

31 May 1968
Streetcar 304 USN A-4

On 31 May 1968, Streetcar 304, a U.S. Navy A-7A was shot down in Laos at 4:45 p.m. by 37mm AAA. It's pilot Lt JG Kenneth Fields was flying off the aircraft carrier "USS America" and had been tasked with his wingman to attack a logistics storage area near Ban Kate in southern Laos. Lt. Fields misfortune initiated one of the most intense SAR's of 1968.



37mm AAA gun

When Fields made his first pass on the target, he saw several antiaircraft guns shooting at him. During the second pass, a 37mm gun hit his aircraft and shot off a large piece of his wing. The pilot felt a hard thump and the A-7 immediately became uncontrollable. Lt. Fields was forced to eject very near his target and numerous active antiaircraft sites. His wingman watched the ejection and radioed Crown 2 to report a good chute and beeper. Crown 2 assumed AMC and headed to establish an orbit closer to the area. An O-2, call sign Nail 66, had been controlling the strike and he radioed that he had voice contact with the survivor and requested SAR forces.



HC-130 "Crown" refueling HH-3 "Jolly" over South China Sea

The AMC on Crown 2 was Maj. Frederick Benson. He hoped that this could be a fast SAR because there was only about one and a half hours of daylight left. He told his radio operator to contact "Compress" (RCC at Udorn RTAFB) and have them scramble

the Sandy's and Jolly's. In minutes, Sandy's 5, 6, 7 and 8 and Jolly's 37, 20, and 70 were all airborne from NKP. They sped at maximum speed south-south-east for 100 miles. The AMC calculated that it was going to take the SAR force 45 minutes to an hour to arrive. Until then he needed to keep the enemy at bay and possibly try and knock out some of the heavier guns.

Nail 66 was ready and eager to FAC some fighters. Crown radioed in the blind requesting that any jets capable of supporting a SAR to contact him. Immediately Silver and Banyon flights replied and they were handed over to the FAC. Nail 66 directed them in on the most active guns but the jets were quickly winchestered. Nail 66 radioed Crown for more aircraft and he was advised that Vampire, Spitfire, Hotrod, and Scuba flights were arriving and could be used as the Nail saw fit. The FAC continued to direct strikes for several more minutes until he noticed that his front engine was losing oil pressure. He shut the front engine down but decided to remain on station and fly single engine until the Sandy's arrived. The A-1's arrived at 5:50 p.m. and immediately assumed on scene command. Nail 66 showed Sandy lead where the downed pilot was located and warned them that the area was hot with enemy guns. Then because he had an engine shut down, he headed his 0-2 back to his base.

With only about 45 minutes of remaining daylight, the Sandy's quickly went to work sanitizing the area. Sandy 5 dropped down to take a look at 5:53 and was hit by ground fire. His engine was losing oil pressure and it began to run rough. Sandy 5 was forced to head back to base. Sandy's 7, 8 and 9 fired rockets and cannon fire at the guns that had fired on Sandy 5. At 6:14, Sandy 7 was hit by ground fire and its pilot was ejected very close to the original survivor. Sandy 7 was flown by Capt. Edward Leonard. Now he found himself on the ground and evading the enemy. Voice contact was established with him at 6:22 p.m. Due to deteriorating weather and impending darkness both survivors were told that they would have to wait overnight for a first light effort. There was nothing else the SAR forces could do. They reluctantly headed to base and made plans for the next day.

On 1 June, Sandy's 1 thru 6 and Jolly Green's 15, 16, and 20 were airborne at 4:40 a.m. At 5:30, Nail 56 reported that he had voice contact with Streetcar 304. However, he could not get contact with Sandy 7. The Jolly Greens and Sandy's arrived in the SAR area at 5:40. Major William Palank was flying Sandy 1 and he assumed OSC. The Nail FAC showed him Lt. Fields exact position. The Sandy's worked gun suppression close to him and the Nail directed jet strikes at AAA positioned around Streetcar 304. The Sandy's and Nails repeatedly attempted to obtain radio contact with Sandy 7. Their calls on guard in the blind to Capt. Leonard went unanswered. They hoped that he was still evading capture and perhaps was intentionally maintaining radio silence. Intense ground fire and poor weather complicated the SAR efforts. Decreasing visibility due to rain showers and low clouds were causing significant problems in just avoiding terrain and other aircraft.

Crown 3 was the AMC. Nails 66, 56, and 23 alternated control of the jet fighter resources. Sandy 1 was hit by ground fire at 8:52 and Maj. Palank immediately headed

away from the area. Jolly Green 16 headed to intercept the stricken aircraft. This Jolly was crewed by Capt. David Richardson (pilot), Maj. Paul Reagan (copilot), SSgt Coy Calhoon (FE), Sgt. Tom Grandmaison (AP), and Sgt. Peter Harding (PJ). At 8:58, the A-1 became unflyable and Maj. Palank was forced to eject. He landed in a heavily forested area well away from the other SAR area. Jolly 16 immediately went in for a rescue and pulled into a hover over the downed pilot. SSgt Calhoon easily spotted the survivor lowered the hoist. The rotor blast caused the parachute to come loose from the tree and Maj. Palank fell to the ground and did not move. The FE retracted the hoist so that he could lower the PJ to aid the inert pilot. When the penetrator was ten feet below the helicopter, the A-1 pilot regained mobility, got up and signaled that he was alright. The hoist was again lowered and a very happy Maj. Palank was brought aboard at 9:06 a.m. Except for a broken tooth and a bruised leg, he was in good condition. The time from ejection to rescue was less than ten minutes. Jolly 16 then returned to NKP to drop off the survivor and refuel.

Back at the Streetcar 304 and Sandy 7 SAR area, the clouds dropped down to 200 feet overcast and rain showers. The weather was too poor to continue flight operations and at 9:15 a.m. the SAR forces were ordered to return to their bases. Crown remained high overhead and maintained radio contact with Streetcar. Ominously, no one had yet heard from Sandy 7. At 2 p.m. the weather, while still not good, had improved enough to renew SAR efforts. Sandy's 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 headed to the SAR. Jolly's 15, 16, 19, 20, and 37 established orbits just outside of the threat ring in the SAR area. Nail's 15, 28, and 58 began to FAC jet strikes. The Sandy's were soon joined by other A-1's using the Spad call sign. Suppression strikes were continually put in at 2-3 minute intervals until 6 p.m.

Crown 2 now suggested to Sandy Lead that it was time to try a pickup before darkness covered the area. Sandy lead radioed back that the objective area was still alive with ground fire and it needed more suppression. Crown told Sandy to give it a try anyways. Jolly Green 16 was the low bird for this attempt. Earlier in the day, this same crew had rescued Sandy 1. They were eager to try a pickup and rescue a second survivor. At 6:25, Sandy 5 brought in Jolly 16. As Sandy had feared, the chopper began to take heavy 37mm AAA and small arms fire. The Jolly pilot, Maj. Richardson was forced to withdraw. At this point everyone expected that the helicopters would head back to base because of darkness. Instead, Maj. Richardson tried approaching the survivor by another route and again encountered heavy ground fire. He continued to press in for a pickup and had to be ordered to break off the attempt and RTB.

At the same time Maj. Richardson was flying in to rescue Lt. Fields, something unexpected occurred at the 7,500 foot holding point of the other Jolly's. Helicopters are complicated pieces of machinery. Among the men flying them, the choppers have been called twenty thousand bolts flying in loose formation that beat the air into submission. Some parts of the helicopter have no backup systems and if they fail the results are catastrophic. The rotary wing aircraft not only stops flying, but it simply falls to the earth like a rock.

A caution warning light illuminated on Jolly 20's transmission oil temperature. This helicopter was being flown by Majors Dale Odermann and Dale Weeden, SSgt Carl Warmac (FE), and Sgt Jules Smith (PJ). Jolly 20's oil was overheating. Moments later the oil pressure warning light illuminated. This combination of high temperature and low oil indicated that the transmission could seize up at any moment. If it did, the rotors would lose their connection to the engines and the chopper would crash. The HH-3 flight manual warned that this component failure would lead to catastrophic results. Major Oderman had absolutely no choice. He had to land and he had to land now.

He radioed his high bird (Jolly 37) and informed them of the problem. He then told them that he was going to try an emergency landing in an open area that was in view. Jolly 37 radioed Crown 2 and told them that Jolly 20 was going down in enemy territory and that they would follow them in for a rescue. Prior to reaching the selected landing area, the engine torque indicators on Jolly 20 dropped to zero. The helicopter held together just long enough for a landing. After landing, they began to take small arms fire and mortars rounds began falling near them. They needed to get out of there fast or be captured or killed.

Disregarding the dangers, Jolly Green 37 set up an approach and landed close by the disabled Jolly. In order to block potential enemy forces and to also cover the downed crew, pararescueman Ember Curry and flight engineer Ray Price took their M-16's and left Jolly 37. They assumed a defensive position on the ground. Meanwhile, the men on downed helo wasted no time. They grabbed all of the classified documents, survival gear, and weapons. Then they ran as fast as they could to Jolly 37. Captains Henry Conant and Edward Heft piloted the high bird. They kept their rotors turning and nervously watched their teammates abandon aircraft and move to the high bird. It seem to be taking forever, but in reality, it was only a couple of minutes. As soon as they had everyone on board, they took off and radioed Crown that the rescue had been made. It had been less than 14 minutes from the time the caution lights illuminated, the Jolly 20 had set down and the rescue of its crew completed. By now it was night and the rescuemen flew back to NKP. The crew of Jolly 20 gladly bought their rescuers drinks at the hooch bar.

Sandy 5 was distressed at this turn of events. It was now completely dark and there was no way a rescue could be made until the next day. He radioed the survivor and told Lt. Fields that he would have to spend a second night on the ground. The OSC assured the survivor that the SAR force would return at first light. Once again, all the SAR forces headed home to their bases without the survivor. Much more personally, the Sandy pilots were keenly aware that not hearing from their downed teammate (Sandy 1) probably meant that Capt. Leonard had been killed or captured. It had not been a good day.

On 2 June, the SAR forces again launched before sunrise so that they could be on scene at first light. Crown 1 and 3 were airborne first, followed by Jolly Green's 09, 19 and 37 at 4:50 a.m. Jolly 19 discovered a maintenance problem and returned to NKP where the crew transferred to Jolly 15 and then relaunched. Sandy's 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 arrived in the SAR area first and contacted Nails 56 and 69. Once again low clouds, rain

showers, and intense ground fire obstructed the rescue efforts. Jet strikes were put in at one minute intervals from sunrise until 8:15 a.m.

During the night, the enemy had moved their gun positions closer to the survivor. The guns were so near Lt. Fields that the jets had to drop their ordnance closer to him than was considered safe. During the last strike at 8:15, the survivor was wounded by fragments from bombs dropped by the fighters. Sandy 1 conferred with Crown 1 and they decided to try a pickup even though the area had not been completely sanitized. Jolly Greens 09 and 37 flew through heavy rain storms to position themselves in an orbit just to the south of Streetcar 304. While the Jolly's got into position, the Sandy's laid down a smoke screen to conceal the helicopter when it came in.

Jolly Green 09 started its low level run in to the survivor at 8:27. The weather was less than ideal with broken ceilings of 200 to 800 feet but with good visibility beneath the clouds. While the clouds presented a challenging fight profile, they also made it difficult for the enemy to see the helicopter. The crew who decided to try a pickup under these adverse conditions consisted of pilot Capt. David Richardson, copilot Maj. Louis Yuhas, FE SSgt Coy Calhoon, AP Sgt. Thomas Grandmaison, and PJ Sgt. Peter Harding. They were now flying 100 feet above the trees, at 120 miles per hour, and following Sandy 9 to the survivor. At 8:32 the Jolly received heavy ZPU fire from a very close gun position. To avoid being hit, Capt. Davidson banked hard right. This turn placed the enemy gun in the sights of the right gunner for a few seconds. Training and instinct caused SSgt Calhoon pull the triggers as the enemy came into sight. The FE fired 100-150 rounds and the enemy ceased fire. As in most of these engagements, the gunner rarely knew if he hit the enemy or they had just jumped for cover. It all happened too quick and the helicopter kept flying fast and banking hard to navigate to the survivor.

It took another ten minutes of flying to get to Streetcar 304's position. A couple of minutes prior to reaching the survivor, Capt. Davidson ordered that the Jolly's two fuel tip tanks be jettisoned. This action reduced the weight of the helicopter by a few hundred pounds and provided more power available to hover and hoist the survivor. Nail 65 radioed that the survivor was located around the next bend and that he had just marked the location with three WP smoke rockets. As Jolly 09 came into a hover, the survivor began to radio instructions on how to move directly over him. The Nail, Jolly and Sandy all radioed repeatedly for the survivor to pop a smoke. But not smoke was seen. Instead the helicopter crew was forced to do a three minute search of the area to find Lt. Fields. Finally he was spotted, the penetrator was lowered and up came a very happy Navy pilot. While in the hover, the enemy began to fire small arms at the helicopter. The Jolly crew was able to remain in the hover because the Sandy's laid down a steady stream of cannon and rocket fire on any enemy that began to shoot at the helicopter. Without the CAS, the helicopter would have been forced off scene or shot down.

During egress the helicopter and Sandy's once again came under attack by intense AAA and small arms fire. The enemy was trying one last time to knock down another SAR aircraft. Fortunately, they avoided it and they headed back to base. During the flight to NKP, Lt. Fields received medical treatment from Sgt. Harding. The survivor was

suffering from shock, dehydration, and 8-10 shrapnel wounds. The mission was a success but the rescuemen lamented the loss of Sandy 7. As was common in these cases no definitive information was available on the fate of Capt. Edward Leonard. Several months later it was learned that he had been captured and was a POW in North Vietnam. Captain Leonard was repatriated in 1973 as part of Project Homecoming.

Notes:

Internet search reveals that Captain Leonard may have evaded capture for two days. Try and locate him and find out why we failed to rescue him.

The cost of the Streetcar SAR was large – six US aircraft were lost during the rescue operation. I was greatly saddened to hear that Ed piloted Sandy 7, one of the six aircraft, and that he had not been recovered. It would be 5 long years before he was released by the North Vietnamese.

Behind Barbed Wire: A POW's Story

I arrived at Udorn RTAFB in early May, 1967, to fly A-1E and A1-H Skyraider with the 602nd Fighter Squadron (Commando). I was to fly 247 combat missions during three consecutive tours and participated in the rescue of 18 aircrew members. On May 31, 1968, going for number 19, I was shot down on a Search and Rescue effort for a Navy A-7 (Streetcar 304) flown by Kenny Fields.



Ed Leonard and his A-1 Skyraider

I ejected and, once safely on the ground, I got in a gun fight with three NVA soldiers. I shot one for sure—3 AKs vs. one 357 seemed like a fair fight to me. I had them outnumbered! I got away and, after running most of the night, I climbed up a tree and hid there.

On the third day, Kenny was finally rescued, but I was spotted and captured. I was taken prisoner by a badly mauled North Vietnamese division dragging itself out of South Vietnam and moving northward through Laos following their defeat during the Tet

Offensive. This was a problem for both sides. You see, we were not bombing Laos--we said so. And Ho Chi Minh's army was not in Laos--he said so. I was an embarrassment to both governments, a long way from home, and a bullet cost twelve cents.

After an initial interrogation, I was force marched each night for a week through bombed jungle. At last I was herded into a cave where I spent the day. At dusk, I was put on a truck, and was bolted, face-down, to the bed. All night the truck would jar, bumble, and roll, side to side, fore and aft, and up and down, like a repetitiously interrupted corkscrew. After stumbling into the morning, we at last came to a halt several hundred yards off the road, under trees and camouflage netting.

Periodically, the truck would stop on the edge of a village. I'd be off-loaded and my arms bound behind my back, then I'd be pulled by a noose about my neck through the village, through an inevitable gauntlet of angry villagers armed with clubs, jabbing sticks, and rocks, all whipped to a frenzy by a small band of political organizers. Once through the village, I'd be put back on the truck, and once again we'd bumble and stumble through the night.

Near sundown each evening, the truck would start off again for another bone-jarring night along rough bomb-cratered roads and rocky stream-beds. After a week, I was off-loaded on the edge of a broad valley and marched several miles across rice paddies to a wooded jungle rise. Under the tree canopies were bamboo cages, containing American servicemen and civilians, a number of Canadians, and a German nurse. I was placed in a bamboo cage removed from the others.

The second evening in camp, the other prisoners were taken out of their cages and moved out. Shortly after, two guards opened my cage and motioned me out. I was led down a trail and emerged on the edge of a large open field. There was a small creek meandering to one side and I could see the others bathing in it.

My guards stopped me a short distance upstream from the others and indicated I was to wash. The muddy water was waist deep and, after two weeks, I definitely needed a

bath.. The sun had been down for some time, but the sky to the West was still slashed with bands of red and orange.

Even the guards appreciated the sight. I turned my head at the gentle sound of gurgling water. A head emerge from the murk:

"I'm Paul Montague, Captain, United States Marine Corps, the Senior Ranking Officer. Who are you?"

"I'm Ed Leonard, Captain, U.S. Air Force."

"What's your date of rank?" he asked

"December '64".

As his head sank back into the water he said,

"Now you're the Senior Ranking Officer--you poor son-of-a-bitch."

I spent a total of three and a half years in solitary, during which I had many opportunities to reflect upon Paul's remark. Our duty as prisoners was to escape, to resist all attempts by the enemy to exploit us for propaganda, and to give each other whatever help and comfort we were able to provide. We had a tight organization in the camp.

Although told often there was no rank, whenever the enemy discovered our activities, the instigator and I would be called upon for some form of penitence--inevitably painful.

That autumn, we moved to Duong Khe, an old French military post some twenty miles outside Hanoi--our battlefield for the next two years. The buildings were concrete with interior rooms of varying size. If you've seen the movie "Papillion" with Dustin Hoffman and Steve McQueen, you've seen the place. The French built them all over the world. Here I was segregated from the others. Those captured in Laos were held in a separate part of the camp--very ominous. The others, mostly enlisted ranks, had been taken in South Vietnam. In all, there were 87 enlisted, 12 officers, and 7 civilians. I was moved

away from my enlisted men (78 soldiers and marines captured in South Vietnam and Cambodia during the Tet Offensive) about a year before release. They put me in with seven others also captured in Laos. We were called the LULUs, the Legendary Union of Laotian Unfortunates.

As a rule, the officers and senior NCOs were held in solitary, but, using the tap code, we were able to establish good communications between cells in the building within a few days, and within a few months, to the other buildings in camp.

One morning, eighteen months after arriving at Doung Khe, the door to my cell opened and Paul was lead in. We were out of solitary! For the next three days, we both talked steady streams, after that we started, occasionally, listening to each other. Paul, a career Marine, was deeply concerned for his family; he had no way of knowing if his wife and children had been informed of his capture. He would have been unhappy to learn he'd been killed in action.

Paul had already seen the depth of hurt prolonged separation had inflicted upon his daughter. Some years before Vietnam he'd returned home from an eighteen month unaccompanied tour of duty in Korea.

He'd arrived on a Friday afternoon during the school year; had a wonderful reunion with his family. Monday morning, at breakfast, his daughter, then in first grade, eagerly went to work on him.

"Daddy, will you meet me after school and walk me home?"

"Sure, Pam, just tell me where."

Whereupon Pam produced a very detailed map, showing how to get to school, the main entrance, and a big red "X" next to the flag pole

"You won't forget, will you, Daddy?"

"No, Pam, I'll remember."

"Daddy, will you wear your uniform?"

"I really don't want..."

"Please, Daddy, Pulleesss..."

Shirley chimed in, "Wear it, Paul."

So it was settled, and Paul, in dress uniform, left the house shortly after three, arriving at the flag pole as the school bell rang and a horde of children disgorged from the front door.

But, no Pam. Paul waited, impatiently at first, then a bit anxiously. He checked his map...there was no mistaking the crayon drawing, he was where designated.

Finally, as the playground cleared of the initial wave, Pam appeared, accompanied by half a dozen of her little friends. Spotting her father, she tossed her head triumphantly and marched directly toward him, her friends straggling sheepishly behind. Arriving a short distance in front of Paul, she stopped, spun about, and putting her little fists to her hips, half shouted at the other children in a voice trembling with anger and pride:

"You see, I do too have a Daddy!"

Imagine listening to Paul, a ragged, starved scarecrow of a man, sitting in the gloom of a prison cell telling me this story of his daughter, ten years earlier. How must Pam have felt during her father's Memorial Service? Did she remember her defiant cry, "I do too have a Daddy!"? (Paul was repatriated with me and now lives in Kansas with his wife, Shirley.)

The over-riding emotion of prolonged imprisonment in solitary confinement is boredom. The first time you are in solitary it takes roughly two weeks to establish a routine. First thing in the morning is a prayer followed by some exercises then sitting on the floor letting the mind wander. Boredom sets in and you walk inside the cell. Keep your eyes on the crack under the door since you are required to sit on your mat and not move. Any

guard approaching will cause a slight shift in the light under the door giving you enough time to get to your rice mat and sit down. Eyes on the crack quickly became a way of life. With time various events are added. The exercises quickly become the daily dozen. Dozen indeed...it became fifteen. And rather than one set in the morning it became fifteen sets of fifteen.

The Morning Prayer became a church service with hymns and the Apostle's Creed interspersed with bible passages memorized years before in Vacation Bible School. After church, another set of the Daily Dozen. The highlight of the morning was "The Count". How many days before Labor Day? (Sing "I've been working on the Railroad".) Day's till Suzanne's Birthday? (Sing "Happy Birthday to her") Day's till Halloween? (Sing "Caspar the Friendly Ghost") Each holiday and family birthday had its song. After The Count it was time to get the mail ready for delivery. This had to be done in case the honey bucket detail—we called them the Pony Express or just simply the Ponies—arrived early. After prepping the mail it was time for another set of the Daily Dozen. Once this was done it was time for Story Hour. Story Hour consisted of telling myself a story which I made up as I went along. I particularly enjoyed the trials—I argued both sides and added evidence when my argument on one side or the other became thin. I also ran a cattle spread—I'd spent some time with a Marine officer who grew up on a ranch and he gave me a few pointers. Being a rancher was a delight, as I spent most of my time outdoors. Winters on my ranch, especially the heavy snow, coincided with the hottest of days. I was also a surgeon, but had to defend myself when I killed a couple of patients. Then another set of the Daily Dozen.

Story hour was usually interrupted by the approach of the Ponies. A guard would unbolt my cell, open the 3" thick wooden plank door, point at my Honey Bucket, and grunt. (The guards were not permitted to talk to us—they'd all read a Vietnamese translation of "The Great Escape—Americans were not to be trusted.) I'd place the bucket outside and return to my cell. The guard would shut me in and bolt the door. Shortly thereafter eight of our junior enlisted would arrive with four Vietnamese guards. The junior Vietnamese guard was tasked to inspect the inside of each bucket to insure we were not passing notes.

Unless you were being punished, you were taken out to wash by the well twice a week. This was a highly dangerous time since it was necessary to tend the message drops, both delivering mail and retrieving it. After washing, you would wait for your first meal of the day, a watery soup and a small lump of wheat bread, usually containing rat feces. Four summer months meant watercress soup. The four fall months meant pumpkin soup and winter brought cabbage soup. Variety was not part of the menu. The guards would put out four bowls of soup and four pieces of bread. I always hoped to be the last prisoner to retrieve the food. Otherwise there was a moral dilemma. One lump of bread always looked bigger, one bowl a bit fuller. In fact, differences were infinitesimally small, if they existed at all. A dent in the bottom of a bowl gave the illusion of fullness, an air bubble in the bread made it appear larger. If I took the “larger” portion, I suffered shame for days. If I took the smaller portion, the pains of starvation seemed trebled. If I was last to collect the food, I avoided the moral issue until the next feeding.

After the noon meal the guards would lock us in and then entire camp would sleep. After the naps, I’d do another set of exercises followed by a walk until the evening feeding. After the last feeding, we’d be locked down for the night, which meant another set of exercises and patriotic hour. Patriotic hour consisted of singing the national anthem, reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, singing the Air Force song, and reciting the Code of Conduct. (Yes, I remembered it from freshman knowledge. I was able to write it down and keep three copies in circulation in the camp. I used rough brown toilet paper and blood for ink.) More exercises were followed by evening church services, and then I’d sit quietly letting the mind drift wherever it wished to wander.

All the while keeping an eye on the crack under the door.

I was doing a hundred finger-tip push-ups during each exercise period and fifteen periods a day. After about three years I became curious to see how many pushups I could do in a day. Slowly I built up to 2,700. At that point I noticed I could no longer hold the spoon to feed myself soup. I dropped back to 1,500 push-ups a day and was soon able to use a spoon again. Such is the nature of boredom.

Occasionally I would be taken from my cell to either be read a very long, boring piece of propaganda or interrogated about some activity in the camp (these were inevitably painful affairs lasting several days...or weeks). I bitterly resented these interruptions. Didn't they know I had things to do? I would be out of sorts for days and sometimes weeks trying to reestablish my routine.

In the summer of 1969, George McKnight and John Atterbury, prisoners in another camp, managed to escape; but were recaptured three days later. During their punishment, Atterbury died a horrible, excruciating death. The other camps had been notified of the escape and extreme security measures were instituted. Intense and torturous interrogation of all Senior Ranking Officers in the various camps, along with those individuals identified as hard core resisters—those most likely to be involved in escape plans—resulted in a nightmarish, Kafka-like scenario.

The North Vietnamese tortured to confirm their worst suspicions. Driven beyond the ability to resist, prisoners "confessed" in order to end torture. Truth was not a factor in that ugly equation. Even when broken, you "confess" slowly, starting with "I was rude to the guards". When that did not result in relief—you see how the torturer is teaching the prisoner what is wanted? You gradually increase your confession, first to stealing food, and then to communicating. ...and finally, with time, you confess to an attempted escape. This brings no relief. "And now, we will forgive you, when you tell us with whom you were going to escape."

The descent into pain and insanity is slow, a slow and excruciating immersion. You find you are implicating fellow prisoners in an escape plan that doesn't exist. How can you possibly come up with a satisfactory answer? The solution here was provided by the worst fears of our captors. You see, they had already decided which prisoners were most likely to be involved in an escape.

Over the course of weeks of unending torture, through the fog of pain and insanity, each prisoner was taught which names were acceptable to the torturer. This process resulted in identifying four of us.

"And now, we will forgive you.....as soon as you tell us how you were going to escape." The fog of insanity continued. This time, our captors could not teach us the answer. We were in separate locations, unable to communicate. To end the torture, we had to confess to the same method. The fog thickened. We had all been broken weeks earlier, but the torture went on, seeking an answer which did not exist. It as been repeated endlessly that at last the human spirit will reach bottom; how often do we hear "When they reach the bottom...." There is no bottom. There is no escape. It was during this period that I would periodically be able to escape by floating up at the ceiling from which I could look down and watch what they were doing to my body down on the floor. It was really disgusting. The first time I floated to the ceiling I was curious, but when it happened again, I became indifferent to what the guards were doing. Sometimes, when the guards were out of the room, my daughter, Tracy, would visit me. She'd sit at my feet and softly say, "That's alright, Daddy...that's alright." I found this extremely comforting and I looked forward to her visits.

Ho Chi Minh died on September 3, 1969. Administration of the POW camps was immediately transferred from civilian to military control. Brutality and torture were immediately halted. Food and water were restored and sleep was allowed. Six months later, I was able to get to my feet without help from the guards. It has been nearly forty years—and I still need to brace myself against a chair or corner as I stand.

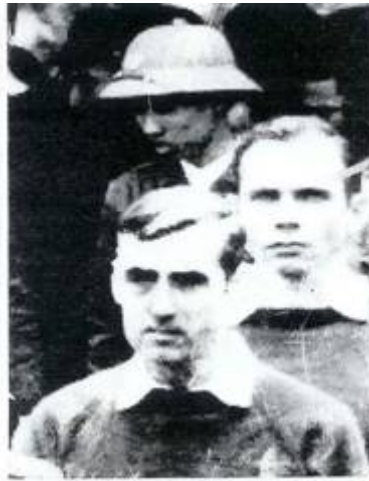
In the spring of 1971, the enlisted men and pilots who had been captured during Tet and now being held as POWs in Plantation Gardens were ushered outside one evening. Fresh air and sunshine were a welcome treat, but the Americans watched with curiosity as the NVA guards rigged up a makeshift movie screen, draping a bed sheet over a clothesline. They

were astounded to watch a 16 mm film of a long-haired young man with a long face, wearing medals on his fatigues as he testified before the Foreign Relations Committee that Americans had committed atrocities in Vietnam. More than one POW stood open-mouthed in astonishment, shocked that a fellow American military man would say such things in

public, much less in front of Senator Fulbright's committee. Officers and enlisted alike

were furious that this punk, a young Navy man on active duty, would make up lies like that, sounding as though he were running for office and this was a political speech. Surely, surely, he knew that his remarks would be pounced upon by the NVA and used in their propaganda!

I was the senior ranking officer at the Plantation Gardens and I realized something had to be done to prevent complete demoralization. By now, all the POWs knew about the "Ducks", thirteen other Americans kept separated from everyone else, who received special treatment because they were informers and collaborators. In August of that year, I finally had the opportunity to address the issue, when I was standing outside my cell just as guards brought the Ducks out, roughly fifty yards behind me. I stood at attention, executed a smart about-face, and yelled that they were "to stop all forms of cooperation and collaboration with the enemy." My cellmates and I were quickly hustled into our cell, and a few minutes later guards came to get me. I was beaten into unconsciousness, and when I finally came to, roughly three days later, I could not feel my body from the waist down. This lack of sensation continued for a week, followed by searing, debilitating pain for several months afterward. But my stand had its desired effect; five of the Ducks changed sides, much to the other POW's delight. I was repeatedly beaten and accused of being a war criminal, and constantly reminded that a fellow active duty American military officer had testified to that fact.



Ernie Brace & Ed Leonard (right) Hanoi Hilton, March 29, 1973

On February 12, 1973, after the signing of the cease-fire in January, the first contingent of our 143 American military and civilian POWs departed Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport for the Philippines. During the following weeks, the remaining 444 were released. The LULU's, which Hanoi claimed were being held by the Laotian Communists, were among the last to be released.

It is perhaps in the ordination of Providence that we are taught the value of our liberties by the price we pay for them.



Homecoming 1973: Ed Leonard, his sister Karen and their parents