



SET PACE — Helicopters are setting the pace in modern whirlwind battles by their ability to carry ground forces in strength to troubled areas quickly. Now the pentagon top brass is moving toward a multibillion-dollar air assault arm.

Choppers Pass 'Police War' Test — Result: New Air Assault Division

By COL. RAY CROMLEY

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Behind the U.S. Army's experimental Air Assault Division are years of fighting and dying by the men of a half-dozen nations in the "police actions" of the Cold War.

This is the story of the pressures and the experiences that produced this radical shift in traditional military organization.

When U.S. troop commanders hit Korea in 1950 they discovered the hard hitting, rapid maneuvering tactics tested in European battles wouldn't work in mountainous Asian terrain. Tanks, trucks and artillery were roadbound; the enemy was not. The Reds moved with light weapons, infiltrated over the hills.

In Viet Nam, the situation was worse. By the time troops arrived, the enemy had vanished. Trucks were ambushed. Tanks and major artillery were useless; they wouldn't arrive in time.

Defense planners studied British experience in Malaya, French experience in North Indo China, Batista's experience in Cuba against Castro. They even went back to U.S. experience in the 19th Century Indian wars.

On thing was clear. Tanks, self-propelled artillery, tracked troop carriers would do the job in Europe. The fancy weapons would bog down in Asia.

The Army began experimenting with helicopters and small, slow planes that could take off from small, crude fields and fly over forests and jungles. Experimental jerry-rigged helicopter units were tried out in Korean maneuvers. The result, as one company commander put it:

"If we'd had helicopters in the Korean war, we wouldn't have gotten caught flat-footed by the Chinese at the Yalu."

In Viet Nam, the helicopter was tried in force. The Army found it workable; losses were fewer than expected. The new mobility and air "artillery" worked better than predicted. This was des-



TROUBLE SEEKER — Army's "Chinook" transport helicopter disgorges combat-ready troops.

pite the fact that few of the helicopters had proper armament and many were obsolescent. Protective tactics hadn't been well developed. So officers who worked with the choppers swore by them—and at Washington got no having come up with choppers designed for the job.

Thus, the Air Assault Division, now being developed.

"The division will carry its troops by helicopter; armed choppers will ride shotgun."

The division will carry its own air artillery, SS-11 anti-tank missiles and 2.75 rockets mounted on choppers. Other helicopters will sling-carry Little John rockets, 105mm howitzers and jeep-mounted 106mm recoilless rifles. The helicopters will also carry machine guns.

Air cavalry units will have light observation helicopters and light Mohawk planes equipped with side-viewing radar for reconnaissance. There will be skyborne engineers and signal units.

Altogether the division will have 400 helicopters and light aircraft. About 110 to 135 probably will be light observation craft and about 325 to 350 Iroquois helicopters for carrying troops, cargo and artillery.

The division will be backed up by an Air Transport Brigade with 80, 32-man, 6,000-ton cargo capacity Caribous and probably about 50, 32-man Chinook helicopters.

The Air Assault Division could fight alongside more conventional divisions. It could be held in reserve and thrown quickly into a tight spot. It could be used as tank divisions were used in Europe for a quick breakthrough followed by an attack on the enemy rear.

The Air Assault Division could leapfrog strong points and leave

them to wither on the vine as U.S. troops did in the Pacific islands of World War II. Elements of the Air Assault Division would act as sky cavalry to gather intelligence or to harass the enemy's flank or rear, or to slow down reserve troops or supplies coming to bolster enemy units at the front much as horse cavalry operated in the Civil War.

Units of an Air Assault Division could be quickly moved, 50 or 100 miles to smash guerrilla concentrations in a South Viet Nam type war.

Even with the new Air Assault Divisions, if they develop as expected, the Army will depend on the Air Force for attaining air superiority on the battlefield and for close bombing-strafting support of ground troops. The Air Force would, as at present, deliver supplies to Army level. But in the new concept, supplies would move forward to corps and division by plane where necessary instead of by truck.



PORTABLE VAN — A Sikorsky S-64 "Skycrane" makes its test flight with a removable van which could transport 68 battle-ready troops. Attack scene in upper photo is of an Army "Iroquois" firing an SS-11 wire-guided missile.

Piscatorial Appetites Ticked By Polly's Flies

(Continued from Page 1)

visits from fishermen passing through Oregon or who come to fish our famous rivers.

When he finds time, Polly is usually happy to take some of these fishermen to his favorite waters to display the catching qualities of his flies.

"I began to meet a great number of people over the last 10 to 15 years who would come up to fish with me and who were very well educated," Polly said.

"These people were both interesting and stimulating and it was at this point in my life that I decided I would begin to broaden myself," he said candidly. Polly took his self education seriously and in his spare time he pores through philosophy, devours two newspapers daily and turns an ear to a growing stock of classical music.

Not the least of his interests is the fascinating search for rare minerals and precious stones and Polly and a rock hounding friend take many three and four-day trips in hot pursuit of something that will cut and polish, or sell as a mineral.

Polly might also be considered a professional miner since he has a half interest in a mine on Quartz Mountain.

Talking about his interest in minerals and gems, Polly said, "Fly tying is hard on the eyes and when I get older and my eyes fail me, I'll have to find something to make a living at."

At 60, Polly looks ageless and if it's trekking through the snow at Diamond Lake Pass that keeps him hale and hearty it's hard to believe that he won't be tying flies for another 60 years.

When he got tired of tying this winter he took a trip to the Diamond Lake area and trapped martens. He also took his annual limit of beaver from his trap line on the Williamson this year.

When Polly does retire, however, he said he'd probably make New Zealand his home, with its temperate climate, hot springs, and above all, still virgin trout fishing.

One of his overriding ambitions is to some day put his 40 years of fishing experiences, and the knowledge of fishing and fly tying techniques he has developed, into a book.

Polly has done some writing for outdoor and rock hounding magazines, but his big story is still untold. When he does unleash his vast store of piscatorial knowledge the conservation departments better be ready with a big stocking program.

Bay Of Pigs Disaster Recalled 2 Years Later

WASHINGTON (UPI) — In the early morning hours of April 17, 1961, a force of 1,500 men in combat uniforms stormed ashore in a remote and swampy section of Cuba facing a body of water called the Bay of Pigs.

As Brigade 2505 slugged inland with high hopes, a Madison Avenue public relations firm in far-off New York issued a communique in the name of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

"Before dawn," it said with unjustified optimism, "Cuban patriots in the cities and the hills began the battle to liberate our homeland from the despotic rule of Fidel Castro and rid Cuba of international cruelty and oppression."

In the early morning hours of April 20, just three days later, Havana radio also had a communique. "To the world and the Cuban people it announced:

"The mercenary army which occupied Cuban territory for less than 72 hours has been crushed, the government disclosed at 2:30 (a.m.) today in communique No. 4."

Castro Still There

Brigade 2505 set out to destroy Castro, but Castro is still there. The invasion was launched from a sea of errors and engulfed in a tidal wave of confusion; but this in itself was an experience that became a teacher. Lessons learned in April, 1962, were not forgotten by the Kennedy administration in the American-Soviet missile showdown last October.

Because the Bay of Pigs was such a fiasco as well as a tragedy for the men involved, and because it was such a glaring failure of U.S. policy, it will remain a controversy for years to come.

The adventure began, on the night of April 16, with a poem. "Alert alert—look well as the rainbow.

The fish will be running very soon. Chico is at home visit him. The sky is blue. But notice on tree. Tree is green and brown. Broadcast by a clandestine radio.

Starting before midnight, the poem appeared to be beamed at the Cuban underground to alert it that the "fish" were at that very moment approaching the Cuban shores. It is an old trick, hiding a message in verse, and was a method employed by the Allies to alert the French underground on the eve of D-Day.

Although melodramatic and exciting, this poem alerted virtually no one. It was merely symbolic of futility. The anti-Castro underground was very much in existence. Some of its members heard the verses on short-wave radios and with agony realized they had no instructions to unlock the code of the fish. Chico or the rainbow; no prepared plans to blow up bridges, block trains, or delay Castro's 300,000-man militia.

CIA Ignores Underground

Behind this lack of knowledge was simple fact. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) planners who organized and directed the Bay of Pigs expedition had decided to all but ignore the underground, which they did not totally trust, and concentrate instead on a one-shot landing of 1,500 men with no local support.

In the penetrating light of hindsight, it was a blunder that of destruction which was to crush the whole operation and badly damage American prestige.

For nearly three months American and exile personnel had trained the assault forces, mostly at a remote camp in Guatemala. To provide sufficient aerial firepower to protect the invasion forces; American planes would have been needed. But Kennedy firmly ruled out any U.S. participation. Four Americans did, in fact, fly planes provided to the exiles, and vanished under attack from Cuban jets. But the four had been hired — presumably by the CIA — for the sole purpose of aiding the exiles.

Here To Stay

April 17, the day of the landings. From the diary of Manuel Penabaz, one of the invading exiles: "We are entrenched on Cuban soil, and here we will stay."

On April 19 it was all over. Pounded relentlessly by jets and Castro's tanks, deprived of supplies that were destroyed when ships were sunk, alone with no air cover, lacking any internal uprising that would have diverted the militia, the brigade floundered and then quit.

For 10 months its members suffered in Cuban prisons before New York attorney James Donovan, aided quietly by the Kennedy administration — and openly by the American Red Cross, obtained their release.

practice. The House payroll records are all open to public view. Some congressmen even go out of their way to tell their constituents they have a relative on the payroll. But not all of them think the practice is ethical and have moved to curtail it.

As part of this drive, the House Administration Committee recently approved a proposal to prohibit use of federal funds to pay any member of a congressman's staff who doesn't work in Washington, or in the representative's home state.

Working Relatives Of Congressmen Pose Problem In Legislative Ethics

WASHINGTON (UPI)—In Congress, Caesar's wife is a much-discussed lady.

The 535 lawmakers in House and Senate are agreed that they, too, should be above suspicion. But they can't agree on what sometimes makes a congressman suspect.

Should a legislator hire his brother-in-law to work in his office? Is it ethical to spend the taxpayer's money in a Paris nightclub?

Some legislators would answer "no" to both questions. Others might say "yes." Still others would answer "yes and no."

Congress, says Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., has reached the plateau where it needs a policeman to tell it right from wrong. To back up her opinion, she

dropped a legislative reform package into the hopper, including a proposal to set up a 15-member Commission on Congressional Ethics. The commission would study conflicts of interest and outside income of House and Senate members.

Mrs. Green said bluntly that "major surgery" is needed to keep Congress honest.

A focal point for much of the recent uproar over congressional honesty is Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y. The Negro legislator triggered a barrage of criticism when he left in the midst of a congressional session for a month-long tour of five European nations. Powell is chairman of the important House Education and Labor Committee.

He said the purpose of the trip was to gather facts on the European Common Market.

However, while most of his fellow lawmakers were trying to get Congress adjourned, Powell was reported mixing his information-gathering with nightclub visits and sunbathing. A long way he spent \$1,543. Two female aides who accompanied him spent \$2,428. Neither figure included transportation costs, according to congressional record.

Answering his critics, Powell said they were using a pot-calling-kettle-black type of logic. "I will always do what every other congressman has done, is doing, and will do," he said. And as far as junketing goes, Powell had a lot of congressional bedfellows.

In 1962, 101 lawmakers and nearly as many aides toured the world. They reported to the House Administration Committee that they spent a total of \$257,514.

If junketing is controversial, nepotism is none the less so. In the current 88th Congress, payroll records show wives, daughters, sons, brothers and in-laws all working for congressmen.

There is no secret about the

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DESIGN 77 House 888 Sq. Ft. 24,130 Cu. Ft. Garage 384 Sq. Ft.

Attractive Exterior

So very attractive with its beautifully styled exterior, large picture windows and overhanging roof — a home that commands respect!

This design is planned for easy accessibility to all rooms, featuring a central hallway for good traffic circulation.

As you walk through the vestibule which includes a coat closet, you enter a huge living room featuring a wonderful fireplace. Included in the L-shaped living-dining area are built-in china cabinets and buffet. There is plenty of wall space here suitable for a variety of furniture grouping.

Kitchen is well planned for step-saving efficiency and very roomy. Plenty of counter space and cabinets here plus a sink under the window — ideal for keeping an eye on the children at play.

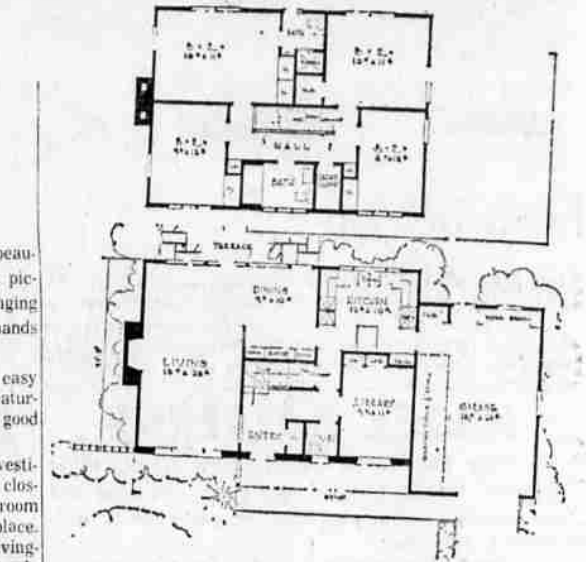
Just down a short hall we find a sizable library which will appeal to that "bookworm" in the family. There is also closet and storage space here with adjoining lavatory — could easily be adaptable to a fifth bedroom if so desired.

A large family will like the convenience of four bedrooms upstairs plus a cedar closet and second bath. All these bedrooms are spacious having ample closet space. Note the private bath adjoining the master bedroom.

Garage has storage space as well as that work bench so appreciated by the man of the house. Easily accessible to the house as well as the backyard.

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Ring Takes Long Trip

HAYS, Kan. (UPI) — It's a long trip from the washroom at Chicago's O'Hare Airport to Los Angeles, but James T. Schaeffer's ring made it.

E. J. Spomer, associate professor at Fort Hays State College, found the ring in the airport washroom. Lost and found at the airport could not locate the owner, so Spomer brought the ring home.

It was a Montana State University ring, Class of 1957, with the initials "JTS" engraved inside. The Fort Hays alumni office assumed the task of finding the lost owner. A letter to Mon-

ephyte, not a parasite. Schaeffer was contacted and revealed he had lost the ring during a stopover at the airport. The jewelry was sent to him.

The owner wrote Spomer that the ring had special significance because it was a graduation gift from his late father.

"I'm thrilled to have it back," Schaeffer wrote.

The tree-borne orchid is an epiphyte, not a parasite.

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