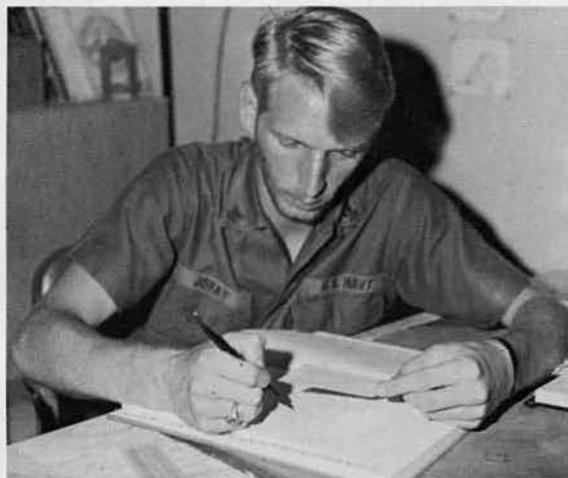
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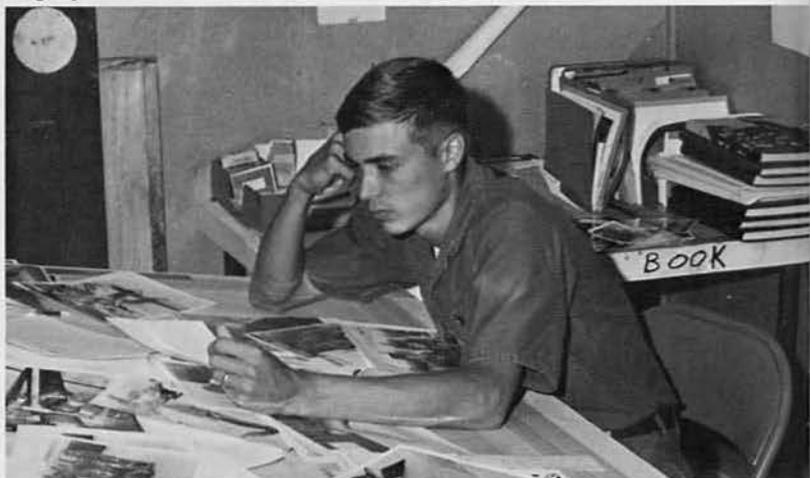
Photographer



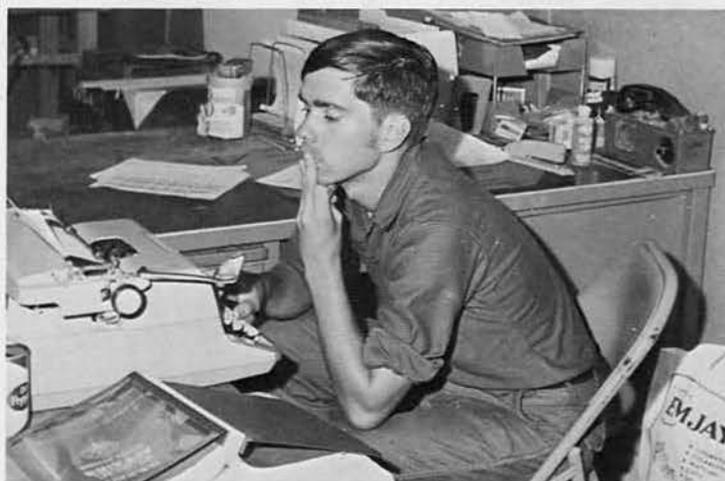
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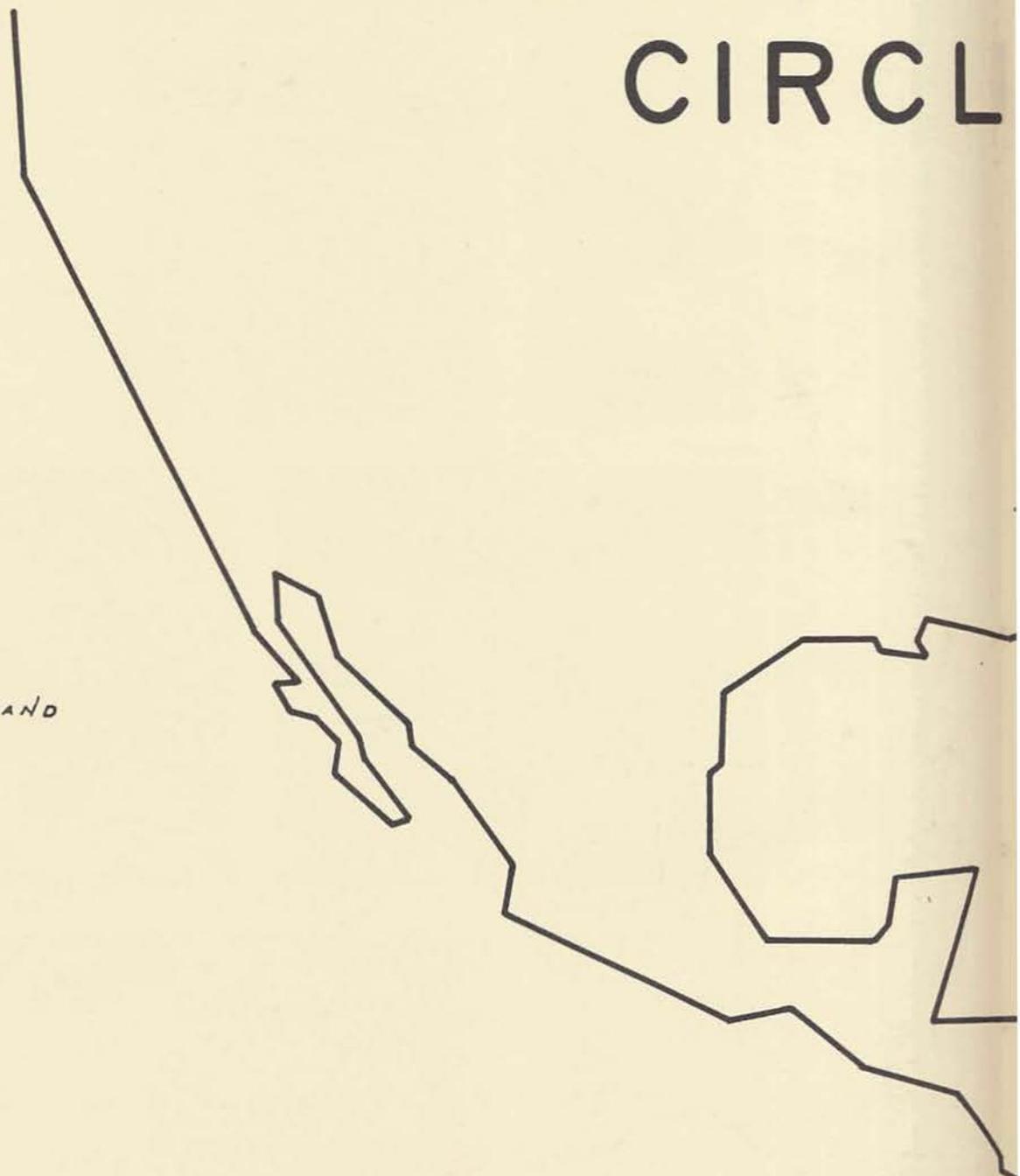
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FROM ARCTIC  
CIRCL

←  
VIETNAM

←  
TRUK ISLAND

TO EQUATOR



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