

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

210261

Supportative Material
Zulapors, General *Box 24*
78-03642A

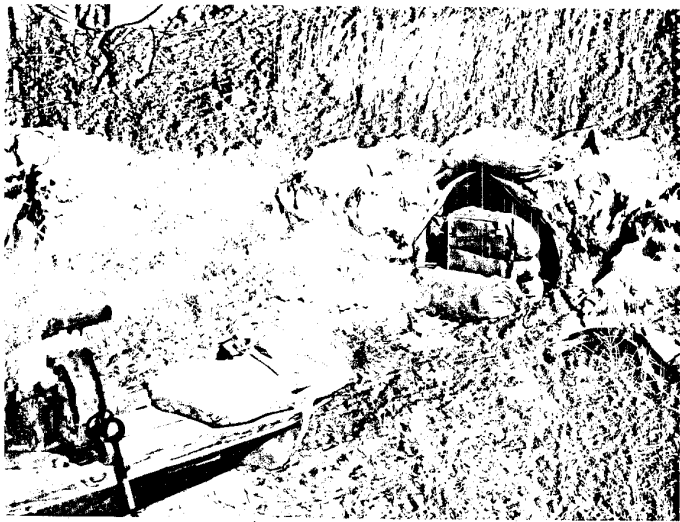
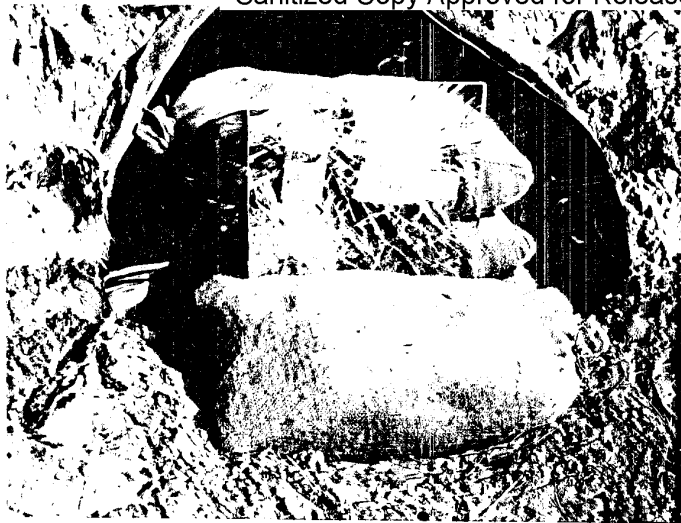
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~~SECRET~~

25X1

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/05/26 : CIA-RDP78-03642A002400020030-0

EB



Glass - after impact of
one .38 Special

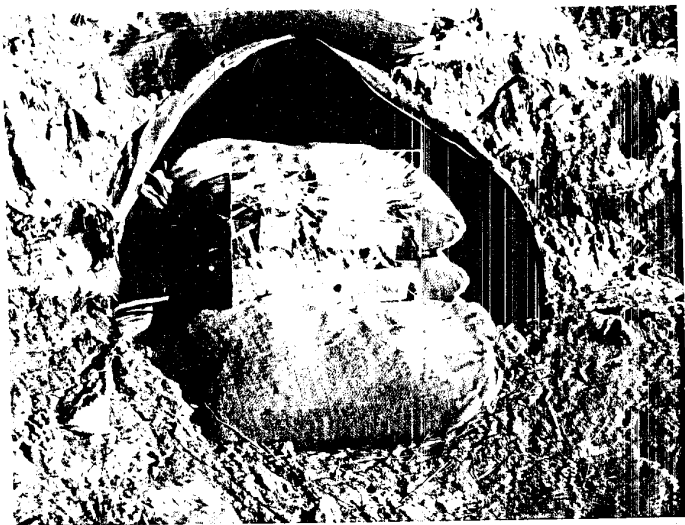
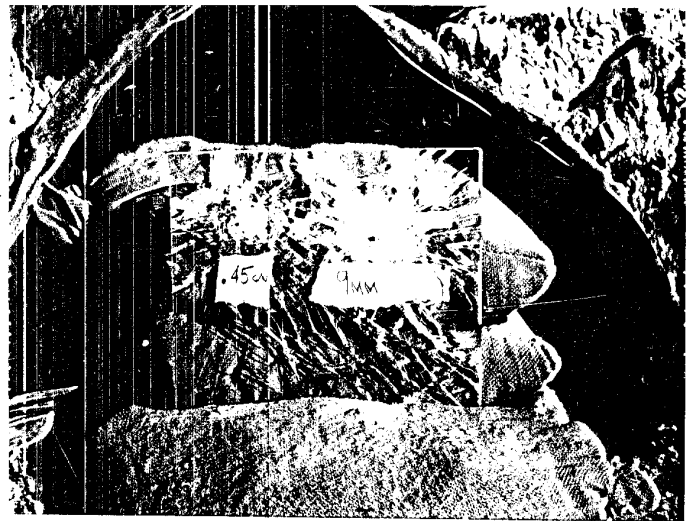
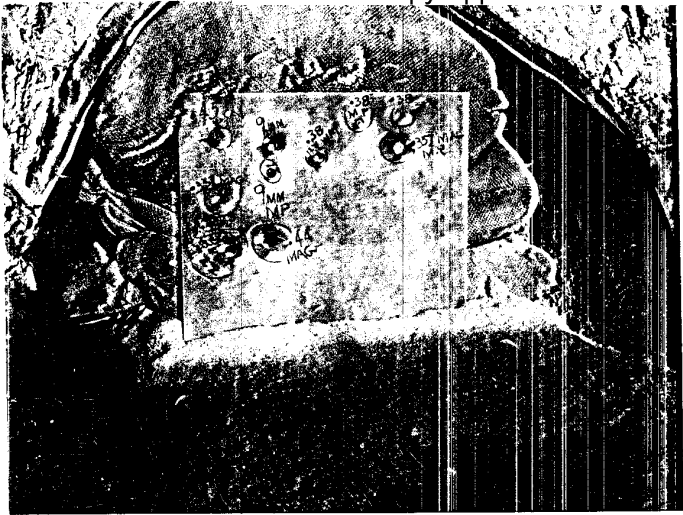
Hi-Way Master - Metal Piercing
110 - Grain - Remington
stopped.

Test Set-up

.45 Auto in Vise

6' from face of

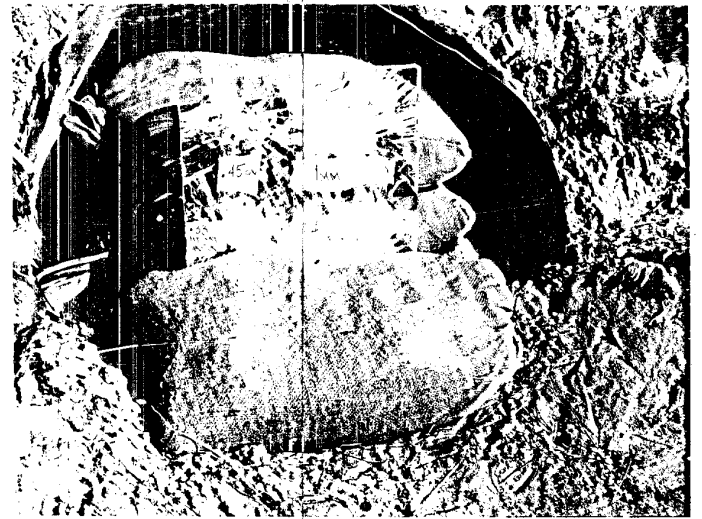
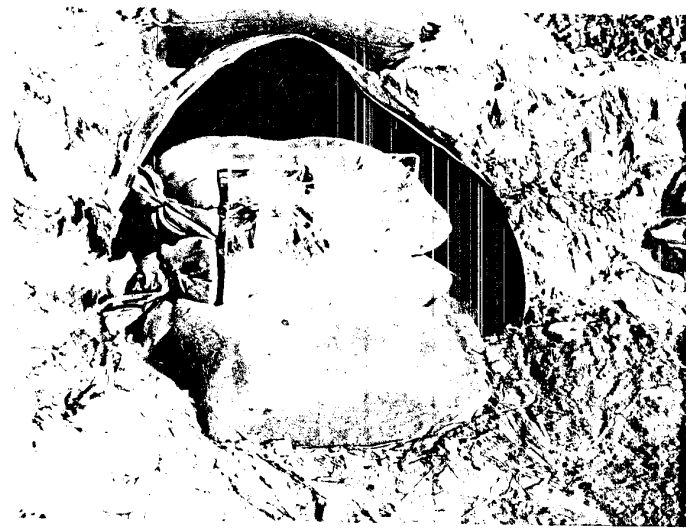
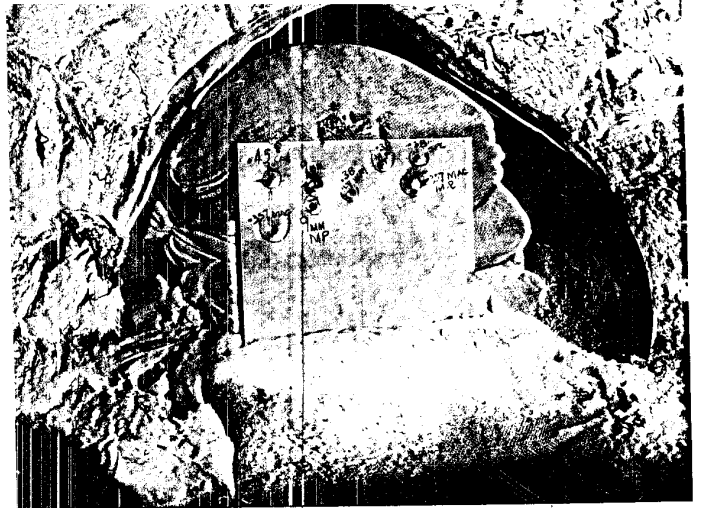
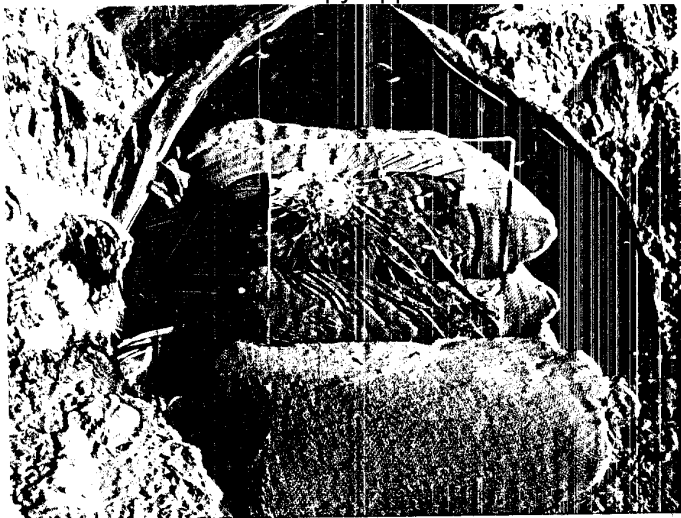
Target - S&W Bullet-
Resisting glass



Glass - after impact of
one 9 mm German Military
Service - Steel
Bullet
Stopped. .42.

Glass - after impact of
one .357 Magnum 158 Grains
Metal - Piercing, Conical -
Non-Magnetic - Western
Penetrated.

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Glass - after impact
of one .45 military round.
Stopped.

Glass - after impact of
one .44 Magnum 240 gr.
Western
Penetration.
(Lower Right)

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Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/05/26 : CIA-RDP78-03642A002400020030-0

Pls Feb: "B-180 Wpms, Gen Y

21 February 1961

WE

TSD/EB WEAPONS LISTIn Locker Box #1 - 31

- S .22 USA Model H-D, Sil., #523346
- S ✓ .22 Cal. Pistol, Sil., #450762
- S Nagant, #9772 (W/10 cm silencer)
- S .380 Pistol, Unsil., #5591 W/silenced barrel
- S 7.65 mm Welrod, #12294
- S 9-mm Welrod, #21702
- S ✓ 9-mm Welrod, #20294
- M3, SMG .45 Cal., #411259, w/unsil barrel
- ✓ .380 Pistol, Unsil., #2671 (frame is bent)
- ✓ .380 Pistol, Unsil., #6899 w/silenced barrel
- ✓ .380 Pistol, in boxes, Unsil., twenty-one (21) in all
- ✓ .22 Cal. Pistol, Unsil., 6 3/4" bar., #93131
- ✓ .22 Cal. Pistol, Unsil., 6 3/4" bar., #93133
- .25 Cal. Pistol, Colt, Unsil., #52597
- Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #4438
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #3548
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #5387
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #4107
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #1009
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #43115
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #1790
- ✓ Tokareu Pistol, Unsil., #38644

Items

- 31 - Locker Box #1
- 22 - Locker Box #2
- 21 - In Vault (on shelves)
- 8 - In Safe
- 82 - on hand

On Loan

- 21 - On loan, 182
- 21 - Others
- 42

124 - Total

In Locker Box #1 cont'd

9mm, Polish Pistol 35, #C3005

Luger, 9mm, Unsil., #7645

✓ Luger, 9mm, Unsil, #3322

.45 Cal. Pistol, Unsil., #67629

✓ .45 Cal. Pistol, Unsil., #2152503

Gas Gun, OSS, w/dart

Acid Gun (German) w/one shot

Save (1) Blank Firing Pistol, (East Germany), two (2)

F.B. Radom Mod .35, Unsil., #C3005

In Locker Box #2

.22 Cal., Bernardelli, #323

.25 Cal., Bernardelli, #50484

Madsen, SMG, 9mm, #7520

M3, SMG, .45 Cal., no number

✓ M3-A1 SMG, .45 Cal., #698987

✓ M3, SMG, .45 Cal., #0237510, wo/barrel

Gas Gun, Noville, Sabot, Cal. .45/.71

Save { Hornet Survival Rifles, .22 Cal.
.22 Cal., M4, Hornet Survival Rifle, #33075

Survival Rifle, .22/410, #109914

Sleeve Gun, 7.65mm, no number

✓ 7.65mm Welrod #15525

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #6081 (1806)

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #3563

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #6116

In Locker Box #2 cont'd

- S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod, #8421
- S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod, #5416
- S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #6172
- S ✓ 9mm Welrod, #20813
- S ✓ 9mm Welrod, #21624
- S ✓ 9mm Welrod, #20969
- S ✓ 9mm Welrod, #21484

In Vault (on shelves)

Ref? { .38 Colt Stinger, Unsil: #3 (6 unloaded and 4 loaded barrels)
 .38 Colt Stinger, Unsil: #13 (10 loaded barrels)
 .38 Colt Stinger, Unsil: #21 (10 loaded barrels)

S Reising Rifle, M60, .45 Cal., #175: (Sil)

S ✓ Luger, 9mm, Sil., #4901

S ✓ Luger, 9mm, Sil., #9487

M3, SMG, 9mm, #B301456-4

Save red 9mm Sten Mach. Gun, w/silencer

S ✓ 9mm Welrod #22872

S ✓ 9mm Welrod #20032

S ✓ 9mm Welrod #20741

S ✓ 9mm Welrod #25253

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #15996

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #7434

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #6328

S ✓ 7.65mm Welrod #5636

✓ 7.62mm PPSH, SMG, #8285

S Nagant, #53952/(1930) w/Maxim Silencer

In Vault (on shelves) cont'd

S ✓ .22 Cal. Sil. Rifle, Mod. 69

.30 Cal. Carbine, #6992273

S .32/20 Sil. Rifle, #59045A

In Room No. 210A (in safe #1843)

.22 S&W Magnum, Unsil, # on butt under wood grips

.44 Cal. Nagant #389 (Brevet)

7.65mm Walther PP #234793P

✓ Luger, 9mm, Unsil., Mod No. M1908, #7543

S 9mm Canadian Browning Auto MM I #5T194 w/mag and 10cm silencer

.380 Webley Pistol #2G5768

.38 S&W, Military and Police, airweight, Unsil, 2" barrel, #C447040

.38 S&W Combat Mater piece, Unsil., #235164

On Loan to Armour

.45 cal. Pistol, Unsil., #M1911A1 78

S M3, SMG, .45 cal., #0042761 w/3 silencers

Reising Rifle, M60, .45 cal., #235

Reising Rifle, M60, .45 cal., #215

S Reising Rifle, M60, .45 cal. w/silencer, #308

Reising Rifle, M60, .45 cal., #423

.380 Pistol w/stand. and Sil. bar., #5059

S .380 HI Standard, #5573: w/sil #2671

S Luger, 9mm, double sil. bar. GR-42, #303

Luger, 9mm, Unsil., #8600

S 9mm Welrod, #20506

S 9mm Sten Mach. Gun, Sil. MKVI, #398547

On Loan to Armour cont'd

S 9mm Welrod, #20309
S 9mm Welrod, #20816
S Mauser Rifle, 8mm, 7.92, w/sil., #660 132 39 si
243 1940
S 7.65 Welrod, #7396
S 7.65mm Welrod, #12460
Sleeve Gun, 7.65mm, #101
Nagant, 7.62mm, Unsil., #NB721
Nagant, #AA858
.22 Cal. Auto. Pistol, Hi-Standard, Unsil, #95136

On Loan as Indicated

Nagant, #K0764: Given to [] for an operation - Apr 58 STAT
Tokarev Pistol, Unsil., #1931: Delivered to [] NE/3, 20 Jul 59 STAT
7.65mm Welrod #15736, to [] TSD/PTG/SD - 26 Feb 59 STAT
7.65mm Welrod #15938
9mm Welrod #23929
9mm Welrod #25706
Above three (3) delivered to [], TSD/PTG/SD - 26 Feb 59 STAT
9mm Welrod, #20227, to SR/7 - 30 Apr 58
9mm Welrod, #20489, to SR/7 - 30 Apr 58
9mm Welrod, #21754, to SR/7 - 30 Apr 58
P-38, 9mm, Unsil., #8500: to [] (Win Barr) - 27 Jul 60 STAT
.38 S&W Combat Masterpiece, Unsil., #234401: to [] ISO, 4 May 60 STAT
.38 S&W Centennial, Unsil., #10511 (2" barrel), to [], TSD/CB - STAT
14 Sep 59
Reising Rifle, M-60, .45 cal. (Sil): at Atsugi - 22 Jun 56

On Loan as Indicated cont'd

Reising Rifle, M60, .45 cal., #525: (Sil) - at Olin - 25 Jan 56

Plainsman Gas Gun, .28 cal., #25: sent to on 31 Jan 56 STAT

.22 Cal. Pistol, Hi-Standard, Sil., #128611: In possession of STAT
TSD/CB - 3 Jan 56

.22 Cal. Pistol, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel, Unsil., #95130: - 3 Jan 56 STAT

.380 Hi-Standard, #7519: received from on 3 Jan 56 with Maxine
silencer STAT

Nagant, 7.62mm, #20215, unsilenced: bought from TSL, 8 Sep 59 STAT
at Lab to be reblued

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO [REDACTED] FE Division

DATE: 20 February 1961

FROM [REDACTED] TSD/EB

SUBJECT:

The following equipment is being transferred from [REDACTED] to Mr.

3 commercial 120-pound pull cross bows
~~1 special heavy duty cross bow~~
36 (approx.) assorted cross bow bolts

Original and one of this receipt is signed and returned to

Page Denied

STAT

The N

7,748.

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Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

Taylor Expected to Urge Reduction of C.I.A. Role

*Favors Transfer of Operations Function
to Limited-Warfare Unit at Pentagon
—U. S. May Train Foreign Troops*

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30—President Kennedy is expected to establish a special warfare unit at the Pentagon to handle a variety of unorthodox military operations, including guerrilla fighting.

The unit would be created on the basis of recommendations by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retired. He is believed ready to propose that the operations and information-gathering responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency be separated.

The operations would be moved to the Pentagon and C. I. A. would concentrate on intelligence-gathering and analysis. The agency would also be bolstered with some of the intelligence-gathering personnel of other departments, including the State Department.

The C. I. A. played a prominent role in the Cuban invasion

failure in April. It handled such operational matters as the training of the Cuban exiles, the planning of the invasion operation and the direction of the actual attempt.

General Taylor, on temporary leave from the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York, was asked by Mr. Kennedy on April 22 to study the Cuban fiasco and to make proposals for dealing with unconventional military problems. He is now nearing the end of his studies. He met with Mr. Kennedy last Saturday.

The President hinted in his message to Congress last week that he contemplated a new "organization" to deal with unorthodox military problems. He said that the Administration would introduce "whatever new

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

SPLIT-UP OF C. I. A. SIFTED BY TAYLOR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

organization, policies and control are necessary" as a means of "self-defense in an age of hidden perils."

At the Pentagon there were indications that the new unit would not be a "cloak-and-dagger" affair, but an overt organization to train special forces in foreign countries to meet subversion and guerrilla harassments against established governments.

Broad Scope Stressed

The Army already has special forces training for similar duties, and these are being expanded. The new organization, however, would be broader in scope.

All of the services are expected to contribute to the new "limited-war" unit. Incidentally, the Office of Research and Development, under the Secretary of Defense, recently adopted the term "limited war" to describe a new section it had created by combining the tactical weapons and naval weapons research sections.

There is a strong likelihood, though this cannot be officially confirmed, that a limited-war section, perhaps the basic new paramilitary outfit being recommended by General Taylor, would be set up within the office of Paul H. Nitze, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. This office already handles military assistance for foreign countries.

Military professionals at the Pentagon are becoming somewhat concerned over what they regard as overemphasis on guerrilla warfare tactics. The impression appears to be growing, they noted, that the United States is embarking on some sort of global subversion program, thus aping the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon professionals point out that, although greater capabilities for meeting guerrilla tactics in remote areas of the world undoubtedly are desirable, there should be no confusion between the Communist threat of subversion and guerrilla harassments and the Communist threat of real military take-overs.

South Vietnam, for example, a Pentagon general pointed out, is faced with the threat of real military hostilities against sizable, well-organized fighting forces in Communist-held North Vietnam. Guerrilla tactics or counter-guerrilla tactics are by no means the significant requirement to meet that threat, the general asserted.

In any regular battle situation, military experts said, infiltration tactics are used. Guerrilla harassments and infiltration have been used by American forces in all wars, including the revolution, it was noted.

STAT

the General Assembly."

Will give jobs to 200,000

WASH. POST.

Castro Reported in Push To End Rebellion in Hills

HAVANA, Oct. 4. (UPI) Fidel Castro was reported today to have ordered 15,000 men into an all-out campaign to wipe out rebel nests in central Cuba's Sierra de Escambray.

Extent of the armed resistance was indicated by reports that government forces captured a \$500,000 air drop of arms and equipment last Thursday.

The reports said an unidentified twin-engined B-26 plane dropped 17 arms-laden parachutes near Cienfuegos when its pilot mistook ground signals flashed by government men as coming from a rebel source.

Anti-Red Markings

There was no indication where the flight originated. The arms crates were said to be stamped "long live Christ the King . . . against Communist Fidel Castro" and a Spanish version of the World War II song "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition."

There was no official indication of what success the government drive was meeting. Sources said the army and militia had rounded up

"about 115 counter-revolutionaries" in the past three weeks.

However, two other unidentified planes were said to have flown over the rebel Escambray hideouts last Sunday and it was assumed they parachuted supplies or reinforcements.

Church Criticizes Drift

The Roman Catholic Church, meanwhile, renewed its criticism of Cuba's drift into the Communist camp.

A pastoral letter signed by Santiago Archbishop Enrique Perez Serrantes charged Communists were trying to take over the revolution.

Archbishop Perez Serrantes denied Castro charges that church policy in Cuba is being influenced by the U. S. Embassy or supporters of Spanish Chief of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

However, the prelate said, "If the church has to choose between the United States and communism, it will not hesitate to do so."

In 1953, after Castro led an unsuccessful attack against the army garrison in Santiago, the Archbishop gave him sanctuary in the cathedral.

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Saturday Evening Post

Above: A lookout post at Communist-besieged Binh Hung, South Vietnam. At right is Father Hoa, the local priest and leader, himself an ex-soldier, who organized the village defenses.

The Report the President Wanted Published



By AN AMERICAN OFFICER

The adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is just practical realism to the free people of Binh Hung village. These 1200 settlers, most of them expatriates from Communist China who have wandered for years through Southeast Asia in search of a haven, are in daily combat with Communist Viet Cong guerrillas. It is a deadly little war.

Last January, President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam arranged for me to visit the village. When I arrived, members of the small "self-defense corps," which protects Binh Hung from the guerrilla raiders, were drawn up smartly in military formation. I was startled and deeply touched. Many of them raised their hands in a familiar three-fingered salute. They were former Boy Scouts, and it was the only military gesture they knew. Something else about them was far more impressive. These

volunteer soldiers were cheerful, despite the certain knowledge that before another year is out two thirds of them probably will be killed in action.

The leader of Binh Hung village is the Rev. Nguyen Loc Hoa, a stocky, bespectacled Catholic priest who was once a lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Nationalist Army. He led the group—originally 375 settlers—out of South China, into Cambodia and finally to the mud flats and mangrove swamps of South Vietnam, where their settlement has more than tripled in size. When I asked Father Hoa why his self-defense soldiers volunteered for so bleak a life and almost certain death, he smiled warmly and replied, "Man was born to do something."

While this is only a tiny facet of the fight of free men against Communism, perhaps some of the things

(Continued on Page 69)

A few weeks after President Kennedy took office, a report from an American Air Force officer in Vietnam crossed his White House desk. It was one of the dozens of official documents the President reads every day. The President picked it up, intending to glance through it hurriedly—and found himself reading with absorbed attention.

The officer—whose name, for professional reasons, cannot be used—had visited a little village in South Vietnam. The region he visited has for years been controlled by Communist guerrillas. Yet the people of the village, determined to live their own lives in their own way, had held out against the Communists despite heavy and continual casualties.

When it came to the President's desk, the report was classified. But behind the official language of the report, the President saw a story of human valor and dedication to freedom, a reminder that Communism is *not* the wave of the future. It was a story, he felt, that many people ought to read, and he wrote a memorandum suggesting that the report would make "an excellent article for a magazine like *The Saturday Evening Post*. I would like to see this type of material have good distribution, as it shows what can be done." The substance of the report is published herewith.

—THE EDITORS.

The Report the President Wanted Published

(Continued from Page 31)

threatened and saw at Binh Hung will interest 1,000 men who may someday face Communist guerrillas in combat.

The village is located near the southern tip of Vietnam on the Camau Peninsula. This area, nominally governed by the pro-Western, democratic government of South Vietnam, has been dominated by Communist guerrillas for more than fifteen years. When Vietnam was divided under the Geneva Agreement of 1954, the Communist Viet Minh forces in the south chose the Camau region as their regroupment and departure area. Reportedly they left behind large arms caches and a powerful guerrilla organization. Vietnamese authorities recently estimated that 500 loyal villagers are killed every month in the fight against these guerrillas. But they say guerrilla casualties are even higher. If other villages are as resourceful as Binh Hung, this is probably true.

Binh Hung is not an old village. After leading his flock of Christian refugees out of China and spending seven difficult years fighting off jungle pirates and Communist guerrillas in Cambodia, Father Hoa got permission from the Vietnamese Government to settle on the Camau Peninsula in 1959. When the refugees arrived with their household goods, pigs, ducks and seedlings, they wept at what they saw. "It is like a visit to the moon," one of them said: In the rainy season the area is a vast mud swamp tangled with mangrove and laced by a complex of rivers, streams and canals. In the dry season the swamp becomes parched, and cracked clay makes the whole area look like a dried-up mud puddle. But the waterways teem with fish, and rice grows

profusely. So the refugees erected Binh Hung village.

They wanted to build their houses in a long, thin line strung out along a canal. But the battle-wise Father Hoa, with an eye on the threat of guerrilla attack from strongholds in the surrounding mangrove forests, planned the settlement in a compact, defensible square, bisected by the canal. Around it he put a low mud wall dotted with lookout points which are manned night and day. Beside each lookout post hangs a deactivated artillery shell to be hammered as an alarm signal when the Viet Cong attack.

For three months in 1959 Binh Hung was peaceful. Then the Viet Cong guerrillas attacked. Lacking weapons, the settlers fought back with Boy Scout staves and knives. It seems almost incredible, but when the Viet Cong struck, the weapon-poor villagers promptly counter-attacked. They had to close with the enemy quickly to make their knives and

When a woman says she's going to reform, it's her husband she's talking about.

HAROLD COFFIN

staves effective. The Binh Hung villagers lost a few men, but they captured several American-made M-1 rifles and a Browning Automatic Rifle from the guerrillas.

From that time on, the attacks were incessant. Father Hoa knew that knives and staves supplemented by a few rifles and a BAR were no match for guerrilla firepower. He appealed to President Ngo Dinh Diem and got funds—twelve dollars per month per man—and a scattering of weapons for a 300-man self-defense force. The weapons, some of them predating World War I and as varied as the armies of the world, were left over from stockpiles taken from the Binh Xuyen, a private army of racketeers and adventurers which the government disarmed in 1955. Father Hoa would have liked American weapons, but United States military aid cannot be given legally to such an irregular force.

Father Hoa searched throughout free Vietnam for experienced guerrilla fighters. He promised them a life of hardship with frequent combat, little pay and probable death. Gradually he recruited 300. Officers and men received the same pay. When I visited Binh Hung, the force had grown to 340 "regulars" and eighty recruits in training. Father Hoa pays the extra forty "regulars" out of his own pocket. The eighty recruits get nothing, only food from the village.

Friends of Father Hoa told me he is deeply in debt for the pay and supplies he gives the self-defense corps.

Although they get virtually nothing in return for defending Binh Hung, the corpsmen are tough and canny fighters. And they make the most of their limited weapons. The heaviest of these are two mortars, a sixty-millimeter and an eighty-one-millimeter, which have been calibrated to zero-in all the approaches an attacker can use against the village.

Last Christmas Eve the Binh Hung villagers received intelligence reports predicting a Viet Cong attack that would catch the village by surprise during midnight Mass in the town's small church. Quietly the self-defense corps prepared a lure. They set up generators and extra

lights to illuminate the church. Meanwhile scouts moved up along the approaches to which the dreaded Viet Cong were expected.

While Father Hoa sang the mass in the brightly lighted church, scouts scurried in with reports of the approaching guerrillas. Father Hoa paused to give the firing order. Mortar fire commenced. It was right on target. The Viet Cong fled with their wounded. A prisoner later said the guerrillas believed the accuracy of the midnight mortar fire was achieved by sorcery.

The villagers rarely wait so patiently to be attacked. Self-defense soldiers move out into the surrounding area to strike the guerrillas when Viet Cong troop concentrations are discovered. Patrols push out daily in search of the Communist forces.

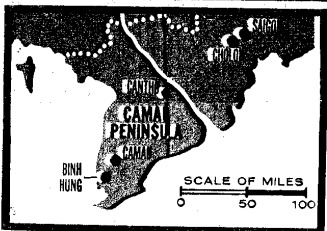
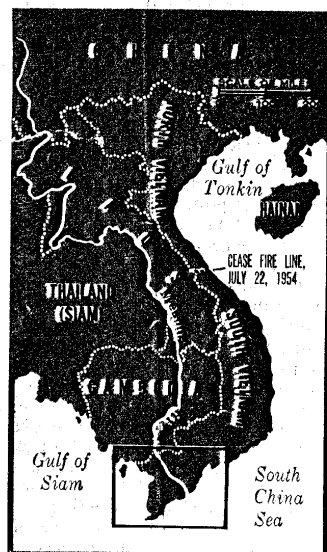
While watching one patrol move out from the village into the surrounding mud, I was struck by their strange shuffling gait. Instead of walking they moved forward with a sliding motion, as if they were ice-skating. A villager explained. The men were literally feeling with their toes for a simple but effective weapon—the common nail—planted in the mud by the Viet Cong. Most of the self-defense corps casualties are foot wounds caused by these barbed, six-inch iron nails, clustered in flat boards and buried, point up, beneath the surface of the mud. They are a modern version of the sharpened bamboo stakes used for centuries in Asia to trap unwary enemy soldiers. Thousands of these nail boards are planted as crude "mine fields" around Viet Cong positions. When attacked, the guerrillas try to direct their fire in such a way as to force their attackers into the nail fields. A favorite guerrilla trick is to make footprints in molds of mud, dry them and plant them in the nail fields to make attackers think they have found a safe pathway.

Lucky members of the self-defense corps have rubber-soled sneakers which they equip with inner soles of thin iron sheeting to guard against nail wounds. But with constant wear in the sometimes waist-deep mud, the canvas and rubber shoes last only about a month. Most of the troops go barefoot.

Not long ago the self-defense corps of Binh Hung village attacked a Viet Cong village in the mangrove forest four miles to the south. There they captured kegs containing some 30,000 nails. Now they have their own "nail fields" around Binh Hung. Some of the nail boards are booby-trapped. The villagers leave a corner of the board sticking up, as if it were buried too hastily. When a thoughtless guerrilla picks it up, he pulls the pin of an attached hand grenade.

The nails played a part in another Christmas Eve battle. Binh Hung soldiers had gone out to intercept 100 Viet Cong guerrillas reported to be in a nearby village. As they approached the enemy group, eight of the Binh Hung men stepped on nails. Out of action, they passed all weapons except knives to their comrades, then lay down in the swamp to wait until the fighting ended. The battle surged back and forth across the area. Finally some Viet Cong guerrillas came across the eight men lying in the swamp. Since the eight were dressed in black like local peasants, the guerrillas mistook them for some of their own wounded and approached closely. The eight jumped the mistaken Viet Cong and killed them all, capturing their weapons.

As they recounted this story to me later, the Binh Hung men showed pride. "In a war," one of them said, "you don't get many stories like this."



Near the southern tip of the Camau Peninsula is tiny Binh Hung. Here 1200 South Vietnamese villagers are fighting the valiant anti-Communist struggle which drew President Kennedy's admiration.

THE END

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
		5-11-61
TO: [REDACTED] 90		
ROOM NO.	[REDACTED]	
210	[REDACTED]	
REMARKS:		
[REDACTED]		
NICE PRICE IF IT'S TRUE. File: Wpus, Jan'l		
A GOOD ESTIMATE OF H/E CURRENT COSTS INDICATE \$130-150 ⁰⁰ EA, UNLESS YOU MAKE MILLIONS		
FROM: [REDACTED]		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	[REDACTED]
1-30	QTR8 EYE	[REDACTED]
FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55		
REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED.		

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ONE-MAN BAZOOKA is aimed like a rifle with aid of front and rear sights. It can be fired from kneeling, standing, or prone positions.



ROCKET GRENADE with super-explosive warhead is at top, disposable carrying case and firing tube at center, canvas sling at bottom.

Lightweight bazooka

The Army's newest antitank weapon, the XM-72, is a rocket grenade that can be launched from its own polyester and fiber-glass carrying case. Its charge is a powerful new explosive called octol, effective against tanks, armored vehicles, concrete bunkers, earth-filled log emplacements, and sandbag fortifications.

It weighs 4½ pounds, costs \$30. Four can be carried in a canvas pack over the shoulder like a quiver. The old bazooka it will replace weighed 20 pounds, cost \$175, and required two men to fire.

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Aug 1961

The Washington Post

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SECTION E

SUNDAY,

Paramilitary Weapon

By James Eliot Cross

Cross was with the OSS in Europe during the war, and since has been a research associate of George Kennan at Princeton and M.I.T., has worked with the National Security Resources Panel on the Gaither Report and has been a special assistant to the Navy Secretary. He is now with the Institute for defense Analyses here.

FOR SOME MONTHS, "prestige" was the most overworked word in Washington. This made for fairly confusing discussions, as few people agreed on just what it meant. Today, "paramilitary" is the word of the hour, which confounds things even more, as apparently there is no agreement at all on what it means.

Noah Webster, being a man of sense, did not define the word, but everyone in town seems to have his own definition today. And so, here is mine.

PARAMILITARY (adj.) can apply to any political action which involves more shouting, shooting and general rough stuff than we generally associate with civilian life but which lacks the size, salience and perhaps some of the cost of a straightforward military campaign. In most instances, this takes the form of warfare between guerillas or irregular troops on the one hand and more conventional military forces on the other.

There is certainly nothing new about this, for Gideon was evidently a master of the art some 3000 years ago (Judges VII, 19). Robin Hood did some legendary paramilitarizing on his own, but free-lance work is hard to find these days and government has moved in on free enterprise.

The First Heat

PARAMILITARY contests are exciting and any number of governments can play. The main difficulties are that first-rate talent is required, failures are usually intensely embarrassing and, in the complex modern world, a nation winning a paramilitary success is, like a track team winning one event, still a long way from winning the meet.

Diplomatic, political, economic, psychological and sometimes straight military events must be contested and won at the same time if the whole effort is to have meaning. The greatest paramilitary expert can achieve nothing without appropriate cooperation and backing.

Furthermore, paramilitary efforts cannot just be added to a nation's

other activities as a supplement or afterthought, in the way a man might urge his son to take on a paper route to save paying his allowance. They must be carefully considered parts of the nation's over-all program, properly supported and meticulously planned.

As in most games and all warfare, there are both offensive and defensive aspects to paramilitary operations. Offensive work usually centers on encouraging or instigating rebellion within an enemy or unfriendly country and then nursing it along until the government of that country is incapable of governing and is overthrown. The type and amount of support needed from the outside depends directly on the strength of the government to be overthrown and the views of the people who must do the overthrowing.

Rebellious subjects may start a paramilitary operation of their own and then with foreign assistance build a conventional army and gain freedom. We became a nation through this very process.

Many of our national heroes have been irregulars or guerillas using paramilitary methods against an occupying enemy. Ethan Allen, Francis Marion and John Mosby are examples. In World War II, we institutionalized this sort of work in the OSS, an outfit which was startling, controversial and generally successful.

A Duller Role

THE DEFENSIVE aspect of paramilitary operations is mainly aimed at preventing an enemy from starting and supporting guerilla operations in one's own territory or that of a friendly government. This is much less dramatic and calls for a high degree of patience, perseverance, care and specialization.

It is not wholly true that it takes a paramilitary man to catch a paramilitary man, but suitably armed irregulars fighting in their own territory on much their own terms can be troublesome to regular soldiers. Gen. Custer discovered this on the Little Big Horn, and the Communists are proving it again, today in Laos and South Viet-Nam.

These military factors sharply affect the political aspects of paramilitary war. Everyone likes to back a winner, and in a bitter civil war the choice can mean life or death. Even though large numbers of people may favor the guerillas and help them in small ways from the start, many are

loath to commit themselves until they see how things are breaking. Hence a paramilitary rebellion becomes really serious the moment a significant number of people take it seriously and believe it can succeed.

Built-In Espionage

THE GREAT technical advances which have changed the physical nature of warfare in this century have had relatively less effect on paramilitary operations. Guerillas have always counted on superior mobility and freedom from logistic trammels to compensate for their combat weaknesses. Their close links with the population have traditionally assured them better intelligence than that available to the government or occupying forces.

Radios, more effective medical supplies and improved small arms have entered the picture, but where guerillas have outside support they obtain these items almost as readily as the forces opposing them. In the recent fighting in Laos, both sides counted heavily on receiving supplies by air.

Government forces do have the advantage of aircraft for attack and observation, and in open country this can be decisive. However, jungles still thwart effective use of air power. As the RAF found in Malaya, it is hard to spot a target through a matting of trees and occasional glimpses of natives in rice paddies aren't much help to a hard-pressed G-2.

The guerilla who obtains little or no help from the outside can still make a nuisance of himself, but unless the government he is fighting is already deeply unpopular and weakened by inefficiency or corruption, he has little chance of coming to national power. Castro apparently found the Batista government of Cuba in just this situation and made the most of it.

On the other hand, guerillas who are amply supplied and reinforced from a neighboring state, as are those in Laos and South Viet-Nam, pose a critical threat to governments which do not command the overwhelming loyalty of their people.

We are painfully aware that the Communists have strong paramilitary offensives under way and that they are eager to open new branch offices in Africa. The Vice President is in Southeast Asia to shore up the paramilitary defenses there, and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, with some august assistants, is looking into why the Communists are adept at raising this kind of Cain in

There's Just

tlook

COMMENTATORS
EDITORIALS
BOOK REVIEWS

MAY 21, 1961

PAGE E1

Just 1 Arrow in Quiver



Three thousand years ago, Gideon achieved what today would be considered a paramilitary victory over the

Midianites, as painted by von Carolsfeld in 1856 and represented in "Der Alte Testament in Bilde."

the free world while we seem to have trouble getting at much richer lodes of discontent in their countries.

One of our present errors is a common tendency to equate the paramilitary opportunities open to the Communists and to the free world. The Communist situation and ours are not at all similar.

Consider the way the Communists react to enemy paramilitary offensives in their own territory. Their system of government assumes the antagonism or, at the very least, the impotence or apathy of the governed. Rebellion can be crushed with vicious brutality, as

in Hungary, for the bitterness aroused matters little to the authorities.

These states may be rocked by explosions and flash fires such as the East Berlin rising in 1953, but they are not so vulnerable to the slow erosive process that is sapping parts of the free world.

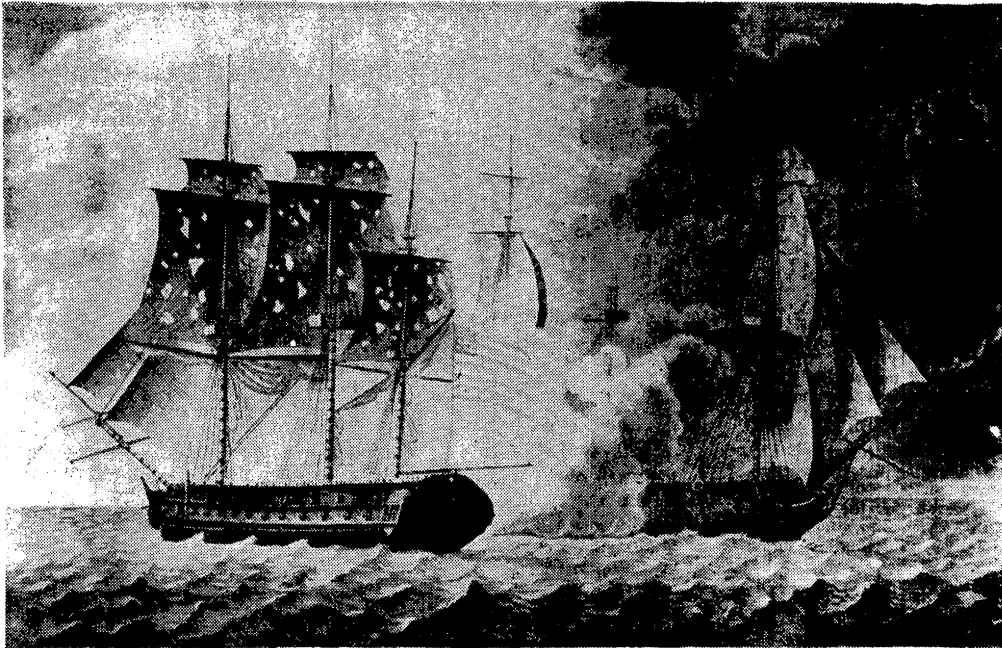
Systems of government based even remotely on the consent of the governed are somewhat inhibited from using such brutal methods. In the give and take of paramilitary war, we must count on the dedication of free people and the aspirations of others to offset the stifling controls available to a police state.

The sentence above sounds fine, but it is not much of a policy guide. In some areas, such as parts of Laos, there seems surprisingly little popular interest, much less dedication, in putting up a real fight. Direct intervention by American forces in such areas might be more politically damaging than helpful both on the spot and at home.

Short of that, our contribution to the paramilitary defense of threatened states seems restricted to providing appropriate advisers and equipment and to helping the government make the changes and improvements needed to

See PARAMILITARY, Pg. E7, Col. 5

France Is Facing It



Americans learned early to adjust to the demands of the day, as when the U. S. S. Constellation, shown flying

its own flag in battle with L'Insurgente, first approached the French ship under British colors.

'Paramilitary' Various Defined

PARAMILITARY, From P. E1

regain and hold the support of the people.

CONCERNING the offensive aspects of paramilitary operations, there are at least three major differences in the approaches open to the Communists and to the free world.

First, difference of opinion makes democratic governments as well as horse races. No regime with the most modest pretensions toward democratic methods can wholly suppress political discussions and organizations. An opposition, preferably a loyal and orderly one, is a part of the system.

Thus a young paramilitary resistance in even a semi-democratic state has a period to incubate, and often it draws its first official attention from the police by isolated assassinations and acts of violence. However, as mentioned above, we must expect that any disaffection within Communist territory will call down a prompt and heavy reaction from the secret police and the military. Obviously, the organizational problems differ for each side.

THERE IS also a major difference in the ways we and the Communists can regard paramilitary failures.

The Communists have had paramilitary successes and may have more, but some of their efforts, such as those in Greece and Malaya, were simply abandoned when their chances of success and hence their value declined. This was disillusioning and frequently fatal to the guerillas

involved, but the party has been able to convince a surprising number of comrades elsewhere that these abandonment were wise and necessary sacrifices to further their inevitable world-wide advance.

This calloused approach reflects 30 years' indoctrination of the cadres of the international Communist parties as well as an intrinsically lower evaluation of human life than we find natural.

The free world, on the other hand, cannot afford to lose many paramilitary offensives. Men then die to little or no purpose, capable leaders are lost to their country when they are most needed and the fragile hopes of subject peoples are raised and dashed down.

THIRD, THERE is the matter of feasibility. The Communist governments' control of all information media enables them to organize and initiate paramilitary offensives with a fair degree of secrecy, and they have mated this ability to a total disregard for world opinion once their activity was uncovered.

Indeed, over the years they have been caught so often with their hand in the cookie jar that people throughout the world have come to expect it of them. It is illogically and unfortunately true that since this sort of conduct is expected, it has come to seem less reprehensible on their part.

There is no denying that these things are harder for the West. The freedom of speech and movement that is

integral to our way of life and the activities of our free and energetic (or, as some might suggest, nosy and irresponsible) press make it extraordinarily difficult to set up and execute a large-scale secret enterprise in the free world in peacetime. When such an effort fails or is discovered, there is a general reaction of sorrow and anger, usually led off by the Soviet delegate at the U. N. giving a fine imitation of Tom Sawyer's Aunt Polly on one of her bad days.

THIS LEADS to the question which many Americans are asking as to whether we should attempt these activities at all. Mr. Alsop states that we should increase our effort promptly. Mr. Lippmann feels that to do so would betray our national character and repute. Perhaps, as is often the case, the most practical course lies in between.

A rapid buildup might well be more taxing than Mr. Alsop suggests. However, we cannot duck this sort of fighting. Warfare has never allowed of many moral niceties, and while our national record is certainly better than some others', we have usually adjusted to the demands of the day.

For example, the famous frigates of our early Navy flew whatever national colors seemed tactically advisable at the time. As the U.S.S. Constellation approached the French frigate L'Insurgente before their famous battle, we flew a British signal of the day and the French flew the Stars and Stripes: two interesting and

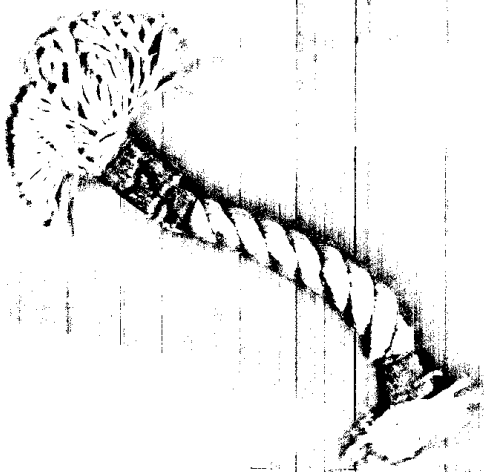
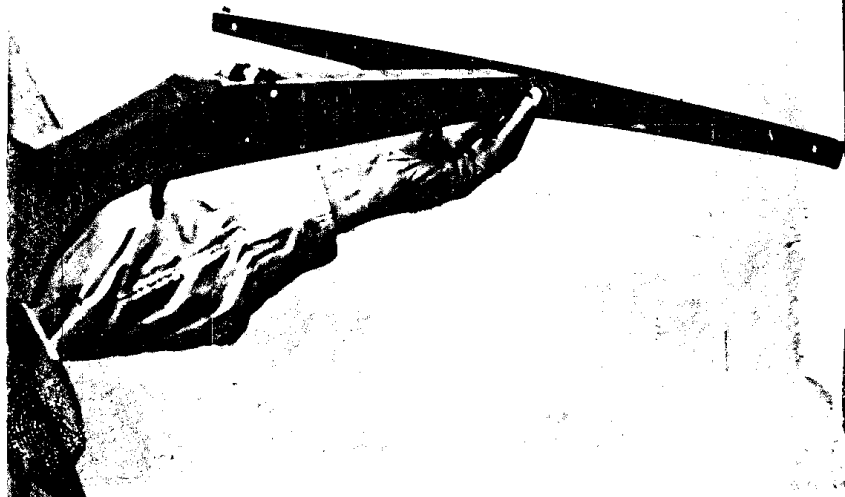
ineffective tries at deception. We fought and won that battle at a time when the United States and France were technically at peace, which shows that fairly hot forms of cold war are nothing new to us.

PARAMILITARY operations and the cold war that demands them are likely to be with us for a while to come. This is an unpleasing but unavoidable prospect, and we can face it with the advantage of considerable, if occasionally painful, experience accumulated over the last two decades.

The immediate requirement is that we get over the widely held notions that paramilitary operations are a slightly repugnant but mystically effective and economical method of achieving otherwise awkward objectives and that a paramilitary failure can explain away far broader failures of national policy. We must realize that despite their name, paramilitary campaigns are primarily political.

Naturally, they require a high level of security and must receive the special attention that this requirement imposes, but that does not mean that they can be looked on as an independent activity. When we have come to understand the capabilities and limitations of the paramilitary tool and have given it its proper place both in the varied assets of the Government and in the public mind, we will have increased the Nation's strength.

Incidentally, it will also be easier to understand what people in town are talking about.



FILE
ED 109180
~~Photo of crossbow~~ Gen

June

4 Dec 58

Raymond was in today

brought this picture of our crossbow. -

^{represents}
This ~~is~~ its current status. They are

working on the cocking device. The bow-

pull is supposed to be around 250 pounds.

Attached is a sample of the nylon string
(for bow string)

they plan to use on their first tests.

They are also out looking for a

suitable spinning reel. I asked them to try

and hinge the stock so the overall package
won't be so big in transportation.

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			et	50-13434		ACCOUNT NO. 1 11-0902-60	
ISSUING OFFICE 1/PD/BA:3-31-60		CONTRACT NO.		ACTIVITY PREPARING THIS REPORT 903104/PD/SFE		SHIPMENT NO.	
REQUISITION NO. 913-27-1515-60		REQN. OFFICE COPY TO ES/ED		CHARGE ALLOTMENT NO. 0125-1009-1000		CHARGE ACCOUNT NO. 0368-1075-0000	
VENDOR Special Projects Staff - 2727				DELIVERY TO (CARGO, STOCK, OR NAME, BLDG, ROOM, ETC.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>			
INVOICE NO.							

ITEM NO.	STOCK NO.	NOMENCLATURE OR SERVICES	S. C.	QUANTITY ACCEPTED	UNIT ISSUE	UNIT PRICE
			SC-2			
1	1/1005-102-1119	Smith & Wesson K-22 MAGNUM 6" Barrel		1	ea	\$55.80
<p>NOTE: This Receiving Report is amended to change unit price of item 1 only. (From \$76.35 to \$55.80)</p>						

I CERTIFY THESE SUPPLIES OR SERVICES WERE RECEIVED/INSPECTED IN THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY SPECIFIED EXCEPT AS NOTED.

WAREHOUSE RECEIVING UNIT					
DATE RECEIVED	PIECES	WEIGHT	CUBE	CARRIER	RECEIVED BY

TECHNICAL INSPECTION (REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO)					
DATE RECEIVED	INSPECT. ACTIVITY	INSPECT. NO.	INSPECTION		SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
			ACCEPTED	REJECTIONS	

ON LOCAL DELIVERIES RECIPIENT WILL SIGN COPY 7 AND RETURN TO SUPPLY DIVISION

DATE RECEIVED	NAME, BUILDING, ROOM NO., OFFICE SYMBOL	SIGNATURE OF RECIPIENT OF SUPPLIES OR SERVICES

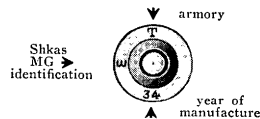
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Cartridge Facts



7.62 mm. Russian

THE 7.62 mm. pointed-bullet rimmed cartridge has been standard for Russian rifles and machine guns from 1908 to the post World War II period. It is still in wide use in Eastern Europe and Asia. A variety of rifles have been chambered for this cartridge, the most common being the Mosin bolt-action rifle and the Tokarev semi-automatic rifle. This cartridge is generally found with copper-washed steel case, or brass if the ammunition is of early manufacture.



The high-speed Shkas aircraft machine gun cartridge is not recommended for use in rifles. Rounds for the Shkas can be identified by the Cyrillic letter on the case head which resembles an inverted M.

Ballistically the cartridge is comparable to the .30-'06 and is loaded with a wide variety of bullet types.—E. J. HOFFSCHMIDT



No color on bullet
—Light Ball, 150-gr. bullet, 2850 f.p.s.



Yellow tip on bullet—Heavy Ball, 182-gr. bullet, 2670 f.p.s.



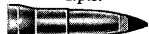
Green tip on bullet—Tracer, 148-gr. bullet, 2750 f.p.s.



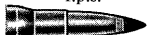
Black tip on bullet—Armor Piercing, 170-gr. bullet, 2790 f.p.s.



Violet tip on bullet—Armor Piercing Tracer, 157-gr. bullet, 2820 f.p.s.



Black bullet tip with red band behind it—Armor Piercing Incendiary, 155-gr. bullet, 2840 f.p.s.



Violet bullet tip with red band behind it—Armor Piercing Incendiary Tracer, 142-gr. bullet, 2820 f.p.s.



Red bullet tip—High Explosive Incendiary, 160-gr. bullet, 2710 f.p.s.



Black bullet tip (and black primer) with all-red bullet body—Armor Piercing (carbide core) Incendiary, 187-gr. bullet, 2560 f.p.s.

Davy Crockett Adds Nuclear Punch

The Army recently displayed publicly for the first time its man-and-jeep-portable Davy Crockett weapon system which will give Infantry and Armor troops a low-yield nuclear punch at close range.

The weapon system is capable of firing atomic or conventional warheads in support of the Army's front-line Pentomic battle groups.

The atomic warhead packs a considerable destructive force but with a small enough effective radius so that using troops, nearby friendly troops and civilian populations would not be endangered by blast. Danger from radioactive fallout would be minimized.

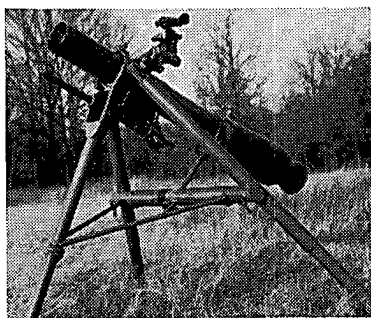
First showing of the weapon was at Project MAN, depicting Modern Army Needs, before President Eisenhower and some 600 Government, military, civilian and news media representatives at The Infantry Center, Ft. Benning, Ga., in May.

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker described the weapon system, manned by crews of two or three, as a development which "dwarfs in firepower anything we have ever known in the immediate area of the battle line."

"Davy Crockett will significantly enhance the military posture of U. S. ground forces," Mr. Brucker said. "With this weapon, small combat units will have organic atomic power which they will be able to take with them to any trouble spot in the world in a matter of hours. On the battlefield, the small unit will have in its own ranks firepower that formerly could be obtained only from heavy artillery." The U. S. Army Ordnance Corps has developed two Davy Crockett launcher systems, a heavy version and a light version. These were tested with conventional high explosive warheads at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Both the heavy and the light versions can be mounted on a jeep, on a "Mechanical Mule," or on an armored personnel carrier and operated by as few as two men. The heavier model has greater range. The lighter model can be hand-carried and fired from a tripod by a crew of three men.

Army staff studies are being conducted to determine how and in



Tripod-mounted Davy Crockett.

what numbers Davy Crockett units can best be integrated into operational Army ground forces.

Intrenching Machine

The Army has developed a high-speed intrenching machine that digs in one minute, under favorable soil conditions, a trench two feet

wide, four feet deep and 20 feet long.

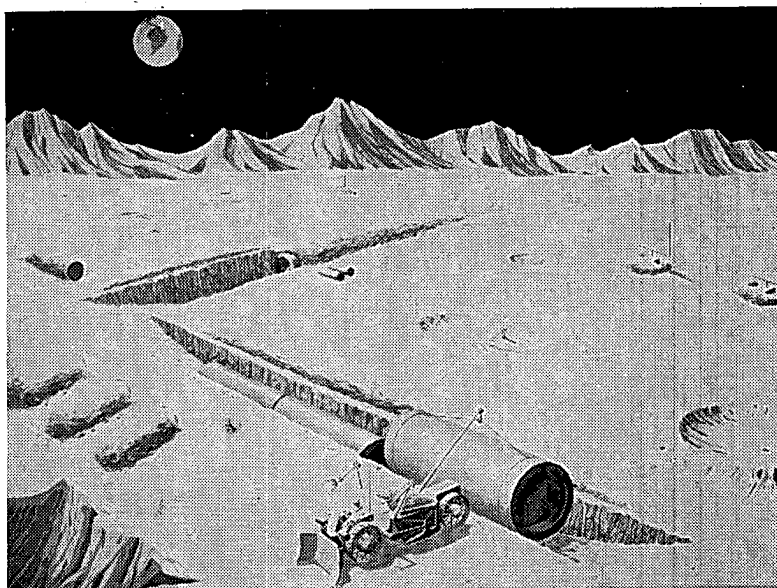
The machine, operable by one man, is capable of digging to a depth of six feet. Speed is dependent on depth of the cut and on soil consistency.

The highly maneuverable, rubber tire mounted machine was developed by the U. S. Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratory, Ft. Belvoir, Va., and built by the Barber-Green Co., Aurora, Ill., under a contract with the laboratory.

Design and development of the machine was undertaken to provide equipment for troop protection in battle areas and for the support of earthwork operations for construction projects. The machine has been type-classified and is being procured by the Army in quantity.

In digging, the unit is hydraulically propelled. The boom hoist, rams, scraper and discharge conveyor are hydraulically operated also.

The unit weighs 36,000 pounds and is powered by a 130 horsepower diesel engine. It has five forward speeds and one reverse speed. It is capable of traveling at 30 miles an hour on an improved roadway.



An Army Engineer concept for early lunar base construction consists of prefabricated modules transported to the moon by cargo rockets, and assembled there with minimum labor. A multi-purpose vehicle would perform heavy construction tasks, while empty rockets would accommodate storage and waste.

"One People, One Army"

"Today there is only ONE ARMY," Maj. Gen. R. T. Nelson, Chief Signal Officer, told the Poor Richard Club Luncheon at Philadelphia, Pa., recently.

Gen. Nelson declared: "Within

the Army, there used to be distinct classifications of Regular Army, National Guard, and Army Reservists. Today these classifications are meaningless. In the same way, we must be ONE PEOPLE, ONE NATION—if we are to endure in freedom."



Col. Edythe Turner (left), Chief Nurse at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, confers with Army Reserve nurses from New Orleans, La., Maj. Mary Louise Reguns (center) and Capt. Elizabeth Halloran (right), on assignment of New Orleans nursing personnel for two weeks active duty for training at Brooke Army Medical Center.



Neal S. Blaisdell, Mayor of Honolulu, Hawaii (kneeling left), and his driver, Mr. John Leal, paste a "One Army One Team" sticker on the Mayor's car. Army Reservists standing are (left to right): Capt. Walter Sur, CO 807th Sig. Co.; Col. Leroy E. Ohsiek, CO 4995th Tng. Battle Group and Col. Wm. M. Slayden II, CO, U. S. Army Advisor Group, Oahu, Hawaii.

Reserve Center Use Encouraged

Department of the Army is encouraging the exploitation of public relations potential in communities having Army Reserve Centers. AR 140-488, entitled "Licenses To Use Army Reserve Facilities," dated 29 February 1960, provides guidance for the use of facilities by local civic or other nonprofit organizations, other than educational institutions.

Since such use of centers will promote good public relations for the Army and stimulate Army Reserve recruiting, no rental will be charged, with the exception of utility costs and services furnished.

The AR further states that as a means of informing the general public about the activities of the Army Reserve and the Army as a whole, Army Reserve Unit Advisors and Army Reserve personnel are encouraged to make use of Army Reserve centers for exhibits, displays, open houses, and other programs or social functions directly or indirectly connected with activities of Reservists and to which the general public might be invited.

Food Preferences Listed

A survey of food preferences of some 30,000 enlisted men over the U. S. shows that foods best liked by the 17-40 age group are, in order of preference: fresh milk, hot rolls, hot biscuits, strawberry shortcake, grilled steak, ice cream, ice cream sundaes, fried chicken, french fried potatoes and roast turkey.

Least-liked foods, the report shows, are: mashed turnips, broccoli, baked hubbard squash, fried parsnips, creamed asparagus, cabbage baked with cheese, asparagus with hollandaise sauce, ice coffee, cauliflower with cheese sauce and candied parsnips.

The survey has already produced changes in mess hall menus which yield more acceptable meals with less waste.

"The indispensable cushion of strength backing up the Active Army are units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve which would reinforce the Active Army at the very outset of hostilities. Today, all these components truly comprise One Army."

—General George H. Decker

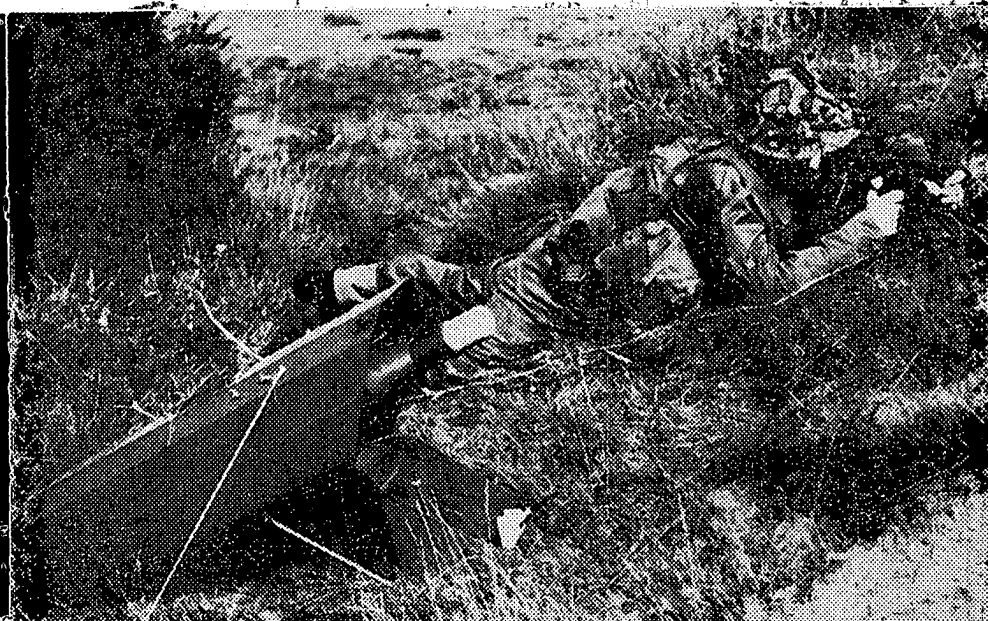
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12 Sept 60

THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1

British Army To Test New One-Man Anti-Tank Missile



British soldier uses sighting device to aim Vickers Vigilant. The armor-piercing anti-tank guided missile is small enough to be carried by a paratrooper or an infantryman.

1960

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25 — The British Army will begin tests early next year on the Vickers Vigilant, a guided anti-tank missile, small enough to be carried and operated by one infantryman, the British Aircraft Corporation said today. The missile is launched from

a box and guided by a hand-sighting device. It weighs about forty-five pounds and has a range of one mile.

The weapon is light enough to be carried by parachute. It is fitted with a warhead large enough to destroy a tank and it can be fired from a concealed position.

Eric Beverley, sales manager of the corporation, said United States defense officials had shown "very substantial interest" in the weapon.

Vickers, a member company of the British Aircraft Group, has spent three years developing the weapon as a private venture, Mr. Beverley said.

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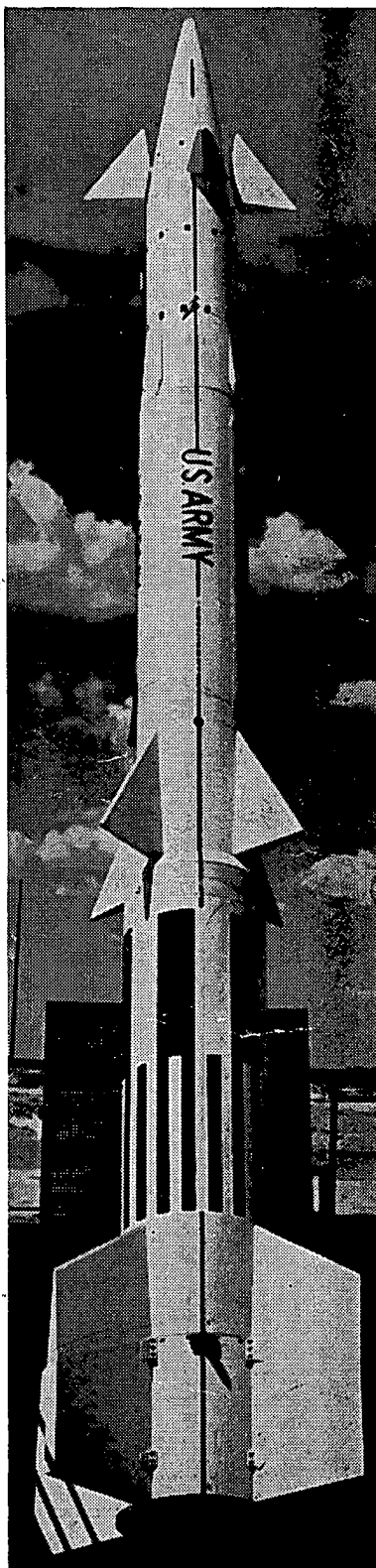
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NIKE ZEUS test vehicle

NIKE ZEUS Concept Practical Deputy Chief of Ordnance Says

"The NIKE ZEUS (Army anti-missile-missile) concept is practical, it is the only system now in development and it can be put into the field in reasonable time," Maj. Gen. H. F. Bigelow, Deputy Chief of Ordnance, recently declared.

General Bigelow said that NIKE ZEUS concurrent testing has been planned at locations spread across half the earth in order to compress this phase of the program into minimum time.

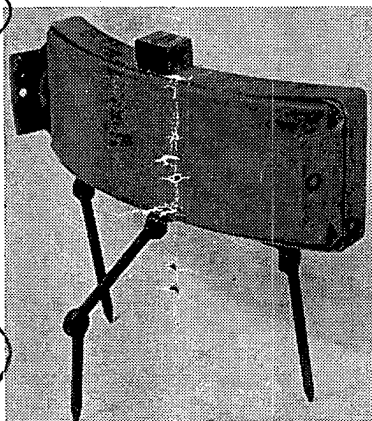
The first facilities were installed at White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., where ZEUS missiles and ground equipment have been undergoing testing since August 1959. Other facilities are being installed at Ascension Island in the Atlantic Missile Range, and at Point Mugu, Cal., and Kwajalein Island in the Pacific Missile Range.

General Bigelow said that firings to date have confirmed the soundness of the missile's aerodynamic design. Live and static firing tests of the booster and sustainer motors have demonstrated that ZEUS will

meet the unusual performance requirements.

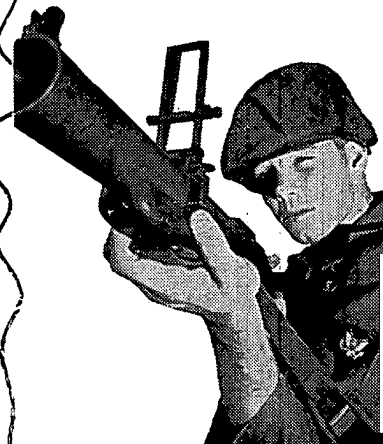
He added that: "All of the test program is on schedule at this juncture. The target tracking radars will be tested at Ascension Island in the near future. Then missile firings will begin at Mugu. Finally the vital series of Kwajalein tests—ZEUS against ATLAS—will begin."

The Army believes, General Bigelow declared, that if NIKE ZEUS is carried through to deployment, it can "protect a large segment of the country's war industry potential, safeguard the lives of millions of people, and protect a good part of the retaliatory capability. Defense of that order of magnitude could help tip the balance of power in our favor."



Claymore

THE ARMY's new antipersonnel mine is designed to stop enemy mass attacks at close range. The three-pound system fires 675 fragments in a forward direction, at extremely high velocity. It is capable of covering a wide area of effectiveness at short ranges.



BIGGER BANG—40mm grenade launcher, with aluminum barrel will fill the range gap between hand grenade and mortar. Soldier is SP4 Charles L. Greer, 1st BG, 3d Inf.

The 450,000 pound-thrust NIKE ZEUS booster engine is the most powerful single-unit, solid propellant motor successfully fired in the Free World.

Now in production is the Army's new 90mm M67 recoilless rifle. This 35-pound man-portable antitank weapon is capable of defeating any existing enemy armor on the battlefield, with high hit probability on first round firing at ranges up to 500 yards.

1959, and later expanded.

The big "pay-off" came with the summer encampments at Fort Gordon last summer, the largest and most satisfactory summer training season we have experienced in a long time. Reservists and National Guardsmen received training in practically all Signal occupational specialties, and many gained invaluable practical experience in field communications problems. A Basic Signal Officers Course was particularly designed to aid new Signal Officers in the training of their units at their local armories during the periods between active duty training.

Enthusiastic appreciation for the opportunity to use the excellent facilities at the Signal Training Center, and to work with equipment previously only an item in a technical manual to them, attested to the practical results obtained. It was incontrovertible evidence that training had taken on new meaning for all.

Similar important accomplishments in ONE ARMY endeavors, on a lesser scale, were reported from many other Signal Corps units and installations.

With summer encampments for 1960 behind us, we can survey the results of this first big push at implementing the ONE ARMY concept with a feeling that progress is being made. A rather unexpected dividend from the entire program has been the tremendous increase in "esprit de corps," morale, and enthusiasm for training which the ONE ARMY concept has generated among all concerned.

Maximum Cooperation

The possibilities for achieving a Signal Corps combat capability posture of "support in even greater depth" through maximum cooperation with our Reserve components are readily recognized.

Looking forward, all hands are resolved to redouble their efforts in the months ahead and to squeeze out every ounce of additional and continuing support possible—"within available funds."

To any expressions of appreciation from Reservists and National Guardsmen, my reply is, "The pleasure is ours. You're helping us as much as we're helping you."

This is ONE ARMY as the ONE SIGNAL CORPS sees it.

"Big Picture" is 10 Years Old; USAR Films Available

"The Big Picture" weekly filmed TV show produced by the U. S. Army Pictorial Center, Long Island City, N. Y., under the supervision of the Chief of Information, D/A, was 10 years old last October.

First viewed by a few thousand in Washington in 1950, it is now televised by more than 300 stations from coast to coast, and has a weekly audience of more than 15 million.

Providing interesting information to the general public on Army activities is the purpose of the series. The first "chapter" of the 10-year long series depicted the 40 days in Korea after the North Koreans moved south across the 38th parallel.

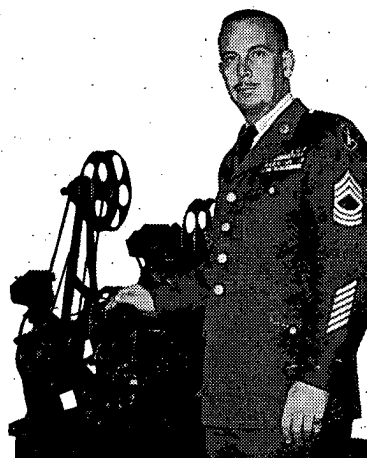
"Big Pictures" depicting the Army Reserve and ROTC program include:

- Graduate ROTC
- ONE ARMY
- Ottumwa, Iowa—Middletown, U.S.A.

These and other "Big Pictures" are available from Film Exchanges in care of each Army Area Hq.

Anchor man for the weekly series is MSgt. Stuart Queen, who serves as host and frequent narrator. As-

sociated with the series since July 1953, Queen has appeared in more than 250 episodes and has been responsible for the development of many of the individual film presentations.



ANCHOR MAN MSgt. Stuart Queen

Hospital Experiment

As an experiment in the use of a Hospital Center Headquarters unit for annual active duty training, XXI U. S. Army Corps established a Corps Surgeon's Office last summer at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.

The operation was conceived by Brig. Gen. Harold G. Scheie, USAR, commander of the 31st Hospital Center which is stationed at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. General Scheie, a physician of international renown, is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

The Corps Surgeon's Office was

organized and operated by Reservists of the 31st Hospital Center under the command of General Scheie, the appointed Corps Surgeon.

The office provided immediate and continuous medical support for 39 subordinate medical Reserve units performing ANACDUTRA at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. It also functioned in the training of key personnel in staff level procedures.

The entire operation, a new venture in the employment of USAR medical units, was deemed successful and has set a precedent that should be of interest to other Corps units.

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL		
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	C/TSD 12/13	VR	
2	DCI TSD 12/14	B	12/17
3			
4	<u>Firearms Curioso</u>		
5			
6	Pls return to C/TSD/EB		
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	
Remarks:			
Thought you would find this of interest.			
[Redacted]			
Book must be returned after they've been read.			
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FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
C/TSD/EB			13 Dec
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET	



Pencil With Deadly Lead

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

George P. Harley, 30, listed at 2443 Nichols ave. se., pleaded guilty in Municipal Court yesterday to carrying the pencil shown above which, police said, is capable of firing a .25-caliber bullet from the nonwriting end. Police seized the pencil after they arrested Harley Nov. 24 on an intoxication charge. They said the gadget was of the type used by spies during World War II. The knob of the pencil is the trigger and the bullet is inserted through an opening in the portion shown at right, which is in turn screwed into the pencil itself. Harley will be sentenced Jan. 18.

Re: Pistol pencil.

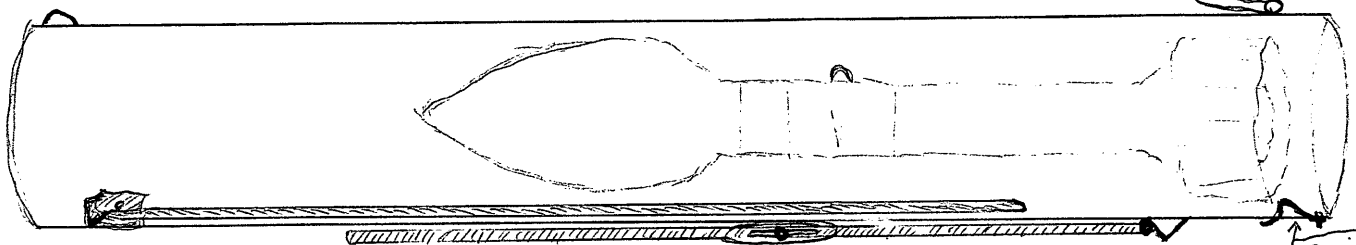
This item appears quite similar to the one in the bottom of figure 167 on page 150 and which is described on bottom of page 149 in the Sept.

Please return
to L.B.

13 Dec. 66

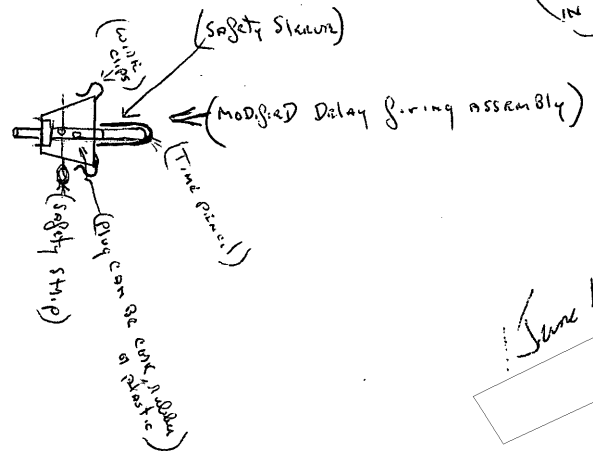
Light weight Disposable 3.5 Rocket Tube

Leaf Sight
of plastic
1-500 yds

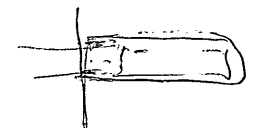


Spring clip
To hold round
in place

Suggested fuse mixes
C-3 just fine mix
C-4 from thermite granules
(These can be attached
to nozzle of pencil)



June 1961



questions

1. Length of Tube
2. Material of Tube
3. Length of Legs

STAT: proper fuse mix

5. need to plug venturi in throat
6. type pencil
7. Review sight

Weapons Div.

THE CAP-CHUR NEWS

ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

VOL. I NO. 4

PATENT
SHOW
EDITION

REPRINTS AND ABSTRACTS FROM

NEWS ITEMS AND CORRESPONDENCE

PATENTS: GUARANTEED PROTECTION FOR RESEARCH INVESTMENT

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES OF JAN. 7, 1961, AFTER THE GRANTING OF PATENT NO. 2966904 ON JAN. 3, 1961, FOR THE SYRINGE PROPELLING GUN

DRUG-FIRING DEVICE PATENTED TO EASE GAME HANDLING

By STACY V. JONES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The fact that herds of deer had to be moved from Georgia's offshore islands to the mainland brought about the issuance of a patent this week. It was granted to a team of investors consisting of a game commission official, three university faculty members and a manufacturer.

The invention is a syringe gun with which animals can be knocked out temporarily so that they can be handled. Harold C. Palmer of Atlanta, who manufactures the gun, the syringes and the drugs, says his customers include dog catchers, cattlemen, and hunters of animals needed in research. The equipment can be used to treat a sick cow with a shot of penicillin or to capture a bull rhinoceros on the African veldt.

Jack A. Crockford, Federal aid coordinator of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, was the one who faced the deer problem. He consulted Dr. James H. Jenkins, Professor of Wildlife in the School of Forestry of the University of Georgia, who was sympathetic. They called on Dr. Seldon D. Feurt, then on the Georgia faculty and now dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee. In turn they interested Dr. Frank A. Hayes, Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia.

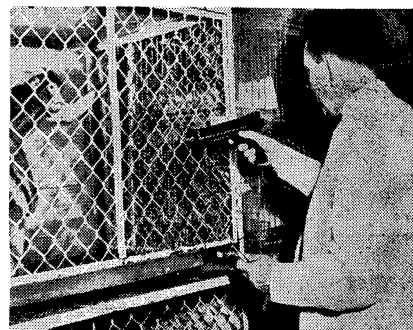
In early experiments, animals were shot with darts carrying strychnine, but the procedure was difficult because an antidote

had to be administered immediately to save them. As the university had no funds for such research, Mr. Crockford and his associates enlisted Mr. Palmer, president of the Palmer Chemical & Equipment Company, Inc.

Production of the Cap-Chur equipment now comprises a major part of the company's business. The gun is made in rifle and pistol form and is powered by containers of compressed gas. The drugs with which the syringes are charged include a "quick immobilizer" and a sleep-inducing anesthetic.

Mr. Crockford moved more than 1,000 deer by using the equipment, according to Mr. Palmer. The latter, who has just returned from a trip that took him to Africa, Australia and South America, reports the sale and use of the gun in many countries for the capture of such animals as wildebeest, buffalo and vicuna. In East Africa, Mr. Palmer says, a researcher can drive his vehicle close to an animal, anesthetize it, take a blood sample, and be on his way. He predicts that it will make possible the quick freezing and air shipment of baboon kidneys to this country as a source of polio vaccine.

This week's patent (2,966,904) describes the compact pistol-size projector. The equipment will be shown in a chemicals and synthetics exhibit at the Patent Office from Feb. 14 to March 10.



Dr. Feurt demonstrates pistol version of the invention



THE INVENTORS AND DEVELOPERS

L. to R. Dr. Seldon D. Feurt, Dean School of Pharmacy, University of Tennessee, Memphis; Jack A. Crockford, Federal Aid Coordinator, Georgia Game and Fish Commission; Dr. Frank A. Hayes, Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. James H. Jenkins, Professor, School of Forestry, both from University of Georgia at Athens and Harold C. "Red" Palmer, President of deLeon Laboratories and Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

CAP-CHUR GUN GOES ON SNOWMAN EXPEDITION

The members of the World Book Encyclopedia Scientific Expedition to capture an Abominable Snowman will carry with them a Cap-Chur gun, hoping to capture the creature alive.

Sir Edmund Hillary, leader of the expedition; Marlin Perkins, Lincoln Park Zoo director; Barry Bishop, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE staff member; and Michael Gill were among the group that left early this month on a Himalayan expedition to find the Abominable Snowman.

Does such creature really exist? The belief is based primarily on tracks discovered on isolated snowfields of the Himalayas. The tracks indicate a creature of considerable weight, with feet similar to a large, abnormally broad human foot. It is the hope of the group to settle once and for all the existence of the legendary Snowman or yeti.

Marlin Perkins has developed a camera to try to catch a picture of the Snowman. Hidden along a Himalayan path will be the camera and floodlights attached to a tripwire. If the Snowman trips the wire, he takes his own picture.

Ten to twelve tons of dehydrated foods will also be carried. The new foodstuff is dried after freezing, and ninety-eight per cent of its moisture is removed without damaging the food's cell structure.

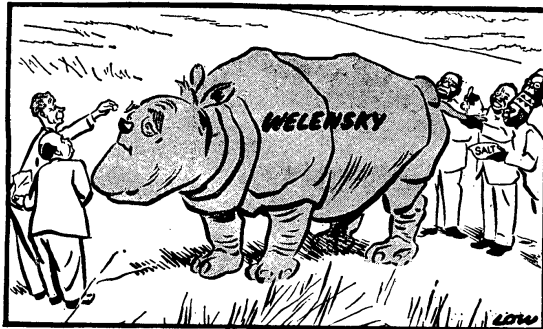
Other gear will include such items as four-man tents, radios, rifles, four-layered long red underwear, windproof trousers, skis, skipoles, snowboots, and axes.

The nine-month expedition to Nepal is being sponsored by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation at a cost of \$200,000.



THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN? That's the question that Cap-Chur may help to answer. At least this is an artist's conception of the legendary creature that is now being hunted. (Chicago Daily News Photo.)

AFRICAN BIG-GAME CHARMING



David Low in the Manchester "Guardian"



GETTING READY—Marlin Perkins loads the gun the expedition hopes to use on the Snowman. If they don't "bring 'em back" alive, it won't be Cap-Chur's fault. (Chicago Daily News Photo.)

MARIETTA DALLY Salvador Dali Shoots Gun To Demonstrate Fine Art

By FRED DANZIG

NEW YORK (UPI)—Dialing and filing:

I guess it was inevitable for Salvador Dali, that renowned artist-showman, to turn up as a guest on CBS-TV's "Ed Sullivan Show."

Sullivan announced Sunday night that Dali's visit to his stage would be "an historic moment in art." Aiming a special pistol, Dali fired a paint-filled capsule at a large canvas. The paint splattered and Dali's sales pitch oozed forth to tell us why this was great art.

"It might seem to you to be a bit on the circus side but actually, it's not at all," Sullivan told his viewers. Okay, shortly after Dali made history—I'm not sure if it was target-shooting or art history—there came a laundry soap commercial in which two small boys hurled chocolate pies at a large tablecloth. Like Dali before them, they splattered the target. The difference, however, was that nobody told us these young primitives were being artistic. Just messy. Just messy. Just doing a commercial.



ATLANTA CONSTITUTION Jan. 28, '61
Harold Martin

Dali Paints With Atlantan's Gun

Mr. Salvador Dali may or may not be the world's greatest artist as he modestly calls himself. At least he is one of the greatest showmen. The other night Mr. Harold C. "Red" Palmer, who at his office on Spring street manufacturers darts which, fired from air rifles, put large animals such as rhinoceroses to sleep, got a call from Mr. Dali in New York.

Mr. Dali said he had read in the papers that Mr. Palmer made a gun which shot darts loaded with paint, so that animals in a herd could be inoculated and marked at the same time. Mr. Dali wanted Mr. Palmer to bring one of these guns and some color darts to New York.

Mr. Palmer did so. He went to Mr. Dali's studio. Mr. Dali stretched a blank canvas at one end of his studio. He took Mr. Palmer's gun and loaded its darts with oil paints of various hues. He then scampered about the studio shooting at the canvas from various angles. Every time he shot, the dart made a great splattered splash of color on the fresh canvas.

Mr. Dali was ecstatic. Such power, such sense of motion, such vigor, such incredible vitality he got into his painting, he said, when the paint was applied to the canvas in such a sudden and violent manner.

"It did look pretty good," said Mr. Palmer, who does not know much about art, but who knows what he likes. "So I decided to ask Mr. Dali if he'd sign the painting and give it to me as a souvenir."

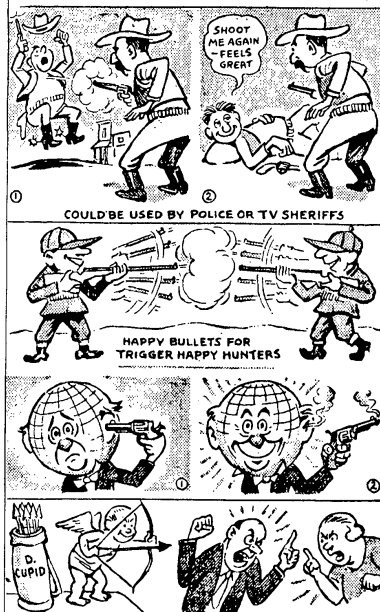
I gather that Mr. Dali blew his top, his eyes bulged. His moustache quivered.

"No, no, no," he shouted. Thees is a historeek painting. Thees is a masterpiece. I could not theenk of parting with eet—for less than \$35,000.

Since Mr. Palmer did not have \$35,000 on his person at the time, he did not buy Mr. Dali's painting. But he did get one break out of it.

He's going to appear on Ed Sullivan's show with Mr. Dali some Sunday night soon, to show people how to shoot elephants and giraffes with his darts while Mr. Dali shows how to paint with them.

Amity Ammo -By Carl Somdal



FRESNO BEE — McCLATCHY NEWSPAPERS

WANT A RHINO ?

IT'S EASY WITH A CAP-CHUR GUN



FIRST SYRINGE . . . DIRECT HIT



WAITING FOR DRUG TO TAKE EFFECT

RHINO SHAKES FILM STARS

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Mon. (AAP) : Film stars John Wayne and Elsa Martinelli were shaken badly when a three-ton rhino charged their truck on location at Arusha, Tanganyika, today.

The animal, their co-star in the film Hatari (Swahili for Danger), broke loose from its ropes while the cameras were being set up, made straight for the truck, and battered it repeatedly.

Wayne was trapped in the open back of the truck and Miss Mar-

tinelli in the cab with comedian Red Button. After wrecking the doors and sides, the rhino rushed off into the bush.

Four professional hunters standing by for an emergency did not dare open fire because of the danger of bullets ricocheting off the truck.

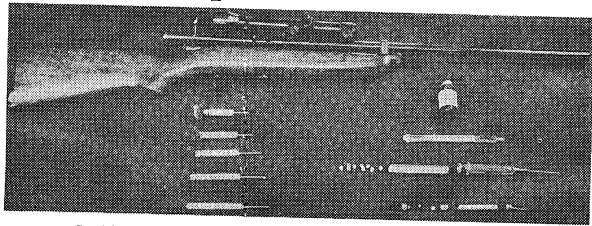


**ADDITIONAL DRUG INJECTED
JUST TO MAKE SURE . . .**



**NOT DEAD —
JUST SLEEPING —
AWAITING RIDE TO NEW HOME**

'Tranquilizer Gun' to Quiet Cows May Be Adapted for Human Crises



Special to SCOPE WEEKLY

Memphis, Tenn.—Seldon D. Feurt, Ph.D., dean of the University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy since last March and coinventor of a "tranquilizer gun" extensively used in the cattle industry, now has turned his attention toward developing a similar device for human use.

The Memphis scientist, who is already at work on the project, believes the gun would be very valuable in many emergencies, such as rescue work in which the delivery of liquid drugs or sedatives over relatively long distances is desired.

For instance, it could be used to administer a sedative to a fallen mountain climber to ease his pain until the rescue party was able to reach him. A spelunker trapped in a cave might also be aided in the same manner. In addition, Dr. Feurt thinks the gun, if handled properly by qualified persons, could be used in certain phases of police work, such as halting mob or prison riots. He also sees a "remote" possibility of its being used to shoot drugs into dangerous mental patients.

The tranquilizer gun now comes in two models: a rifle, highly accurate up to 50 yards, and a pistol, accurate up to 20 yards.

It looks like a conventional weapon ex-



TRANQUILIZER GUN and syringes; and its inventor, Dr. Seldon D. Feurt.

cept for the oversize barrels. It shoots a special hypodermic syringe, which injects its contents on contact with the subject. This is accomplished by a small gas-filled pellet placed inside a rear chamber of the projectile that, when activated by water, causes pressure and forces contents of the syringe through the needle.

The gun, which operates on carbon dioxide, has adjustable power. It is now employed chiefly to quiet unruly cattle and to administer liquid medicines to sick animals. It is also used in the capture of suspected rabid dogs.

Businessman's Plan N.T. BUFFALO CUTS FOR CITY TABLES

AUSTRALIAN city people may soon be able to buy choice cuts of Northern Territory buffalo meat, if a Sydney businessman's plans prove economic.

The first pilot shipment of buffalo meat, killed under Government supervision and passed for human consumption, left Darwin this week for Adelaide to test out the market.

The plan has been made possible by the use of the "immobilising gun" and equipment made by the Palmer Chemical and Equipment Co., Inc., of the U.S.

Mr. H. R. Palmer, presi-

dent of the company, at a reception given by Dalgely's in Sydney last week, gave details of the use of immobilising drugs in this new field.

Mr. Palmer has just completed a research and film tour of outback Queensland, the Kimberleys and the Northern Territory, and showed films of the methods used to make scrub buffaloes docile enough to be yarded.

By law, only bulls may be killed and, after the selected bull is cut out from the herd, it is "shot" by pistol or rifle with a hypodermic syringe filled with a predetermined amount of immobilising drug.

The film showed that, within minutes, the bull became quiet, with head down, and could be handled and led to the slaughteryards with a minimum of trouble.

Old Method

Mr. K. Johnston, of Sydney, who recently bought "Point Stuart," a property about 80 miles east of Darwin, where the film was taken, said that the old method of shooting and butchering of buffalo meat in the field barred its use for human consumption.

He had decided to bring the buffalo bulls under the influence of the drug, to his modern refrigerated abattoirs for slaughter, and have the carcasses passed by the Animal Industry Board for human consumption.

The first buffaloes have now been slaughtered, and will be sent to Adelaide this week under refrigeration to test out market reaction.

"Using the 'gun' and hygienic killing methods, I think this could be the beginning of a new industry for the Northern Territory," he said.

"Although only bulls can be killed, my surveys have shown that, with the number of buffaloes on 'Point Stuart,' I would be able to keep up a continuous supply of buffalo meat in the foreseeable future to meet any demand.

"Even if buffalo meat, as such, does not meet a great retail demand, there is likely to be a demand for it in the smallgoods trade."

"Again, there is a ready-made market in some Eastern countries to our north, particularly the Philippines, for both buffalo meat and the live beast."

Wild Cattle

Mr. Palmer, in a second film, showed another important application of the immobilising gun in mustering wild cleanskin cattle in Queensland.

On "Glen Haughton," property of Mr. McConnell, at Taroom, he showed how the "gun" placed in mustering techniques.

A herd of docile cows, or "roaches," is driven through the mustering country and, when the wild cleanskins are sighted, they are ridden down, and "tranquillised."

Made docile by the drug, the herd is moved up to them and, when the drug wears off in 2 1/2 to 4 hours, the cleanskins are out of their familiar country, and are content to stay with the herd.

Mr. Palmer said that, by this means, property owners could get a much cleaner muster, and bring in to the herd many head that would otherwise remain wild.

In a third film, Mr. Palmer showed the application of the immobilising gun in Africa, where it could be used on any wild animals, such as elephants, and lions, to study parasites, make blood tests, search for the host of foot and mouth disease, and carry out other avenues of research.

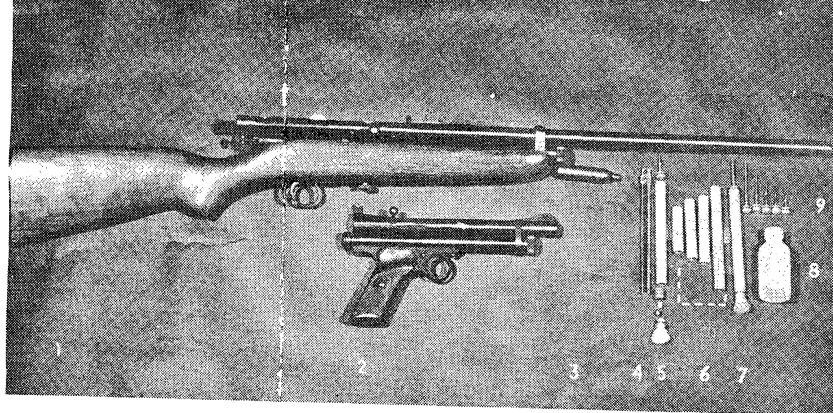
Mr. Palmer said that some research still remained to be done in assessing correct dosages, and the appropriate drug to be used for the huge range of animals that could be treated.



"Honestly, Doc . . . I didn't know the tranquilizer gun was loaded!"

BETTER FARMING METHODS — JULY 1959

GUNS THAT SAVE LIVES



Complete Cap-Chur equipment

1. Rifle
2. Pistol
3. Compressed carbon dioxide gas cartridge
4. Pushrod for assembling syringe
5. Complete breakdown of syringe assembly (starting at top)
 - a. Needle
 - b. Syringe barrel
 - c. Plunger
 - d. Power pill
 - e. Plunger cap (metal)
 - f. Tail cap
6. Assorted syringe barrels
7. Syringe assembled
8. Acid solution for syringe assembly
9. Assorted needle types

By Werner P. Heuschele, D. V. M.
SAN DIEGO ZOO HOSPITAL

CAPTURING or restraining many of our wild animals for examination or treatment sometimes can be more dangerous to the life of the animal than the disease being treated. Whenever possible medication is attempted by disguising the drugs in the animal's food. But all too often the food thus prepared is refused. Many types of medication can be given only by injection.

The problem has plagued zoo veterinarians for many years, and not until recently did a fairly reliable means of treating wild animals become available. It was developed as the result of an

animal relocation problem in the state of Georgia, when it became necessary to capture large numbers of deer without injury.

The solution is a gas-operated gun which injects wild animals with a paralyzing drug. In Georgia the syringe-projecting gun made it possible to capture hundreds of deer in areas where they had become overpopulated, and move them to other parts of the state for release.

ZOOLOGY
JANUARY, 1960

Australia Traps Buffaloes for Export

Reuters

DARWIN, Australia—Wild buffaloes are being trapped and tamed in Australia's northern territory for export to the Far East.

Buffalo herds are mustered and guided into trap yards about 50 miles east of Darwin. The buffaloes average 800 pounds but some big bulls weight up to 1500 pounds.

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of The Famous "CAP-CHUR" Equipment

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AUSTRALIA

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(All Hours)

BUFFALO HUNT? UGH!

AZTEC, N.M., June 22.—A band of Ute Indians stalked a buffalo across the low mountain country of northwest New Mexico.

No bows and arrows for these hunters, though. They were armed with a gun that shoots tranquilizer pellets.

The Utes want the buffalo cow alive and in good shape. She is one of seven the tribe keeps for ceremonial purposes.