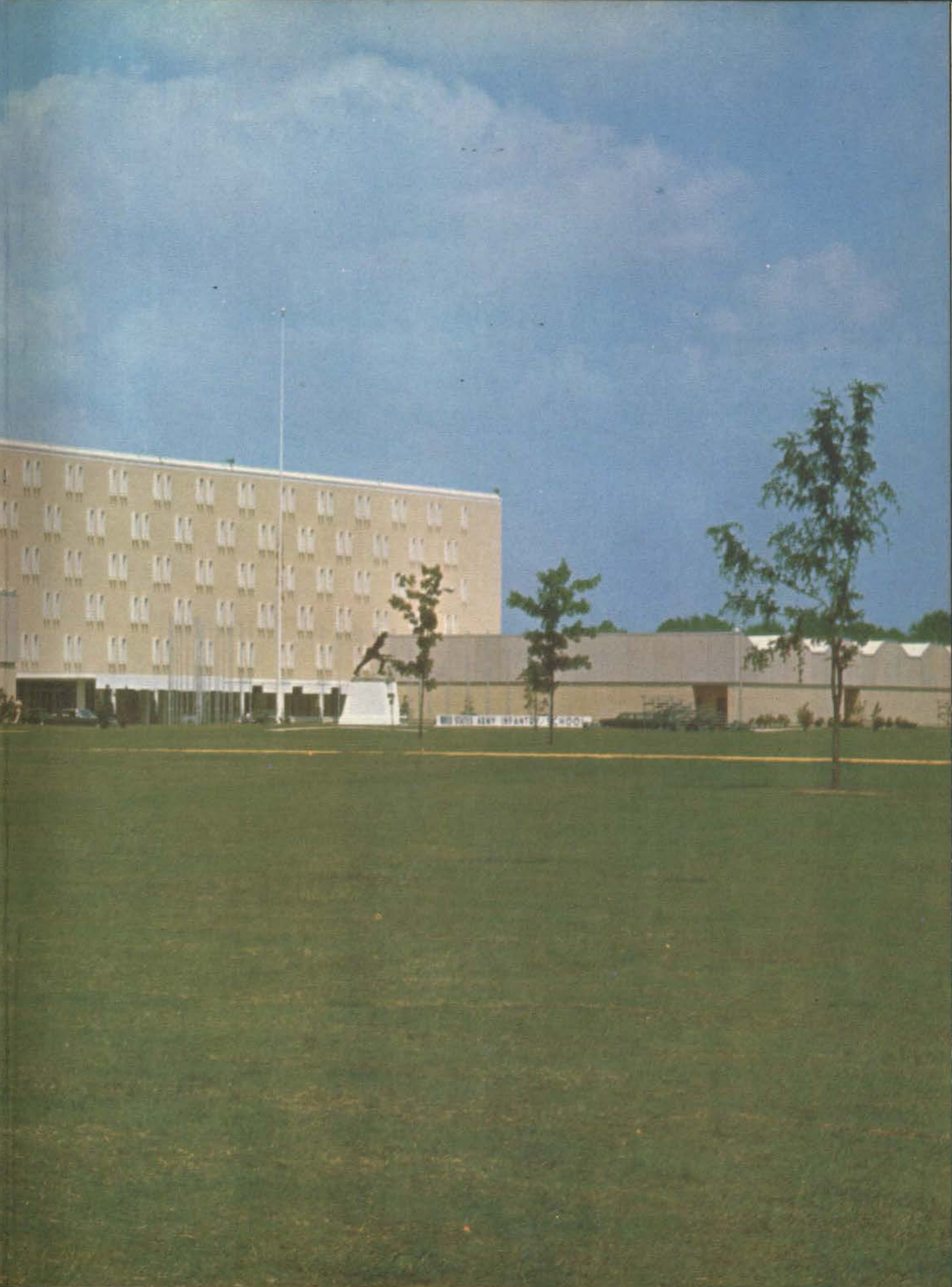




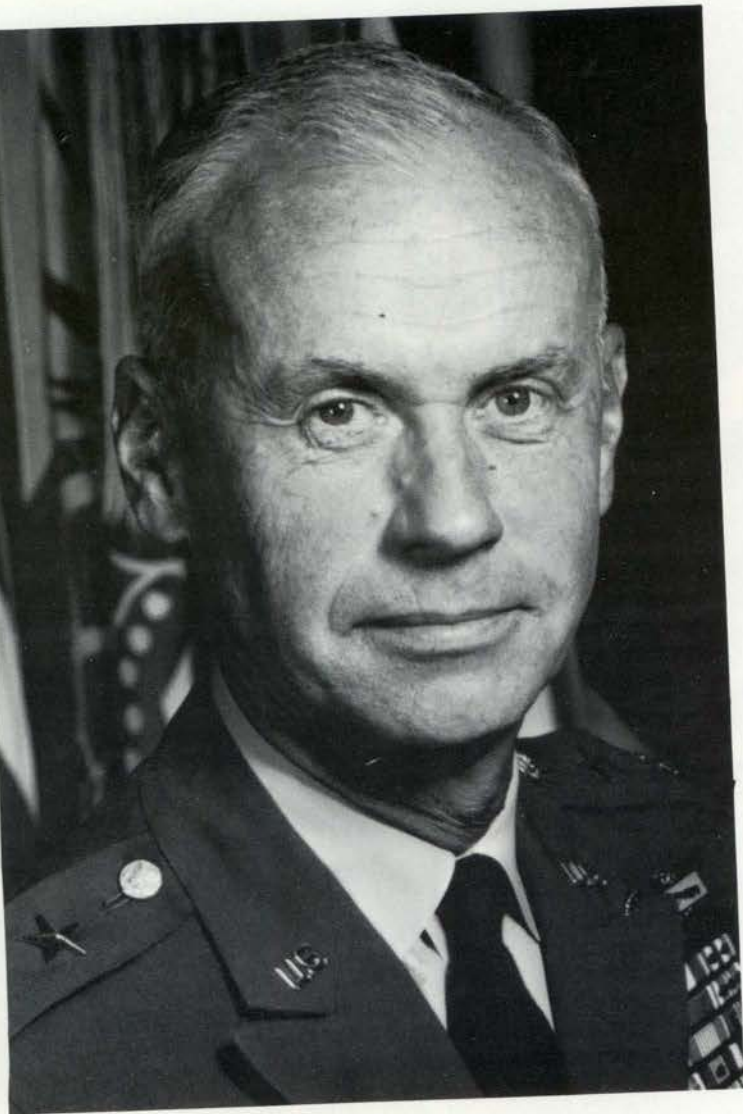
OC 11-70, 63RD COMPANY
GRADUATION 15 MAY 1970







*UNITED STATES ARMY
INFANTRY OFFICER
CANDIDATE SCHOOL*



ORWIN C. TALBOTT
Major General
Commandant, USAIS
And
Commanding General
Fort Benning

SIDNEY M. BERRY
Brigadier General
Assistant Commandant, USAIS



Colonel Piper was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry upon his graduation from the University of New Hampshire in 1941. He came to Fort Benning for the officers basic course and after nearly a year as a platoon leader in a training company and an anti-tank company in California he returned to Fort Benning for Airborne training. He joined the 50th Parachute Infantry Regiment in August 1942 and served in six European campaigns with this unit as a platoon leader, company commander, regimental adjutant and regimental S2. It was with the 505th that he made 4 combat jumps in Europe.

From 1949 to 1952 Colonel Piper was at Fort Campbell, Kentucky as a battalion commander, regimental executive officer and division plans officer in the 11th Airborne Division.

After graduating from the US Army War College in 1959 Col. Piper served for 3 years on the Joint Staff of the Caribbean Command in the Canal Zone. Again returning to the states in 1962 he became director of the Airborne Service Test Division at Fort Bragg and left this research and development assignment in 1965 when he assumed command of the 2nd Training Brigade at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

In 1967 Col. Piper joined MACV in Vietnam and was deputy in the training directorate and later assistant senior to the Vietnamese II Corps Commander at Pleiku.

On 1 July 1968 he assumed command of the newly organized Candidate Brigade here at the US Army Infantry School.



ROBERT M. PIPER
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding Officer
The Candidate Brigade

ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL

MISSION OF THE OFFICER CANDIDATE PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

"To develop selected personnel to be Second Lieutenants of the Army of the United States who will be capable of performing duties appropriate to their grade in the Infantry units, and who, with a minimum of additional branch training, will be prepared to serve as Second Lieutenants of other branches designated by the Department of the Army. The secondary mission is to serve as a basis for mobilization as the needs of the service require."

The Officer Candidate Course at the United States Army Infantry School is a period of transition, training, and leadership evaluation for selected enlisted men and warrant officers who have demonstrated leadership potential, which prepares them to assume the increased responsibilities of a commissioned officer. To accomplish this the Officer Candidate Program is divided into three distinct phases: Basic, Intermediate, and Senior.

The basic phase is one in which there is extensive supervision by the Tactical Officer in any and everything the Officer Candidate does. The Officer Candidate is given the basic rudiments of leadership and the emphasis is on leadership potential rather than demonstrated leadership.

The intermediate phase is one of less direct supervision by the Tactical Officer over the Officer Candidate. In connection with this decrease in supervision is an increase of command responsibility. Emphasis during this phase is now on demonstrated performance of leadership potential.

The Senior phase is the culmination of all efforts to create a high quality Infantry officer. In this phase there is little supervision by the Tactical Officer; however, the Senior Officer Candidate must assume greater responsibilities with emphasis on demonstrated performance. In many instances the Senior Officer Candidate might be considered a "Third" Lieutenant.





HISTORY OF THE INFANTRY OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

The idea for an Officer Candidate School for infantry was conceived in June 1938 when a plan for an officer training program was submitted to the Chief of Infantry by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Commandant of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. No action was taken until July of 1940, at which time Brig. Gen. Courtney Hodges, Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School, submitted a revised plan. This new program went into effect 1 year later, in July of 1941, when the first officer candidate class began. The course lasted 13 weeks and was limited to warrant officers and enlisted men with at least 6 months of service. Subsequently other branches adopted the idea and established their own OCS.

Gen. Omar Bradley, who became Commandant of the Infantry School in March of 1941, established the principles and standards of discipline and leadership that are still in effect today. The honor code, administered by the candidates themselves, was also installed under the guidance of General Bradley.

The purpose of the subjection of candidates to the rigorous OCS program was best explained by General Bradley when he said: "Early in the course the fact must be brought out that these candidates should stop thinking as enlisted men, and think as officers. As enlisted men, someone else worries about plans and about looking after the men as officers they must plan and think of their responsibilities. The discipline must be of a very much higher type than that of an enlisted company."

At the beginning of the program, classes were reporting at 5-week intervals. World War II, however, brought about an increase in the need for officers, and classes were stepped up. The phrase "90-day wonder" became accepted military terminology, and at Fort Benning alone more than 100,000 candidates were enrolled in 448 officer candidate classes from July 1941 to May 1947. Over 67,000, some 67 percent, completed the course and were commissioned. It was by far the biggest and fastest "commissioning job" ever attempted by an army. But quality was not sacrificed for quantity. On battlefields from Anzio to Okinawa, one thing was apparent: the "90-day wonder" had what it takes.

With the end of World War II the Army's need for officers diminished, and the OCS for all branches was transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., where it became part of the Ground General School.

But the outbreak of the Korean conflict caused an urgent need for trained combat leaders and many of the branches reactivated their OCS in 1951. Most of these were deactivated around the end of the Korean conflict. The Infantry OCS, however, remained in operation. Late in 1965 the Vietnam conflict again created a need for officers, and many branches reactivated their Officer Candidate School.

Basically, the Infantry OCS is conducted as it was in 1941. However, the subject matter presented has been changed considerably to keep pace with the changes in organization and tactics employed by our modern Army. The system is designed to place the candidate under physical, mental, and emotional stress to stimulate, as closely as possible, the stress and fatigue of combat. Only in this way can the candidate receive an evaluation as to his ability to work and react under such pressure. The officer who is a product of OCS is the type officer who should make it possible for every unit commander to say: "Send me more graduates like the ones I have now!"

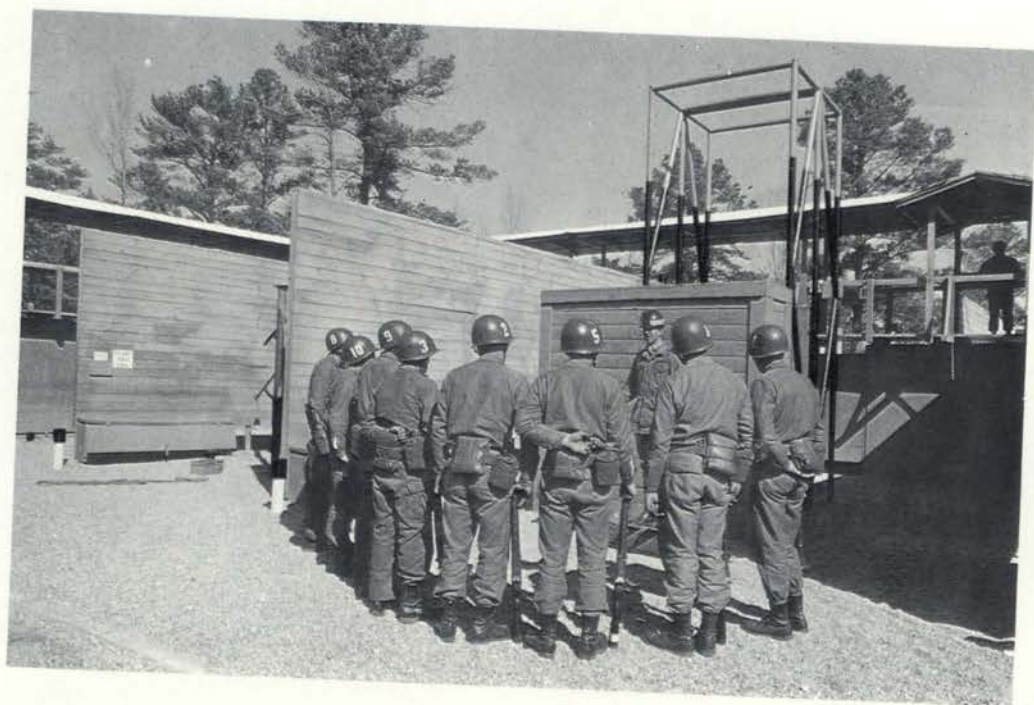
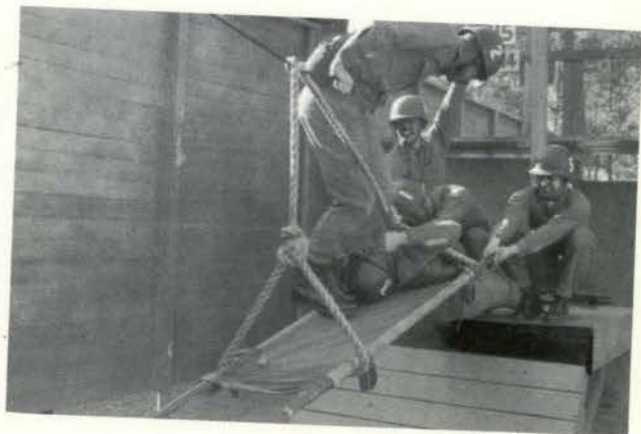


Leadership Reaction Course

... is a test of leadership potential and ingenuity. The course is designed to require the Officer Candidate to exercise leadership traits in solving situational problems, thereby providing him and the instructor with a basis for identifying and improving his leadership weaknesses.

Each Candidate is given the opportunity to be the leader of his team. He must analyze the situation, formulate plans, and then direct the accomplishment of his mission within a specified time.

The course involves land and water situations and there are times when the "most obvious ways" are "dampened ..."





TACTICS

The primary mission of the Infantry Officer Candidate Course is to produce qualified Lieutenants of Infantry. To attain this goal over fifty percent of the Officer Candidate Program is devoted to combined arms tactics.

The basic rudiments of leadership from the smallest unit tactics, the rifle squad, to the larger company and Infantry Team Tactics, along with

"School Solutions" are thoroughly discussed in classroom instruction followed by long hours of practical field exercise. The officer candidate is placed in tactical situations and given the opportunity to apply his knowledge of tactics. He soon learns that without a sound knowledge of Infantry tactics and proper utilization of supporting elements, the mission cannot be accomplished without the needless loss of lives and material.

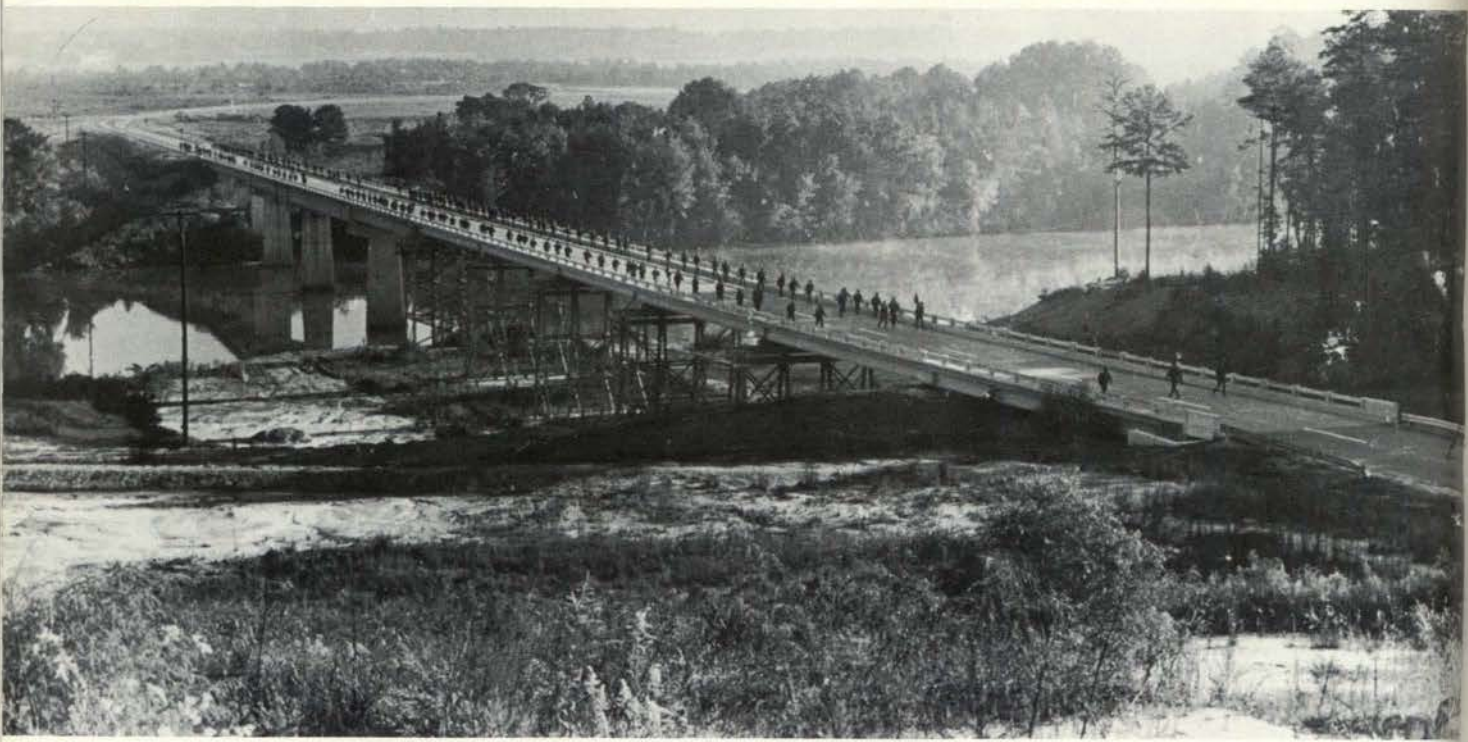
1/66 INF.



It has been said that if you get lost on a night problem and find a hill-top without a set of bleachers on it, you are no longer in the Fort Benning Military Reservation. Former OCS candidates have been known to avoid football games for years following their Infantry School training because of the necessity of watching them from bleachers. Some have also been known to keep a miniature bleacher at the foot of their bed to look at before going to sleep at night; bleachers are universally known for their soporific effect.

The truth is that the majority of instruction given to candidates is conducted in the field on topics with which the Infantry leader must be intimately familiar. Careful location of the bleacher sights allows candidates to view company operations, a tank platoon in the attack, or adjustment of artillery fire.



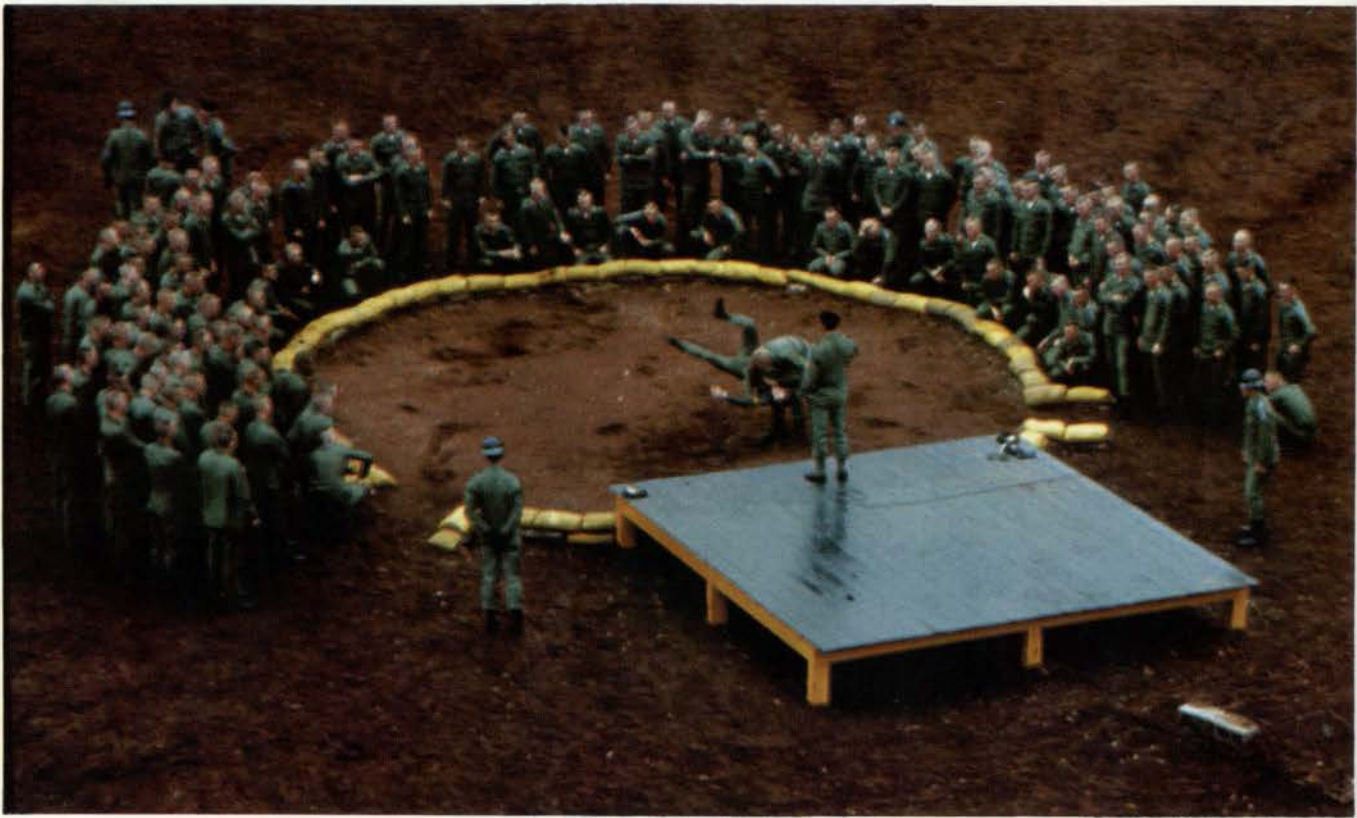




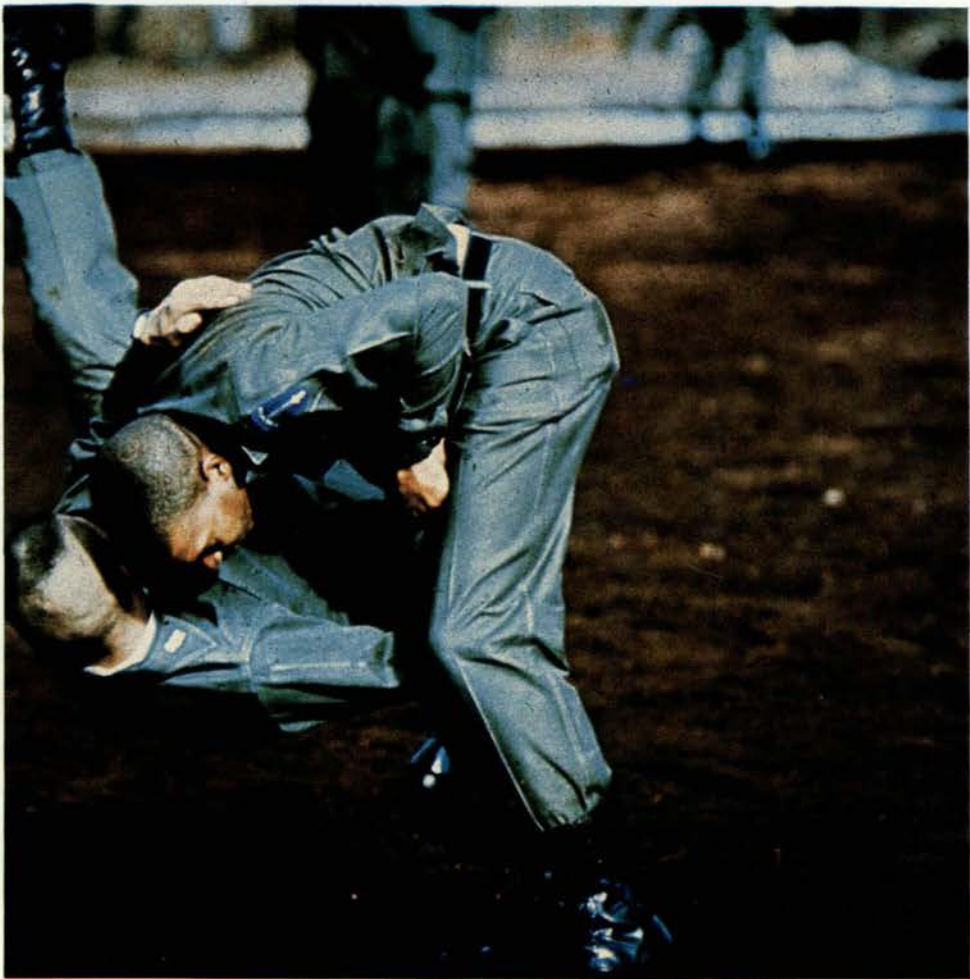
Administrative Bivouac

After four weeks of being garrison soldiers, the OC's were given the opportunity of living out in the field and of communing with nature. They were able to experience the various problems encountered by soldiers when setting up a bivouac area and they learned that proper military ceremonies still had a place in the field. Traditionally, the OC's made a forced march from Georgia to Alabama before making camp.





Hand to Hand

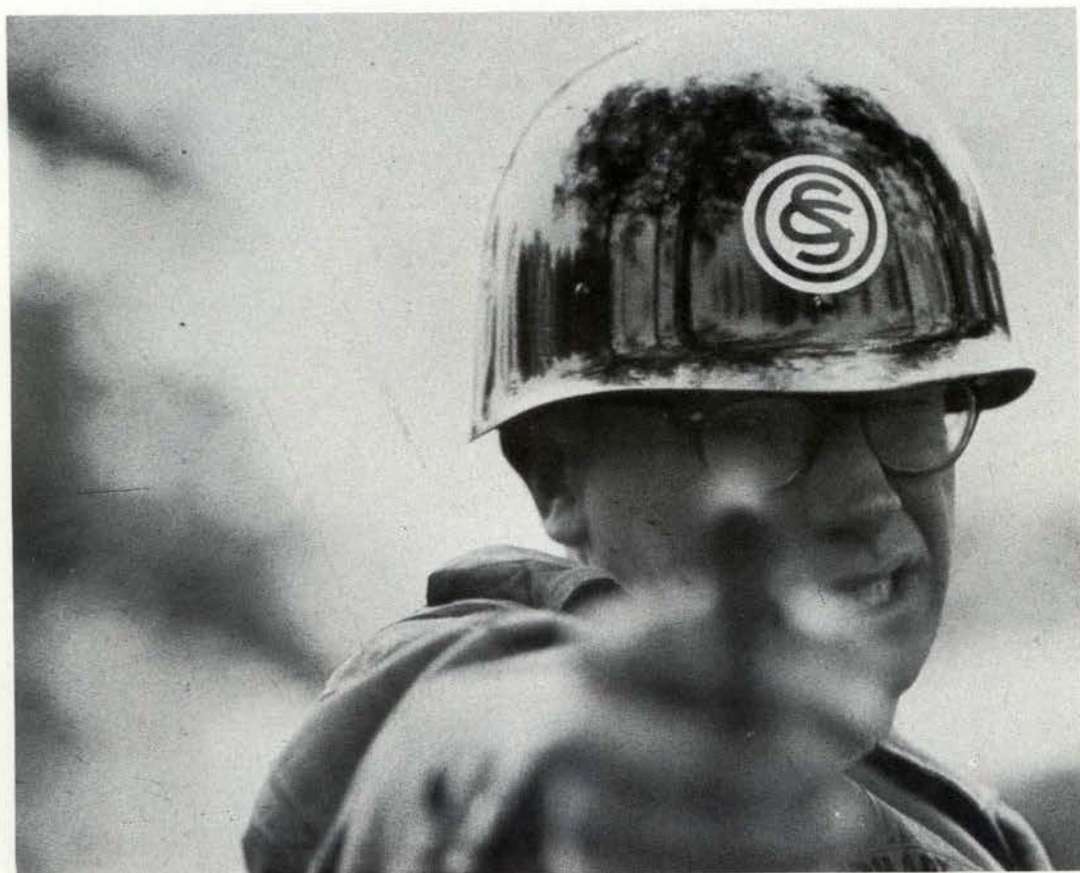






BLUE DAY







WEAPONS

As in any profession, the skilled worker has certain "tools of his trade". For the Infantryman the tools are many weapons which vary from small caliber to the larger sophisticated types. During weapons training the officer candidate learns not only how to fire, but the mechanical characteristics and capabilities of individual weapons as well.

Proficiency is the key to handling all weapons organic to Infantry units. As a potential platoon leader, the officer candidate must learn to operate and be able to teach his men the steps necessary to maintain proficiency. Without such knowledge the tools of combat are useless.











Physical Combat Proficiency Test

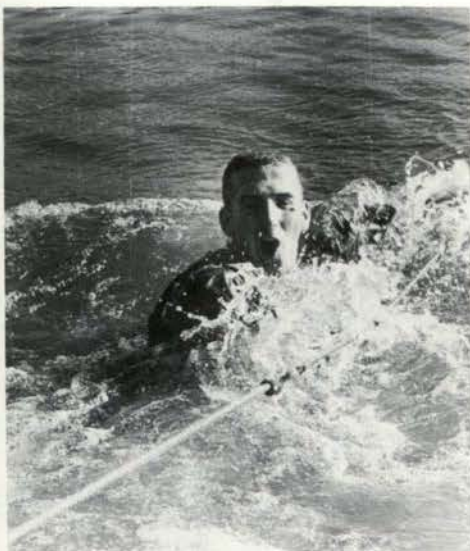
The Physical Combat Proficiency Test (PCPT) is used to measure the agility, strength, stamina, and coordination developed in OC's by their Tactical Officers. It consists of five events, each worth a maximum of 100 points. In the first event, the forty yard low-crawl, the participant must maintain chest to hip contact with the ground at all times. The next three events may be run in any order. In the dodge, run, and jump, a ditch and four hurdle course must be negotiated four times. The grenade throw consists of two practice and five record throws at a target 90 feet away. One to eight points are awarded depending on proximity to the target. In the horizontal ladder the participant must suspend his total weight from each rung and traverse as many bars within a one minute time limit as possible. The final event is the mile run.



Obstacle Course

The obstacle course was designed by the Ranger Department to test physical strength, endurance, and agility. The obstacles encountered in this course simulate those which might be encountered under actual combat conditions and instill confidence in the participating Officer Candidates. A sense of realism is added by the requirement that field gear and rifles be carried through the course.





River Crossing Techniques

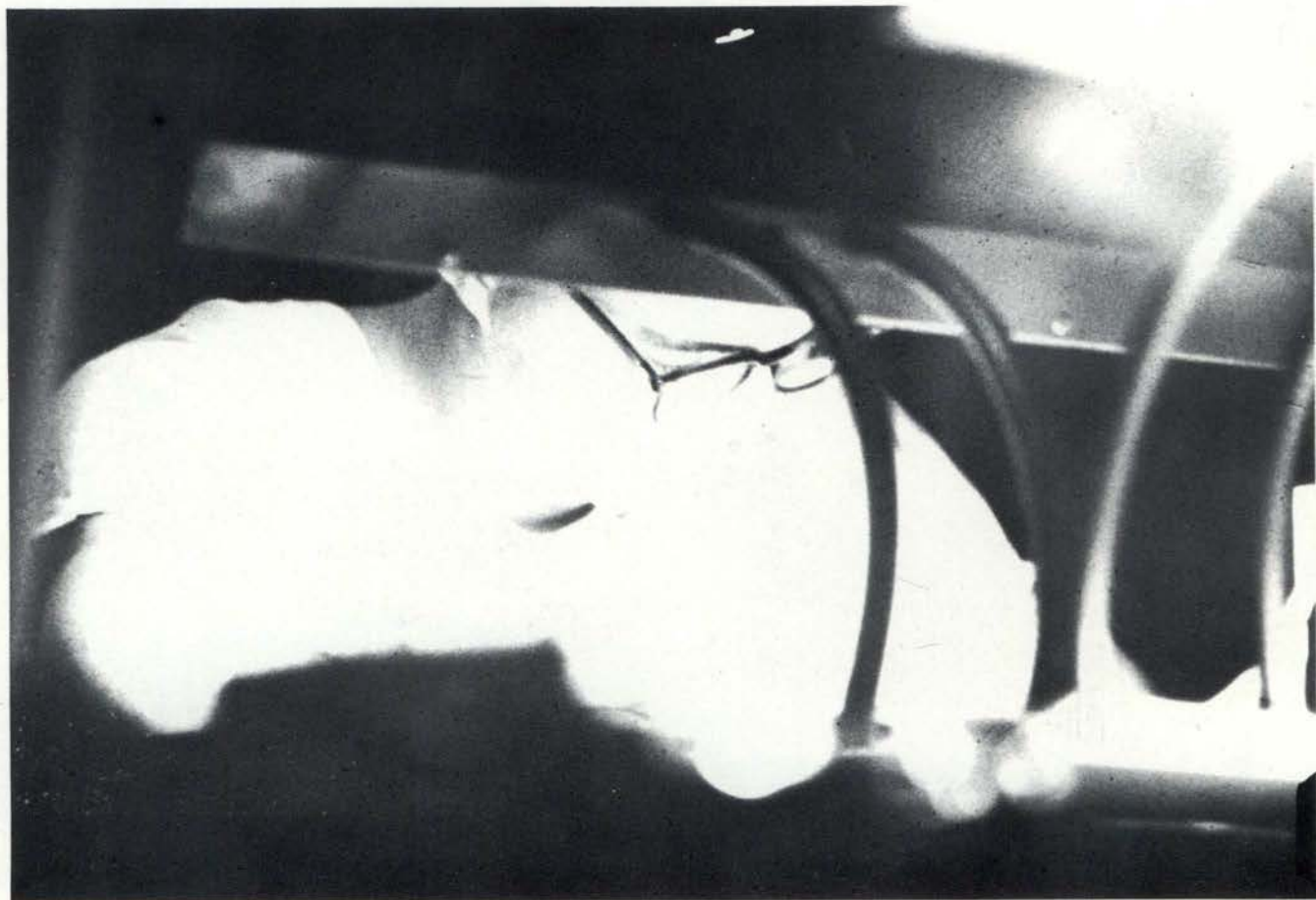
River crossings have long been among the most difficult of all combat movements. Whether in the heat of summer or the frigid cold of winter, men and equipment have to be transported across these natural watery barriers. Crossing through near-freezing water, these OC's still remember that day as the coldest of the program.

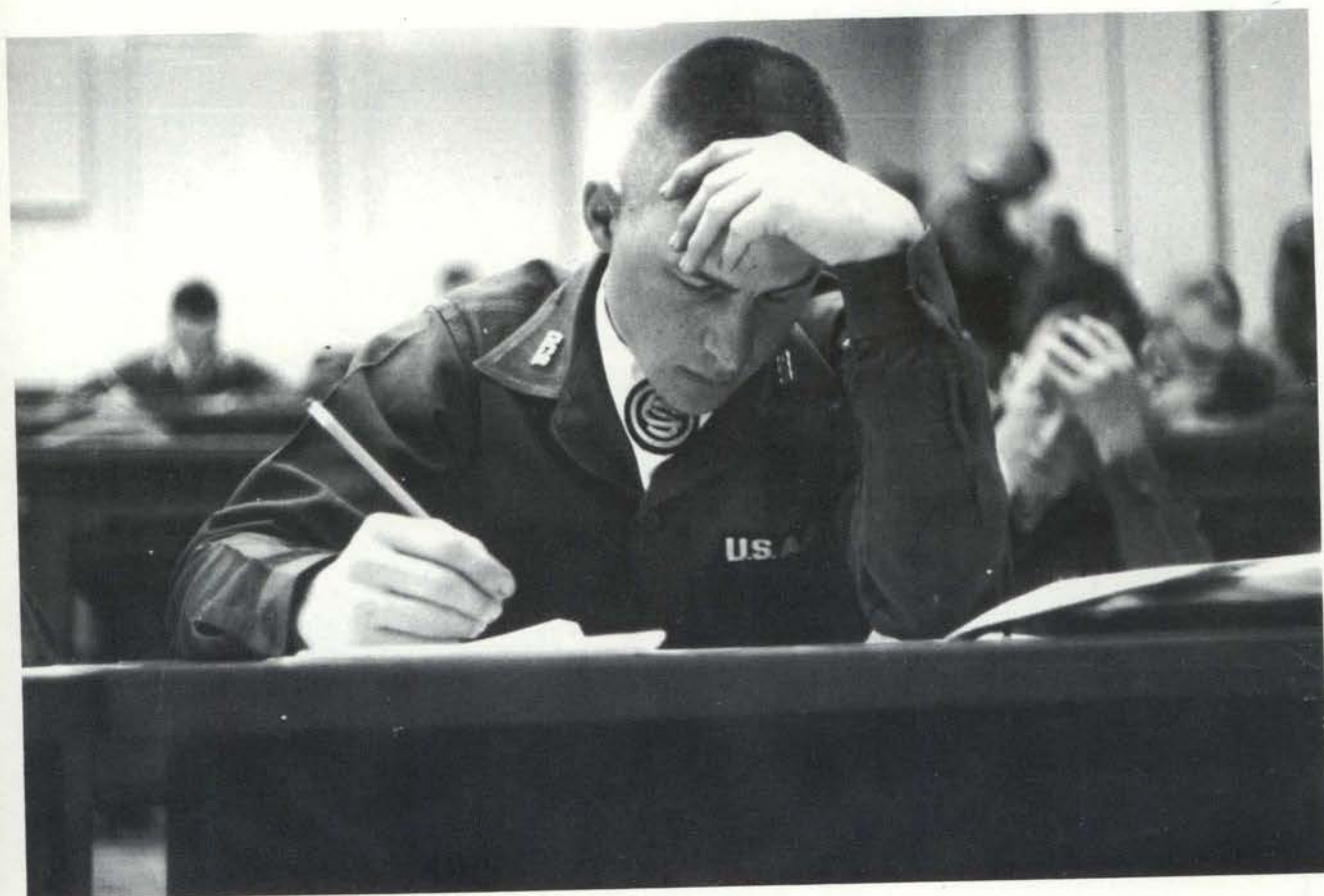


ACADEMICS

The attaining of professional knowledge enables the officer candidate to successfully assume the duties of a second lieutenant upon graduation. Thus, one of the principle duties of each candidate is to study, understand and retain the instruction presented. Study time is allotted each day in the evenings. During this time the officer candidate prepares for the following day's classes.

Class time comprises over seventy-five percent of the officer candidates' daily schedule, in which fundamentals, theories, and controlled problems are analyzed and learned. Later phases of instruction enable the Officer Candidate to demonstrate his acquired knowledge through practical exercise.





Ranger Problem



Counter-guerilla and patrolling operations given by the Ranger department makes up a very vital portion of OCS. For five days and four nights the OC's trampled through the swamps and forests of Quitman County learning various techniques of small unit tactics. The bitter taste of water purified by iodine tablets and the rank taste of unwarmed lima beans still linger in the mouths of many dauntless OC's. Every night half of the men stayed awake to maintain security against the aggressors while the other half tried to sleep on the hard Georgian ground. Yet most of the OC's will readily admit that this training was among the best they received.







GRADUATION



ALMA MATER

Far across the Chattahoochee
To the Upatoi
Stands our loyal Alma Mater
Benning's School for Boys.

Forward ever, Backward never
Faithfully we strive
To the ports of Embarkation
Follow me with pride.

When it's time and we are called
To guard our country's might
We'll be there with head held high
To lead in Freedom's fight.

Yearning ever, Failing never
To keep our country free
The call is clear, we meet the task
For we are Infantry.

OCS PRAYER

Almighty God, we who will soon become leaders of men, come to you for guidance in this awesome responsibility.

We pray for humility, O Lord, that any existing selfishness, arrogance, and vanity may be removed from our lives.

Grant us patience in dealing with the mistakes of our fellow Man. Let us never forget that no man is perfect, but that perfection for fragile humans is trying each day to be better than the day before.

Keep ever before us our goal, which is not to perpetrate war but to safeguard your greatest gift to man — Freedom.

Let us never forget our duty to the men whom we will lead. May we instill in them the qualities of honor, integrity, and duty.

Remind us that wisdom is not gained in an hour, a day, or a year. But that it is a process that continues all the days of our lives.

Give us courage, O Lord, in the face of danger. Keep us pure in Heart, clean in mind, and strong of purpose.

May you always be near, to guide us in our decisions, comfort us in our failures, and keep us humble in our successes.

We ask your divine blessings as we continue to prepare for the great honor of serving our country.

Walk close to us always, Our Father, that we may not fail.

Amen

1ST



THE PHOENIX

The symbol for the members of the First Platoon is a Phoenix and was chosen as the platoon's crest. This bird rises out of its own ashes to fly. So also the First Platoon has come out of the dark period of being basic candidates to Senior Status and, in a few short weeks, Second Lieutenants, Infantry. The great strides made by the First Platoon were guided by the unselfish counselling of our tactical officer, Lt. McGaughey. Counselling sessions were rich and rewarding and spurred us to greater achievements. Because First was always a showcase platoon for 63rd Co., the platoon members developed a strong sense of responsibility and attention to detail. First was inspected frequently by VIPs, including three generals. The best summation of the spirit of the first platoon appears in the platoon bay: Rendezvous Viet Nam; 1971!



Roy W. Allen
New York, New York
"Romeo"



Stuart W. Akers
Cordell, Oklahoma
"Stu"



Frederic A. Babakian
Winchester, Mass.
"The Zee Monster"



Harold Bankirer
Oak Park, Michigan
"Weird Harold"



Samuel M. Barnes
Atlanta, Georgia
"Sammy the Seal"



Jeffrey R. Basford
St. Louis Park, Miss.
"Jeff"



Gregory N. Beaman
Taylorville, Illinois
"G"



Daniel A. Bigley
Dawarascotta, Maine
"Biggs"



Paul C. Bland
Petersburg, Virginia
"Big Man"



Louis J. Boening
San Antonio, Texas
"Lou"



Stephen G. Boulter
Ft. Worth, Texas
"The Bummer"



Richard A. Brammer
Richfield, Minn.
"Little Dickey"



Bruce V. Brewer
Berkley, Calif.
"Bravo"



Michael C. Brewer
Viroqua, Wisc.
"Tact Man"



Bernard P. Buckley
Brighton, Mass.
"Buck"



William J. Canty
Atlanta, Ga.
"Canty"



Bern E. Case
Santa Clara, Calif.
"Rumor Man"



George K. Ching
Los Angeles, Calif.
"Sky China"



Jesse S. Claypoole
Alexandria, Va.
"Poole"



Clifford J. Fetham
Columbus, Ga.
"The Joker"



Gerald K. Hembree
Richmond, Virginia
"Jerry"



Jerry Abrose Ryan
Oak Park, Illinois
"Little Jim"



Charles R. Sargeant
Lakeland, Fla.
"Dick"



Gordon Yukio Tanaka
Honolulu, Hawaii
"Gordo"



Wesley L. Walker
Fitzgerald, Ga.
"Wes."



I can't stand it.

2ND



EE-GAY, how many times do I have to say it? Not IGGY, EE-GAY!

MARAUDING MENEHUNES

Second Platoon, Sixty third Company, Sixth Student Battalion, The Candidate Brigade, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905 (Just in case the post office is watching) . . . "Harvard's Heroes" Nov. 69-Feb. 70 . . . Inge's Marauding Menehunes Feb. 70-May 70 . . . The Country Club . . . Only platoon in OCS history to have three tacs at the same time . . . Home of the giant honey bun . . . Lair of the legendary and mysterious Tango Whiskey . . . "I want to be a tac," Goodwin circa 4th week . . . Your mother called . . . Get off my back . . . Who gave me a one in tact, you #&%*@@#!!! . . . "I want to be a tac's tac," Goodwin circa 8th week . . . Sunday confessions to be held in Father Frucella's . . . Dialogue in the latrine behind closed doors with Captain Brown an interested evesdropper . . . I want to see you in my office . . . Giddown, gimme five-zero . . . Six trucks and a wall of steel . . . Where's Johnson . . . "I'm going vollndef to keep from being a tac," Goodwin circa 17th week . . . Coatney at the Martinique . . . "She's got a face that would stop an American Express and make it back up 100 yards, and she's only seventeen!," Coates at the 12th week party . . . How are your relations? . . . FRU-cellaaaaa . . . I tell you what . . . "Signal Corps, the only way," Goodwin circa 20th week . . . Your mother was gross . . . Australian bush hats . . . Hamburgers at midnight . . . Tacman . . . Crysler fund . . . Turn out the sun . . . Paco . . . Mexican Historical Society . . . You see, the thing is, now I'm not trying to get out of anything but I've got to shine my boots to keep up my image . . . John Birch . . . Foley, did you stick out your tongue at me . . . the crutch . . . Wake up, Converse! . . . Satan . . . Stack arms at last, I can't stand it.



John B. Clark
Bronx, New York
"Bad Mouth"



James M. Clayton
Plainview, Texas
"Cricket"



Charles P. Coates, III
Newark, Del.
"Perry Mason"



Terry W. Coatney
Levittown, Pa.
"Mad Machine
Gunner"



Richard J. Collette
Salem, Oregon
"Rocky Raccoon"



Linwood D. Collins
Jamestown, N.C.
"Lin"



John H. Converse
Falls Church, Va.
"Sleepy"



John Chrysler
Ardsley, New York
"Daffy Duck"



Frank S. Davila
Denton, Texas
"Paco"



Ronald G. Dawson
Baltimore, Md.
"John Birch"



Peter R. Delaney
Boonton, N.J.
"Watch Dog"



Robert D. Dillon
Melbourne, Fla.
"Ranger Bob"



Clement R. Duncan
Decatur, Ala.
"Little Fairy"



Douglas C. Empey
Pocatello, Ida.
"Giant Honey Bun"



Ernesto Esquivel
Corizzo Springs, Tex.
"Mad Mexican"



Anthony O. Foley
Oakland, Md.
"Tony"



Paul W. Fraysure, Jr.
Springfield, Ky.
"Tacman"



David Frucella
Buffalo, N.Y.
"Father Frucella"



Larry M. Furr
Nashville, Tenn.
"Furrburger"



Archie W. Garner
Weldon, N.C.
"Ahhch"



James G. Gavin
Westmont, N.J.
"Tinker Bell"



James J. Goodwin
Montgomery, Ala.
"Jarvis"



Roy H. Johnson
Evergreen, Colo.
"S.F."



Christopher S. T.
Murawski
Granada Hills, Calif.
"Murray"



Not Pictured
Bobby L. Lucas
Goldsboro, N.C.



Hey, Collette did you see that caterpillar crawl down Davila's neck?



I do **not** have a snake!



Corn beef 5 days in a row,
can't stand it.



I heard Stewart Field was bad when it rained
but this is ridiculous.



Heh-heh wait'll Furr
hears I'm going in-
definite.



Come on, Charlie!



I'd say she's just about 17



Will the real Kane step . . .



There's two 'p's' in stupid.



Nave.

3RD



HALL'S HIPPIES

Arriving in the Fall of 1969 and leaving in the Spring of 1970, like a Monarch butterfly, go forth Second Lieutenants transformed from Smacks. Now, as the officers depart, all that is left is the sweat, blood, tears and memories. Hall's Hippies disembark doing their thing.

Lt. Heidbreeder will leave quickly, chased by 22 other Lts. with useless SOPs. It is rumored that all the SOPs will be sent to Heidbreeder's fiancée as a wedding present. Lt. Joslyn will leave by horseback. Lt. Johnson will leave paperwork. Lt. Kelley will leave in Lt. Zimmerman's date's clothes to be married. Lt. Hunsicker will leave if someone wakes him. Lt. Kent will leave probably by a side gate to avoid the MPs. Lt. Green will leave in an M-60. Lts. Hodge and Howard won't leave. Philosophical mercenary Lt. Kane will leave discussing the world's problems with Lt. Hall. Lts. Graumer and Dougherty will leave together. Lt. "Old Man" Kennedy will leave a hot water bottle and Lt. Justice will leave his even temper and his "gung ho" attitude. He won't leave Supercheese. Lt. "Custer" Kahofer will be hiding in the bushes until the gun jeeps leave. Lt. Grossholz will leave carrying mops, sponges, Butcher's wax, and 6 bottles of Lowenbrau. Lt. Kearney will leave his "fat old tac". Lt. Kalinowski will leave his castle. Lt. Herring will leave roaches, and ants and one dead frog. Lt. Grieb will clearly and loudly say goodbye to his brother, Leenstra. Lt. Gorman will leave carrying five different colored berets. Lt. Gibb will leave Auburn, reluctantly. Lt. Jonathan Kane will leave planning, instigating the 18th week party and his friend — Cpt. Brown.



Randy Gaumer
Detroit, Mich.
"Gomer"



Henry Gibb
Birmingham, Ala.
"Gibber"



King Gorman
Providence, R.I.
"Squatty"



Ralph Green
Youngstown, Ohio
"Blue"



Bennett Grieb
Alexandria, Va.
"Ben"



Fred Grossholz
Minot, N.D.
"Holtz"



Cory Hall
Hampton, Va.
"Voltaire"



Warren Heidbreder
Cayuga, Ind.
"W.W."



Neal Henderson
Phoenix, Ariz.
"Supply Sq"



Euford Herring
Tallahassee, Fla.
"Eu"



Thomas Hodge
Huntsville, Ala.
"Dan"



Charles Howard
Williamston, N.C.
"Chuck"



James Hunsicker
Denver, Pa.
"Huntz"



Frank Johnson
Dover, Mass.
"Paperworks"



Richard Joslyn
Gillette, Wyo.
"Cowboy Bob"



Cleon Justice
Melbourne, Fla.
"Chic"



John Kalinowski
Orlando, Fla.
"Ace"



H. J. Kane
Santa Monica, Calif.
"Nick"



Jonathan A. Kane
Green Hill Farms, Pa.
"Jon"



Maurice Kearney
Waterbury, Conn.
"Clark"



Edward Kelly
Philadelphia, Pa.
"Ned"



Jefferson Kennedy
Shelburn, Ind.
"Old Man"



Robert Kent
Tifton, Ga.
"The Kid"



"Stand at



ease" . . .





4TH



GO FOURTH AND LEAD

From 16 November to 15 May we were a closely knit family, spending 24 weeks under the stress of an OCS cycle. It was a period in which we learned to rely on each other. We lived, studied, worked and sometimes quarreled together. We shared good times and bad, passes and restrictions, beer and "C" rations. Guided by the willing and able criticisms of Lt. Hill, we polished boots, floors and brass. We built our leadership skills and watched each other grow into our future roles—2nd Lts., Infantry type. "Go fourth and lead," has been our motto and throughout the cycle we exhibited our determination to make it true. It was a long hard haul; but, looking back, they were good days. We'll always remember them.



Vincent C. Bellino
Yonkers, N.Y.
"Vince"



William F. Kruger
Buffalo, N.Y.
"Rocky"



Raymond Kucenas
St. Louis, Ill.
"Rock"



Ronald J. Lindsay
Coupeville, Wash.
"M-Go Grunt"



Paul A. Littlefield
Hyattsville, Md.



Andy Leenstra
Prinsburg, Minn.
"The Hulk"



Sheridan C. Lewis III
San Marcus, Tex.
"Judge"



Richard L. Madon
Lindenwold, N.J.



Thomas E. Marchbanks
San Antonio, Tex.
"Tom"



Michael McCarthy
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Michael S. McLees
Annandale, Va.
"Goat"



Richard F. Meyer
Chicago, Ill.
"Angie"



Bruce Meiklejohn
Las Vegas, N.M.
"Mopar"



Mark A. Michael
Columbia, S.C.
"Old Man of the Swamp"



Lawrence A. Michaud
Bastrop, La.
"Shrimp Boater"



James Y. Miller
Armstrong, Mo.
"J.Y."



Richard D. Mitchell
Carthage, Mo.
"Mitch"



Thomas J. Mix
New Orleans, La.
"Cowboy Tommy"



Eugene J. Moser
Albuquerque, N.M.
"Gene"



Edward N. Mossey
Atlanta, Ga.
"Bubba"



James P. Mulcahy
Binghamton, N.Y.
"Stud"



John C. Ruetschi
Buffalo, N.Y.
"Gino"

Not pictured
Gary L. Herrington
Sylvania, Ga.



"If you don't give my helmet back . . ."



Just like getting on the trucks.



Let me at 'em



What do you mean, it's supposed to be blue?



Put the stool back!





5TH



SMOKE AND JOKE

Because the future of fifth platoon is uncertain, many things that happened during "the longest 166 days," will be remembered by all. Do you remember the Chicken Delight service on the fourth week bivouac, John Roper's fantastic luck with blind dates, John Person's incinerary buffer, Robert Patterson's weekly care packages, Rod Peter's leotards, J. V. Smith's "wondering", Chuck Parrish's mind bending electric guitar, David "Christine" Page's soprano voice, mind you, David Purdy's puggyness, Paul Peterson's appetite for roaches, Benny Reyes' religious surmonettes, Terry Sheppard's cigarettes, Bob Schleicher's pushy transportation, Dan Roman's Corvette, Harvey Queen's "Have you got any questions about the program?", Steve Porta's cycle book, Dick Roscio's general confusion and "Where the — are we?", David Richard's questionable wit, Steve Prato's palamino, J. M. Smith's affection for snakes, Greg Soelter's white mice, Jim Roberts' bag pipes, Bob "Goldie" Snyder's Papa Romeo's, Bob Schnauffer's baby shoes and just who is John Roth?



David Page
Williamsburg, Va.
"Christine"



Charles Parrish
Ocala, Fla.
"Vacuum"



Robert Patterson
Indianapolis, Ind.
"Ah"



William Pence
Palestine, Tex.
"Sop"



John Persons
St. Louis, Mo.
"Flappy"



Rodney Peters
Kalamazoo, Mich.
"DI"



Paul D. Peterson
Conway, S.C.



Stephen Porta
Owensboro, Ky.
"Red Baron"



Steven Prato
Flushing, N.Y.
"Monalisa"



David Purdy
Los Angeles, Calif.
"Fat Man"



James Queen
Baltimore, Md.
"Harvey"



Benny Reyes
Augusta, Ga.
"P.R."



David Richard
Morristown, N.J.
"Take Chow"



James Roberts
Parkerburg, W.Va.
"Scout Dog"



Daniel Roman
South Bend, Ind.
"Smoke & Joke"



John Roper
Manchester, Tenn.
"Farmer"



Richard Roscio
Wakefield, Mass.
"Covah"



John Roth
Silver Spring, Md.
"Who"



Robert Schleicher
Mullen, Neb.
"Forceful"



Robert Schnauffer
Duluth, Minn.
"Scrooge"



Terrance Sheppard
Sioux Falls, S.D.
"Lite 'um up"



John Smith
Marietta, Tex.
"Mike Hammer"



John V. Smith
Minneapolis, Minn.
"Wondering"



Robert Snyder
Tallahassee, Fla.
"Pogie"



Gregg Soelter
Seattle, Wash.
"Snake"



Ham and lima beans, again?



How many ships in your harbor?



"When inspecting the M113 . . ."



Grieb and Leenstra are the hardest guys to find.



"If you don't learn this, you'll . . ."



6TH



"THE MAXIMUM IS THE LEAST EXPECTED"

As the sixth platoon leaves 63d company, it leaves behind many memories. One of the fondest is that of its tactical officer, Lt. Mello, a hard, fast but fair man who taught us everything about being professional, effective and efficient military leaders. The platoon will leave as 2nd Lts., Infantry and will have left memories like Lt. Wiblins midnight phone calls from a loved one, Lt. Manning's lie detector test, Lt. Wasson's fantastic tiger stripes, Lt. Vervynck's Mach-1, Lt. Thomas' red socks and short fatigues, Lt. Wozniak's loud, aggressive manner, Lt. Sprayberry's management of time, Lt. Zimmerman's selection of "the perfect date," and Lt. Clifford's Hip-hugger fatigues. Then there's Lt. Eaton's ability to get people out of bed, Lt. White's concept of passing out the sheets, Lt. Scarono's vocational hours, Lt. Wells' marching technique, Lt. Ulp's rust mobile, Lt. Skains' ugly man award, Lt. Stronoch's ability to spill coke on charts, Lt. Tamraz's Olive Drab Instematic and Lt. Thompson's outstanding attempt to out stare a mirror. We won't forget the 12th and 18th week parties and AFTER parties, or the "Lt. Mello Memorial Olympic Games", Li'l Smello and of course the big shrimp pogie fiasco. Certainly every man will remember the inspiring words of our tactical officer, "The maximum is the least expected!"



Gary Manning
Bay Village, Ohio
"Manfred"



Robert Scarano
Chicago, Ill.
"Irish Whop"



James Skains
Thibodaux, La.
"Man of Iron"



Daniel Sprayberry
Dothan, Ala.
"Cig Officer"



James Stronach
Whittier, Calif.
"Old Man"



James Tamraz
Morton Grove, Ill.
"Zermat"



Scott Thomas
Roslyn, Penn.
"Scottie"



Guy Thompson
Monahans, Tex.
"Golf"



James Ulp
Fairport, N.Y.
"Head"



Brian Verynck
Seattle, Wash.
"Ichabod"



Philip Wasson
Augusta, Ga.
"Wassdo"



William Wells
Boytown, Tex.
"Tex"



Roger White
Altus, Okla.
"Ramjet"



Michael Wiblin
Charleston, W.Va.
"Wib"



Lawrence Wozniak
Stevensville, Mich.
"Leapin' Larry"



Geoffrey Clifford
Pittsfield, Mass.
"Cliff"



Thomas Eaton
Billings, Mont.
"Rock"



John Zimmerman
San Carlo's, Calif.
"Lifer"



"Well, they're my games, and if you don't play my way . . ."



"... and if it doesn't rain . . ."

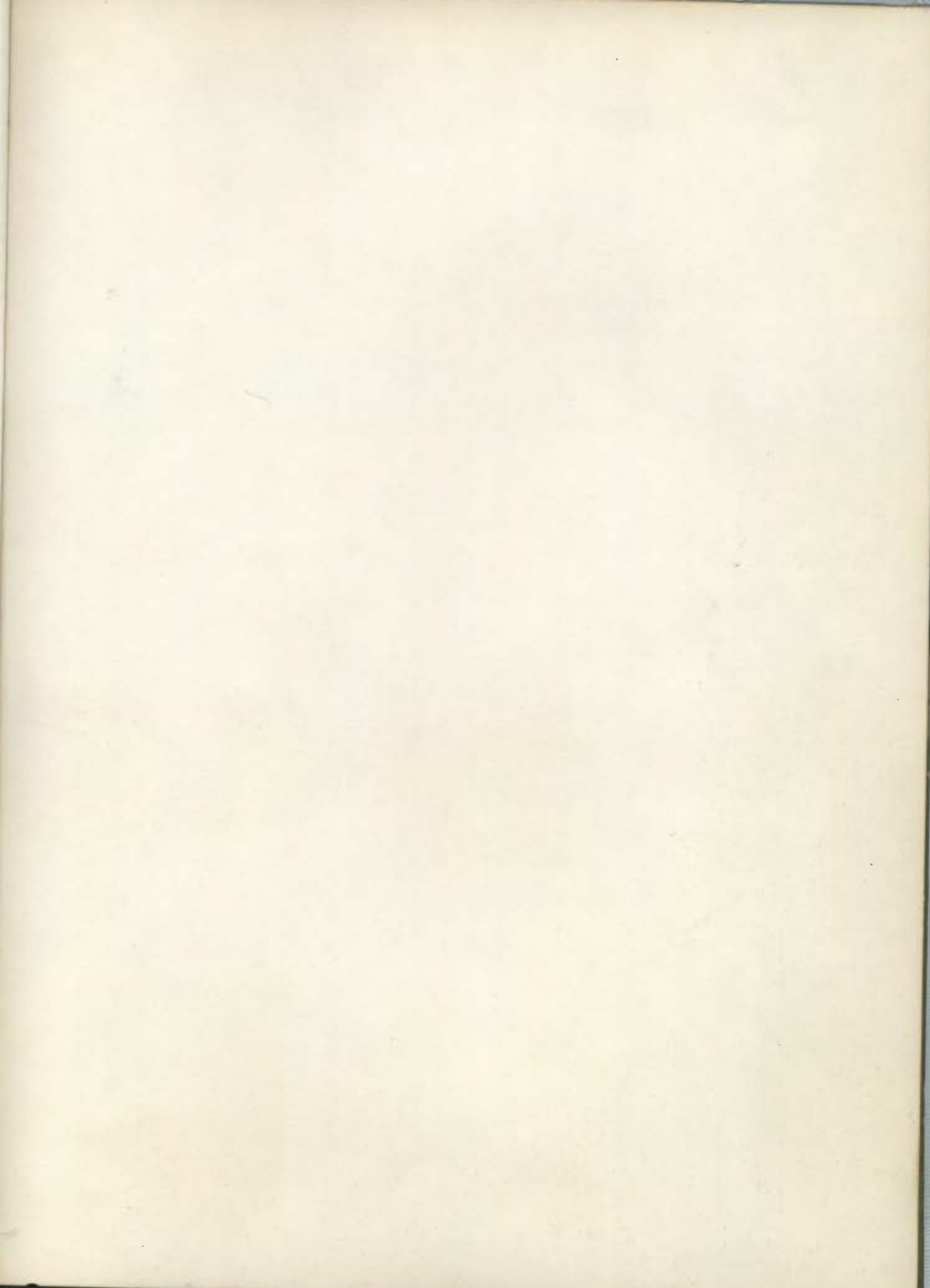


The crew













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NEW YORK