

The Burman News

Official publication of Merrill's Marauders Assn., Inc.

SUMMER 1981



35th ANNUAL MARAUDER REUNION

SEPTEMBER 4-6, 1981



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THE DEFENSE OF NHPUM-GA

By Dr. Bernard Rogoff

It was bound to happen. You can't expect an outfit to engage in one dangerous encounter after another without finally paying for it. We all knew it but it seemed as if the U.S. Army didn't. Or maybe they did. And this was how it was supposed to be. Only later did we learn that we were totally expendable.

By the end of March 1944, we had already been in the Burma jungles for 2 months. The several major and more numerous minor engagements had taken their toll. Fatigue and exhaustion were imprinted in the bodies and spirits of men. We had just completed a fast end run to the Kamaing Road where, although we were unsuccessful in setting up a road block, we came to close grips with the enemy and practically decimated their ranks. But we were always being pushed. We were being told that fresh enemy troops were coming in on us. The impulse was to say "The hell with it" and lie down and rest. But fear overwhelmed us. Again we had to walk and

retreat into the hills. We joked how our retreats were always victorious. Someone consistently wanted to retreat right back home.

On March 28, 1944, after being shelled on the trail, we were finally pinned down by the enemy on a small area on top of a hill. Mention Nhpum Ga, this hill top village, to members of B Battalion of Merrill's Marauders and you will evoke a conditioned reflex of fear associated with retching. It was here we were surrounded for two weeks and fought for our lives. We were ordered to hold this position and not retreat. A breakthrough by the enemy would have opened to attack the flank of Stilwell's Chinese Army.

The first day on the hill was relatively quiet. We profited by organizing and strengthening our defenses. I had placed the medical aid station at the far side of the hill on the downslope close to the water hole. This was also near the trail going north where six miles away a detachment of our own unit

was stationed. We were to transport our wounded to them by litter and they, in turn, had prepared an air strip for evacuation planes.

The medical station revolved around a large sheltered fox hole where I kept my headquarters. Radiating out were smaller ones where we had to keep the wounded. Eventually there were about seventy wounded in foxholes. We were fortunate in having a detachment of 8 Chinese soldiers and 1 officer with us. Originally they were sent to help us distinguish between friendly and enemy oriented troops. After they made several mistakes and casualties were incurred, the group and its officer was assigned to the medical detachment. I found them cooperative and pleasant. They were expert at digging foxholes and shelters. Some corporal remarked that on a 10 minute break they could dig holes right through to China, but then of course it wasn't China - it had to be America. They were in

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HELLO MARAUDERS,
RANGERS, FAMILIES &
FRIENDS:

All roads and air lanes... EAST, WEST, NORTH & SOUTH, lead to St. Louis for the BIG 35th ANNUAL MARAUDER REUNION, Sept. 4th/6th, 1981 at HENRY VIII INN & LODGE, 4690 N. Lindbergh, Bridgeton, MO. 63044 (just outside St. Louis). Surely you won't want to miss being present for this important milestone in Marauder history. A gala crowd is anticipated; so if you haven't already done so mail your reservation card RIGHT NOW; or phone the hotel immediately on their TOLL FREE LINE 800-325-1588. (Missouri residents 800-392-1660). Remember these annual reunions were conceived for the express purpose of bringing together those galant volunteers who later became famous as MERRILL'S MARAUDERS, and had shared that RARE & VERY HARROWING EXPERIENCE IN THE BURMA JUNGLES.

As a reminder the usual week-end package will cost ONLY \$177. Double occupancy, or \$115. SINGLE OCCUPANCY.. in suites which have refrigerator, sofa, 2nd TV set other frills. ECONOMY MINDED ... THE ANNEX ... is alongside. Rooms here have half - sized refrigerator, but none other frills. Annex rates. \$162. DOUBLE, & \$104. SINGLE OCCUPANCY. These rates cover two nights of lodging. Friday Buffet Dinner:

REUNION BANQUET; Music / Dancing and Sunday Brunch. Gratuities and taxes for these functions also included. Extra nights' lodging will cost \$37.50 double, and \$30.00 single occupancy for suites; and \$32.00 double and \$26.00 single occupancy at the Annex. No charge for children up to teens staying with parents; but children up to age 11 pay only \$23 for food program; those 12 and over pay adult rate \$46.

Remember if flying, there is FREE LIMO - BUS between hotel and airport, though tip to driver is generally customary. So Marauders and Rangers DON'T YOU BE THE ONE WHO IS LEFT OUT. As Major Robert Rodgers would have said ... "GET CRACKING & MAKE THAT RESERVATION IMMEDIATELY TO JOIN YOUR BUDDIES IN ST. LOUIS."

attractions on premises: Inuoor and outdoor pools; putting green, game room, sauna, whirlpool, tennis, DUFFY'S -- An Old-Fashioned Irish Pub and Club Mali-Kai featuring DISCO with three dance floors; also off premises popluar attractions such as GRANT'S FARM, FAMOUS GATEWAY ARCH, MISSISSIPPI RIVERBOAT RIDE, etc. etc.

Make sure to contact Tom Martini by mail or phone regarding the planned bus tour to GRANT'S FARM, famous for its animal farm; Log Cabin built by Ulysses S. Grant; Farm bird show;

Restaurant

trackless train ride; Clydesdale horses featured on Budweiser Beer advertising, etc. for Thursday, Sept. 3rd, 1981, leaving 10 a.m.; returning about 4 p.m. Snack bars on premises feature fine beer; delicious German Bratwurst and other goodies. Reservation for this tour must be made well in advance, also for the required buses. So please contact Tom right away and let him know how many children and adults will be in your group, so that proper arrangements may be made.

Hope to see y'all in St. Louis, Buddy.

SAD NOTE... Our deepest sympathies are extended to families of following Marauders who have passed away since the Atlanta Reunion last year

TOM HALLIHAN
Somerville, Mass.

RUPERT E. PETERS,
Olla, La.

MAURICE G. FORTIN,
Dallas, Texas.

JOHN KIMAK, West
Aliquippa, Pa.

STANLEY PLISKA,
Phoenix, Az.

If you want to see THAT SPECIAL MARAUDER FOXHOLE BUDDY before he too is gone, be in St. Louis come September.

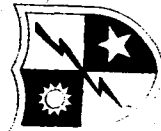
Please note my new address and phone

TOM MARTINI, 1981
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Address correction requested

THE DEFENSE OF NH-
PUM GA

valuable to us on the hill.

It soon became apparent how serious our situation was. The entire outfit was exhausted from marching over difficult terrain, malnutrition, and inadequate rest.

It was difficult under these circumstances to evaluate the extent of disease existent in the battalion. Fevers were common. Many were caused by malaria. Apparently the prophylaxis of atabrine was no longer effective. We were using large quantities of quinine. Dysentery was wide spread. Much of it was of amebic origin. Contact with native inhabitants in Assam and North Burma exposed us to infection. With fatigue, the troops became more careless in chlorinating the drinking water. Only when we reached the mountain tops and found springs of fresh water could we drink without fear and without the persistent taste of chlorine. How goodly is a swallow of fresh cool water!

We were becoming aware of peculiar fever syndromes. These were unresponsive to quinine or aspirin and often associated with mental symptoms. These cases became prominent after we occupied positions previously held by the Japanese. At first we called these cases - cerebral malaria. But we subsequently learned they were actually scrub typhus - tsutsugamushi fever. The mortality rate at the Evacuation Hospital was over 30 percent. Later, one of the hospitals bashas - a

with my shoes on or off. In the morning, it took an autopsy with microscopic sections to identify the unfortunate pig.

The jungles of Burma were disappointing to me in some respects. I had anticipated the thick impenetrable vegetation. I could even accept the leeches. Every hour at the 10 minute break we had to inspect each other and remove the leeches already swollen with blood from our bodies. The mules required the same care and as we tended them their sad, stoic faces seemed to show gratitude. I once tried to estimate how many gallons of human and mule blood were lost in our battalion due to leeches. But I couldn't accept the absence of fruit and food in the jungle. I had planned this as supplemental nutrition having been influenced by the presence of luscious fruits in the Caribbean forests. During the months of walking and covering about 900 miles, I recall only once eating a few scrawny, tasteless dates. Too bad we couldn't eat wild orchids which were beautiful and plentiful in these forests. No citrus fruits, no bananas, no mangoes nor avocados. I looked for bamboo sprouts. Cooked with rice, felt this would be a delicacy fit for any of the chop suey joints I frequented in New York City. But this too did not come to pass. And so week after week we trudged on eating a box of rations for each meal. Some times we were unable to warm our food. The taste of cold, slimy, greasy, compressed

ham and eggs still lingers, many years later.

Dazed, exhausted, discouraged, the battalion had to withstand the numerous thrusts of the Japanese who attached wherever and whenever they wanted. Morale was low that second day as we were receiving an air drop of ammunition and food. How everyone on the ground envied those in the planes who in a few hours would be safe and secure at the rear echelon! Suddenly a lieutenant yelled out "My God!" look what they sent us - fried chicken." In a short time everyone was given a portion of chicken and apple fritters. Foxhole buddies sat huddled together enjoying the feast - always with one eye on the perimeter. Everybody perked up. There was more food than we could consume.

Apparently the word was relayed to the bases in the rear that an American battalion was pinned down. Of the many thousands of GIs in India, these 3 battalions of about 2400 men were the sole infantry combat troops in Asia. Their exploits were followed with great interest by the non-combatant troops. There was an undefinable tie between them. So it followed that the cooks and their assistants stayed up all night to prepare the chicken and fritters for us.

And for us - there was nothing to do but sit and eat. No hurrying, no marching. We weren't going anywhere. There was a warmth of satisfaction in our bellies - a

peculiar type of local security. We all nodded in consent "A good bunch of Joes -- back there." Naturally someone had to mention the Last Supper, fattening the goose before the killing, and etc.

The following day, the enemy made a concentrated attack, surrounded us completely, and captured our water hole, a running spray of fresh water. Our casualties were high. We were suddenly faced with a water shortage. Our alternate water supply came from several muddy, stagnant pools. We were obliged to ration this water - one half a cup a day per man. Several mules had been hit and were lying close to the water supply. They were beginning to decompose. I ordered everyone to boil the water. I remember demonstrating to the sick and wounded how to make instant coffee. After boiling the water for five minutes, I poured in the instant coffee. Several of the men snickered. The water had not changed color - having been as dark before as after the addition of the coffee. There were dozens of patients taking sulfadiazine - the only antibiotic available to us at that time. I was afraid of the renal damage that could occur with inadequate fluid intake. We had to leave the fractures without plastic casts.

For two days we managed with the filthy stinking water. The situation was becoming worse. More mules and horses were being shot. Eventually, 112

animals were killed and fell within the perimeter which was about 400 yards in circumference and from 100 to 250 yards wide. Added to this was the hurriedly, incompletely buried excreta of the 600 soldiers - many of whom had bloody diarrhea. The stench was overpowering. No wonder at the end of this siege this was called Maggot Hill. Only after the application of 500 pounds of calcium chloride and the use of flame throwers, were the Chinese troops able to take over our positions.

By the third day, with limited water rations, the situation was desperate. Col. McGee, the commanding officer, and I sat together to try to figure out something of help. We had about 75 wounded in foxholes - many needing plaster casts. Suddenly I thought of "manna from heaven" and I asked the Col. if we could wire for a water drop. Within a few hours we received clear, clean water in 500 gallon plastic bags.

After a few days we began to notice some regularity in the enemy plan of attack. At 7 each morning the Japanese heavy artillery piece would open up with about 15-20 rounds. Then the infantry would try a portion of the perimeter and if unsuccessful they would retire. There would then be an interval of quiet and we would crawl out of our holes and attend the sick and wounded. During the dawn attack one day, a soldier was hit in the abdomen by shrapnel. His bowel had eviscerated but

appeared to be intact. We gave him plasma and under open drop ether anesthesia, repaired his abdominal wounds. We all agreed how lucky he was that a bowel repair was not needed. Within 24 hours he died, having aspirated some of his gastric contents. It was then I ordered that no one was to eat breakfast until after the morning attack - this was the business of the day.

The Japanese were so close to us they knew what was happening most of the time. They often called out the names of our ranking officers, especially at night. A reply would draw accurate fire. McGee, the name of our C. O., sure sounded peculiar with a Japanese intonation. They were full of tricks. One morning the usual attack did not take place until 11 o'clock. By this time, most of us were insensible from anxiety and hunger. The first boom of the cannon was like a chow bell for many.

The days dragged on. We became more discouraged. Every day men died. The aid station was crowded. The perimeter now bordered on the medical station. Some of the less seriously wounded were placed on the perimeter defense. More and more animals were falling around us. The Japanese were now unable to evacuate and bury all their dead - the bodies were decomposing. No one needed to say how impossible the situation was. So when Horace Gardner, one of the medical officers with me, remarked that he

hatched roof - was air conditioned and the mortality fell to 10 percent.

Another puzzling problem which was finally cleared up involved ulcers of the skin -- so called jungle sores. It was impossible to avoid abrasions of the skin by contact with vegetation and thorns. In some instances the abrasions became ulcers with little evidence of healing. Many of these cases were evacuated to the hospitals and treated. A number of these patients demonstrated a rapid progression of cardiac failure and died. Only after cultures of the wounds were taken, was it discovered that they were of diphtheritic origin with the resulting toxic myocarditis.

One consideration of being kinned down was that we no longer had to walk. The perimeter was made of two man foxholes. One was allowed to sleep while the other remained on the alert. Our greatest fear was of an infiltrating night attack. The reaction time of men was noticeably impaired. A break through of our perimeter, especially at night, would have caused confusion and panic and would have been a disaster for us. One night a small pig wandered close to the perimeter. The firing that this precipitated was nerve racking. We sat in our foxholes waiting to be slaughtered at any minute. I recall the great problem facing me at that moment was whether I wanted to die



The Marauders' view of every jungle trail! But when the going got tough, the tough got going!



(Photo credits: 1949 Infantryman's Journal) The Marauders, all volunteers, came from the Southwest Pacific, Panama, and the United States, and they reflected America's diverse origins: Scandanavian, German, Slav, French, Latin, Oriental and English.



TO CONCERNED FELLOW AMERICANS

Repubblica, an Italian Socialist-oriented daily newspaper with national distribution, printed a centerfold article containing a verbatim translation of a stolen U.S. Intelligence Information Report classified SECRET, a by-product report on the status of Italian Anti-Terrorism Campaign and its effect on the Italian Intelligence & Security Services authored by Pat Perrone. The report had been stolen from the European Division, U.S. State Department and funneled to La Repubblica. Included as an integral part of the overall "surprise expose" was a short critique of the stolen report credited to "Experts" of Covert Action which establishes that Covert Action had had a copy of the stolen U.S. intelligence report in its possession prior to its publication by La Repubblica and that Covert Action was fully aware of the pending surprise expose of Pat Perrone and of the danger to his personal safety.

Covert Action was deeply involved in Perrone's compromise and in the promotion of a Cuban-Soviet propaganda ploy involving the Soviet KGB forgery of a bogus TOF SECRET Supplement to an actual unclassified U.S. Army Field Manual. The Soviet KGB forgery was intended to disrupt relationships between the United States and Allied Host Countries and their respective Intelligence & Security Services. Started in 1975, it was essentially a failed Soviet Disinformation Operation until 1978 when it was rescued and brought to an almost completely successful conclusion by combination of the Cuban DGI, a Spanish communist, Covert Action Information Bulletin, and a fine assist by one identified traitorous member of the U.S. State Department; all of whom contributed their share towards the overall objective.

In keeping with the objectives of the Cuban-Soviet propaganda ploy, it was intended that La Repubblica's surprise expose would culminate in the apprehension and arrest of Pat by the Italian Government and that he would be placed on a show-trial along with any Italian suspected of having given him any information whatsoever. If that had happened the failed Soviet Disinformation Operation would have been fully rescued and have achieved optimum success worldwide with Soviet, Cuban and Communist Bloc and influence propaganda reaching every country. Except for a series of fortunate circumstances, the surprise expose on the morning of 13 February 1979, would have found Pat Perrone in a situation which could have resulted in his death, maiming by physical violence, or imprisonment and show-trial. Instead Perrone departed Italy prior to being declared an undesirable person, arrested and expelled from Italy on a 24 hour basis by the Italian Government.

Despite disappointment that the "surprise expose" failed to cause the arrest and show-trial of Pat by the Italian Government which would have permitted an optimum exploitation and promotion of the Cuban-Soviet propaganda

...you'll be able to come up with a good Vegas package. I hope the fellows go for it; let's do a little lobbying for it at the reunion this time -OK?

I have enclosed Pat's final revision of my original article on the problem of blowing our agent's covers and the need for legislation to protect them. As I told you, Pat was unhappy with my buildup of him and toned it down to his liking and this is the draft he OK'd. I heard from him by mail today and he seems optimistic about getting the powers that be off their asses and getting something done finally. He mentions D'Mato from N.Y. as well as D'Concini and Laxalt as willing to do something on this--especially Laxalt, who apparently has given him support in writing. He did not mention Rep. Rudd, so I queried him on this as I had specifically called Rud to his attention as you suggested.

In any case, I tried to catch all the types in the enclosed article, but you and / or Mary Lou or Ray Lyons may want to reread it to catch other errors. We're both far from infallible. I did not have time to ditto the article--so perhaps you can send me a copy of it when you get it ready.

I have written a letter of condolence to Kimak's mother and family--not knowing where else to send it. Also dropped a get-well letter to Stan Pliska wishing him the best.

Meanwhile keep the home fires burning--not that we have to with all this heat across the country. Me for a cold shower now!

Take care--be good, if not-careful-our best to y'all.

Dave

TO CONCERNED FELLOW - AMERICANS

MARAUDERS, - if nothing else, certainly deserve to be addressed as "Concerned Americans." We've proven our concern. As such, we are not unfamiliar with the let - the - others - spill - their - guts kind of guys. Most times, we've remained silent and taken care of our share of the burden - untill it was time, and then we've yelled. Its long past time when we should have been shouting loud and clear. But, we weren't aware of it; finally, we are getting the word and it is not good.

We have a situation in our country where U.S. citizens have been and are still conducting psychological terrorism against U.S. intelligence personnel worldwide. Foremost among these U.S. citizens are the members of the "Covert Action Information Bulletin" who, self-admittedly, by word and action, are dedicated to the destruction of U.S. Intelligence. Included among them is the renegade, turncoat, ex-CIA agent, Philip Agee, who has associated himself with the Cuban DGI and the Soviet KGB and other enemies of the United States.

Covert Action has been identifying U.S. intelligence personnel in its publication for worldwide distribution and also in the local foreign press where our intelligence personnel are stationed by listing their personal data and their telephone numbers and street addresses thereby jeopardizing their

what it is doing and openly boasts of the adverse effect that it's compromises have had on U.S. intelligence and the effectiveness of U.S. intelligence operations worldwide.

The shocking irony of it is that Covert Action and these other U.S. citizens operate under the full protection of the U.S. laws and conduct their psychological terrorism against U.S. Intelligence with full impunity from punishment and free from any fear of any future punitive action by the U.S. Government. Every attempt to enact adequate laws has been frustrated by a very effective and efficient opposition which, for reasons of their own, provide protection for those such as Covert Action to hide behind.

In addition to taking full advantage of the protection of U.S. laws, it is to be noted that they hunt a prey which is defenseless against their terroristic attacks. Intelligence personnel can take no action to defend themselves or their dependents because of their assignments and security requirements and remain on station and silent. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government has done little or nothing to protect our intelligence personnel against attacks of these psychological terrorists.

An intelligence agent, like soldiers, police and others in service to the United States and its people, knowingly accepts certain risks to his personal safety including death and imprisonment. He accepts assignments involving seven-day workweeks, subordination of his personal lifestyle and personality to the needs of his assignment and cover and possible compromise by hostile intelligence services as part of the hazards and requirements of his profession. Is he now expected to accept BETRAYAL by U.S. citizens who operate without any fear on their part of punitive action by the U.S. Government as an acceptable professional risk? Is he now expected to accept that other U.S. citizens will condone such betrayal as normal, routine part of investigative journalism and as a legitimate exercise of the First Amendment by the U.S. news media? Are American and Allied intelligence personnel to be considered as fair game for such as Covert Action to be hunted in never-ending open season? There are many intelligent agents operating worldwide, compromised and uncompromised, who would like an answer to whether their and their dependents' safety is considered of any concern or value to the American people. What do you think? Don't you think that our intelligence personnel deserve the maximum amount of protection which this country can provide?

CASE IN POINT OF SPECIAL MARUDER INTEREST:

This involves a fellow-Marauder, Pat Perrone, with over 35 years of service as a U.S. intelligence agent. Assigned to the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy in a non-diplomatic status as the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Intelligence Liaison Officer, he was serving his last tour of duty prior to planned retirement with over 42 years of federal military and civilian service.

Instead, on 13 February 1979, in a "surprise expose," La

his best to salvage the maximum benefit from what remained of the propaganda ploy.

Perrone retired and terminated all ties with the U.S. Intelligence and Security Community in order to fully investigate his compromise and bring the responsible individuals to justice. He has identified some of the primary persons involved and developed background data on the compromise; but, still lacks sufficient legal evidence required to arrest or try them. Since U.S. legislative adequate for U.S. needs does not exist, some probably could never be tried despite any amount of legal evidence concerning their actions. With recently received information Perrone is coming near to his goal. He does not need and not asking us for any assistance for his personal situation.

During his investigation, Pat Perrone became aware of the need for a grassroots support to protect U.S. intelligence personnel from psychological terrorism which is being practiced against them by U.S. citizens hiding behind the protection of the U.S. law. Grassroots support is needed for legislation which prohibits the publication of the names and identification of U.S. personnel by those U.S. citizens who are conducting psychological terrorism against the personnel of the U.S. Intelligence and Security Services worldwide. Grassroots support is needed to counteract an effective and very efficient opposition to the enactment of legislative designed to protect U.S. intelligence personnel and activities against the psychological terrorism conducted by these U.S. citizen psychological terrorists.

The opposition to effective laws is strongly organized, has many lawyers and groups accustomed to influencing politicians, and will take steps to frustrate enactment of laws unless we make it clearly understood that we not only outnumber the opposition; but, are even more determined that the U.S. will protect its intelligence personnel and operations. So let's shout loud and clear that we have had enough of this-support those Senators and Congressmen who are trying to enact adequate laws to protect our intelligence personnel. It is time to tell U.S. Intelligence Community that we place the highest value and gratitude on their services and find this homegrown brand of psychological terrorism which is being practiced against them intolerable and that as fellow-Americans we are protesting against it. Here is what we can do

Contact your Senator and Congressman. Tell them you support effective legislation which would impose heavy penalties on U.S. citizens who deliberately identify U.S. intelligence personnel and operations. That you oppose this psychological terrorism practiced by the "Covert Action Information Bulletin" and others of that ilk. That you would like to know his stand. If he does not agree that U.S. Intelligence personnel and operations require protection against this psychological terrorism, ask him to provide rationale for such position. This is a non-political and non-partisan national issue which requires our support. Discuss the problem with your neighbors and ask them to take action

MERRILL'S MARAUDERS

Concerned

also. Also write to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in both the House and Senate to tell them that you support effective legislation as above.

US House of Representatives
The Capital
Washington, D.C. 20515
Signed,
Dave Hurwitt

US Senate
The Capital
Washington, D.C. 20515

P.S. I have very carefully studied and examined much of the supporting evidence cited in the "Reference Notes" provided by our fellow - Marauder Pat Perrone, and appended below. I cannot agree more wholeheartedly with him that his is a non - partisan issue which transcends any political affiliation or belief and deserves our fullest support. That is why I have written the above appeal to my fellow - Marauders as "concerned Americans." I hope you will become as concerned and indignant as I about this situation; but more importantly, I hope you will, as requested, do something about it.

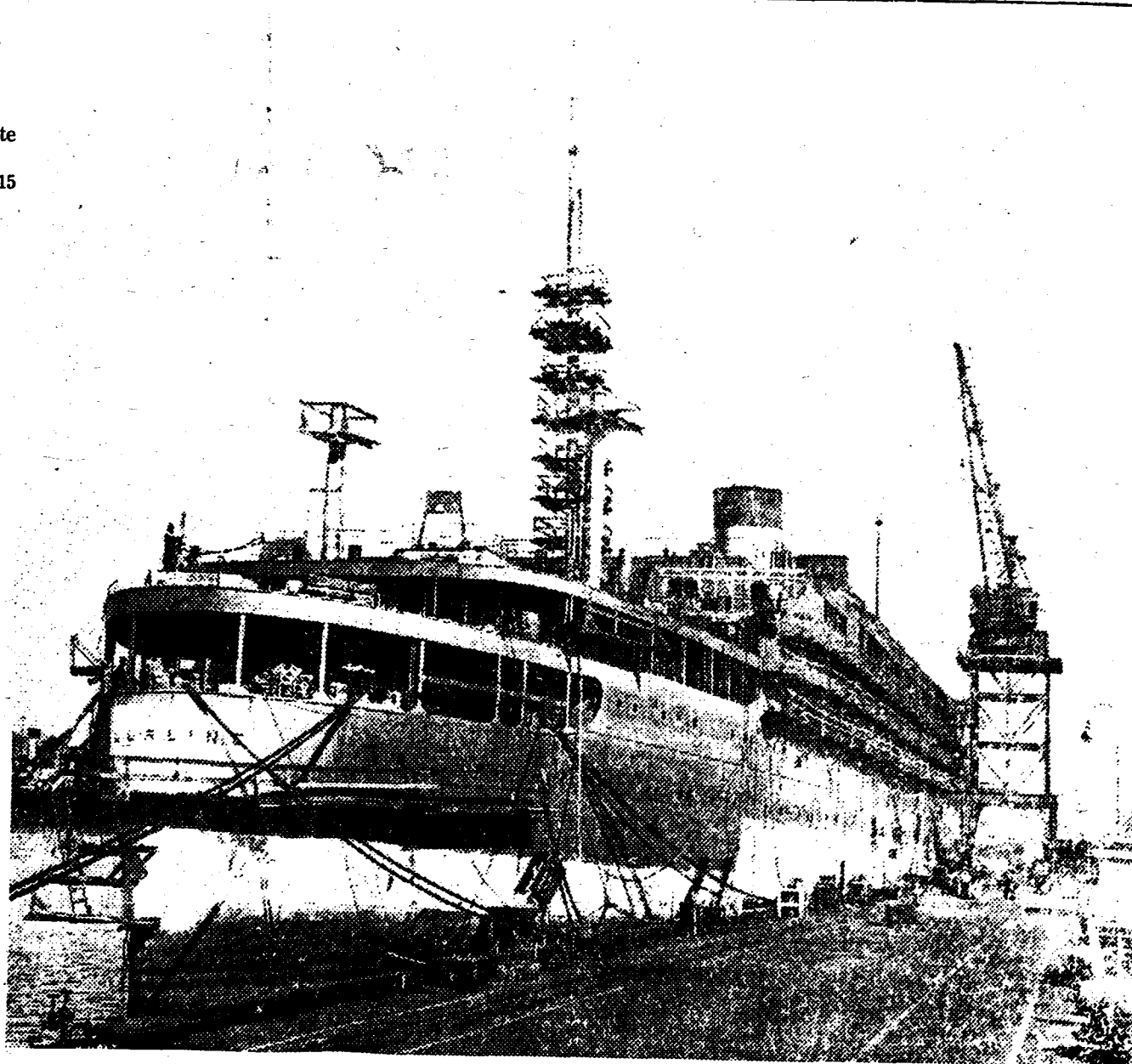
REFERENCE NOTES

SUBJECT:The Deliberate Compromise and Endangering of US Intelligence Personnel and the conduct of Psychological Terrorism Against Those Personnel by "US Citizens."

Supporting papers have been distributed to the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government, to individuals, groups and organizations and newspapers and magazines in the 50 states. Although the papers are basically self-explanatory, I will welcome and answer, as best possible within the limits of security and available information, any question which you might have. I do not present myself as an expert on any matter regardless of the amount of experience which I may have had in that area.

I authored these papers from personal experience, information gathered during my investigation, a copy of the actual stolen US intelligence report which I authored, La Repubblica Newspaper and other Italian newspapers and magazines, a number of U.S. newspapers but mainly the Washington Star and the Washington Post for the clippings, the article by Michael Ledeen, all of the issues of the "Covert Action Information Bulletin" in addition to the pertinent cited issues No's 3 and 4, with backup unclassified material from the USGPO Publication entitled "Soviet Covert Action (The Forgery Offensive)." Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, 96th Congress, Second Session, February 6, 1980.

Not used in my papers: but, strongly recommended for



The Lurline, a passenger - cargo vessel which served as a troop transport during the war, is receiving the finishing touches on her \$7,500,000 reconversion at the United Engineering Company's shipyard in Alameda, Calif.

the United States. It can be obtained for \$4.00 from Western Goals, 309A Cameron Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 - (703) 549-5688. It is a comprehensive and detailed book; but, limited by the amount of information which can be crammed into 110 pages. The Editors did an outstanding job; but, to fully cover the efforts to destroy the U.S. I&SS would require a book of several thousands of pages. That they were able to do more than just highlight major pertinent points in those 110 pages is to their distinct credit. It provides more than enough researched data for the reader to understand the background of the hostile foreign and domestic forces allied against the U.S. I&SS - each for their own motivations and not all directly linked or controlled; but, cooperating and coordinating as necessary to achieve their own goals. What the editors have done is even more remarkable when it is considered that all of the material is from unclassified sources. (It provides data on the origins of "Covert Action Information Bulletin" from the bowels of Communist Cuba and the personalities and activities of its editors and collaborators.)

THIS IS A NON-POLITICAL, NON-PARTISAN ISSUE

I consider the security of U.S. intelligence personnel and operations worldwide from psychological terrorist attacks by U.S. Citizens as a non-political, non-partisan national issue which transcends political affiliations should be a burning concern of all Americans who have an interest in the security and future of our country. The attainment of such security should not detract from the ability of Americans to honestly debate and criticize or praise U.S. intelligence privately or publicly or in the news media - a right which I certainly reserve for myself - and which I have exercised more than once. But, I speak of constructive criticism - not destructive criticism in the form of psychological terrorism allied closely to the efforts of the Cuban DGI and Soviet KGB to destroy U.S. intelligence as have been the activities of those U.S. citizens of the "Covert Action Information Bulletin" and others of the same ilk. These efforts, I have seen and I intend to keep fighting against until I die, or I am brought to believe that this country is no longer worth fighting for.

Pat Perrone
20 April 1981



(VIC HERMAN)

* THE WAAPS, WRENS
AWASS, AWALS, WENLS
ETC., ETC.



REMEMBER?

•THAT GREAT WARTIME
BOOZE MADE OF '100%
NATURAL CANE SPIRITS'?



OVERSEAS WE HAD:
THE SAD SACK



Sally Lyons

Sick Call:
Adolph Aros, who had abdominal surgery last Fall, is completely recovered.

Tom Martini had eye surgery in March - artificial lens implant. Improvement, but likely to take a few months for full effect.

Rest In Peace:

John Kimak died on April 28, 1981 of a stroke at his home in W. Alliquippa, Pennsylvania.

Stanley Pliska died on June 15, 1981 of a heart attack at his home in Phoenix, Arizona.

Arnold Galloway died on February 2, 1981 of a lung disease at his home in Hamblin, Texas.

Dr. Milton H. Ivens of Chula Vista, California died on December 23, 1980 Ref. CBI Round-up.

LaMont Meyer (3 Bn O) died in August, 1978 as reported by Charlie Beck of Riverside, California.

Maurice G. Fortin, Sr. (1 Bn W) of Dallas, Texas died recently as reported by Fred Toth of Ohio.

James Brown (2 Bn) of Sims, Illinois died this year as reported by Melvin W. Clinton of Ina, Illinois.

Good Happenings

The Ray Lyons' of Phoenix, Arizona had a wonderful get-together of Local Marauders on Memorial Day which was attended by:

Mr. & Mrs. Adolph Aros and sister, Phoenix, AZ

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Cordeiro, Mesa AZ

Mr. & Mrs. Al Fedder, Grand Canyon, AZ, and daughter

Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Colombo, Phoenix, AZ

would never get off this hill - I jumped at the chance to bet with him - 2 dinners at the Colony in New York. As things became worse, I would remind Gardner to save his money and we would discuss in detail all the epicurean dishes we could order at the Colony. Our civilian luck - we could not get to the colony and had to be satisfied with "21".

It became more difficult to remain optimistic. I persisted. I couldn't believe this was the end. I wired back for reading material for the wounded who were lying all day in the foxholes - listening to the firing of all types of weapons - trying to figure out who was getting it now. We made rounds at least twice a day - often this had to be done crawling from patient to patient so as not to expose ourselves. I always made the same remark: "Tomorrow, fellows, we're out of here and you'll be between clean, crisp sheets, in a hospital, attended by pretty nurses." This eventually produced a host of cynical replies all having to do with fecal matter.

The reading material was dropped to us finally. The following are some of the titles of books we received

French; "Use of the Plow" in Spanish; Textbook Arithmetic; Bruges' "Morte"; "The Psychology of the Combat Soldier;" and top it all off - an outmoded text on office gynecology. was revealing to learn where all the disearched books of the world went.

Meanwhile the casualties were mounting. Being a senior medical officer, delegated the care of the wounded to the three other officers. However, when many casualties arrived once, I was obliged to take my share. At the end of the siege, to my surprise, I had the credit of having done among many other procedures, an enucleation, and a bilateral amputation above the ankle. Both soldiers survived. Years later, when I met one-eyed sergeant, I could not face him - I had told him on the hill that his difficulty was only a scratch on his cornea, requiring a blood patch. He good naturedly reminded me of what I said and only then told me that his eye was shattered. The amputee had further surgery and was given a prosthesis. Never did I realize at that time that he would be a qualification for an article in an orthopedic journal.