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Wanted to share some of my recent findings that may aid in your disability claims:

MACV Monthly Summary March 1967 page 48 shows on 2 March a Milk plant was placed in production with an initial production rate of 8,000 gals per day. – Other projects completed in Da Nang a new 8 inch water line from a "dam" on Monkey Mountain to Camp Tien Sha.
<http://www.history.navy.mil/.../1967/March1967.pdf>

Connecting the dots in Feb 1967 Mobile Construction Battalion 133 began construction on a Water Treatment Plant at Camp Tien Sha. Page 49
<http://www.history.navy.mil/.../1967/February1967.pdf>

In their Aug 1966 Summary on page 111-6 we find: "Port Services continued to assist visiting fleet ships by coordinating ***WATER***, fuel, mail and supply services." On the same page, sub paragraph (4) Camels were still a problem. _ and in mid-June 4 large ***WATER*** camels were manufactured in Subic and arrived to help solve the problem associated with the lack of ***WATER*** camels. Note: Water Camels are used to provide ships with potable water, so where did the water come from? Obviously it began on Monkey Mountain. As noted in d. (4) Efforts are now underway to build a dam on the beach and pump water to the YW.
<http://www.history.navy.mil/..J1966/August1966.pdf>

Now ask yourselves where did Da Nang get the water for the Milk plant – how many Blue Water Navy ships off the coast received milk from this plant? How many Blue Water Navy ships were provided potable water from Da Nang?

MACV Monthly Summary July 1967 page 46 shows "The Port of Danang was visited 134 times by SEVENTH Fleet ships during July. The ships were provided with almost one and one-half million gallons of diesel fuel and over "three million gallons of potable water", in addition to mail, freight, courier, transient billeting and disbursing services.
<http://www.history.navy.mil/ar....ly1967.pdf>

WA published this article in reference to
Milk: herbicide exposure

The alongside connected replenishment (CONREP) is a standard method of transferring liquids such as fuel and fresh water, along with ammunition and break bulk goods. The supplying ship holds a steady course and speed, generally between 12 and 16 knots. Moving at speed lessens relative motion due to wave action and allows better control of heading. The receiving ship then comes alongside the supplier at a distance of approximately 30 yards. A gunline, pneumatic line thrower, or shot line is fired from the supplier, which is used to pull across a messenger line. This line is used to pull across other equipment such as a distance line, phone line, and the transfer rig lines. As the command ship of the replenishment operation, the supply ship provides all lines and equipment needed for the transfer. Additionally, all commands are directed from the supply ship.

So where did the supply ship get their fresh water – Vietnam.

The former Ivon Watkins Dow factory in
Paritutu, New Plymouth

<http://www.health.govt.nz/our-.....sed-people>

In 2005 former New Zealand Transport Safety Minister and New Plymouth MP Harry Duynhoven created a sensation by claiming that the Dow plant in New Zealand had made and exported Agent Orange for use in the Vietnam War. Duynhoven told the Sunday News he had proof that the products used to make Agent Orange – 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D – were shipped from the Taranaki wharves in the 1960s to the American base at Subic Bay in the Philippines for use in the Vietnam War. This contradicted years of denials by Ivon Watkins Dow – now Dow Agro Sciences – and confirmed the earlier confession of an anonymous Dow executive.

Ties in nicely with this press release by a
NOVA member:

[http://globenewswire.com/news-
.....pines.html](http://globenewswire.com/news-.....pines.html)

We need only look at the ongoing remediation areas in DaNang and the ongoing USAID efforts throughout Vietnam over this last summer to find the data needed for soil, fish, and vegetation samples for dioxin levels to see that DaNang through it's Ranch Hand operations was instrumental in severely contaminating the basin area.

<http://vietnam.usaid.gov/remediation-areas>