

111 Air/Security Police gave their lives in
defense of U.S. Air bases in the Vietnam War



8th Security Police Squadron
Ubon AB, Thailand, '65 - '74
"Vigilantia Pretium Libertas"
("Vigilance, The Price of Liberty")

8th Security Police Squadron **UBON RTAFB**

NVA / Target UBON RTAFB!

July 28, 1969,

January 13, 1970,

June 4, 1972

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8th SPS, K-9 Sentry Dog Handler, Baron 279M.
1970-1971



8th SPS - I was not at Ubon RTAFB, Thailand during any of the three Sapper attacks mentioned in this article. I did however know several Sentry Dog Handlers and Security Police personal who were there and heard their firsthand accounts of the July 1969 and January 1970 attacks. The information contained in this article is the memories of these accounts and official USAF

after action battle reports obtained from the USAF Records Center, Maxwell AFB, GA.

I hope this article will give the reader a better understanding of the mission and role of the USAF in Thailand during the Vietnam War. The USAF Combat Security Police were the infantry of the USAF. Their mission was to protect and defend US Air Bases in Thailand and Vietnam, 24 hours a day 365 days a year, from enemy attack. In doing so they allowed the aircraft stationed at these bases to fulfill their mission of attacking and destroying the enemy. No matter the final outcome of the war, the contribution and sacrifices made by USAF Combat SPSs helped insure, for the duration of the war, the skies over Southeast Asia belonged to The United States of America.

Ubon RTAFB was probed and tested by enemy Sappers many times. Three times, full-scale attacks occurred. The first occurred on July 28, 1969, a second on January 13, 1970 and a third attack on June 4, 1972.

July 28, 1969

The time was 0130 hours, 28 July 1969 and it was starting to rain again at Ubon RTAFB. USAF Sentry Dog Handler A1C Kenneth D. O'Dell and his Sentry Dog Sheaffer (X846) were posted on ub's northeast perimeter at post Echo-77. It had been raining at Ubon off and on all night, but now the rain was on again, so it was time for rain gear. As A1C O'Dell put on his rain top he was fired on by three sappers, who were approximately 30 yards inside the perimeter fence and lying only 20 yards away in the tall grass. He and Sheaffer were now between the intruders and the perimeter fence, blocking the sapper's escape route. Running toward the perimeter concertina wire the sappers fired several more bursts in O'Dell's direction. Now the sappers were within 10 yards of the perimeter fence.

After releasing his dog, A1C O'Dell advised CSC (Central Security Control) that Echo-77 was receiving hostile fire and was under attack. In an effort to return fire the airman dropped to the prone position. He now found his line of fire blocked by a mound of dirt between him and the intruders. Rising to a kneeling position O'Dell found his line of fire again blocked but this time by his dog Sheaffer who was pursuing the intruders as they made their way

CSC radioed all USAF 81mm mortar pit crews to fire flare illumination to help to locate the hostile force. Echo 2 and Bravo 2 SAT teams arrived at Echo-77 and deployed at the point where the sappers had exited the base. As the SAT Teams deployed both A1C O'Dell and his dog Sheaffer were found to be wounded, and were quickly evacuated to the base hospital. A1C O'Dell was wounded in the left knee and Sheaffer was hit in the left shoulder. Both would recover.



Photo: Wall map at Ubon RTAFB Sentry Dog Kennels, showing A, B, C, D, E, and F Sectors of the base.



Photo: View looking over Machinegun Bunker, Alpha-34, toward the jungle on the perimeter, Ubon RTAFB, Thailand.

The Sapper Team had penetrated onto the base, planted their satchel charges and were in the process of escaping when they encountered the K-9 Sentry.

At 0200 hours several "Blind Bat" flare ships dropped flares over the base while a sweep was made by the SAT's and QRT's for more sappers and any planted explosive charges.

At 0215 hours, several C-47 aircraft parked on the taxiway near the Base Operations building were rocked by detonated satchel charges planted earlier by the sapper team. Nineteen flares were then dropped by airborne AC-130 flare ships over Echo and Delta sectors as SAT, QRT and K-9 Security teams swept these areas for more hidden enemy personal and explosives. Luckily none were found. No enemy were killed or captured and the damage to the parked aircraft was serious but was repaired quickly.

It had been a long night but this attack was over. The following day ground searches of the on base and off base perimeter turned up various items discarded by the sappers. Found was black clothing, unexploded Satchel charges, 9mm NVA ammo clips, and other various items of Chinese and North Vietnamese military equipment. The sappers had understandably been in a big hurry and it showed. They left a trail of abandoned equipment as they escaped across the runway toward the perimeter fence and out into the jungle beyond.

Between 1969 and the early 1970's an escalation in U.S. ground and air combat activity in the Vietnam War brought a like response from the North Vietnamese. As before, the combat aircraft from bases in Thailand and Vietnam were greatly damaging to the enemy with day and night air strikes. The USAF bases in Vietnam and Thailand again became a prime target for the VC and NVA Sapper Teams whose goal was to stop the these aircraft from leaving the ground. Ubon airfield was no exception.

On the afternoon of November 26, 1969 at the outskirts of Ubon City, Thailand, a fifteen year old Thai boy was playing at his home next door to the abandoned Ubon distillery. While playing, he observed three armed men dressed in camouflage fatigues move through the distillery grounds and quickly disappear into the dense jungle that surrounded his neighborhood.

That same day, three armed men had seized food from five young boys as they played outside their village fourteen kilometers northeast of Ubon Air Field. After threatening the boys those men quickly disappeared into the nearby jungle.

During the several months preceding these two incidents, local Thai and Vietnamese informants had provided information to the Thai Air Force and the USAF OSI (Office of Special Investigation) regarding the movement of communist insurgents and their supplies into the area within a thirty kilometer radius of Ubon Air Field. The specific information then was "three brave North Vietnamese Sapper teams", along with arms and explosives, were infiltrated from North Vietnam through Laos into the area of a Vietnamese Village located near Ubon City and Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base (Ubon Air Field). The weapons and explosives were reportedly to be used for sabotage of communications facilities, airfields, Thai Government Buildings and an unnamed American Air Base in Thailand. However, the location of this enemy supply cache was not known by any of the informants. Many reports such as these were received monthly by the Thai an U.S. Intelligence gathering units. Intelligence would then analyze the

information in these reports and pass it on to the affected USAF and US Army units and commands stationed in Thailand.

January 13, 1970

Unlike the 10 weeks preceding the July 1969 attack, the month of January, 1970 saw a decrease in the number of reports of insurgent activity in the thirty kilometer area surrounding Ubon airfield. Although the number of insurgent reports had fallen the violence of the encounters had escalated. One such report received during this time period stated that the village chief of Brut Ha Knew, 11 kilometers from the airfield was questioned, then beaten by two unknown Vietnamese men after failing to Satisfactorily answer their questions regarding the defenses and armament at Ubon RTAFB. They then left the village after firing several shots over the heads of the remaining witnesses.

The number of encounters between armed information seeking, insurgents and the local population had dropped off significantly, however this was about to change.

The day before the attack, at 2115 hours on January 12, 1970, the Thai Provincial Police in Ban Pratham reported to Ubon CSC that an armed force of 16 men, dressed in dark clothing, was traveling in the direction of Ubon Air Field. The report stated that this group had disappeared into the jungle before they could be challenged. CSC then issued a Condition Yellow Alert for the base at 2121 hours.

All was quiet until 0201 hours on January 13, 1970. It was then that the Echo Sector SAT Team, posted on the northeast perimeter of the base, radioed Security Control that they could hear automatic weapons fire coming from the vicinity of mortar pit, Echo-78. The mortar pit crew at Echo-78 then confirmed by radio to CSC that they were under attack.

Airman Larry Bridges, the K-9 Sentry at Echo-75, also radioed that he was being fired on by 5 or 6 unidentified persons, approximately 10-15 yards inside the perimeter fence and 30 yards away from his position in front of machinegun bunker Echo-44. K-9 handler Larry Bridges later stated that his dog, King (A642), had alerted on the intruders as they peered over a slight mound of dirt. At the same time the sappers spotted him and his dog, and both had begun to fire at each other simultaneously.

K-9 handler Airman Larry Bridges' fire was supported by the M60 machinegun and M16 being fired by the mortar pit crew at Echo-78. Four of the intruders then ran in a low crouch toward the active runway and the aircraft parked on the opposite side. At 0202 hours, Red Option I was implemented by CSC. The attack had started and the chase was on.

As the 4 intruders drew abreast of K-9 Sentry Echo-75, he released his dog. USAF Sentry Dog King (A642) ran to attack the sappers as he had done so many times before in training with his handler. Two of the sappers then ran west following the perimeter fence in front of mortar pit Echo-78. Echo-78 now ceased firing toward the insurgents running toward the runway and turned their fire toward the perimeter fence and the two escaping sappers. The Machine Gunner in bunker Echo-36 also turned his fire toward the perimeter

as did K-9 Sentry Echo-75, who was now pinned down in front of bunker Echo-36 without his dog. By this time the sounds of gunfire and the loud hurriedly shouted radio transmissions to CSC could be heard by all on duty base security forces. Every Security Policeman and Thai Guard now knew that the base was under full attack.

CSC now radioed all base security forces that the Thai Army had responded and were converging on the outside base perimeter of the base. At 0205 hours Bravo Area SAT radioed that they were receiving fire from four intruders running west across the runway toward the AC-130 Spectre Gun Ships parked adjacent to Taxiway-3. Bravo SAT then returned this fire with their M60 machine gun mounted on their mobile jeep. At the same time K-9 Sentry Bravo-72, Sgt Thomas Cartwright Jr., posted east of the AC-130 parking area, released his dog Jody (89X1). He then dropped to the prone position and opened fire on the sappers with his M16. One of the sappers fell wounded. Seeing this the three remaining insurgents turned their fire on Sgt Cartwright and K-9 Jody. Sgt Cartwright fell wounded taking one round in the leg, and Jody fell with one round in his neck.

By this time, three USAF 81mm mortar pits were providing continuous flare illumination that cast a red glow over the base and the events that were unfolding around the running battle for the AC-130 aircraft. Barrel flares, pointing outward along the perimeter of the base, were now ignited to better see any enemy that might be staging for another attack, or still crawling through the concertina wire. Illumination made the black night almost as bright as day.



At 0206 hours, Bravo SAT Leader radioed CSC that his SAT rider had killed two of the attackers. As Sgt Cartwright and his K-9 Jody lay wounded, Bravo SAT took up the pursuit of the remaining hostile force headed directly for the Spectre Gunships! CSC had dispatched a QRT to the area, and now the Bravo-SAT and the QRT were involved in a heavy firefight less than 50 yards west of the sappers' targeted AC-130s! These 2-man SAT Teams were equipped with a standup mounted M60 machinegun mounted in the back floorboard of their jeep. The SAT rider could maintain a constant fire as the driver pursued the enemy force. They were also equipped with M16's and Smith and Wesson .38 cal. Combat Masterpieces revolvers as side arms.

At 0224 hours the QRT radioed CSC that all remaining insurgents had been killed in the southwest corner of the AC-130 parking area--with no casualties from the QRT or Bravo SAT.

But tragedy was was only minutes away.

All known sappers now lay dead, only yards from their targets. One dead sapper was found behind the GCA generator 20 yards from the parked aircraft. This sapper was later found to be the one wounded by K9 Sentry Sgt Cartwright. Another body found was discovered, that of wounded Echo-75 Sentry Dog King. King, although receiving a shoulder wound from the sappers during the early moments of the attack, had pursued the VC



across the runway and renewed his attack during the final firefight and received a second wound from a crawling sapper. Wounded, yet still determined to attack the sappers, King continued crawling in wounded-pursuit, and was mistakenly killed by the QRT Team who mistook him for a hiding sapper.

At 0225 hours K-9 Sentry Sgt Cartwright and his dog Jody were evacuated for medical care. Both recovered from their wounds. C-123 aircraft from

banned. This night the NVA sappers lost five men. Four sappers escaped. Their abandoned weapons and gear being found the next day in the jungle 40 yards outside the base perimeter. Unconfirmed reports by several local citizens placed from one to four suspicious persons fleeing northeast after the battle. The local population living in and around the Air Base and the Ubon area always cooperated with military authorities in passing on any information and early warning regarding suspicious activity outside and around the base. Through investigation after every incident of hostile activity directed toward the Air Base found that the attackers had no local support but were infiltrated and supplied from outside Thailand by the NVA or Laotian forces.



00. Left. Sgt Thomas E. Cartwright, 8th SPS K-9 receives Bronze Star/v and Purple Heart, from Col. Cummins.



Col Cummins, Commander of the 8th Combat Group, presents the Bronze Star/v and Purple Heart to Sgt Thomas E. Cartwright, 8th SPS K-9, for his actions and wounds received in the Sapper attack on Ubon RTAFB, Thailand, January 13, 1970.



Col. Cummins pins an honorary Purple Heart on the leash of WIA K-9, Jody (89x1)



In 1970 Memorial Day ceremony, Capt. Mills (Chief of 8th Combat Support Group) looks on as Col. Cummins pins an honorary Purple Heart on the leash of WIA K-9, Jody (89x1) for wounds received during the January 13, 1970 base attack.

K-9 King (A642)

Rest In Peace, K-9 King (A642).
Ubon RTAFB, 8th SPS USAF, K-9 Cemetery



Welcome To



THE WOLFPACK

8th TFW
Ubon RTAFB, Thailand

Insurgent activity was recognized as a telling sign that combat missions flown from bases in Thailand were adversely affecting the enemy's Vietnam War effort. During the Vietnam War, combat aircraft of Ubon RTAFB, and many other Air Bases throughout Thailand, provided ground support for US military operations in Southeast Asia. Day and night, F-4 Phantoms, and then newly upgraded and modernized B-58 Fighter Bombers of ub's *8th Tactical Fighter Wing, the "Wolf Pack"*, would fly combat missions, carrying bomb loads to targets deep inside North Vietnam and other strategic targets in the Vietnam War Theater.

Sharing the base facilities at Ubon were the AC-130 "Specter" Gun Ships of the 16th Special Operations Squadron. Their unit insignia was a flaming, grinning human skull with fire and 40mm cannon rounds spewing from its mouth(photo, right). A very appropriate logo as you will see. The 16th SOS would fly from Ubon to attack Vietcong and NVA targets inside Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. These highly modified AC-130 cargo aircraft were equipped with the latest state of the art technology of their day.

The Specter Gun Ships were outfitted with infrared night vision equipment and on board computers to fly the aircraft while at the same time firing their 40mm cannons, 105mm cannons and the 20mm electric gattling guns. These Aircraft could look through the thick jungle canopy and camouflage of the HO Chi Min Trail and rain their deadly fire on the enemy

day or night, under the circling gun ships of Ubon RTAFB, there was no safe place for the enemy to hide.

Photo: Courtesy, Phil Hawkshead Night photographers posing in front AC-130 at Ubon Thailand "Arbitrator".



AC-130 Specter Gun Ship, over Texas Tower Fox-56, Fox Sector, Ubon RTAFB, 1970.



AC-130 Specter Gun Ship on the Ubon RTAFB taxiway. 1970

June 4, 1972

The cycle of attacks was again repeated on June 4, 1972. The Base Security force this night consisted of 138 USAF Security Policeman and 207 members of the Thai Security Guard Force, CO D, First Royal Thai Guard Regiment.

Photo:

8th SPS Sentry Dog Handlers on Ubon RTAFB
flight line, just returned TDY from Vietnam. 1970



Intelligence reports received on June 2, 1972 from Nankorn Phanom Province (NKP), Thailand stated that 12 well trained Vietnamese had crossed the Thai border infiltrating into Thailand. They were reportedly were on their way to Ubon City for a sapper mission against Ubon RTAFB. Most were reported to be Vietnamese refugees repatriated to North Vietnam where they received sapper combat training for use against US facilities in Thailand.

At three minutes after midnight on June 4, 1972, two SAT patrols were proceeding west on the perimeter road of Ubon RTAFB adjacent to the village of Ban Na Mhang. They encountered one individual running in a crouched position toward the AC-130 Specter aircraft parking area. The patrol radioed Security Control of their sighting and pursuit. CSC then dispatched Charlie Sector SAT, Charlie Sector Supervisor and the Charlie Sector 6-man QRT Team.

The two SAT teams pulled off of the road and deployed from their vehicles, issuing a verbal challenge in Thai and English to the intruder to halt. The intruder failed to stop and continued toward the parked AC-130s. He penetrated the inner concertina wire security fence approximately 20 yards in front of observation bunker Charlie Three, manned by a Thai guard. Members of the liaison patrols then began to fire toward the unidentified intruder, as did the guard in Bunker Charlie Three. The sapper fell wounded in front of this bunker, firing back toward the patrol as he went down.

The sapper was killed in this exchange of fire. He was the lone infiltrator.

The base and flight line were swept for other sappers but none were found. The dead sapper was dressed and carrying the same weapons and equipment as were the two previous sapper teams. The quick aggressive response to the threat proved to be the difference during this attack.

Later intelligence reports from several reliable sources placed from five to eight sappers outside the perimeter fence on the night of the attack. Why they did not follow the first sapper through the wire will never be known. He died alone. One sad footnote to this incident almost all the brave members of CO D, First Battalion, Thai Guard Regiment who were on duty that night were killed months later in a pitched battle with Vietnamese and Laotian forces along the Northern Thai Border.

The origin of the enemy sapper teams in Thailand during the Vietnam War was undoubtedly Vietnamese. They were NVA regulars and repatriated Vietnamese, trained in North Vietnam and infiltrated into Thailand through Cambodia and Laos. The weapons and equipment they carried was of Chinese and North Vietnamese manufacture. Some of the 9mm submachine guns they carried were of European Communist manufacture. Positive identification of all the enemy, killed or captured, was extremely difficult if not impossible. Understandably they were always found to be carrying fake identification documents or no documents at all.

The Thai people, as well as the Vietnamese people, shared their country with the US Armed Forces during the Vietnam War. As our allies they welcomed us and allowed the United States to build and expand military facilities in their countries, in order to strike the communists forces of North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Although the war's outcome is one we, as United States soldiers would not have chosen, we can all be proud of the service we gave our country and theirs. Sometimes I feel that veterans of the Vietnam War have more in common with the people of Southeast Asia, than the people of the US, since we were part of their lives and they ours for so many years and also we shared the same war.

Kelly S. Bateman
8th SPS K-9 Sentry Dog Handler,
(Baron 279M) 3/70-3/71

USAF Sentry Dog Baron (279M) in front of the fresh water tank near the kennels, Ubon RTAFB, Thailand, 1970.



From: Dean Tecklenburg <DeanTecklenburg@fop.net>
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2019
To: dp-lm37@vspa.com
Subject: (<http://www.vspa.com/ub-bateman-sappers-1969-1970-1972.htm>): I have a Comment.

Don Poss,

I just wanted to comment on the story that I was there for both those dates. I was stationed at Ubon RTAFB from Feb 3, 1969 to Feb 3, 1970 ... I was a *titless-WAF* (admin specialist) assigned to the food service/mortuary office of the 8th services squadron. I was also a Security Police Augmentee who was called out whenever the base was on alert ... I was sometimes on foot-duty with a M16, and another time was riding on the back of a jeep driven by Security Police Airman and shot-gunned by a Thai Security Police person while I was standing on the back of the jeep with the M60 machine gun ... survived all call outs only to find in 2010 I had been exposed to Agent Orange after having a 99% blockage of the LAD artery [LAD stands for left anterior descending artery]. It is a coronary artery] ... got lucky, was close to a hospital and a angioplasty procedure and stent later I'm still kicking.

Just wanted you to know that this is the first full explanation I ever heard of what was going on the times I was called out...being young and stupid...I thought it was fun looking for the Viet Cong Styrofoam pieces on the ground that they used to find there way back to the perimeter of the base.

Will be 72 in November [2019] and thankful I'm still alive.... Take care, be safe... Dean Tecklenburg

We Take Care of Our Own