

Pilots in Pajamas

This transcript of the 1967 German propaganda film was NOT procured from United States Government sources. Many of the men shown alive in captivity and interviewed in this film -- came home. SOME DID NOT. Few family members have seen the film or read a copy of the transcript.

"Pilots in Pajamas" was mentioned in the "Operation Smoking Gun" documents.

Not all the men interviewed or mentioned in this film are found in the Defense Intelligence POW/MIA List.

Our sincere thanks to former POW, Col Dewey Wayne Wadell, USAF (Ret) who *corrected or provided details* on the below list.

The names of the American Servicemen listed below appear in Pilots in Pajamas:

Lt. Colonel James Hughes	Released 03/04/73
Major Thomas Sterling	Released 03/04/73
Lt. Commander Jeremiah Denton	Released 02/12/73
Colonel Robinson Risner	Released 02/12/73
Major Guarino	
Guardino, Lawrence N)	Released 02/12/73
Colonel Edward Burdett	
Remains Returned 03/74	Died in Captivity 11/18/67
First Lieutenant Anderson	
First Lieutenant Hayden Lockhart	Released 02/12/73
First Lieutenant Joseph Plumb	Released 02/18/73
Lt. Commander Tanner	Released 03/04/73
Major James Young	Released 02/12/73
Lieutenant Philip Butler	Released 02/12/73
Captain Bruce Seeber	Released 02/12/73
Captain Kearn	

Is there any chance that 'Captain Kearn' could be [Captain] Richard 'Pop' Kearn, Colonel USAF, Retired, [released 2/12/73], now deceased, vice 'Jos. T. Kearns, remains returned 8/88'?...

Lt. Commander William Stark	Released 03/04/73
Captain Samuel Waters	Remains Returned 03/18/77
Lt. Commander James L. Griffin	Remains Returned 03/13/74
Lieutenant Edward Brudno	Released 02/12/73
Captain Caryle Harris	Released 02/14/73
Lt. Commander Charles Stackhouse	Released 03/04/73
Lieutenant Glubb	not on list
Lt. Colonel Gordon Larson	Released 03/04/73

(blacked out) Wohden
Wohden is obviously [LtCdr] Raymond Vohden, USN Captain, Retired, returned 2/12/73

Major David Everson	Released 03/04/73
Lieutenant Richard Ratzlaff	Released 03/29/73
First Lieutenant Bucheman	
Buchanan, Hubert E.)	Released 03/04/73
Captain Glendon Perkins	Released 02/12/73
Lieutenant Jack Walters jr.	Remains Returned 03/13/74
Lt. Commander Wendell Rivers	Released 02/12/73
Lieutenant Allan Carpenter	Released 03/04/73
Captain Robert Daughtrey	Released 02/12/73
Captain Murphy Jones	Released 02/12/73
First Lieutenant Thomas McNish	Released 03/04/73
First Lieutenant William Tschudy	Released 02/12/73
Major Willard	

[Major] Willard S. Gideon, Colonel, USAF-Retired, was mis-identified in a picture/propaganda

release of the 'capture' of "Gideon S. Willard", which still shows up from time-to-time in so-called "official" materials as well as some, shall we say, mistaken and/or distorted presentations...

Lieutenant Commander Black
There are also 'Captain Black' and 'Commander Black', both with no additional info...I suspect that 'Commander Black' is actually [Commander] Cole Black, Captain USN, Retired, released 3/04/73) If the ranks are correct, the 'Captain Black' may be the early-releasee John Black but I'm not sure he was captured before 'Pajamas' was filmed???

Lieutenant Jerry Driscoll	Released 02/12/73
Lt. Commander Theodore Kopfman	Released 02/12/73
Captain James Connell	Remains Returned 03/06/74
Captain Sandvick	
Sandvick, Robert J.)	Released 03/04/73
Captain Lewis Shattuck	Released 02/12/73
Lt. Commander James Hutton	Released 02/12/73
Commander Kile Berg	Released 02/12/73
First Lieutenant Ronald Bliss	Released 03/04/73
Lieutenant James E. Ray	Released 02/12/73
Major Raymond Merrit	Released 02/12/73
Lieutenant Gerald Coffee	Released 02/12/73
Captain Shaw	
possibly Edward Shaw, USN, O2, lost 09/05/65 A1H over water)	
Major Ronald Byrne	Released 02/12/73
Captain Donald Waltman	Released 03/04/73
Captain Norman Wells	Released 03/04/73
Major Jack Bomar	Released 03/04/73
James Mulligan	Released 02/12/73
Captain Jose Luna	Released 03/04/73
Captain Andrews	
Commander James Mehl	Released 03/04/73
First Lieutenant Teague	
Captain Black	
There are also 'Captain Black' and 'Commander Black', both with no additional info...I suspect that 'Commander Black' is actually [Commander] Cole Black, Captain USN, Retired, released 3/04/73) If the ranks are correct, the 'Captain Black' may be the early-releasee John Black but I'm not sure he was captured before 'Pajamas' was filmed???	
Major Smith	
Lieutenant Commander Claude Clower	Released 03/15/73
Lieutenant Commander Paul Schulz	Released 03/13/73
Lieutenant Commander Haterman	LtCdr Haterman could well be LtCdr Wm Hardman.
Lieutenant Commander Peter Schoeffel	Released 03/14/73
Sergeant Major Arthur Cormier	Released 02/12/73
Lieutenant Edward Davis	Released 02/12/73
First Lieutenant Walter Estes	Remains Returned 09/30/77
Captain Norris Overly	Released 02/16/68
Commander William Hardman	Released 03/15/73
Captain Thomas Norris	Released 03/14/73
Captain Parrot	
(Parrott, Thomas V.)	Released 03/14/73
Captain Russell Temperly	Released 03/14/73
Colonel Flynn	
Lieutenant David Matheney	Released 02/19/68
Lieutenant Colonel Lewis	
Lieutenant Commander Hugh Stafford	Released 03/14/73
Lieutenant Commander John McCain	Released 03/14/73
First Lieutenant Gerald Venanzi	Released 03/14/73
Captain James Berger	Released 02/18/73
Major Richard Dutton	Released 03/14/73

Lieutenant Commander Joseph Crecca	Released 02/14/73
First Lieutenant Frishman (Frishmann, Robert F.)	Released 08/05/69
First Lieutenant Charles Rice	Released 03/14/73
First Lieutenant Theodore Stier	Released 03/14/73
Major Robert Stirm	Released 03/14/73
Lieutenant Commander Dale Doss	Released 03/14/73
Lieutenant Commander Schuman	no match on list
First Lieutenant Rehman (Rehmann, David)	Released 02/12/73
Major David Hatcher	Released 02/12/73
Captain John Flynn	Released 03/14/73
Captain Atterby Atterberry, Edwin L.) 05/18/69	Remains Returned 03/74 Died in Captivity
Lieutenant Commander Norman Schmidt	Remains Returned 03/06/74
Lt. Commander Collins Henry Haynes Haines, Collins H.)	Released 03/04/73
Commander James Mulligan	Released 02/12/73
Commander James Bond Stockdale	Released 02/12/73
Colonel Norman C. Gaddis	Released 03/04/73
Lt. Colonel Gordon Albert Larson	Released 03/04/73
Colonel Edward B. Burdett 11/18/67	Remains Returned 03/74 Died in Captivity
Colonel John P. Flynn	Released 03/14/73
Commander James P. Mehl	Released 03/04/73
Colonel Nelson Villiam Humphrey Nelson, William H.)	"deceased since 20 July 1966"
Lt. Commander Shumaker (returned 2/12/73)	Remains Returned 09/30/77 R/Adm Robert [Bob] Shumaker, Retired,
Edward Lee Hubbard	Released 03/04/73
James R. Shively	Released 02/18/73
Everett Alvarez	Released 02/12/73
Loren Torkelson	Released 03/04/73
Herbert Ringsdorf	Released 02/18/73
Robert Abott	Released 03/04/73
Leo Thorsness	Released 03/04/73
David Duart	Released 03/04/73
Robert Peel	Released 02/12/73
Charles Boyd	Released 02/12/73
Paul Galanti	Released 02/12/73
Richard Stratton	Released 03/04/73
Kay Russell	Released 03/04/73
Doug Hegdahl	Released 08/05/69
Allan Bady (Brady, Allen C.)	Released 03/04/73
Maj. Kassler (Kasler, James H.)	Released 03/04/73
Maj. Gordon S. Willard <i>[Major] Willard S. Gideon, Colonel, USAF-Retired, was mis-identified in a picture/propaganda release of the 'capture' of "Gideon S. Willard", which still shows up from time-to-time in so-called "official" materials as well as some, shall we say, mistaken and/or distorted presentations...</i>	
Lt. Col Fred Haeffner	not on list LIVE on taped interview backseater "Lt French"
Major Ernest Olds	NOTE: category 2 POW, no parachute or beeper LIVE on taped interview STILL MISSING
Major Donald McKeller	not on list LIVE on taped interview
Major Wright	"backseater" to ????

Pilots in Pajamas

TRANSCRIPT OF THE GERMAN FILM, WAS NOT OBTAINED FROM THE USG
Column 1, is what is seen on the film
Column 2, is who is speaking
Column 3, is spoken TEXT from the film
PLEASE NOTE -- Some of the interrogation questions DO REPEAT, as tho duplicated, but are on separate consecutively numbered pages in the transcript... Spelling errors appear in the original

P I L O T S I N P Y J A M A S

1

Y E S : S I R

Heynowski & Scheumann

1.	THE PRODUCERS OF THIS FILM EXTEND PARTICULAR THANKS TO THE COMRADES OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE FILM STUDIES IN HANOI FOR THEIR COMMRADELY ASSISTANCE.
2. & 3.	THE QUESTIONS IN THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE US AIR FORCE OFFICERS WERE ASKED IN GERMAN AND TRANSLATED SIMULTANEOUSLY. THEY WERE DUBBED FOR THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE FILM.
4. Pilots climb into their cockpits	-M u s i c-
5. Airplane taxies to the take-off strip	
6. Bombs falling	
7. Explosions on the ground	Author's commentary: Vietnam-
8. People standing in front of buring buildings	We have seen the attacks -
9. A man holding a wounded child	and their targets.
10. US airplane	We have seen the the murderers in the sky...
11. Evcavation of people burried in rubble	and the victims on the ground.
12. Planes in the sky	What is inside these American bomb droppers? What do the insides of their heads look like? We would like to ask them - but up there, in their lofty heights, they are unreachable for us.
13. Pilots. Close-up of eyes	But now we are facing one another, eye to eye with

		these bomb droppers from the USA; for -
14.	A rocket is prepared for	Rockets -
15.	A MiG takes off	MiG's -
16.	Anti-aircraft gun is loaded	ack - ack -
17.	Militia with rifles	and rifles -
18.	Crash	brought them down to earth.
19.	Air defence fire	Original sound
20.	A burning airplane	One -
21.	A plane engulfed in	Two -
22.	A burning plane barrel rolls out of the sky	Three -
23.	An airplane explodes	Four -
24.	A burning airplane	Five -
25.	A burning airplane	Six -
26.	A burning airplane	Seven -
27.	A burning airplane	Eight -
28.	A burning airplane	Nine -
29.	A burning airplane crashes, pilot ejects	Ten American air pirates who survived the crash of their planes. They appeared in front of the cameras And microphones
30.	Montage: Photos of the team (sound engineer, cameramen, still photographer, interpreter, editor; Heynowski & Scheumann)	of a film team from the German Democratic Republic, who were the first such group in the world to be granted permission by the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to extensively query the prisoners - to ask them in the name of millions the world over: Why?
31.	Pan shot of the doors of the detention camp	The prison camp commanders ascertained which pilots were prepared to speak and answer the questions.
32.	A pilot turns his back to the camera	Author's commentary: This one here turned away as we came into his cell: he not only didn't want to be questioned, but also not filmed. Was he filled with pride - or repentance? Did he refuse because of self-

33.
Photographs of the
capture of Lieutenant
Commander Shumaker

34.
Photograph of the unknown
pilot and Shumaker side by
side

35.
Gallery of 12 faces; the two
who refused are marked

36.
Hubbard enters the room

37.
Shively walking along a path

38.
Alvarez enters the room

39.
Camera scans Terkelson,
feet to face

40.
Ringsdorf sits down

41.
Abbott sits down

42.
Thorsness enters the room
and sits down

43.
Duart enters the room

44.
Hughes, sitting

confidence or shame? We do
not know. His prisoner's
clothing-called "pyjamas"
-- was the only thing we
could film.

Lieutenant-Commander Shumaker
also refused to speak. We
certainly would have liked to
become acquainted with this
pilot's pilot. Because after
all Shumaker, before being
sent to Vietnam, was a
back-up man in the American
Astronaut group.
But we know why he refused.
His camp commander told us.
Upon capture Schumaker fell
down on his knees and cried
for his life. We understand:
The man is ashamed of himself.

These two, then, did not want
to come

Two from a total of only 12
prisoners who had to be
asked to attain 10 acceptances.

Even as prisoners they could
decide themselves whether they
wanted to come or not

Not one of them looks like a
war profiteer.

None of them give the
impression of being a global
strategist, who ponders about
parts of the world and spheres
of influence.

But never in the history of war
have the monopoly bosses and
their political

representatives personally gone
to

the battle fields.

Those who went were always the
same as as these. And in those
parts of the world where

the mechanism of aggression
functions, it functions
through such people.

We want to question them, want
to become acquainted with them
- but their

45.
Risner enters room and sits
down

46.
Risner

47.
Backs of pilots heads

48.
The chair, empty

49.
English text is faded in
50.
Insert:
Article 5

51.
Camera scans the closed
mouths of the 10 pilots

52.
Hubbard

53.
empty chair fades in

54.
Hubbard, engineer fits
the earphone

55.
Pilot in cockpit

56.
Title fades in

57.
Title fades in

mere appearance before the
camera and microphone is
not enough for this.

We were fully aware of a risk
for us:

Members of the American armed
forces who fall - as they call
it - in "communist" captivity,
are pledged to silence. What,
then, will our interview
partners themselves say once
sit down on

this chair? Every American
Officer knows his pledge of
silence.

Commentary: "Code of Conduct" - Article 5:

When questioned, should I
become a prisoner of war, I
am bound to give only name,
rank, service number and date
of birth. I will do the utmost
of my ability.

Keep your mouth shut - this is
their order. Will they adhere
to this? If so, we would not
learn - what's going on in
their brains, how they think,
what they feel, how they
became what they are: namely
air pirates. If they answer
only the four questions
allowed by the Code of Conduct
then we would have made this
6,300 mile journey to Vietnam
only to shoot approximately
one minute of film.

Not we, but

those we interviewed had to
make this decision.

This man was the first. A few
dials turned by our sound
engineer: technical prepara-
tions for understanding with
our interpreter. And, we
begin.

- M u s i c -

Heynowski & Scheumann

PILOTS

58.
pilot in prisoner's clothing
walks along a path

59.
Title fades in

IN PYJAMAS

60.
Hubbard

61.
Title fades in

1
YES, SIR

62.
Hubbard declares

X: We do not wish to conduct an
interrogation but rather just
chat with each other about
your action as a pilot of the
American armed forces against
the Democratic Republic of
Vietnam. I call your attention
the fact that under the Code
Conduct you are authorised to
answer only four questions
pertaining to your person.
Everything over and above
this is left up to your
voluntary decision. Do we
understand each other?
Hubbard: Yes, yes, sir.
X: What is your name, please?
Hubbard: Edward, I'm, ah, my name is
Edward Lee Hubbard.
X: What is your rank?
Hubbard: I am; First Lieutenant in the
United States Air Force
X: What is your service number?
Hubbard: Ah, my service number is FV
3122827
X: Did you want to be a
professional officer, or were
you drafted?
Hubbard: No, I, I enlisted in the Air
Force. I was not drafted.
X: Of your own free will then?
Hubbard: Yes, sir.
X: What is your age? When were
you born?
Hubbard: I was born on the 18th of May,
1938, and I just had my 29th
birthday.
X: Are you married?
Hubbard: Yes, sir, I am married.
X: Do you have children?
Hubbard: I have one little boy, named
David Wayne.
X: Are you a member of a church?
Hubbard: I'm a Protestant by faith.
X: Protestant, yes. What
education do you have?
Hubbard: Just high school. I've just
had high school. I have taken
a few night school courses,
college courses, but very few.

63.
Alvarez declares

Alvarez: My name is Edward Alvarez,

junior.

My service number is 644124.

X: When did you join the Navy Air Corps?

Alvarez: Oh, I came into the United States Navy in 1960.

X: Your rank is Lieutenant Junior Grade.

Did you enlist in the Navy in 1960?

Alvarez: I joined of my own free will, yes. I was born December 23rd, 1937. I live in Santa Clara, in California.

X: Are you married?

Alvarez: Yes, I am married,

X: Do you have children?

Alvarez: No, I have no children.

X: No children. -- Are you a member of any church?

Alvarez: Yes, I am Catholic.

X: A Catholic. And your education?

Pilot's helmet on the floor. Pan shot of pilot

Commentary:

The man who owned this pilot's helmet was shot down shortly before being interviewed.

[64 NOT IN ORIGINAL DOCUMENT]

65.

Shively declares

He was very willing to get dressed again, for the camera, in his pilot equipment.

Shively: Sir, my name is James Richard Shively.

X: What is your Air Force rank?

Shively: I am First Lieutenant. My service number is FR 78909. Sir, I was commissioned in 1964, June of 64.

X: Were you drafted, or did you enlist of your own free will?

Shively: Ah, I joined, I enlisted.

X: Then today you are considered to be a professional officer.

Shively: Yes, sir.

I'm 25 years old. I was born on the 23rd of March, 1942.

X: Are you married?

Shively: No, sir, I am not.

X: Do you have a fiancee waiting for you in the United States?

Shively: No, sir.

X: Are you a member of a church?

Shively: Ah, I'm a Baptist. Baptised in the Baptist Church.

X: What is your educational standing?

Shively: Ah, sir, I had four years college at the United States Air Force Academy and I had approximately eight months graduate school at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

66.
Ringsdorf declares

X: Did you obtain an academic degree from the University?
Shively: Ah, yes, sir, I have a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in political science from the Air Force Academy and a Master's degree in International Affairs from Georgetown University.

Ringsdorf: Ringsdorf, Herbert Benjamin Ringsdorf, Sir.
X: When were you born?
Ringsdorf: September 16, 1939.
I am a First Lieutenant. FR 15446. I joined of my own free will.

X: Did you enlist for patriotic reasons, or what led you to join the Air Force?
Ringsdorf: I wanted to be in the Air Force to fly, I wanted to learn to fly.

X: Are you married? Do you have children?
Ringsdorf: No, I am not married, no.
X: Is a girlfriend waiting for you in the United States, or do you have a fiancée?
Ringsdorf: I have a fiancée, yes.
X: Did you intend to get married in the near future?
Ringsdorf: When I got home we were planning on it.

X: Are you a member of a church?
Ringsdorf: I am Methodist, Protestant.
X: How much education do you have?
Ringsdorf: I have had four years of college.

X: Do you have an academic degree, or did you graduate from College?
Ringsdorf: I have a Bachelor of Science in chemistry.

67.
Torkelson declares

Torkelson: My name is Loren Harvey Torkelson.
X: What is your rank in the Air Force?
Torkelson: Ah, First Lieutenant. FV 3155656.
X: Are you an Air Force career officer, or were drafted for service?
Torkelson: Ah, well, I wasn't necessarily drafted. I am not actually a professional soldier. But I did have a military obligation. I am just fulfilling a military obligation that is as is required by my country.

X: How old are you? When were you born?
Torkelson: I am 26. I got married on the 4th of January this year.
X: 4th of January, 1967?
Torkelson: Yes, I did.
X: Then this vietnam assignment was sort of a honeymoon trip? How long were you together with your wife before coming overseas?
Torkelson: Oh, after I got married, approximately 9 or ten days.
X: Are you a member of a church?
Torkelson: I am a Protestant.
X: Tell us something about your education, please.
Torkelson: Ah, well, I went through high school. I have A Bachelor degree. Four years of college at University of North Dakota.

68.

Abbott declares

Abbott: Robert R. Abbott.
X: What was your rank in the Air Force?
Abbott: First Lieutenant.
X: What is your service number?
Abbott: My service number, you mean? FR 81453
X: And today you are a professional officer, that is your job?
Abbott: Yes, sir.
X: What is your age?
Abbott: 25.
X: Are you married?
Abbott: Yes.
X: Do you have any children?
Abbott: No, sir.
X: Are you member of a church?
Abbott: What educational standing do you have?
X: I graduated from Michigan State University, Bachelor of Arts degree.

69.

Duart declares

Duart: My name is David Henry Duart. When I was shot down I was a captain. I was promoted supposedly since that time to major.
X: This is the first time I've heard this. How do you know that during your period as a prisoner, in absentia so to speak, you were promoted to major?
Duart: Ah, our promotion system, ah, a list of those to be promoted in the following

year is put out in December. And I was informed that I had been promoted and in February, it's a number system. My number was so far down on the list. By the end of February when I was shot down, you could very easily figure out by how many they were promoting a month, approximately what month you would be promoted in. I figured out in my case that it would be probably in April, latest in May.

X: So that's the way it is. What is your service number?

Duart: Foxtrott Victor 3057321 is my serial number. I am 32 years old.

X: Are you married?

Duart: Yes, sir, I am married. I have three children. I am of Protestant faith. I am a graduate of high school in Pennsylvania.

70.

Thorsness declares

Thorsness: My name is Leo Keith Thorsness. I am a Major in the Air Force.

X: What is your age, please, and when were you born?

Thorsness: I am 35. I was born and raised the first 18 years in Minnesota.

X: Are you a member of a church?

Thorsness: I am a Lutheran.

X: Are you married, Major?

Thorsness: Yes, I'm married and have one child.

X: Married and have a child. How about your education?

Thorsness: I have a Bachelor's degree at, from the University of Omaha and I have a Master's degree from the University of Southern California.

71.

Hughes declares

Hughes: I'm James Lindbergh Hughes.

X: Which rank did you have in the Air Force?

Hughes: Lieutenant Colonel. FR 43211.

X: When were you born, Colonel?

Hughes: 11 June 1927.

X: Are you married?

Hughes: Yes.

X: Do you also have children?

Hughes: Two.

X: Are you a member of a church?

Hughes: Ah, Protestant. Methodist specifically.

X: How much educational training have you had?

Hughes: Military, sir, or civilian, or a combination?
X: Civilian and military.
Hughes: Yes, I have two civilian degrees, one from The University of Omaha, 1960, General Education, one from the University of New Hampshire 1965, Electrical Engineering. In the military I've been through numerous pilot training courses, depending on the aircraft that I was flying.
X: Colonel, you have an explanation to make for our viewers. Judging from your face you were obviously suffering from a skin disease, is that correct?
Hughes: I have an allergy which has cropped up, new to me, we have yet to identify specifically the cause for it. We hope it's temporary.
X: We all are suffering here from the heat and we have on our arms and body that which you have on your forehead. The reason is simply that this country is extremely hot for what we are accustomed to.
Hughes: I understand. Thank you very much.
Risner: My name is Robinson Risner.
X: What is your rank in the American armed forces?
Risner: I am Lieutenant Colonel in the US Air Force
Commentary: Risner was promoted to Colonel while still a prisoner. On the day of this interview, this was not yet known to him.
X: Your service number, please?
Risner: Ah, 26905 alpha.
X: When, Colonel Risner, did you enlist in the Air Force?
Risner: In 1943.
X: Would you tell us your age, please?
Risner: Yes, I am 42.
X: Are you married?
Risner: Yes, I have a wife and five boys.
X: Five boys. Would you tell us please the age of the youngest and the age of the oldest?
Risner: Yes, the youngest one is six and the oldest one will be 19

72.

Risner declares

		in August.
	X:	Colonel Risner, are you a member of a church?
	Risner:	I'm a Protestant and Assembly of God.
	X:	How long did you go to school before you joined the armed forces?
	Risner:	I was only a high school graduate, that is the limits of my education.
73.		
Stills:		
Portraits of the ten pilots	Commentary:	Professional officers - one the same as the other. Between 25 and 43 years of age. All of them have high school diplomas. Most of them were enrolled in universities, passed their exams and have academic degrees. Nearly all of them are married or engaged. Each is a member of a church. The personnel departments of the Air Force and Navy should be delighted with them.
74.		
US pilot in cockpit	Author's commentary:	Machines of the American armed forces in use in Vietnam.
75.		
Plane takes off		represent a high technical standard.
76.		
Plane takes off		Not every pilot is capable of flying a Thunderchief or Phantom.
77.		
Planes in the air		Those selected to do so go through extensive training and must prove their ability in numerous flying hours.
78.		
US pilot in cockpit		For pilots flying against the DRV
79.		
Refuelling maneuver in the air		the difficult maneuver of hooking up in the air with a tanker is a routine matter: men and material are well acquainted.
80.		
Shively declares	Shively:	I, I flew the F 105.
	X:	That is the Thunderchief?
	Shively:	Yes, sir.
81.		
Thunderchief flying		- Original sound -

82.
Abbott declares Abbott: F 105, Excuse me, F 105.
X: This plane has such a
 sonorous name if I
 remember correctly.
 Thunderchief.

83.
Thunderchief landing - Original sound -

84.
Hughes declares Hughes: The F 105.
X: This is the Thunderchief, is
 it not?
 Hughes: Yes.

85.
Thunderchief flying - Original sound -

86.
Duart decalres Duart: I was flying an F 105-F.

87.
Thunderchief taking off - Original sound -

88.
Risner declares Risner: I was in a 105, F 105.
X: The Thunderchief, is that
 right?
 Risner: Yes, yes.

89.
Thunderchief taking off - Original sound -

90.
Thorsness declares Thorsness: I flew the 105, sir.
X: That is the Thunderchief?
Thorsness: Thunderchief.

91.
Thunderchief on runway - Original sound -

92.
Ringsdorf declares Ringsdorf: I flew an F 4 C.
X: Isn't there another name
 generally used to
 describe this aircraft?

93.
Phantom flying - Original sound -

94.
Torkelson Torkelson: I flew an F 4 C. Phantom.
X: A Phantom. As far as I know
 that is the Pride of the Air
 Force. One of the most
 modern airplanes, is that
 right?
 Torkelson: Ah, yes, sir, it is.

95.
Phantom flying - Original sound -

96.
Alvarez declares X: What type of airplane did you
 fly?
 Alvarez: A 4 C.
X: There is another name for it,
 isn't there?
 Alvarez: Yes, "Skyhawk".
X: "Skyhawk".

97.
Skyhawk takes off - Original sound -

98.
Hubbard declares Hubbard: I flew an RB 66.

99.
Photo of model planes Commentary: One reconnaissance plane

100.		known as the RB 66 --
Skyhawk		one "Skyhawk" --
101.		
2 "Phantoms"		two "Phantoms" --
102.		
6 Thunderchief planes		and six "Thunderchief" aircraft -
103.		
Photo of all ten model planes		they took off with these 10 airplanes --
104.		
Air picture of air base		took off from their bases in Thailand --
105.		
US airplane taking off		from their bases in South Vietnam --
106.		
Air view of aircraft carrier		or from aircraft carriers in the Bay of Ton Kin.
107.		
Ringsdorf declares:	X:	Which mission was this for you?
	Ringsdorf:	I was on number ten over the north.
108.		
Air photos of bomb release		Music
109.		
Duart declares	Duart:	I flew 13 missions over the DRV.
110.		
Air photos of bomb explosion		Music
111.		
Hubbard declares	Hubbard:	I flew, I was shot down on my 26th mission.
112.		
Air photos of bomb explosion		Music
113.		
Risner declares	Risner:	I've flown approximately 40.
114.		
Air photos of bomb explosion		Music
115.		
Hughes declares	Hughes:	44, counting the last one.
116.		
Air photos of jungle on fire		Music
117.		
Abbott declares	Abbott:	61.
118.		
Air photos of jungle on fire		Music
119.		
Shively declares	Shively:	Sir, I was on my 67th mission when I was shot down.
120.		
Air photos of bomb release		Music
121.		
Thorsness declares	Thorsness:	I flew 93, 93, sir.
122.		
Air photos of bomb explosion		Music
123.		
Torkelson declares	X:	How many flights have you flown against The Democratic Republic of Vietnam?
	Torkelson:	I have approximately 60 missions.

124.
US plane in the sky

125.
Bomb release

126.
Explosion on the ground

127.
Alvarez

128.
Alvarez after having been
shot down. Pan shot to feet
with pilot's helmet.

129.
Alvarez declares

130.
Alvarez after having been
shot down. Pan shot from
helmet to feet

131.
Alvarez declares

132.
Launching of a missile

133.
Hubbard declares

X: How many? How many?
Torkelson: Ah, approximately 60 missions
in the South of Vietnam.

X: If I understand you correctly,
during your short tour here in
South East Asia you flew
a total of 120 missions.

Torkelson: Ah, well, I've, yes 120
missions. I've been
here since October.

Music

Commentary: And this Lieutenant j. g.
-- Navy pilot Edward Alvarez
junior -- was the first
American pilot to drop his
bombs on the Territory of
the DRV.

X: That means you were in the
first attack?

Alvarez: I was the first, yes.

X: And your first flight was at
the same time your last?

Alvarez: Yes, sir, yes.

X: Lieutenant Alvarez, did it
occur to
you that you would not return
from your first mission?

Alvarez: No, I did not give it any
thought.

X: I see. Did you think then that
the Vietnamese were just
waiting for you to come so that
they could give you free Escort
for your bombing raid? Or do
you consider it undue that in
your job as world- gendarme
people would actually defend
themselves against you?

Alvarez: I did not think of that.

X: Then you were surprised to be
shot down on 5 August 1964?

Alvarez: Yes, sir, a surprise.

- Original sound -

X: Lieutenant Hubbard, where were
you shot down?

Hubbard: About 60 miles straight north
of Hanoi. A missile. A
surface-to-air missile, I
believe. I never did see it.

	X:	So your plane took a missile. When you took off on your flight did you think you would be fought with missiles?
	Hubbard:	Well, every time I took off there was a possibility of being shot at with missiles. One mission was just like all the rest.
134. Launching of missile. A plane is shot down.	X:	Humm. I see. Lieutenant Hubbard, a missile hit is not as simple as it sounds. It is astonishing that you survived at all.
135. Hubbard declares	Hubbard:	Well, the aircraft, I think, it was a near miss. And we just took a lot of shrapnel in the underside of the aircraft, and the aircraft caught on fire. And we stayed in the aircraft for over a couple or three minutes and the cockpit filled up with smoke, and I was not planning to, planning to eject, unless I had to and just after a few minutes the floor of the aircraft blew up into the airplane and I was, flames came up around my seat. So I immediately ejected. I was, had to reach down into flames to get out and I burnt myself on my left arm, but not seriously.
136. Burning plane crashes; ejection seat is ejected	X:	How does it feel actually when suddenly you have to eject and come down to the earth?
137. Hubbard declares	Hubbard:	Well, it's a rather frightening experience. I would, ah, it will be very difficult. I had known people who ejected before and they described it,
138. Pilot ejecting from plane		
139. Hubbard declares		but it is not anything that you can really describe and you have to experience it. It's, I don't know, stark terror, I guess, you could say; all of a sudden you find yourself with fire all around you and smoke and you can't see anything and you know you have got to get out.
140. Hughes declares	Hughes:	We had a briefing at 12 o'clock, after which we ate, and then prepared for our

141. Aircraft refuelling in mid-air	takeoff. I'm sorry if I got the times wrong, it's been some period of time that has lapsed. I believe it was 3.05 in the afternoon.
142. Hughes declares	We took off, proceeded to our air-refuelling tanker, took on the fuel, joined as a strike force en route to our target just north-east- of Ha Dong.
143. Pilot parachuting	On this heading and as we approached from the east I felt a sharp jolt under my left wing and as I did I heard my engine unwind specifically and not clearly stop, at which time I went through certain procedures which are of little interest here and finally decided at a very low altitude
144. Risner declares	that there was only one decision left and that was to bail out.
144. Risner declares	Risner:
145. 20 millimeter flak firing	Yes, ah, it was on the 16th of September 1965 and I took off from Korat, about 8:45 in the morning and proceeded to a point about five miles north of the city of Binh Hoa. I was looking for trucks on the highway, and within a few seconds of the time after I arrived at my point, my first point, I was hit. I was flying at very low altitude, and very fast when I was hit by Intense groundfire.
146. Shively declares	It looked like maybe 20 millimeter or something of the sort.
147. 37, 57, 85 millimeter flak firing	Shively:
148. Shively declares	There were many guns firing that day. They had, ah,
149. 85 millimeter gun	I saw all kinds, I saw the 37 mm, 57 mm, 85 mm. I saw. I saw several SAMs fired.
150. Shively	Shively:
151. 85 millimeter gun barrel	My aircraft was hit over the city by an 85mm gun.
152.	X:
150. Shively	How do you know that it was 85 millimeter flak that
151. 85 millimeter gun barrel	hit you? How do you know this?

flak or no SAMs, but all of a sudden the airplane was hit very hard. There was no doubt that the airplane had taken a hit. And from the impact that the airplane sustained I felt a certain that it must have been some form of missile and as I don't think we were in an area where a SAM, we were in an area of SAM-range, and there was no flak in the area, because it was too hard a hit for flak, I concluded that it it must have been an air-to-air missile off a MiG 21 and the airplane like I say was hit extremely hard and there was no doubt that the airplane was not going to fly anymore. So within just a few seconds, ah, I ejected.

X: Yes, I can tell you that it was a Vietnamese pilot trained in the Soviet Union and flying a MiG 21 who brought to an end your career as a pilot. But couldn't you defend yourself with your own rockets?

Thorsness: We were flying a proper formation, and all. It was just that the MiGs, ah, got into our six o'clock position where we could not see them.

164.
Diagram
six o'clock position

I assume the six o'clock position where we could not see them.

165.
Thorsness declares
166.
Diagram
six o'clock position
166a.
Thorsness declares

Thorsness: I think they were low

and at six o'clock to us,

Thorsness: and it is difficult in any airplane to see behind you and below you, and we were turning some, but we did not see the MiGs, in this case. It wasn't a matter of someone failing to protect someone else, it was just one of those times when you're shot down. The fate.....

X: Fate, you say? In this case fate was the flying ability of a Vietnamese pilot.

167.
Aircraft crashes

How did you feel as your proud Thunderchief fell from the sky?

168.
Thorsness declares

Thorsness: My thoughts were, I wish I

hadn't gone on that mission. Ah, my thoughts were, ah, that I had to get out of the aircraft and ah, that, ah, the aircraft controls failed upon impact of the missile, so there wasn't really time to set there and to think over, over several events in your life or several things other than eject, survivability, it was obvious I could not survive in the aircraft, so the only choice I had was to immediately eject, so I reached down and pulled the ejection handles and was ejected into the air stream.

169. MiG take-off	Commentary:	A MiG 21 of the Vietnamese air defence takes off.
170. MiG maintenance crew		Another is being prepared for its next flight.
171. Missile is mounted		This is the air-to-air-missile with an infrared target seeking device
172. MiG cover is lifted		which has already mastered many air pirates.
173. Abbott declares	Abbott:	MiG 21, and they used a surf....., ah, air-to-air missile.
	X:	A MiG 21 versus Thunderchief! Lieutenant Abbott, let us hear now a true-to-life description of a dog-fight. As a Thunderchief pilot you certainly know how it's done.
	Abbott:	Well, really, it wasn't too much of a fight. We were coming, we were coming in on the target to tackle a missile site and MiGs snuck up behind us and shot me out of the air and I never knew they were there
174. Airplane takes hit in the air		until they hit me with the missile.
175. Abbott declares		And they shot two other guys down the same day during the same run. We were not quite looking for them and they just came behind us. We never saw them until they hit us. And I never saw them.
	X:	Tell us how it was in your plane when you realised you'd

Abbott: been hit.
Well, it was not too much of a situation. I knew I was hit right off the bat. The plane tilted up in the air and turned upside down like this, and a loud explosion in the rear end and fire broke out all over the cockpit, and the panelling burst in fire, and I could not see out. I was enflamed in fire, and the plane was spinning apparently because I had a lot of G's. It was all I could do to reach for the handles of the ejection seat and to bail out.

176.
Torkelson declares Torkelson: Ah, I think, I was shot down by a MiG aircraft. I wasn't sure, I didn't see what, but I was, ah....
X: Since you are not sure, then let me fill in the gap. You were shot down by a MiG 17.

177.
Two MiG 17s during take-off which is very capable Soviet jet fighter.

178.
Torkelson It was MiG 17 piloted by a Vietnamese.

179.
Vietnamese officer climbing Commentary: This is the Vietnamese First Lieutenant who out of aircraft with his MiG 17 knocked First Lieutenant Torkelson and his "Phantom" out of the Vietnamese sky.

180.
Target photo Author's commentary: This is the target photo, given to us a a present, and which shows the "Phantom" being shot down.

181.
Ringsdorf declares Ringsdorf: I got hit about the time when my bombs came off and I immediately realised that I was on fire and the plane started a violent roll to the left and I rolled backward to the back seat and ejected. I tried to hold it, but I could not hold it and ejected and went down about, 4,000 feet.

182.
Two pilots parachutting Commentary: First Lieutenant Ringsdorf and his Co-Pilot were able to safely eject from their "Phantom" from the height of about 1,200 meters.

183.

Aircraft hedge-hopping

Other air pirates however caught fire at such low altitude that they just barely survived.

184.

Abbott declares

Abbott:

My parachute opened about a second before I hit the ground.

185.

Risner declares

Risner:

However I had gained enough altitude that I was able to eject from my airplane.

186.

Burning wreck of an airplane. Dead pilot on a stretcher

Commentary:

This one flew too low. His parachute did not open.

187.

Photo of a dead pilot

And his parachute could no longer help him.

188.

Thorsness declares

Thorsness:

I floated downwards and after my parachute opened a terrific shock, but I looked up and the parachute was intact, there were no panels was missing from it, which please me. When I hit, hit the ground I hurt my knee and ah, twisted my knee....it pops out of joint once in a while, but it's in pretty good shape. So I felt from the time I got on the ground, I didn't think it would be long till such time that I was captured. X: What kind of people were they who first saw you here on the ground? Were they young, were they old?

189.

Thorsness wipes perspiration with towel

Thorsness:

May I?

X:

Yes, please.

190.

Thorsness declares

Thorsness:

Ah yes, sir. They, they were not army people, I assumed they were not because they were not in any form of uniform, I think they were peasants who worked in the small ricefields that was very close to us that lived there in the hills, and their ages were, was difficult for me to tell age of Vietnamese people. But I think their ages, they were quite young, they were not, I know they were not more than 20, maybe they may have been as young as 15 or 16. They were not friendly, they did not run up and shake my hand, but also they treated me

quite well when they captured me.

X: Were these people - these teenagers -- were they armed?

Thorsness: Some had rifles and some had crossbows, ah, and some or all, I don't remember, had, had machetes, I guess a standard equipment in the jungle, that cut bamboo or make trails and they are very apt at using these, as we went through the jungle. They amazed me how well they could use their machetes.

191.
Duart declares Duart: When I landed my parachute and I, I turned around and there was one Vietnamese civilian 15 feet from me and I would say 50 to 70 within a hundred yards. I landed in ricefields that were very heavily populated at the time.

192.
Militiamen in trenches Ringsdorf: I landed right in the middle of a maze of trenches.

193.
Ringsdorf declares Ringsdorf: Then I had time to get rid of my parachute, and the first thing I saw was a gun pointed at me, and so on, so I immediately raised my hands.

X: Who was it then who aimed the pistol at you and captured you?

Ringsdorf: It was a woman. But there were, I think, more, about two women and six or seven men in these trenches. The first one I saw was a woman. I looked and saw about eight or nine rifles. I got the message, and I raised my hands, and I was hit a couple of times with a rifle butt, but I could understand that they were pretty angry.

X: So, you could understand that. But the situation was hardly conducive for other thoughts on your part, or?

Ringsdorf: No, I was, put it this way, I was rather numb at the time.

194.
Shively declares Shively: I landed in a rice field.

X: Nearly everyone lands in a ricefield. We have heard this from many who sat on this chair.

Shively: Yes, yes, sir.

X: Tell us how you felt when you

realised you wouldn't be able to fly on and had to bail out over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. How did you feel then as you had to reach down and fire your ejection seat and come to down to earth by parachute?

Shively:

Humm. It was a very, what we call a sinking feeling. I felt very bad at that time. I could still hear the other airplanes going home. I knew they would be landing, having a beer, discussing the mission...and here I was, not knowing how long I would be here and what would happen to me. I felt pretty bad at that time.

195.

Hughes declares

X:

Colonel Hughes, how much time elapsed between your leaving the plane and your touch-down on Vietnamese soil?

Hughes:

I estimate possibly two minutes.

X:

And during these two minutes did you have enough time or concentration to think about what awaited you on the ground?

Hughes:

Humm. Yes, you, you immediately think of procedures first, this is a momentary passing of time -- procedures for the equipment disposal and what have you, but primarily what you are interested in is, you are thinking of your future and I saw in this light I was about to embark upon a totally new life. This life could very well be death, but at any rate it was coming up and it was coming up rapidly. I could hear the villagers proceeding to a point beneath me, ah, and my sole thought was I wondered what kind of people are in this part of the world.

196.

Two pilots floating down on parachutes

Commentary:

It was not before hanging in the air like this for two minutes and approaching foreign soil that this American Lieutenant Colonel began to have thoughts about the kind of people that might be awaiting his touch-down. Nor did colonel Risner, the highest ranking prisoner, have any idea.

204. Hubbard declares Ringsdorf: state of shock, are you, or are you shocking?
Haha!

X: What opinion did you have of the Vietnamese who were awaiting you on the ground? What did you think of your opponents?

Hubbard: I, I had no idea. I was never given any instructions or never had heard much about the Vietnamese people and I really did not know what to expect. I did not know whether I would be killed or whether I would be tortured. I had a good idea that I would be captured, but anything that happened after that I had no idea what was going to happen.

205. Torkelson declares Torkelson: Well, I wasn't really sure what they would do, ah, I thought, that, ah, they might treat me pretty rough and run me round their, ah, through the fields and things.... probably drag me with ropes and things like this. But, they did not.

206. Shively declares Shively: I had heard possibly that I could expect to be treated very badly. Perhaps they would beat me or maybe even kill me on the spot. So I didn't really know what to expect and was quite surprised when they did treat me very well.

207. Vietnamese looking into camera Author's commentary: Kill - torture - treat roughly - drag around on a rope - they did none of these. The embarrassed statements of the air pirates about their ideas before capture are an admittance of bad conscience.

208. Photo: the ten pilots None of these pilots could tell us what really awaited him on foreign soil.

209. Portrait of Vietnamese militiamen But each and every Vietnamese is prepared in detail for a meeting with an American air pilot.

210.

Militiamen with machine gun		Each of them
211.		
Leaflet		knows the text of this leaflet.
212.		
Parachute coming down	Commentary:	"Instructions for the capture of American pirates: Should the enemy attempt to land by parachute,
213.		
Running militiamen		do not shoot. The immediate sealing off of the area, search and capture is to be organised.
214.		
Militiamen with parachute		All attempts are to be made
215.		
Captured pilot is taken away		to take the pirate alive. The enemy is to be prevented from running away or escaping. Anyone having contact with the enemy is to consider him a defeated enemy and conduct himself correctly, Do not mistreat him.
216.		
A break.		Give him food and water. Wounded enemies are to be given first aid!
The pilot is allowed to smoke		
217.		
Shively on the screen, declared	Shively:	I had, ah, some injuries that I had, cuts on my arm and ankles from the ejection, and they took me right away
218.		
Shively after capture		into an area of the village
219.		
Shively declares		and wiped out the cuts and cleaned them up and put bandages on them and this surprised me very much.
220.		
Torkelson declares	Torkelson:	I put my hands up and showed them that my hands were clear of the weapon that I was carrying and they took my equipment off and took me to a village. They gave me some water, and I was pretty scared at the time.
221.		
Photos:	Author's	
The wounds of prisoners are dressed	Commentary:	Let's keep this in mind: Captured pilots are surprised that the old cliché' over awaiting torture and death does not hold true - instead, he receives first aid
222.		
Downed pilot receives water		and a drink of water.
223.		
Hughes declares	Hughes:	They were very kind people. I had incurred some scratches

224.			and what have you on my forehead as a result of my helmet blowing off during ejection. The village, or what I suppose was the village nurse,
Hughes after having been shot down	Hughes:		dressed these wounds with Mercurecome
225.			
Hughes declares	Hughes:		or what have you and then bandaged them. They sheltered me in a very strong building
226.			
Hughes after having been shot down			and took good care to ensure safety
227.			
Hughes declares			and housed me until the authorities came and took me to the interrogation camp.
228.			
Risner declares	Risner:		I had some injuries on my knee and some other minor injuries as I landed.
	X:		Were you given medical attention?
	Risner:		Yes, I, I was allowed to lie down the first day and the afternoon of the second day while progressing towards Hanoi. In my present camp I was given medical attention by out local doctor for my wounds.
229.			
Duart, thoughtful	Author's Commentary:		They though they would be tortured or killed.
230.			
Thorsness			But that which happened instead disarmed
231.			
Shively			the pilots a second time:
232.			
Alvarez			the people, whom they came to attack,
233.			
Hubbard:			bandaged their wounds.
234.			
Captured pilot	Commentary:		A downed air pirate
235.			
Revolver large, over which runs text of Code of Conduct			is, however, according to his orders, supposed to keep shooting even on the ground:
			"Code of Conduct" - Article 2: I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they have the means to resist.
236.			

Hubbard declares X: Lieutenant Hubbard, as a member of the Air Force you are equipped with a 38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver. Did you make use of this weapon?

Hubbard: No, sir. I didn't hardly feel like starting a land war against 17 million people by myself.

X: Humm. But you are familiar with your Code of Conduct and you know Article 2 which says roughly: " I will never surrender as long as means of resistance are available." Is that correct?

Hubbard: Well, I think, ah, I can't remember exactly what the saying is; but something is the better part of valour and I did not feel that this was exactly the time, it was very obvious that if I was to start shooting I would be dead.

237.
Hughes declares
(A pistol is given to
the pilot) X: Colonel, we want to return to you once again the weapon with which are equipped as a pilot for your self-defence. Did you attempt to hinder your capture?

Hughes: No, sir, I did not.

238.
Ringsdorf declares
(A pistol is given to
the pilot) X: And now, Lieutenant, you will experience a great moment. We are returning to you weapon you were carrying. This is a 38 caliber pistol. Hold it in your hand.

239.
Close-up of pistol.
The pilot puts it on his thigh It was part of your personal equipment and you also had a pocket full of ammunition. Did you attempt to defend yourself against the women who were the first to receive you on the ground? Did you attempt it?

240.
Ringsdorf declares Ringsdorf: I made no attempt, no. I, ah, for one thing it was quited a shock to see a woman, and I made no attempt to ...

X: Was that an act of gallantry which led you to not defend yourself against a woman?

Ringsdorf: Well, it would have been useless. I wouldn't have had a prayer.

X: Please tell us why you are so timid to

241. Repeat of picture.	Ringsdorf:	again handle this pistol. You let it lie there on your thigh as if
Pilot puts pistol on his thigh	X:	it were a completely foreign object. You must be very familiar with this weapon ... aren't you? No, I have no desire to handle a pistol. You're, you're taking movies, I am not that warlike. Not warlike you say, not warlike. But you carried bombs and rockets into this country. Did you at least think for a moment about the Code of Conduct when you surrendered to a Vietnamese woman?
242. Pilot's hands toying with pistol, Thorsness and Torkelson	Author's commentary:	The return of their personal weapon was embarrassing for them. For not one of them had carried out his order and used the revolver as a "means of resistance".
243. Shooting scene from an American western		In the critical moment none of them even compared to the gun-toters who fire from all barrels and gun down their opponents by the dozen. The contrast between American movie heroes
244. Ringsdorf with pistol		and these people is so great that it is hardly imaginable.
245. Bamboo pitch fork in museum		This bamboo pitch-fork, for instance, which has been given a place of honour in the Army Museum of Hanoi, is known throughout the country.
246. Film title and credits Army presents:		The Film Studio of the Vietnamese People's
247. Pilot Peel		This American pilot --
258. Farmer		this Vietnamese farmer --
249. Bamboo pitch-fork		and this bamboo pitch fork.
250. Title; original Vietnamese film title		"We capture American pilots with our bare hands"
251. Scenes from the Vietnamese amovie; group of farmers		Original scenes and original text from Vietnamese movie of in the district of Quang-Ngoc, Than-hoa the same name, filmed province.
252.		

Farmer with pitch-fork
253.

Parachute floating down

254.

Farmers with pitch-forks

255.

Pilot Peel

256.

US aircraft in the sky

257.

Peel

258.

Farmers surround Peel

260.

Parachute is folded up

261.

Peel is taken away

262.

Village meeting

263.

Farmer Do

264.

Peel with coconut

265.

Sound engineer
mounts microphone

Commentary:

This is the rice farmer Do.

He reports: "When we saw the
parachute

we ran over to the place
where he would land, None of
us were armed; we only had
bamboo pitch-forks and other
agricultural implements.

The pilot was a large, strong
US--imperialist. In one hand

he had a pistol and in the
other hand he held a

radio transmitter.

He was very excited and tried
to call for help over his
radio. At my command all of
us farmers ran up to the air
pirate. We shouted very
loudly in order to scare him.
259. Pilot raises his hands
He immediately raised his
hands.

We immediately secured his
parachute.

Then we marched the captured
Imperialist to our village.
We used the safety trenches
because American planes were
still flying above us."
So much for the report of the
rice famer Do.

A few days later the village
militia was invited by
members of the Army film
studios. Numerous farmers
requested acceptance as
members of the Party of the
Working People of Vietnam,

among them farmer Do, who
with only his bare hands

took an American air pirate
prisoner.

It wasn't all too easy to
become acquainted with this
special hero in pyjamas; the
guards of his camp explained
with a smile: the Lieutenant
is ashamed of himself. He
remained relatively
laconic....

266.

Peel declares	Peel:	Robert Delaine Peel.
	X:	What is your rank?
	Peel:	First Lieutenant.
	X:	And your service number?
	Peel:	A 03117963.
	X:	How many times did you fly over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?
	Peel:	I had one mission.
	X:	Lieutenant Peel, you were carrying a .38 caliber pistol with you
267. Peel with raised arms		but in the end you conceded to a bamboo pitch-fork.
268. Peel declares	X:	The actions of members of the American armed forces are regulated, however, by the so-called Code of Conduct whose Article 2 states roughly: I will never surrender voluntarily as long as means of resistance are available to me.
	Peel:	No comment.
	X:	Lieutenant, you did something else however, you played a leading role in a Vietnamese movie only a few days after being captured, and I wish you to tell us please whether or not you have been granted any special favours in your camp for performing in this movie.
	Peel:	No, I did not.
269. Bamboo pitch-fork in museum	Commentary:	The severely-trying people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam laugh about this story with the bamboo pitch-fork
270. Farmer Do		which made the party of the workers of the DRV one member richer
271. Peel with raised arms		and the US Air Force one pilot poorer.
272. Duart declares	Duart:	I put my hands up, I had a pistol with me, which was later, later than I'd expected, it was taken away from me. It was not taken immediately; however I did not try to use it.
	X:	Why not?
	Duart:	At the, at the time, my thoughts were, have I got a chance here to live or die,

273.
Close-up of heads of Author's
the ten pilots, drinking, Commentary:
smoking, wiping perspiration
from their faces.
they chose "the chance to live".

274.
Pistol

275.
Trick:
Bullet released from pistol
276.
Downed pilot on debris of plane

277.
Vietnamese running toward
smouldering wreck of airplane

278.
Thorsness declares X:

Thorsness:

279.
Bar of gold Author's
Commentary:

280.
Leaflet placed by its side

281.
Leaflet turned around

282.
Leaflet on bar of gold

283.
Vietnamese picking up leaflets

so, naturally, I selected the
chance to live

"The chance to live." Each
of them has killed, As long
as they flew, human life
meant little to them. But
when it concerned their own
they suddenly realised the
value of life, and they chose
a chance to live.
But this also means they
themselves did not
believe in their
anti-communist cliches' of
torture, brainwashing and so
forth and so on.

Otherwise they would have had
to pull their revolvers and
defend themselves to the
fifth bullet,

and then shoot themselves
with the last one.

These people didn't lose only
their aircraft,

Their illusions of personal
superiority also crashed
to ruin.

It is often said in the USA
that a man like you, as a
highly-trained flying
officer, is worth his weight
in gold, because his training
is costly and extensive,
Ah, I would like to think I'm
worth my weight in gold.

G o l d !
A bar of gold such as this is
promised to every Vietnamese
who helps a downed
American pilot escape.

Promised in this leaflet,
authorised by the signature of
the US "governor" in Saigon.

Reward: 50 ounces of gold -
that is roughly 3 pounds.

These leaflets fall on the DRV
together with bombs and
rockets,

and they not only bribe the
finder, they also want to teach
them how they are to approach
an American superman.

284.

Captured pilots are taken away

"You can have 50 ounces of gold for helping an American pilot escape to freedom.

"If you see an American coming down by parachute

285.

Excited people

do not be afraid. Go to him, "Show him that you mean him no harm by raising you hands."

286.

Pilots are put in cars and driven away

"Help him in every way you can. Conceal him from the enemy rulers. Help him return to security. You can escape to freedom with him. You will be paid 50 ounces of gold when the American is saved. You can receive the reward in gold bars."

287.

Shively

Author's
Commentary:

First Lieutenant Shively will not demonstrate another means of bribery, devised by American psychologists. According to regulations it is to be found in right breast pockets of each pilot.

288.

Shively pulls a cloth out of pocket, holds it toward camera

Yes, sir. This is what is call a, we call it a "blood-chit". It was used to a great extent in World War Two and it is a piece of waver.. proof material that has the American flag on it and what, if we come into contact with people we take this out and show it to them. And on this is written in many different languages of the area that we might be flying over, for instance, there is Burmese, Thai, Laotian, Cambodian, Vietnamese and so on. Then and all it says on here is that I am an American citizen of the United States of America. I do not speak your language, Misfortune forces me to seek your assistance, in obtaining food, shelter, and protection. Please take me to someone who will provide my safety and see that I am returned to my people. My government will reward you.

289.

Shively fold up cloth

X:

Lieutenant Shively, do you

have the impression that the Vietnamese people would react positively toward this offer? What do you think?

290.
Shively declares

Shively:

In North Vietnam. No, sir. I didn't even think of using it.

X:

Why? Why did you not think of using it?

Shively:

Why not, sir? Because we are at war with these people. And I didn't think that I would find any people particularly friendly towards me in the area that I bailed out, sir.

291.
Duart declares

X:

"Please take me to someone who will provide for my safety and see that I am returned to my people. My government will reward you." Do you know where this is written?

Duart:

Ah, yes, sir, This, sounds like, and I am not positive, I have not read one for a while, it could be like what is written on, what we call the "blood-chit". And I am sure this is a common slang GI name for this piece of information or reward promised, a promise of reward, that's what it is. The real name for it, that is the best I can do to say is the promise of reward for the return of a downed American flyer back to his territory.

X:

Major, an offer of reward like this is actually nothing more than a call for collaboration with the enemy. Do you think that this promise would have been successful here in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

Duart:

Well, the, the Vietnamese that I have come in contact with, as far as, well, the people that captured me, no, it would not have had any effect. In fact...

292.
Hubbard declares

X:

"Please take me to someone who will provide for my safety and see that I am returned to my people. My government will reward

		you."--- Does this sound familiar to you?
	Hubbard:	I've, I've heard that, I think, before, but I never paid much attention to it. I never thought I would have to use it.
		I might have gone for the flag, my mind was pretty confused about that time and I don't even know whether I would even have had the presence of mind to show them the flag, but I was not planning to shoot at anybody.
	X:	I can well imagine that the American psychologists who designed this probably mis-calculated the moral and political unity of the people you are up against here.
	Hubbard:	Well, I would, I would say, there is very little use...If you're captured by the people up here I would say that chances anybody turning you over to friendly people is very remote.
293.		
Militia woman marching	Commentary:	"Please take me to someone who will off a captured pilot provide for my safety and see that I am returned to my people. My government will reward you.
	Author's Commentary"	His safety is being provided for: this young militia woman is providing security for downed air pirate Major Dewey Wayne Waddell behind lock and key.
		Music
294.		
Pilot and girl walking past camera, camera pans, both walk away from camera		
295.		
Title fades in		PILOTS IN PYJAMAS
		1
		YES, SIR
Title fades in		A Film by
		Heynowski & Scheumann
Title fades in		Camera:
		Hans Leupold
		Gerhard Munch
		Peter Hellmich
Title fades in		Photos:
		Thomas Billhardt
Title fades in		Sequence:
		Traute Wischnewski

Title fades in	Barbel Lehmann
	Editors:
	Gert Prokop
	Peter Petersen
Title fades in	Narrators:
	Billy Mullis
	Searle Friedman
Title fades in	Sound:
	Hans-Jurgen Mittag
Title fades in	Music:
	Reiner Bredemeyer
Title fades in	Production Managers:
	Walter Martsch
	Jochen Stoff
Title fades in	Commissioned by the Deutscher
	Fernsehfunk and produced in
	the DEFA- Studio fur
	Wochenschau and
	Dokumentarfilme and in
	the DEFA-Studio fur
	Synchronisation

P I L O T S I N P Y J A M A S

Part 2

HILTON - HANOI

Heynowski & Scheumann

1.	Printed title	
2.	Printed title	
3.	Printed title	
4.	Captain Boyd is captured	- Music -
5.	Boyd taken away in an ox-cart	
6.	Indignant population accompany ox-cart	- Original sound -
	Printed title superimposed	
7.	Boyd climbs into amry truck	Author's
		Commentary
		The flying career of Captain Charles Graham Boyd has just come to an abrupt end. The debris of his airplane is lying in a rice field a few kilometers away. In a few hours the Captain will have to discard his flying suit and put on other clothing....
8.	US pilot in cockpit wearing oxygen mask.	
	Printed title	DEFA Group Heynowski & Scheumann
9.	Pilot closes cockpit;	
	printed title	PILOTS
10.	Turn fade-in; pilot in pyjamas walking along a path	
	printed title	IN PYJAMAS
11.	Abbott's fan superimposed;	
	printed title	2 HILTON HANOI
12.		

Abbott declares X: Lieutenant Abbott, will you please pick up your fan and show it to us. I see you have a rather odd inscription on it.

Abbott: This right here?
X: Yes, I think it says . . . "Souvenir Hilton".

Abbott: Of "Hilton Vietnam".
X: Is it supposed to express a sort of grim humour?

Abbott: Yes, yes, ah, everybody back in the, our airbases knows that if you get shot down, you will go to Hanoi Hilton. This is just an expression if you go to some place such as to the detention camp, we jokingly call it the "Hilton Hotel", or "Hanoi Hilton".

13.
Torkelson declares Torkelson: Ah well it says "Souvenir of Hilton Vietnam". And my name and signature.

X: Lieutenant Torkelson, how did this expression "Souvenir Hilton Vietnam" originate?

Torkelson: Well, it's a kind of joke amongst the pilots, the US pilots, actually it's the Han ... They call it the "Hanoi Hilton", and "Hilton" is an exclusive hotel, a kind of hotel chain in the United States and it was kind of a joke amongst the pilots at ah ...

14.
Shively declares Shively: Sir, there is written here: Souvenir of Hotel Vietnam. James R. Shively.

X: Where did this name "Hilton Vietnam" actually originate?

Shively: Sir, the pilots back at Ta Khli, and the other bases, we have always in our slang referred to the detention camps of Vietnam as "Hilton Vietnam". It's kind of a takeoff on our own chain of hotels called Chicago Hilton, Los Angeles Hilton, etc., Sir

15.
Brochures of Hilton Commentary: Yes, the large hotels of American multi-hotels millionaire Conrad Hilton are part of the "American way of life".

16.
Photos from the brochures Many Americans dream of one day staying in one of the

expensive Hilton hotels.
After all, Mister Hilton
advertises with the slogan
that his hotels offer a piece
of America even outside the
borders of the United States.

17.
View of hotels

17a. Hilton in Trinidad -

17b. Hilton in Teheran -

17c. Hilton in Tunis -

17d. Hilton in Rome -

17e. Hilton in Tokyo

17f. Hilton in Panama -

17g. Hilton in Rotterdam -

17h. Hilton in Hawaii -

17i. Hilton in Istanbul -

17k. Hilton in West Berlin -

18. Pan. Doors of a detention camp "Hilton in Hanoi". This one belongs to the Vietnamese People's Army.

19. Hubbard declares X: Lieutenant Hubbard, do you happen to know what the Vietnamese call the camps where American pilots are quartered?

Hubbard: What they are called? No, sir, I do not.

X: They call them "hotels for uninvited guests".

20. Unidentified prisoner Commentary: View of a three-bed room in the "Hilton Hanoi". Here he is again: the hotel guest who remained incognito and didn't want to be either filmed or photographed.

21. Pilot Galanti His first stay at a Hilton hotel, but not in high spirit was at all: Navy Pilot, Lieutenant Paul E. Galanti, shot down on 11 July 1966, while attacking a freight train. Questioned by a French woman journalist whether he would consider it normal for Vietnamese pilots to attack a train in the United States Galanti answered: "Oh no, definitely

22. Unoccupied wooden bed in detention room

X: Major Thorsness, I have a question dealing with the way you sleep. You have a wooden bed, is that correct?

Thorsness: That's correct, sir.

X: What is it like to sleep on a bed such as this, with this country's torrid climate?

Thorsness: It's hot. Ah, again, it's relative. You accept what you have an it's better than sleeping on a cement floor or cement slab and you get used to it and I think that so far as I know, I am not positive about this, I think the Vietnamese people, many of them, also sleep on a wooden bed and if it is good enough for them it's good enough for their prisoners, I guess. I did not expect a foam rubber king size mattress.

24. View of a soldier's room

Commentary: The camp guards also sleep on wooden beds.

25. Galanti. Pan to slogan on wall mother tongue.

Rule Number 1 in a prisoner's life: "Clean and Neat", written on the wall in their

26. Stratton showering

Lt. Commander Richard Allen Stratton, the highest ranking officer in this detention camp, washing himself daily. Navy Pilot Lt. Commander Richard Allen Stratton needs a good supply of water although he and the likes of him show a special preference for dropping their bombs on the dikes and irrigation systems of the North.

27. Stratton goes to trough and begins washing

The Lt. Commander is doing his own laundry. Before he was brought down --

28. Plane takes off from aircraft carrier

Stratton took off from the aircraft carrier "Ticonderoga".

29. Guidance center.

The flight of each and every air pirate is Airplane models are moved observed in this guidance center. American on glass plate reports say that the electronic eye of such aircraft carriers never loses

30. Stratton washing his clothes

31. Hubbard declares X: Lieutenant Hubbard, what were you given to wear after you discarded your flying suit?

Hubbard: Well, shortly after that they took my uniform and gave me what you see right here.

X: What else do your belongings consist of here in the camp?

Hubbard: Well, I have all the other clothing I need. I have underwear and outer garments and the shoes, and I received mosquito-net and blankets and such things as that. Everything I need, too, toilet . . .

X: That's also articles for your personal hygiene?

Hubbard: Yes, sir. I have teeth paste and tooth brush and towels and soap and such things as that.

X: Do you know what the sandals you wear are made of?

32. Pan to sandals on Hubbard's feet Hubbard: Yes, sir. Well, they are obviously made of the rubber tires off vehicles of some kind.

33. Airplane tires in front of destroyed US plane Commentary: From the tires of downed American airplanes

34. Sandals. these sandals are made for Close up downed American air pirates.

35. Close up. Americans have big feet a pilot walking according to Feet of Vietnamese standards.

36. Pan pilot's boots to sandals This tiger grew too big for his boots . . . but these will fit.

37. Vietnamese soldier lays prisoner issue on table Every detainee is issued out the same amount of equipment. Everything is made ready as soon as the camp receives notice of a new arrival.

38. + 39. Complete pilot issue And this was the equipment issued to the glamor fly-boy. Cost: \$ 10.000.

40. Vietnamese soldier packs pilot issue Author's communication equipment, blink and smoke signals, whistles, mosquito net, fishing line and shark powder - everything is considered.

sight of any pilot.

- Music -

<p>41. Soldier has book in his hand - stand copy</p> <p>42. Survival book</p> <p>43. Parachute comes down</p> <p>44. Book opens, insert:</p> <p>45. Photo sequence: English text as subtitle</p> <p>45a. Vietnamese with sticks Commentary: approach pilot</p> <p>45b. Pilot is taken away</p> <p>45c. Pilot in underwear</p> <p>45d. Pilot on ox-cart</p> <p>45e. Girl with pilot</p> <p>45f. Pilot receiving first aid, pilot in operating room, on a stretcher with oxygen mask</p> <p>45g. Vietnamese carry pilot issue</p> <p>46. Soldier packs pilot issue</p> <p>47. carries bundle across yard</p> <p>48. Thorsness declares X:</p>	<p>From the same 30 pieces of equipment we were interested mainly</p> <p>in this book here.</p> <p>"Survival". A book that lays bare the way of thinking of Superman:</p> <p>for even in this situation the Americans look down on these - as this book calls them --</p> <p>"natives".</p> <p>"Let the natives contact you. With few exceptions natives are friendly.</p> <p>"They can be your best help. It all depends on the way you handle them.</p> <p>"Don't give a native cause to fear you. Fear makes him hostile. Smile frequently.</p> <p>"Don't be afraid to be an object of amusement to the natives. Be ready to entertain with songs, games or any tricks of cards, coins or strings which you may know.</p> <p>"Leave the native women alone at all times.</p> <p>"Treat your new friends like human beings. Don't look down on them. Don't laugh at them, or make fun of them. Don't bully or drive them. Natives suffer from diseases which you can catch. Avoid physical contact without seeming to do so.</p> <p>Be generous, but not lavish!"</p> <p>- Music -</p> <p>- Music -</p> <p>Major Thorsness, what were you thoughts when you took off your flying suit and were</p>
---	--

handed these, let's call them pyjamas? How does a high-ranking officer feel about such a change of clothing?

Thorsness: Humm. Well, one feels that, first off one accepts reality. It's a fact that I was shot down and it's a fact that I was captured and as a prisoner of war here, it's a fact that my treatment is entirely up to my captors and whatever they do with me, I have no control over it.

X: Permit me to interrupt. You said just now that you are here as a prisoner of war. But do you actually have the right, according to international law, to claim the status of a prisoner of war?

Thorsness: In my mind yes. I feel that I am.

X: Have the United States of America declared war on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

Thorsness: To my knowledge they have not. So far as I know there has been no formal declaration of war between the United States and the, and North Vietnam.

49.
Shively declares

X: Lieutenant Shively, the United States of America has never declared war on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, is that right?

Shively: No, sir, as far as I know they have never declared war on North Vietnam, no sir.

X: Now, we know from what you have told us that you have a master's degree in international affairs. Do you see any consequence, with a view to international law, for yourself as an inmate of a prison camp here in the DRV deriving from the fact that war has not been declared?

Shively: Well, sir, as far as the Geneva Declarations are concerned, I don't think that we are actually considered prisoners-of-war, because there has been no declaration of war. It kinda, kind of

leaves us that are captured out in the cold. We don't know status.

X: According to international law, a war is preceded by an official declaration of war. There are other definitions for the actions you have waged and are still waging here: namely piracy, and the pirate.

Shively: I would imagine that. I know that's how the Vietnamese people look at us here, sir.

X: Not only the Vietnamese, but also the major part of the world, and, I think, quite a few citizens of the United States of America.

Shively: Yes, sir.

X: And if you now wish to start from the standpoint that you yourself cannot claim to be a prisoner of war in the sense of the Geneva Convention, what is your opinion of your treatment?

Shively: Sir, I have been treated very well. Ah, I was greatly surprised at how well I have been treated, as I said before, I was, had not expected to be treated so well at all. I had expected perhaps to be thrown into a dark hole somewhere, and kinda forgotten about, if not killed immediately, I thought that if I was kept alive, that I probably wouldn't be fed very well, would just have enough to sustain life and that be about all, but to the contrary, I've been treated very well. The wounds I received during my ejection from the aircraft have been treated, I eat well, regularly, good meals, even allowed cigarettes daily to smoke, get good clothes, good shelter, so on like this, sir. I have been treated, I consider, very fairly.

X: Lieutenant Shively, how do you explain the fact of your -- and I use your words, fair treatment? It seems to me that the Vietnamese would have every reason to revenge themselves for everything that has happened and is

still happening.

Shively:

Sir, I, I can, it's hard for me to explain why the people would treat me well after the damage and suffering that I've caused. I think it is probably, basically the generosity of the Vietnamese people and their desire for me to understand their point of view and perhaps and some way for me to understand, and think about the suffering that I have caused, and to show my desire to be forgiven by the Vietnamese people for what I've done, sir.

X:

Lieutenant, you are experiencing in practice an example of socialist humanity. The President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, has stated that the people here are capable of differentiating between real criminals in the background, who hold the decisive positions of government, and their tools who carry out their plans by dropping bombs and firing rockets. You are enjoying here more or less the advantages of this socialist concept which does not absolve you of guilt or minimize your actions, but does differentiate in each case between the initiators of a policy and their mere tools.

50.

Risner declares

X:

Colonel Risner, do you get enough to eat here in the prison camp? And how about the quality of your food? Yes, yes, we are very well fed, we are well fed.

Risner:

51.

Thorsness declares;
holds burnt rice in his hand

X:

Major Thorsness, do you know what that is that you have there in your hand?

Thorsness:

Well, it is, it appears to be rice, I, I don't know, it looks like rice, maybe. No, I don't know for certain what this is.

X:

You were right; it is rice that was burnt during an air-raid on an agricultural area.

52.

Hand of Thorsness with burnt rice	Commentary:	- Music - No one will ever eat this burnt rice. Rice is the basic food in Vietnam.
53. Rice bowl heaped full		Those who burnt the rice have learned how valuable it is.
54. Prisoners picking up their rations		They eat with gusto
55. Pilots eating		and it doesn't stick in their throats.
56. Risner declares	X:	Colonel, can you also read things or sometimes listen to the radio?
	Risner:	Oh, sometimes we hear the "Voice of Vietnam". And, yes, we have been availed opportunity to read various things and articles since we have been here.
57. Pilots in camp reading room	Commentary:	The reading room of a prison camp. With his face to the camera: Navy pilot Commander Kay Russell.
58. Take-off from aircraft carrier		On May 19, 1967, he took off from the aircraft carrier "Bon Homme Richard" in the direction of Hanoi.
59. Russell reading, close up		He is one of 10 pilots shot down on this day over the North Vietnamese capital.
60. Zoom. Book and hand close up		Russell's present problem: there are too few crime stories in the camp library.
61. Slogan above window		This is also important reading: "Let the Vietnamese problem be settled by the Vietnamese themselves!"
62. Alvarez declares	X:	Lieutenant Alvarez, during your period of captivity here, have you received any news about the baseball standings in the United States?
	Alvarez:	Yes, we had some information on how baseball is going in the States. Through local radio, I believe. Voice of Vietnam.
	Hubbard:	This, ah, this is to deal with the enemy?
	X:	Yes, that has something to do with the enemy. American

soldiers are taught there how they are allegedly to be treated in case of communist captivity.

Hubbard:

I never, I've never received any training of this type. I don't . . . I went through survival school, but they didn't, nobody ever did this to me. In fact, I think, I would have been pretty upset if anybody had tried to do this to me.

X:

I'd like to ask you a few definite questions. Is your situation here as a prisoner comparable with the situation depicted in these pictures? Did someone here in North Vietnam

[sequence jumps from #62 on page 16 to 90-95 and back to #63 on page 17]

90.

Illustrated photo

step on your stomach as shown here in these pictures?

91.

Hubbard declares

Hubbard:

No, nobody's ever jumped on my stomach that I recall.

92.

Illustrated photo

X:

Were you tied to a stake and exposed to intense heat of the sun for hours on end?

93.

Hubbard declares

Hubbard:

No, sir.

94.

Illustrated photo

X:

Did you have to kneel down on a log until you collapsed?

95.

Hubbard declares

Hubbard:

No, sir.

63.

Three pilots marched to garden detail

Commentary:

These three inmates live in a cell of the "Hilton Hanoi".

64.

Pilots digging garden

Although these high-ranking Air Force and Navy officers are not forced to work, they are pleased to have the opportunity to get in a little physical activity. Here, they are working a garden for soup vegetables.

65.

Slogan on wall

"Good order and discipline!"
-- their own order of the day.

66

Stratton & Hegdahl sweeping yard

Here commander Stratton and the sailor Douglas Brent Hegdahl are maintaining the cleanliness of the camp.

67.

Hegdahl alone

Hegdahl is the only American draftee in custody in the

<p>68. Stratton</p> <p>69. Cement holes in Hanoi</p> <p>70. Production of cement rings in the streets of Hanoi</p> <p>71. People squatting at the edges of the holes: Reading, and talking people, traders, sleeping, waiting people</p> <p>72. One-man holes in camp, beside them Stratton and Hegdahl</p> <p>73. Stratton in front of bunker</p> <p>74. Stratton & Hegdahl in shower</p> <p>75. Washing</p> <p>76. Pilots collecting</p> <p>77. Smoking</p> <p>78. Reading</p> <p>79. Bed</p> <p>80. Bearded pilots doing garden work</p> <p>81.</p>	<p>Author's Commentary:</p> <p>Commentary:</p> <p>Author's Commentary:</p>	<p>DRV. The sailor fell overboard from a warship where he was serving as a draftee, and was fished out of the water a short time later by Vietnamese fishermen. Now Hegdahl is sharing the life of the captured air pirates. The streets of Hanoi have gaping holes: Concrete rings, submerged in the ground. These rings are vital products. The need is great. They are formed in factories such as these, outside and on the streets where they are to be used. When the alarm is sounded life circulates circulates closely around these dark holes. When the enemy approaches, heavy lids lie at hand, ready to be raised to close the holes. Nor are the captured American pilots unprotected when their buddies come flying in. They have everything available that the Vietnames have. When the guards shout out "May bay My" --- that means Americans planes -- everyone knows immediately where he has to go: in the individual man holes. or in the self-built air-raid shelters. They have the chance to survive -- They can take a shower -- They have soap for washing -- They have enough to eat -- They receive a few cigarettes regularly. They are permitted to read -- Each of them has his own bed And anyone who desires to do so can grow a beard.</p>
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88. Magazine is flipped open, Author's
 photographs laid out Commentary: execution.
 Large illustrated magazines
 have also published photo
 series of this training camp
 for American soldiers. We
 took a series of such
 photographs with us to
 Vietnam.

89. Hubbard declares, X:
 examines photos Will you please do me a
 favour and carefully examine
 these pictures and then try
 to express your thoughts to
 us. For your clarity I wish
 only to tell you that these
 are photographs from the
 French illustrated
 "Paris-Match" and the West
 German illustrated "Stern".
 Hubbard: This, ah, this is to deal
 with the enemy?
 X: Yes, that has something to do
 with the enemy. American
 soldiers are taught there now
 they are allegedly to be
 treated in case of
 communist captivity.
 Hubbard: I never, I've never received
 any training of this type. I
 don't know . . . I went
 through survival school, but
 they didn't , nobody ever did
 this to me. In fact, I think,
 I would have been pretty
 upset if anybody had tried to
 do this to me.
 X: I'd like to ask you a few
 definite questions. Is your
 situation here as a prisoner
 comparable with the situation
 depicted in these pictures?
 Did someone here in North
 Vietnam.

90. Illustrated photo
 pictures? step on your stomach as
 shown here in these

91. Hubbard declares Hubbard:
 No, nobody's ever jumped on
 my stomach that I recall

92. Illustrated photo X:
 Were you tied to a stake and
 exposed to intense heat of
 the sun for hours on end?

93. Hubbard declares Hubbard:
 No, sir.

94. Illustrated photo X:
 Did you have to kneel down on
 a log until you collapsed?

95. Hubbard declares Hubbard:
 No, sir.

96. Illustrated photo X:
 Did you ever have Vietnamese

like these.

109. Shively declares, X: Then these photographs obviously depict more or less the cliché'-idea of a communist opponent spread among the American armed forces. Or do these photographs reflect even a iota of reality?

Torkeson: Ah, well, no, they haven't treated me like in the pictures portrayed here.

X: Lieutenant Shively, can you explain what is examines photos going on here?

Shively: I, I am not sure, but it looks like, a some kind of a guerrilla training. Perhaps, a simulated prisoner of war camp, or something such as this. It looks from the photos that this ist an army, army-type thing.

X: Yes, you are absolutely right. It is a training camp near Columbus in the United States and members of the American armed forces are given special training there to prepare them for the possibility of captivity in Vietnam.

Shively: Yes sir. The only training in a prisoner of war kind of situation I took at, sted Air Force Base, has a survival school there in which they had a simulated prisoner of war camp set up.

110. Illustrated photos X: Well, I want to ask you this: As a captive here, did anyone step on your stomach?

111. Shively declares Shively: (laughing) No sir.

112. Illustrated photo X: Did someone force you to kneel down on a log so long that you collapsed?

113. Shively declares Shively: No sir, no sir.

114. Illustrated photo X: Did someone bind you to a stake in blazing sunlight and wait for you to break down physically?

115. Shively declares Shively: No sir. They certainly did not.

116. Illustrated photo X: And did your Vietnamese guards wear pointed sun hats

like those to be seen in
these pictures?

117.
Shively declares

Shively: No sir, no sir.
X: Then the psychological advice given American soldiers about captivity seems to digress sharply from reality?
Shively: Yes sir. It is certainly far from what I had been taught to expect once I was on the ground, sir.
X: Now, try to explain that. Doesn't it have something to do with the fact that the opponent is made to look extremely malicious, or in other words, satanic, in order to increase morale among the troops? Shively: Sir, that could very well be part of it. They certainly don't want to teach us to like the enemy and I think another part of it is that they really don't know what kind of treatment to expect and I think they are trying to prepare a man for the worst, prepare him for the worst possible situation and then if it isn't that bad, he will feel somewhat better about the whole situation.
X: On that, I disagree with you. I rather think that part and parcel of the standard idea of communism is to say that inferior people rule there.
Shively: Yes, sir. I feel that most people in the United States, myself included, feel that if we should ever fall into the hands of the communists when we are fighting against them, then we will certainly be able to expect very bad treatment. Yes, sir, I think most soldiers, most pilots, most people in the United States generally, have this concept.
X: That is the concept of anti-communism.
Shively: Yes, sir.

118.
In the camp:
Instructor bangs soldier's
head against wall

Commentary: This is how the human brain must be treated if it is to absorb anti-communist thinking. The Pentagon kills two birds here with one stone: On the one hand the communist enemy is made to

look monstrous, and on the other, the American soldier isosystematically brutalized.

119.

Shively declares:

X:

Lieutenant Shively, you gave us a very impressive description of your experience in detention here and concluded that it was quite different from that which you had expected. It was all very convincing and came like a shot. And so I would like to ask you a question, a very direct question: did you learn to give such answers? Have you been brainwashed, to use a word coined by officialdom of the USA? You know what I mean?

120.

Fade:

Shively to decapitated NLF fighter, zoom to full photo. The picture is expanded.

121.

Torkelson declares

X:

- Music -

There is ample evidence that captured members of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam are brutally tortured and murdered in South Vietnam. Do you approve of this?

Torkelson:

Ah well, ah, I don't think of course that this is necessarily right, but I think it is inevitable that it will happen in a situation like this.

122.

Repeat scene with decapitated heads

Commentary:

"It is inevitable that it will happen in a situation like this" -- says American First Lieutenant Torkelson.

123.

Torkelson declares

X:

Lieutenant Torkelson, an American office in Saigon has on display the car of a Vietcong prisoner bottled in alcohol. Do you think this is true?

Torkelson:

Ah, it is possible, yes.

124.

Photo:

US soldier holds skull with cigar and hat

Commentary:

Mascot of the US 1st Cavalry Division.

125.

Skull fades out

the skull of a fighter of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

126.
SS death head

Another Nuremberg is in the making.

127.
Photo series:
US soldiers in South Vietnam
with captured and dead NLF
fighters; torture and
interrogation scenes.

- Music -

128.
Thorsness declares

Thorsness:

Yes, sir, I, ah, I am satisfied with the manner or the way I have been treated since my capture. The people that captured me treated me quite well. Shortly after capture I was given food and I was given water, and I have not been starved, not been deprived of my basic needs, ah, food, clothing or shelter and I'm, I can say, I am not dissatisfied. Obviously whatever you have you want more, that's human nature. But my basic needs have been satisfied. And we are allowed to wash and a place to eat and sleep, so I'm, I am being treated quite well, as far as, as far as I am concerned.

129.
Risner declares

X:

Colonel Risner, are you currently suffering from an illness?

Risner:

I, it's strange that you should ask, but yes, I have a very active kidney stone and for the past thirty days or more intermittently I am in very intense pain and I have received medical attention for it to assist me during the time of pain. I've also received medicine for sickness at the time since I have been a prisoner.

X:

We saw immediately that, in contrast to the other pilots with whom we have spoken, you don't exactly radiate healthiness; you have shadows under your eyes and are very pale. Is this because of your illness?

Risner:

It perhaps does, ah, of course, despite the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have, they have actually made an effort which I appreciate, but they have made an effort to help me maintain a good state of health, and

despite that my situation is not conducive to happiness of course, and eben though we are well fed and we are even sometimes given vitamins perhaps the diet has something to do with it. I don't really know what causes it to look like this, but perhaps my sickness has had somethng to do with my looks, yes.

130.
Pilots in camp decorate
X-mas tree

Commentary:

Here captured pilots are celebrating Christmas in a Vietnamese prison camp. During Christmas 1967 American airplanes also dropped their bombs on the DRV:

131:
Nativity scene
132
Bomb explosions
133.
Hubbard declares

"From Heaven above. . . .

"To Thee I Come."

Hubbard:

Yes, sir. We had a Christmas tree and a small nativity scene set on the table, with a cross at Christmas time, and I was allowed to visit a minister Easter time.

X:

Lieutenant Hubbard, do you have the opportunity to exchange letters with your family?

Hubbard:

Yes, sir. I have written to my family several times and I have received two letters from my family.

134.
Alvarez declares

X:

Lieutenant Alvarez, during your long period of captivity have you contacted your relatives at home?

Alvarez:

Yes, I've, I had contact. Letters, written letters from my family.

X:

How many ? I mean how many?

Alvarez:

I have written, I have written about 20

letters in almost 3 years.

X:

And how many did you receive from your relatives?

Alvarez:

From my family, my parents and my wife I have reseived, I'd say, about 40 letters.

135.
Hughes reads a
letter in camp yard

Author's

Lieutenant Colonel Hughes has received a letter.

Female voice:

Dear Jim,
Petunias, lilacs and geraniums are sprouting up all over the city. Everyone

seems to be taking an interest in perking up their yards, and with a little bit of effort, things will look really pretty by next month...

Author's
Commentary:

Professional anti-communists in the United States have purposely spread the lie that there is no postal contact between the prisoners and their relatives.

Female voice:

Peter looks a little funny in his pictures because he has a large black space where his two front teeth should be, but one of his two permanent front teeth is pushing through the gum and should be all the way out soon.

Author's
Commentary:

Mrs. Hughes wrote on the envelope of her letter: "For: James Lindbergh Hughes FR 43211 -- Camp of Detention for US Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. C/O Hanoi, Post Office."

Female voice:

What more can I say except that I tuck a little prayer inside this letter. We love you. Your wife, Dotty

Author's
Commentary:

James Lindbergh Hughes, 40 years old. Lieutenant Colonel in the US Air Force. 44 bombing raids against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As the high noon sun beats unmercifully on the roof tops of Hilton-Hanoi, somewhere in the United States there is a shady place. A young boy named Peter whose two front teeth are pushing through the gum. A wife named Dotty. We show you here the picture of a moved man. With all due reserve we almost have something like understanding for his present state of emotion. But we also know that the Washington superiors of Lt. Cl. Hughes will view this scene with deep displeasure; for, according to their orders, Americans who are captured are not supposed to be moved, but are to move!

<p>136. Facsimile Code of Conduct Article 3: pan to Code title</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>"I will make every effort to escape, and aid others to escape." This is Article 3 of the "Code of Conduct."</p>
<p>137. Camp scene: Pilots working in yard</p>		<p>Each of these captured officers knows his Code of Conduct in detail, but ever since the existence of the detention camp for American air pirates not one single escape attempt has been made.</p>
<p>138. Hubbard exercising</p>		<p>Daily calisthenics keep the uninjured captured pilots in good physical condition.</p>
<p>139. In camp: Vietnamese soldier hangs lock on door</p>		<p>The cell doors are no more secure than those of rabbit pens.</p>
<p>140. Hubbard exercising</p>		<p>The vast majority of the prisoners have maintained their weight and would be able to break open the cell doors with one hefty kick. With such physical flexibility a prisoner should in be a position to overcome even the most complicated barriers.</p>
<p>141. Stratton and Hegdahl in shower</p>		<p>Commander Stratton and Seaman Hegdahl could climb this wall for example</p>
<p>142. Pan to camp wall and street outside</p>		<p>without particular difficulty; they would be on the street with one leap. But not one of the captured Americans thinks of</p>
<p>143. Pan to Stratton and Hegdahl in shower</p>		<p>adhering to his pledge to escape;</p>
<p>144. Capture scene</p>		<p>for the pilots have already become acquainted with the proverbial "Man on the Street" when they were captured.</p>
<p>145. Pilot taken away by crowd</p>	<p>Author's Commentary:</p>	<p>After such first impressions on Vietnamese soil and the downed world policemen are more than happy</p>
<p>146. Pan to camp wall, shower and view of street across wall</p>		<p>that their camp is enclosed by walls. They adjust themselves to their new habitat, but do not particularly like to be asked</p>

to compare their present situation with that back at their bases.

147.
Ringsdorf declares

Ringsdorf: Not even First Lieutenant Ringsdorf.
I don't think there is any comparison. I don't quite understand. I, here I have all the basic necessities, if that's what you mean. There I, I had quite a bit more than the basic necessities.
X: Please explain for me your way of living at the Air Force base in South Vietnam, where you were stationed. What sort of opportunities did you have there?
Ringsdorf: Ah, it was mostly work and sleep, but there were movies and we had some USO shows and we had one thing, we had good food to eat but there wasn't a whole lot to do.

148.
Hubbard declares

Hubbard: We had a chapel, I don't know how many, several chaplains on the base. There were religious services th at you could attend any time. And, the Officer's Club, we had a very large dining room that was open 24 hour a day, two bars where you could get anything you wanted to drink and a swimming pool right out beside the club and we had, there was a lib rary on the base, though I never, I never went there and. . .

149.
Torkelson declares

X: Lieutenant Torkelson, you were stationed at Da Nang, the important US air base in South Vietnam. Could you tell us something about the life at this base?
Torkelson: A well, I think the base was originally built by the French and ah, we were living in quarters built also by the French, coment quarters; two-storey quarters were for the officers, were air-conditioned. We each had a room of our own. A room probably about the size of this one. Ah, we had an Officer's club there, a movie theatre, we had different movies every night, we had a

bar and a lounge, you
barbecue steaks in the dining
room of the officer's club.
The had special shows there
probably, once a week from
the States, ah, generally
speaking, it was improving
all the time, as far as our
life, ah, concerning our
leisure time.

X: Was Da Nang actually a safe
place?

Torkelson: Relatively speaking yes.

X: Will please explain this word
"relatively"?

Torkelson: Well, ah, the place, the
surrounding area there, is
actually a marine base and
there was some 15 or 16.000
American marines stationed at
Da Nang and they did
occasionally have small
incidents of Viet cong
activity, but I think with
the American marines there
you can say that it was
secure.

X: Isn't it true that the Da
Nang airfield, the place
where your airplanes were
located, was repeatedly under
mortar fire of the NLF?

Torkelson: Ah, twice while I was there
they were fired on by
rockets, ah, Soviet rockets.

150.
NLF attack on
Da Nang.
Burning planes

Commentary: In the mean time the
Americans in Da Nang are
counting the times they are
NOT shelled by mortars and
rockets of the NFL. The
inmate of the Hilton-Hanoi
possibly lives much safer
today than his buddies at Da
Nang which is no longer
relatively secure.

151.
Plane debris, plane tires burn
152.

- Music -

Alvarez declares

X: Lieutenant Alvarez, could you
tell us something about life
onboard the aircraft
carrier Constellation, before
you took off on your
first and at the same time
last flight on August 5,
1964?

Alvarez: Our life was very routine.
Ah, good food, ah, good beds,
ah, pop-corn machine. You
know pop-corn? Good popcorn.
Magazines to read and so
forth.

153.			Dry popcorn -
Popcorn	Commentary:		
154.			Juicy girls -
Soldiers in bar			
155.			Front-line shows -
Military show			
156.			Beach-clubs with ladies -
Americans and Vietnamese			
on beach			Military newspapers -
157.			Armed Forces Radio -
"Overseas Weekly"			And their own TV Programs:
158.			American Forces Network -
AFN studio Saigon			Saigon TV
159.			
US Television Saigon			The USA spares neither money
			nor effect to keep up the
			morale of their world
			policemen in Vietnam.
160.			
Front theater			After briefing: prepare for
			the next bombing mission.
			This is their routine:
161.			
Briefing in Korat; pilots leave room			Eating -
162.			Sleeping -
Pilots eating			
163.			Nightliffing -
Sleeping pilot			
164.			Bombing -
Nightclub scene			
165.			
Bomb explosion			Did you have the opportunity
166.			to go on leave from this
Alvarez declares	X:		aircraft carrier? Were you
			ever in Saigon or have you
			seen Hong Kong?
	Alvarez:		Yes, I've been to Hong Kong
			before, yes.
	X:		You spent your leave there,
			is that right?
	Alvarez:		Oh we, I, yes.
	X:		Is there something special
			that you can recall about
			this?
	Alvarez:		Oh, Hong Kong is a very nice
			place, very nice.
167.			
Hong Kong:	Commentary:		"Very nice". Hong Kong.
American			front-American line
in a tub			vacationer in medical bath
with two			for rehabilitation of his
girls			physical strength.
168.			
Ringsdorf declares	X:		Lieutenant Ringsdorf, were
			you terribly hard-hit by the
			fact that suddenly you were
			torn out of your previous way
			of life and had to begin the
			life of a prisoner? Did this

	Ringsdorf:	surprise you very much? Yes it did. It came as a shock all of a sudden. It was quite a change, but I'm pretty well accustomed to it now. I think it would be a change for anyone to go through that.
	X:	Did you ever have any idea you could be shot down over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, or did you never consider this?
	Ringsdorf:	Well, I, I more or less did not think about it. I was always the type, ah, you know, they won't hit me, so it come pretty much as a shock.
169. Pilots waiting at Da Nang Air Base	Commentary:	These air pirates in Da Nang still have their shock waiting for them. Among them not long ago was also -
170. Torkelson declares	X:	First Lieutenant Torkelson. What was said at the base when someone failed to return?
	Torkelson:	Well, there was no official word from anybody, from any of our commanders or anything. Of course we all felt bad, but this is part of being in the military and it's part of the risk that you take.
	X:	What would you say if you now had the opportunity to speak to your buddies who are still in Da Nang?
	Torkelson:	
	X:	I mean your personal thoughts about this war which took you to captivity.
	Torkelson:	Oh, as a prisoner of war I would tell them that I have been treated very well since I came here, I have been given adequate food, medical attention, I haven't been punished or tortured or brainwashed. I have been given good shelter and companionship.
171. N Nang: Pilots playing cards	Commentary:	Pilots playing cards before their mission.
Turn fade: Prisoners playing cards		Pilots playing cards after their mission.
173.		

Risner declares	X:	Colonel, you are the highest ranking officer we have met here. You too should use this opportunity and speak a few words to your buddies.
	Risner:	I would tell them first to consider, to find out all the information they could about what's going on, about all the facts, to remember their duty to God and their country and the, the precepts upon which our country was founded, which was liberty, and justice and equality and ask them to consider whether or not they are doing their best to preserve these things.
174. Title of camp magazine	Commentary:	"New Runway" -- That is the title of one of the camp magazines issued by the prisoners, of which Colonel Risner is a member. The prisoners think: the Air Force should go home, back to the USA
175. Duart declares	X:	Major Duart, if you now had the opportunity to speak to your buddies back at the air base from which you took off on your last mission and to let them know your opinion of this war what would you say?
	Duart:	Well, first off, I would tell them who I could about my life here, to inform them that although we are considered the very worst type of criminals by the DRV that our treatment is very good considering the charges against us and so forth. And I would also tell them that I am praying that they will not have to fly any more missions over this country, any more missions if possible. I hope that the bombing of this country will cease, because I see that as the only way that any negotiations that could end the whole war over here can ever start.
176. Cartoon from camp magazine	Commentary:	"What I am doing here?" A cartoon from the camp newspaper "New Runway".
177. Hughes declares	X:	Colonel Hughes, in your case

we have gained the impression that you regret your flights against the DRV. Would you also say this to your buddies back at the base, if you could now speak to them? I have found the people here in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam very humanitarian. They have cared for me, they have given me first aid, medical treatment and in a humanitarian way they are caring for my needs which is food, clothes and shelter. I would like to return to the United States because this would mean that the blood-letting by both Americans and the Vietnamese in the Far East would have terminated, and I hope that they will do their part to bring about a cessation to this quotation marks "bloody stale-mate".

Hughes:

178.
Abbott declares

X:

Lieutenant Abbott, what would you say if your buddies from your base were in front of you right now?

Abbott:

Well, I would be kind of biased right now because I'm in a position where I'd like to be home and my idea is to stop bombing which I really essentially believe in. Now, however, what would I tell my buddies? I would say, do as you're told, do a good job, and I hope you'll never get captured and if there's any way that through your opinions you express ideas that you can, let's say, make with the way for negotiations to peace I would do so at any time.

179.
Da Nang:
Plane taxies for
take-off

Author's
commentary:

These people are still doing their "JOB", as they call it with their astonishing terminology. And each take-off opens three possibilities for them:

180.
Pilot climbs out of cockpit
181.
Dead pilot
182.
Cartoon from camp
magazine.

Return --

Death --

or Hanoi Hilton.

Pan Commentary: As a plane goes down in smoke behind the mountain a "flying ace" floats down to earth by parachute. "S.O.L." -- a cartoon from the camp magazine "New Runway".

183.
Thorsness declares X: Have you been able to learn a few words of Vietnamese during your presence here in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?
Thorsness: No, I probably know three of four words is all of, of Vietnamese. I would like to learn the language as long as I am here. It would be nice, nice to know the Vietnamese language.
X: What are the three or four words that you know?
Thorsness: I know water', I think, that's "muk" and cigarettes' is "chok'a" and thank you', I believe is "komen", and that's about the extent of my Vietnamese vocabulary.

184.
Ringsdorf declares X: Can you speak any Vietnamese words?
Ringsdorf: Oh, not very many, no. Just....I really can't think at the moment "Nuk" - water'. "Tekla" is cigarette. I believe that's about all.
X: In any case, only words concerning your very personal needs?
Ringsdorf: That's true, yes.
X: Do you know which American words the Vietnamese learn?
Ringsdorf: Words like "Hands up !" "Surrender or die!", "Stand up!", "Sit down!" I've learned a new one: The other night I was sleeping without my net, mosquito net. The guard said: "mosquito". So that's one I found out that they do know.

185.
Alvarez declares Alvarez: Yes. I am hungry' means "dey-dey". "Dey-hat" means I am thiersty'. "Nuk" -- water'; "comb" -- rice'; "dey-on" means I'm sick'. "Com-on" -- thank you'.
X: I notice a certain difference between the words you have learned the past three years and those the Vietnamese people learn in preparation

		for contact with American intruders.
186. Militia unit learns English, close-up	Original sound	s--top -- stop -- sitop --
	Author's commentary:	Stop! - The Vietnamese find it difficult to learn foreign combinations of sounds. However: they are understood.
187. Captured pilot is taken way	Original sound	Hands up!
188. Militia man		Hands up!
189. Pilot on ground		- Music -
190. Militia group		Hands up! Hands up!
191. Pilot raises hands		- Music -
192. Militia woman. Militia group shouts in chorus		Surrender, not die!
193. Stratton sweeps yard	Author's commentary:	Surrender, not die!
194. Printed title superimposed on Stratton		- Music - PILOTS IN PYJAMAS 2 Hilton Hanoi A film by Heynowski & Scheumann Camera: Hans Leupold Gerhard Munch Peter Hellmich Still photos: Thomas Wischnewski Special effects: Herst Denth Interpreter: Perry Friedman Editors: Gert Prokop Peter Peterson Production Managers: Walter Martsch Jochen Steff Sound: Hans-Jurgen Mittag Music: Reiner Brodemeyer Commissioned by the Deutscher Fernschfunk and produced in the DEFA-Studio fur Wochenschau and Dokumentarfilme and in the DEFA-Studio Fur Synchrenisation

PILOTS IN PYJAMAS
Part III
All in a Day's Work
Heynowski & Scheumann

1. THE PRODUCERS OF THIS FILM
EXTEND PARTICULAR THANKS TO
THE COMRADES OF THE
VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMY AND
THE FILM STUDIOS IN HANOI FOR
THEIR COMRADELY ASSISTANCE!
2. THE QUESTIONS IN THE
INTERVIEWS WITH THE US AIR
FORCE OFFICERS
WERE ASKED IN GERMAN AND
TRANSLATED SIMULTANEOUSLY.
THEY WERE DUBBED FOR THE
ENGLISH VERSION OF THE FILM.
2. Vietnamese
children look at
camera
- Author's
Commentary:
- Music -
- Children in Vietnam.
Are they still laughing today?
We do not know. We filmed
these scenes in a Hanoi
street, which in the meantime
has been bombed.
3. U.S. pilot with oxygen
mask in cockpit
Printed title
- a. Pilot closes
cockpit
Printed title
- b. Turn fade-in U.S. pilot in
prison clothing walking
down path
Printed title
4. Turn fade--in
Fuse put on bomb
Printed title
5. Risner declares: X:
- Risner:
- Music -
- DEFA-Gruppe Heynowski & Scheumann
- PILOTS
- IN PYJAMAS
- 3
THE JOB
- Colonel Risner, which types
of bombs and other weapons
did you carry on board your
Thunderchief during missions?
Oh, we had bombs and rockets
and ah, had a cannon on board
as well and, ah, sometimes
carried missiles?
6. Hughes declares: X:
- Hughes:
- Colonel Hughes, which weapons
were on your Thunderchief and
which bomb loads did you
carry on your mission to the
DRV?
Yes. We have the twenty
millimetre cannon or gun in
the nose of the aircraft and
then we have bombracks on
both inboard, outboard of the

wings and also on the center line or on the belly. Ah, you can carry on these any number of types of ordnaances. My training and capability was limited, to ? 3,000 lb bombs, 750 lb bombs, although people in the squadron did carry the CBU. Ah, this is about the limit of my knowledge.

7.
Shively declares:

Shively:

We had a twenty millimetre cannon which we always had loaded and the we had various bomb-loads that we would carry depending on the targets. Sometimes we would carry 500 lb bombs, sometimes 750 lb bombs, sometimes 1000 lb bombs, and other times 3000 lb bombs as well as CBU and what they call a shrike missile.

8.
Thorsness declares:

Thorsness:

Gun system?

X:

Yes.

Thorsness:

Oh, it was the Gatling gun, it's a rotating barrel gun.

X:

And what type of bombs and explosives did you carry when you took off on a flight?

Thorsness:

Well, the airplane's capable of carrying many types of bombs, but generally just the standard high-explosive bombs, that have been used since World War Two.

X:

I'd like to know their weight.

Thorsness:

Oh, generally 750 lb bombs.

X:

But you can carry heavier bombs, is that correct?

Thorsness:

Yes, there are 1000 lb bombs, 2000 lb bombs, same bombs they've used since World War Two.

9.
Destroyed German cities, air views

Commentary:

During the Second World War planes of the American Air Force dropped a total of 641,000 tons of bombs on Germany.

641,000 tons of bombs - that is the experience for the German viewer.

10.
Large-caliber bomb in Hanoi Army Museum, child in front of it, moves

This American 3,000 pounder is part of the total of over 800,000 tons of bombs which

to side

American aircraft have already dropped on The Democratic Republic of Vietnam. If the bombs dropped are brought into relation with the area of the former German Reich and that of North Vietnam, we have the following: The American air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is more than five times greater.

11.

Risner declares:

X:

Colonel Risner, as a father you are justly proud of your five sons. Do you see any qualitative difference between your children and for example, the children here in North Vietnam?

Risner:

No, to me, and I am absolutely sincere on this, there is no difference in my children and the children of any other people in the world.

12.

Funeral scene

Commentary:

These rows of graves--are graves of children. The victims of one single flight, one single bombing run - which struck school children during classes.

13.

Ringsdorf declares:

X:

Lieutenant Ringsdorf, you have told us that your girlfriend is waiting for you in the United States. Is she a beautiful girl?

Ringsdorf:

Very nice looking, yes.

14.

Photos:
Young Vietnamese girl
alive and as victim

Commentary:

20 year-old Tran Thi Mui, a worker in Haiphong; a beautiful healthy woman. This is what was left of her.

15.

Abbott declares:

Abbott:

My family is taken care of really well and I have a beautiful wife and hope to have some children some day.

16.

Photo of burnt foetus

Commentary:

Mrs Nien lost this 5-months-old foetus during an air-raid on the Hanoi residential district of Phuc Than.

17.

Hubbard declares:

X:

Do you have in your personal possession pictures of your wife and son?

Hubbard:

Yes, sir, the first letter I got from my wife had pictures

18.	Photos of Hubbard family	Commentary:	of her and my little boy. Mrs. Beverly Hubbard. Her son Dave.
19.	Fade over to burnt and child		And this is Mrs Nguyen Thi Ky, 25-years-Vietnamese mother old, and her 4-year-old son.
20.	Hughes declares:	X:	When you were still in the United States, did you ever feel threatened in any manner by the Vietnamese people?
		Hughes:	No, sir. No, sir.
21.	Thunderchief during take-off	Commentary:	In spite of this, Lieutenant Colonel Hughes took off and flew his Thunderchief on 44 missions to drop bombs and fire rockets on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
22.	Hughes declares:	X:	Tell us what you bombed.
		Hughes:	Yes. All but six of them were in what we call the southern packages, this would be out of the Hanoi complex. Six of them were in the Hanoi complex. Excluding the Hanoi area, we would search out targets of opportunity, ah, this is south of Hanoi. They would be convoys of trucks, any sort of surface transportation, boats, trucks, and what have you. We would try to search out storage areas, parkways or hidden routes where trucks might park during the day.
23.	Risner declares:	Risner:	It was called armed reconnaissance. Armed reconnaissance looking for trucks, yes. 24. Trucks camouflaged
		Commentary:	Every vehicle must be camouflaged. In the against aerial view Total war of the USA against the DRV everything that moves on the ground is considered to be a "military target," -- even if it is only the transport of provisions for the nearby-town.
25.	Hubbard declares:	X:	Do you see any connection between your reconnaissance and the fact that other aircraft flew over North

		Vietnam with weapons on board?
	Hubbard:	Well, we all, we're all
26.		
Burning house		doing the same job.
27.		
Hubbard declares		Our job was in direct support of the aircraft on the strike missions.
28.		
Airplane fires missiles		The difference is they carry weapons and we don't.
29.		
Hubbard declares:		But the jobs are done simultaneously
30.		
Rice fields cultivated, peasant behind buffaloes		And one aiding the other or assisting the other.
	X:	That means you see no great difference between your unarmed reconnaissance and the work of other pilots dropping explosives, CBU bombs and firing rockets?
31.		
Hubbard declares:	Hubbard:	Well, it makes no difference what type of mission I was flying. It all was for the same end result in the strikes.
32.		
Living buffalo wallows in pool	Author's commentary:	The well-being of the water-buffalo basically forms the existence of the South East Asian farmer. Their air pirates knew this.
33.		
Series of dead buffaloes		- Music -
34.		
Photo of wounded shepherd boys	Author's commentary:	With other children seven-year-old Nge Van Thicu was herding buffaloes and zebus when he was identified from the air as a military target.
35.		
Turn fade-in	Commentary:	Award for air pirates:
Air medal		The "Air Medal".
36.		
Torkelsen declares:	Torkelsen:	For flying over North Vietnam we got one Air Medal for every ten missions, and in South Vietnam for every fifteen missions.
37.		
Tableau.	X:	Then you have the right to a total of 10 medals.
One after another, 10 Air Medals appear		
38.		
Torkelson declares:	Torkelson:	Yes.
	X:	Six for North Vietnam and 4 for your mission in the

		South.
	Torkelson:	Yes.
39.		
Abbott declares:	Abbott:	It's just the lowest medal we can get. It's not for bravery or anything, it is just for flying over North Vietnam. Everybody receives an air medal. So, if I fly the hundred mission over there
40.		
10 Air Medals		I'd be assured of getting ten medals.
41.		
Abbott declares:	X:	But you only flew 61, and you won't be flying any more.
	Abbott:	Yes, sir. No, sir.
42.		
Shooting		- Shooting -
Film scene		
43.		
Ringsdorf declares:	Ringsdorf:	No, I have no desire to handle a pistol. You're, you're taking movies, I am not that warlike.
44.		
Shooting.		- Shooting -
Film scene		
45.		
Hughes declares:	Hughes:	I'm basically not a killer by nature and I made no attempt whatsoever to shoot it out so to speak.
46.		
Scene of shooting	Commentary:	An American flyer would never do a thing like this.
47.		
View of Hughes		Basically - he says - he is not a killer.
48.		
Photo:	Author's	The murderer on the ground experiences what happens when he presses the trigger. Death has a face at a short distance.
American holds gun muzzle at temple of old Vietnamese woman		
49.		
Planes dive-bomb, bombs explode		For those who look down from lofty heights death is buried in clouds of smoke. A cockpit does not smell of blood.
50.		
Shively declares:	Shively:	One thing about the Air Force is that flying in an airplane like we do at such high speeds and confined in a cockpit with helmet and everything on, we're kind of removed from the sight and the feeling of killing.
51.		
Hughes declares:	X:	Yes, it is a different situation when you are

		face-to-face with the enemy. It is obviously easier to make war from lofty heights, am I right?
	Hughes:	Well, I wouldn't like to draw a comparison, as a pilot you're an instrument of war. You have a job which you have been trained for and you have been trained for and you perform it to the best of your ability, thinking that you are doing the right thing.
52.	Pilots walk toward plane, in Da Nang	Author's Commentary: "Instrument of War". They go to their planes like others go to the office.
53.	Bombs hung on plane	8 tons of bombs hang underneath a "Phantom". While their fuses are being screwed in --
54.	Pilots in their club	the pilots are still in their club. They are not interested
55.	Bombs hung on plane	In this operation: it is another "Job", but not theirs.
56.	In cockpit	Their job is flying.
57.	Instrument board in cockpit	It is not much of a sensation to press the one button among many,
58.	Bombs falling	which releases the bombs.
59.	Bomb explosion	- Music -
60.	Shively declares:	Shively: One thing about the Air Force is that flying in an airplane
61.	Airplane in the air	like we do at such high speeds and confined in a cockpit with helmet and everything on
62.	Shively declares:	we are kind of removed from the sight and the feeling of killing.
63.	Montage. Destroyed houses, Vietnamese people. Planes take off for raid.	Well, it's not like being in the Army where you see the men fall, or something like this, but we are quite removed from the entire situation and therefore we do not always think about the destruction that we're causing on the ground and I would, and now I understand

64.
Beginning with Shively, Author's
pan to portraits of 10 pilots

and realize that we have
killed very many people. And
it's a thing that I do not
like to have on my conscience
and I am sure they would not
like to have on theirs.

First Lieutenant Shively and
the other have a lot on their
conscience. Highly
specialised, they function
dependably just as every part
of their Thunderchief or
Phantom. Available
specialists - engineers of
death without inner relation
to the result of their
deeds, as long as they still
flew.

65.
Pilot with mask in cockpit

This type of person is usable
for even the most despicable
war.

66.
President Johnson with
daughter and grandchild
Commentary:

The American president has
reserved for himself the
right to decide what his air
pirates are to bomb in North
Vietnam.

67.
Turn fade-in.
Photo: dead children

- Music -

68.
Fade to
Photo: Placard
Commentary:

Hey, hey, LBJ - how many
kids did you kill today?

69.
Johnson with
grandchild
Commentary:

Hey, hey, LBJ - how many
kids did you kill today -
ask American opponents of the
war in Vietnam.

70.
Turn fade-in
Photo: dead children

- Music -

71.
Turn fade-in
Photo:
Slogan at Schoneberg
Author's
Commentary:

"Bomb North Vietnam" -

72.
Turn fade-in
Photo: Victim

- Music -

73.
Photo:
Slogan at Schoneberg
Author's
Commentary:

"Bomb North Vietnam" -

74.
Turn fade-in
Photo: Victim

- Music -

75.
Photo:
Slogan at Schoneberg
Author's
Commentary:

The murderers scream
their hatred -

76.
Turn fade-in
Photo: Victim

- Music -

77.

Photo: Slogan at Schoneberg 78. Turn fade-in Photo: Victim 79.	Author's Commentary:	The collective scream of ultra reactionaries - - Music -
Photo: Placard at Schoneberg 80. Turn fade-in Photo: Victim 81.	Author's Commentary:	The calling card of today's fascists - - Music -
Photo: Placard at Schoneberg 82. Turn fade-in Photo: Victim 83.	Author's Commentary:	presented at town hall in the front line city of West Berlin. - Music -
Turn fade-in Photo: Lubke with Johnson 84. Turn fade-in	Author's Commentary:	Federal President Heinrich Lubke: "May the present struggle that your country is conducting as the champion of freedom against the powers of oppression, be crowned with success.
85. Turn fade-in Photo: Kiesinger	Author's Commentary:	Federal Chancellor Kiesinger:
86. Turn fade-in falling -	Commentary:	"We have no intention whatsoever of bombs criticising the policy of the United States in Vietnam."
87. Turn fade-in Photo: Franz J. Strauss 88. Turn fade-in Photo: Captured NLF fighters 89. Turn fade-in Photo: Brandt 90. Turn fade-in GI's with captured NLF fighters 91. Turn fade-in Photo: Hassel 92. Turn fade-in wounded child lifted into shelter hole 93. Turn fade-in Photo: Schutz 94. Turn fade-in	Author's Commentary: Commentary: Author's Commentary: Commentary: Author's Commentary: Commentary	Franz Joseph Strauss: "The USA deserves the thanks and admiration of everyone who takes freedom seriously." Social Democrat Foreign Minister Willy Brandt: "I think it would be unreasonable to demand the withdrawal of the Americans." CDU Minister von Hassel: "Our freedom is also being defended in Vietnam. West Berlin Mayor Schutz: "We will never permit

Photo: Booted American kicks NLF fighter 95.		anyone to spit on the boots of our American friends."
Turn fade-in Photo: Barzel 96.	Author's Commentary:	CDU Fraction Chairman Barzel:
Turn fade-in Federal police arrest Demonstrators. Pan to head of policeman 97.	Commentary:	"We know what we owe Vietnam, what we owe the dollar.
Mushroom cloud at bridge 98.		- Music -
Photo: Advertisement with American text	Commentary:	"Creative engineering at Martin made it happen . . . and North Vietnam has the bridges out to prove it." An advertisement in an American illustrated.
99. Bombing of bridges fades under text of advertisement	Author's Commentary: Commentary:	They advertise for bombs and rockets, the same for washing machines and refrigerators. Capital leaves no stones unturned in its drive for higher profit. 100. Photo: Ad ". . . and North Vietnam has the bridges out with American text to prove it."
101. Torkelson declares:	Torkelson:	Most of the bombing missions that I went on were in the southern part of North Vietnam and these were bridges. . .
102. Bridge is bombed		- Music -
103. Shively declares:	Shively:	It's, it's; for me, it's my job. And that's, that's the way I looked at it, sir.
104. Hughes declares:	X: Hughes:	Colonel, I'm astonished that the various pilots with whom we have had the opportunity to speak, refer to their JOB. Do you see any difference in principle between your activity as a bomb-dropper and, let's say, the work of a bridge builder? Well, yes, I understand, The earning of money, I think, is not a factor in either job. The man that helps build a bridge because of his personal satisfaction in seeing something majestic rising into the sky and provide facilities for ground transportation. In other words, he sees a certain

105. Bombs dropped	amount of beauty attached to it, the pilot
106. Hughes declares:	is dedicated to a patriotic concept
X:	which he is fighting for or doing his work for is as majestic, theoretically, as is the bridge. And this also applies when the pilot has the task of destroying this bridge?
Hughes:	Sir, I can only speak for myself, I can assure you that the destruction, that the destruction is not something that many people can enjoy. I have only 44 missions in combat, this is my only combat tour and until now I couldn't express my particular views on destruction and I can assure you now that it is not a, it is not a nice thing, it is not an easy thing to sleep a night after a mission, and I don't believe that anyone of us as pilots really comes back with any degree of satisfaction such as the bridge builder that goes home to his family in the evening.
107. Bridges are bombed	Commentary:
The American Martin Company on the other hand is satisfied; it would like to see the air pirates of the Air Force bomb to the ground every bridge in North Vietnam.	
108. Scenes from defense of Ham Rong bridge	Author's Commentary:
Which, however, is not possible, even for "creative Martin engineering". The struggle over the important bridges of Ham Rong has already cost more than a hundred airplanes equipped with Martin engineering -	
109. Scenes of repair of bridge	here the bridge builders are at the same time its defenders: a creative unit which also stopped this air pirate,
110. Captured pilot led over bridge	Lt. Colonel Allan Bady. He is being taken as a prisoner over the bridge he just tried to destroy.

<p>111. Airplane fires Air-to-Surface missile Stand copy</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>Each rocket fired increases the profits of armaments firms such as the Martin Company.</p>
<p>112. Vietnamese handles US missile</p>	<p></p>	<p>Even a dud is calculated. It is also part of the astronomical sum of 75 million dollars that Washington daily pumps into the Vietnam War.</p>
<p>113. Phantom at take-off</p>	<p></p>	<p>Of course the McDonnell Douglas Corporation delivers a "Phantom" for three- and-a-half million dollars - but at the same time every airplane destroyed places a burden on the budget of the United States, and each tax increase adds to the domestic political scrap pile faced by Washington as a result of the Vietnam war.</p>
<p>114. Fade over to rubble remains of plane</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>115. Pilots in Phantom jet, plane taxis to take-off amounts: Their pay is drawn from the strategists....</p>	<p></p>	<p>Air pirates produce no value; but for them too the American budget provides extra account of Washington's global</p>
<p>116. Abbott: declares</p>	<p>Abbott:</p>	<p>How much extra pay do I get by flying over North Vietnam? I received 65 Dollars a month for cost of living allowance, that was my only extra pay I received over here, plus 30 Dollars separation a month for my wife.</p>
<p></p>	<p>X:</p>	<p>And as a member of the armed forces you're entitled to certain tax exemptions?</p>
<p></p>	<p>Abbott:</p>	<p>Yes, sir. We are allowed 500 Dollar deduction a month from our pay for taxes.</p>
<p>117. Torkelson declares:</p>	<p>X:</p>	<p>Is service in the Vietnam war interesting for your financially?</p>
<p></p>	<p>Torkelson:</p>	<p>Ah, well, yes, we get combat pay while we are here.</p>
<p>118. Hubbard declares:</p>	<p>Hubbard:</p>	<p>Well, I don't really know. I never stopped to figure it out, but I would say somewhere in the, when I was shot down, I was making somewhere in the vicinity of about probably a little over 1,000 dollars, between 1,000 and 1,100 dollars a month.</p>
<p>119. Dead pilots</p>	<p>Author's</p>	<p>Combat Pay - Family Separation Allowance - Tax Free Allowances -</p>

120. U.S. planes taking off, flying	Commentary:	Special Allowances for Subsistence. These are things of the past. The US Government is willing to pay about 1,000 dollars a month to a First Lieutenant willing to violate international law in Vietnam. These air pirates no longer receive dollars - They payed with their lives for their share of the business.
121. Photo: Johnson		For years the trusts have made fantastic profits with their business in bombs. For almost four years Johnson has ordered his
122. Bombs falling. U.S. planes flying		"Johnsons" - as the pirate planes are called by the Vietnamese - to fly against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. "Rolling Thunder" is the military code name for this terror action.
123. Dud bomb and rubble clearance	Author's Commentary:	But over 800,000 tons of bombs have not been able to force the Vietnamese to their knees. Highways such as this one have been confirmed by American reconnanissance aircraft as destroyed for months to come - but the heroic determination of these people has opened them to traffic in a matter of hours thereafter.
124. Planes shot down. Fade over to		The Vietnamese people have not only shot the "Johnsons" out of the sky piece for piece,
125. Photo: Johnson		they have also surmounted this Johnson.
126. Planes shot down	Commentary:	Operation "Rolling Thunder" has failed. Billsons of dollars went down the drain and not even the smallest victory was attained.
127. F 111 jet		This F 111 jet bomber - said to be a "magic weapon" - at a cost of 8 million dollars - was supposed to bring about a decisive turning point. "The F 111 is invulnerable" said the

128.
Six F 111 jets in flight

129.
Two F 111s crossed out

130.
Abbott declares: X:

131.
MiG chases
Thunderchief;
filmed from plane

132.
Abbott declares:

133.
Thorsness declares: X:

Thorsness:

134.
Shively declares: Shively:

Pentagon.

Six of these magic planes were base in Thailand for attacks against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -

but when two of them failed to return, the rest were grounded.

When you began your bombing-raids here in Vietnam did you reckon that the Vietnamese would fly modern jet fighters?

I had seen them before. And, ah, whether the Vietnamese were flying. Yes, I was sure they were flying them.

And I thought about being shot down yes. But I just pressed on anyway.

Did you ever expect to run into an aircraft fire as heavy as this over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

I thought it possible, because people that had been here prior to my self had said that the, ah, defensive system network of North Vietnam was very good, very strong.

And so, I, I had been told, basically, that it was very good, a strong defensive system.

They fight back very well, sir. As far as any aircraft defences go; myself, I've never fought in a war before and in fact I just started flying, but many of the pilots that I flew with had flown in Korea and some even in World War Two, and they said that the defences here were the most formidable that they had ever encountered. And I can certainly believe this, because I know from my personal experiences that there is an awful lot of flak, and there's an awful lot of missiles to look out

135.
Writing on missile,
missile in position,
turns

?????
Commentary:

for when we're flying up
there, sir.

"Sdelano w USSR -
Che Tao tai Lien-Xo" Made in
the USSR. The American air
pirates have particular
respect for Soviet
surface-to-air missiles in
the hands of the Vietnamese
People's Army.

136.
Duart declares:

Duart:

My job was to ward a strike
flight or the launch of
surface-to-air missiles at
Dinh and if possible for me
to suppress the sites that
were launching the
missiles....

137.
Missiles
in position
was
that no missile,

only to search and make sure
that no missile, new missile
sites, had moved in; this area

was relatively clear of
missile sites,

138.
Duart
declares

and we would constantly go
over there and check a make
sure none had moved in. And
this is what I was doing on
my last mission. There was no
strike involved.

139.
Command post X:
of Vietnamese missile unit
140.

Major Duart, you took off
to attack missile sites,

Missile take-off
141.

as you told us.

Shot of Duart
142.

But in the end.

Plane shot down

you yourself were downed by a
missile.

143.
Duart declares:

Duart:

In my case it was a great
feeling to get out of that
air plane, but I'll clarify
that by saying that I hear
that at any time that I was
flying over this country that
I may be hit by a multitude
of different type weapons and
some very small weapons
hitting in a vital spot would
bring down this big powerful
aircraft, and in my case I
was hit by a large weapn that
most certainly would knock
down my aircraft and the
fire was so intense in the
cockpit that I was grateful
to get out of that airplane.

X:

It's astonishing that you
survived the hit at all.

144.

Plane shot down

Many of your people have not survived such rocket hits.

145.

Duart declares:

Duart:

Yes, I realize it probably more than a lot of people.

146.

Montage:

Graves of air pirates

147.

Abbott

declares:

X:

How many of your airplanes were flying that day on your mission?

Abbott:

In mission? There were three other ones with me.

X:

Three more? A total of four then; is that correct?

Abbott:

Yes. Counting myself. In my flight. Yes, sir.

X:

And how many were hit by MiGs; brought down by MiGs?

Abbott:

How many were brought down by the MiGs? I think there were three, I'm not sure. I was hit and then I got the information that two others were downed the same day as me. So they got three that day.

148.

"Thunderchiefs" in flight, three are crossed out

Commentary:

According to 1st Lt. Abbott's statement in three out of four attacking airplanes were destroyed.

149.

Hughes declares:

X:

Colonel Hughes, it seems that there is now a certain scarcity of pilots since your transfer to Vietnam was rather quick.

Hughes:

With the turnover of pilots and certainly at our loss rates, pilot requirements are at an extreme all-time high, and it is true that we are now calling back the pilots to the cockpits, those pilots who had previously been grounded or been away from the flying business for some time and I believe that the average age of the American pilot in the Far East now has gone up pretty close to my age.

Commentary:

Lt. Colonel Hughes is 41 years old.

150.

Photo

Major Sterling: 42

151.

Photo

Lt. Commander Denton: 43

152.

Photo

Colonel Risner: 43

154.
Photo
155.
Photo
156.
Thunderchief
ascending

Major Guarino: 45

Colonel Burdett: 47

In the meantime many pilots in the cockpits of these planes must be described as "Old-timers" under air war conditions: the losses of the United States in the Vietnam war are so great that the reserve must be called up.

157.
Thorsness declares:

X:

Major, you flew a total of 93 missions. How many of your friends failed to return during this period I mean during the period of your flights?

Thorsness:

I don't specifically know, sir, how many did not come back. There were, there were several, of course. It's known that we have lost quite a number of aircraft over North Vietnam. Some of the people I knew, and many of them I did not, of course, but I didn't keep a running tally of how many friends I lost, but there were quite a few.

158.
Photo
159. Photo
160. Photo
161 Photo
162. Photo
163. Photo
164. Photo
165. Photo
166. Photo
167. Photo
168. Photo
169. Photo
170. Photo
171. Photo
172. Photo
173. Photo
174. Photo
175. Photo
176. Photo
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180. Photo
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182. Photo
183. Photo
184. Photo
185. Photo
186. Photo

Commentary:

First Lieutenant Anderson
First Lieutenant Lockhart
First Lieutenant Plumb
Lt. Commander Tanner
Major Young
Lieutenant Butler
Captain Seeber
Captain Kearn
Lt. Commander Stark
Captain Waters
Lt. Commander Griffin
Lieutenant Brudno
Captain Harris
Lt. Commander Stackhouse
Lieutenant Glubb
Lt. Colonel Larson
(????????) Wohden
Major Everson
Lieutenant Ratzlaff
First Lieutenant Bucheman
Captain Perkins
Lieutenant Walters jr.
Lt. Commander Rivers
Lieutenant Carpenter
Captain Daughtrey
Captain Jones
First Lieutenant McNish
First Lieutenant Tschudy
Major Willard

187. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Black
188. Photo	Lieutenant Driscoll
189. Photo	Lt. Commander Kopfman
190. Photo	Captain Connell
191. Photo	Captain Sandwick
192. Photo	Captain Shattuck
193. Photo	Lt. Commander Hutton
194. Photo	Commander Berg
195. Photo	First Lieutenant Bliss
196. Photo	Lieutenant Ray
197. Photo	Major Merrit
198. Photo	Lieutenant Coffee
199. Photo	Captain Shaw
200. Photo	Major Byrne
201. Photo	Captain Waltman
202. Photo	Captain Wells
203. Photo	Major Bomar
204. Photo	James Mulligan
205. Photo	Captain Luna
206. Photo	Captain Andrews
207. Photo	Commander Mehl
208. Photo	First Lieutenant Teague
209. Photo	Captain Black
210. Photo	Major Smith
211. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Clower
212. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Schulz
213. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Haterman
214. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Schoeffel
215. Photo	Sergeant Major Cormier
216. Photo	Lieutenant Davis
217. Photo	First Lieutenant Estes
218. Photo	Captain Overly
219. Photo	Commander Hardman
220. Photo	Captain Black
221. Photo	Captain Norris
222. Photo	Captain Parrot
223. Photo	Captain Temperly
224. Photo	Colonel Flynn
225. Photo	Lieutenant Matheney
226. Photo	Lieutenant Colonel Lewis
227. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Stafford
228. Photo	Lieutenant Commander McCain
229. Photo	First Lieutenant Venanzi
230. Photo	Captain Berger
231. Photo	Major Dutton
232. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Crecca
233. Photo	First Lieutenant Frishman
234. Photo	First Lieutenant Rice
235. Photo	First Lieutenant Stier
236. Photo	Major Stirm
237. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Doss
238. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Schuman
239. Photo	First Lieutenant Rehman
240. Photo	Major Hatcher
241. Photo	Captain Flynn
242. Photo	Captain Atterby
243. Photo	Lieutenant Commander Schmidt
244.	

Montage:
Signs with numbers of
downed US planes

Commentary:

Almost daily the total of
downed pilots must be
altered. Every street of
Hanoi has such tallies. These
figures were current in

<p>245. Photos: Ho Chi Minh among anti-aircraft unit</p>	<p>Authors's Commentary:</p>	<p>February 1968, but since then they have been outdated by events.</p> <p>President Ho Chi Minh - we learned during our presence in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam - has ordered the command of the air defence and militia units</p>
<p>246. Burning airplane wreck</p>		<p>to include the shooting down of an enemy plane in the official statistics only after the wreck - or one of the remaining parts -</p>
<p>247. Vietnamese extract parts of wreck Wreck taken out of water</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>has been, and I quote: "touched by hand." For this reason parts of crashed aircraft are fished from the inland water-ways and even from the ocean so that the plane may be counted.</p>
<p>248. Downed US pilot picked out of water</p>		<p>American camera men shot these scenes showing the rescue of a U.S. pilot, whose airplane may not appear in Vietnamese statistics,</p>
<p>249. Plane crashes into sea</p>		<p>because it sank out of sight to the bottom of the ocean.</p>
<p>250. Corpse of drowned pilot</p>		<p>His plane may be counted. The pilot, who was drifted ashore, is proof enough.</p>
<p>251. Captured pilot in boat</p>		<p>And this one also documents satisfactorily that another US plane went down in the Gulf of Tonkin</p>
<p>252. Montage: Vietnamese collect remnants of plane wrecks</p>		<p>Excerpt from an order of the Supreme Command of the vietnamese People's Army: Every village, in whose vicinity a pirate plane crashes, is permitted to retain equipment of the pilot or plane wreckage as a "victory trophy".</p>
<p>253. Photo: Remains of 2000th plane</p>	<p>Author's Commentary:</p>	<p>During our presence the 2,000th American plane was shot down.</p>
<p>254. Vietnamese cartoon fades fades in and away</p>		<p>An event to which a Vietnamese cartoon payed tribute in this manner. As we learned, the pilot was able to escape death in this pile</p>

255.
Montage:
Corvette
Captain Haines

Prepared for operation,
operation

Haynes wheeled down
corridor in his room, put
into bed.

256.
Haynes declares:
257.
Bombed hospitals

258.
Haynes declares:

259.
Capture
of Haynes

260.
Haynes declares:

X:

Haynes:

of debris.

We found Lt. Commander
Collins Henry Haynes here in
the operating room of the
808 Army Hospital
Haynes was able to eject only
at the last second and hit
the ground hard. He suffered
a severe bruise on his knee,
which led to effusion of
blood. Haynes is being
prepared for operation -
the intruder in the hands of
his conquerors.

Lt. Commander, the world knows
that American airplanes have
destroyed North Vietnamese
hospitals, schools, towns
and villages,

and suddenly we find you, an
American pilot, here in a
North Vietnamese hospital.
Yes, sir. They've done
everything possible to help
me and to help my leg get
better.
Only a few minutes ago you
were on the operating table.
You injured yourself during
ejection, is that correct?
Yes, sir. As I ejected I was
a low altitude and, ah, as I
landed, came down into the
chute, in the chute, the
people of the village were
already there,

and they promptly told, a,
took the survival
gear and the rest of the
gear, and then took
me to the village.

How's the pain now?
It's much better.
How many missions have you
flown?
32, sir.
Are you married?
Ah, yes, sir, I am.
Do you have children?
Two children.
You can use this opportunity
to extend greetings to your
wife and family.
If I am allowed to do so I'd
send them my warmest love.
I'd send them my warmest
love, to my, our family.

261. Photo: Col. Le Dinh Ly	Author's Commentary:	Colonel Le Dinh Ly, the political officer of the Army Hospital, told us;
262. Plane shot down		As long as the enemy makes use of his weapon he will experience our unmerciful severity -
263. Photo: Haynes drinks from glass		when he has lowered it, he will experience our socialist humanity.
264. Plane drops bombs		- Music -
265. Cloud from explosion		
266. Risner declares:	X: Risner:	Colonel Risner are you a member of a church? I'm a Protestant and Assembly of God.
267. Photo: destroyed church		- Music -
268. Shively declares:	Shively:	I am a Baptist. Baptized in the Baptist Church.
269. Destroyed church		- Music -
270. Abbot declares:	Abbott:	Methodist, Protestant.
271. Destroyed church		- Music -
272. Thorsness declares:	Thorsness:	I am a Lutheran
273. Destroyed church		- Music -
274. Torkelson declares:	Torkelson:	I am a Protestant.
275. Destroyed pagoda		- Music -
276. Ringsdorf declares	Ringsdorf:	I am Methodist, Protestant.
277. Destroyed pagoda		- Music -
278. Duart declares:	Duart:	I am of Protestant faith.
279. Destroyed church		
280. Hubbard declares:	Hubbard:	I'm a Protestant by faith.
281. Destroyed church		
282. Hughes declares:	Hughes:	I am a Protestant, a Methodist specifically.
283. Destroyed church		
284. Alvarez declares:	Alvarez:	Yes, I am a Catholic.
285. Destroyed figure of saint with Vietnamese church-goers		- Music -

286.
Photo: wounded priest Commentary: The Right Reverend Vu Duy Khiem, director of the Catholic Priest Seminary of Xa Doai, was wounded when American air pirates bombed the church and seminary.

287.
Photo. Mass on US aircraft carrier American pilots at church service shortly before their missions.

288.
Photos: Holy Communion at Easter 1967 in Hilton-Hanoi Easter 1967 -
The Right Reverend Ho Thanh Bien extends captured American pilots of Catholic faith the body of the Lord.

289.
Montage: Fuses put on bombs Bombs such as these dropped in 1967 inside seven months by Evangelic, Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic air pirates destroyed a total of 234 Catholic churches and 23 Buddhist pagodas.

290.
Two B-52's drop bombs Author's Commentary: But they do not only drop bombs and rockets on Vietnam -

291.
Rosaries and prayer beads displayed on pole also this here which we would not have believed had we not seen it for ourselves:

292.
Rosaries and prayer books on ground Rosaries, prayer-beads and prayer books.

293.
Rosary with crucifix, zoom to Christ figure "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."
2nd Book of Moses, Chapter 20, Verse 7.

294.
Fade-over Commentary: This is General Curtis Le May, the to photo of experienced Chief of Staff of the US Air Force. He, too, calls himself a Christian.

295.
Abbott declares: X: You are a pilot, Lieutenant Abbott, and you certainly have heard of Air Force General Curtis Le May.
Abbott: Yes, sir.
X: Curtis Le May has stated: "My solution is to tell the North Vietnamese either to pull in their horns or we will bomb them back into the Stone Age."

Abbott: I don't know when he made this statement. I don't know when he made the statement. However you know General Le May does make statements, and he is a military man from the first point ?????? he considers everything to be on the military status. If we go to war, he feels that we should go win the war right now and not spend three or four years in conflict. As to Drawing horns in', with North Vietnam, I don't know what he meant by that. I think he has probably referred to, either you guys stop fighting or we're going to go in there and really clean you up.

X: Lieutenant Abbot, you are living proof that the US Air Force will never be able to bomb the Democratic Republic of Vietnam back into the Stone Age. The destruction waged here, however, is tremendous. Do you feel personally responsible for the tremendous amount of destruction here in the North?

Abbott: Well, that's., ah, I'm not avoiding the questions. Now as to my own personal actions whether I am responsible for the bombing in the North. Let's say I am not responsible in a certain phase. I was ordered to come to bomb North vietnam. However I am responsible for the destruction I have caused and, personal or individual bases being that I initially dropped the bombs.

X: Were you only a part of your airplane, or can you be described as a responsible person?

296.
Ringsdorf declares:

Ringsdorf: If I was personally responsible for my acts? No, I don't know of any acts that I have committed to be responsible for. I dive-bombed targets like they've been doing in all the wars since airplanes were invented as far as I know.

297.
Burning homes

I did nothing that hasn't
been done many, many times
before.

298.
Spain; Legion Condor
in air attack

Commentary:

The pilots of the "Legion
Condor" also did nothing in
Spain during their hay day
except "bomb something" With
his mental attitude

299.
Ringsdorf shown

Ringsdorf would also have
been suitable

300.
Planes of Legion Condor,
burning city

then as a pilot: as a human
lever of war technnology -
incapable of grasping that
the actual aim of the bombing
flights in Spain,
just as in Vietnam, was and
is: bombing to
smithereens the right of the
peoples to self-
determination.

301.
Risner delcares:

X:

If we were to look for those
responsible for the
air-terror against the
Democratic
Republic of Vietnam, how high
up would we have to go on the
ladder of responsibility?
How do you see it, Colonel
Risner?

Risner:

Well, I, I can't answer the
question, but in answer to
your question I would say
that I am not seeking to
evade my responsibility. I
assume all responsibility
that is mine for anything
that I have done that is
wrong, and I am not seeking
to evade that at all as a
squadron commander. As far
how high we would have to go,
I really don't know this; ah,
I am partially responsible
myself. How much
responsibility is mine I'm
afraid would have to be
decided by some people who
are much wiser than myself.

302.
Photo: Russell

Commentary:

Lord Bertrand Russell,
British philosopher, honorary
president of an international
Vietnam tribunal bearing his
name. The Russell Tribunal
concluded:

303.
Vietnamese in front of
rubble

the war of the United
States in Vietnam is

304.
Shively declares: X: genocide.

X: Lieutenant Shively, we both are in agreement that tremendous destruction has been, and is still being done here, Do you see any responsibility during your custody here in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to - let's say - to personally make up for this?

Shively: I'm not quite sure I understand, Ah, you think that I personally can help make good the damage that has been done? Is that the, your question? Do I think that

X: Yes.

Shively: There is probably very little that I personally can do. However I could do my small part perhaps with other captured pilots, help repair some of the bomb damage and that way heal some of the wounds caused by our bombs. But I, it would probably, because of our limited ability to do something big, it would be small effort in the overall destruction that has been caused.

305.
Hugh bomb crater Author's commentary: The crater of a "three-thousand-pounder". How long would it take First Lieutenant Shively to fill in this hole alone?

306.
Other craters Vietnam's soil has deep wounds. The greatest injury amongst the people is not caused by these bombs, which rip such craters in the earth, but by

307.
Cluster bombs scattered onto street these insidious bomblets, each of them not larger than a tennis ball.

308.
"Mother bomb" in museum A so-called "Mother Bomb", which looks externally like a normal explosive bomb -

309.
is opened opening itself a few seconds after being dropped from a height of about 1,000 meters - and the contents fall out.

310.

Pan to cluster bombs
in "Mother bomb"

The so-called mother bomb contains up to 600 of these cluster bomb units. Each of them is filled with the highly explosive charge cyclo-ton, and each casing contains 300 steel pellets of 6 millimeter diameter.

311.

Parts of cluster bomb
units Arrow points

The fuse -
the charge - which explodes the casing of the cluster bomb and scatters the steel pellets in all directions. One single pellet can be lethal.

312.

Cluster bomb container
Zoom and return

The Americans call their invention Cluster Bomb Unit, in short C.B.U.

313.

Cluster bombs dropped

The CBU: a weapon designed to kill living targets. The Cluster Bomb: a murder tool.

314.

Shively declares

X:

Lieutenant Shively, did you drop cluster bombs over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

Shively:

Yes, sir.

X:

Then you are competent enough to explain to us the function of this bomb. We are handing you part of this bomb and ask you to please explain how it works.

Shively:

Yes, sir. Sir, this is what we call a CBU bomb, it's a, an anti-personnel type of weapon, they are carried in a canister of these baseball-type things and as they go off they come out of the canister at a pre-set altitude and then when they strike the ground or strike anything there's an explosive charge inside that throws these little pellets in all directions.

X:

On May 5, 1967, that is, on the day of your last mission, did you have CBU bombs on board?

Shively:

Yes, sir, that's what myself and the other members of my flight were carrying that day, sir.

X:

Which targets did you select for your CBU bomb?.

Shively:

Sir, we were on the Nguyen Vien railroad classification

		yard in the suburbs here of Hanoi, sir.
	X:	Did you unload all your bombs on the prescribed target?
	Shively:	Ah, they, we don't drop the CBU bombs right on the target, sir, we drop around, around the area, sir.
315. Montage: Cluster bomb victims in Vietnam	Author's Commentary:	So they drop the cluster bomb "around the target". This flexible formulation permits the pilot to drop his vicious tool of murder on each and every area of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam - which actually is the case.
315a. "Mother bomb"		A single mother bomb, that is 600 cluster bombs - 180,000 6-mm steel pellets, which cover with the force of a pistol shot an area 3,000 feet wide. This is systematic head hunting.
316. Duart declares:	Duart:	This piece here is the type that I am familiar with. This is the one that I carried on my aircraft. This one here I am not familiar with. I have not seen this type before. The principle looks to be the same. This one here, these bomblets are now dumped out into the air and they aim by centrifugal force to rotation which is caused by the fuse on the bomb itself. It rotates, it goes through the air, arming the fuse inside. This is the safety factor in case of an accident on the ground. Once it is armed then it simply drops until it hits the ground and explodes and it explodes breaking up in pieces and firing out these pellets as you see here. This one here, as I see, was not too effective. Here are many pellets here that were not shot out.
	Commentary:	That's how an expert speaks about the cluster bomb. A single pellet is enough.
317. Photo: Portrait of teacher		This 22-year-old teacher was hit by only one pellet:
318. Photo: Back of head		In the back of her head.

319.
Photo:
Skull X-ray

Thanks only to the skill of a surgeon who removed the pellet from the center of her brain.

320.
Portrait of teacher
321.

the girl lived.

Abbott declares: Abbott:

Yes, sir, this is a series that we drop and, ah, the weapon inside is similar to those with a round top. We drop it -

322.
Cluster bombs are dropped

in a canister of the same size as similar to a surface bomb,

323.
Abbott declares: Abbott:

a hard surface bomb and it falls down so far, and the bomb comes apart and the CBUs spread out over an area.

324.
Photo: Family Commentary:

The family of farm woman Doan Thi Phuc was sitting in the direction in which the pellets flew. Four persons - four wounded.

325.
Hughes declares: X:
(Emergency lighting turned on)

Colonel, the electricity has been switched off. There is an airraid warning, but we still want to clear up another question, and to do so we are switching on our emergency lighting. You have certainly experienced many air raids since you have been here?

Hughes:

Yes, sir, we have, yes sir, we had, we have had many during my stay here since the 5th of May.

X:

If you were to experience an attack here on this area in which we are now conducting this interview, which type of weapon - if you had the choice - would you prefer to be hit by? With high-explosive bombs of say, from 750 lb to 3,000 pounds, with rockets or by cluster bombs?

Hughes:

Let me put it this way: the CBU would be the least desirable, followed by 3,000 pounder, then the 750 lb bomb, then the rockets. The reason for this is that, ah, the odds of the rocket or the bombs hitting you are not, are not as certain as with the CBU which has a pattern,

<p>326. Photo: back of a woman killed by cluster bombs</p>	<p>X:</p>	<p>a broad pattern, and, too, as I think, you're trying to point out the steel pellet is not a desirous thing. It is a very, a very destructive and a very painful bomb to have fall in a community. Thank you for your precise opinion.</p>
<p>327. Torkelson delcares:</p>	<p>Torkelson:</p>	<p>Commentary: A "painful, destructive" weapon. "Not a desirable thing". This woman is no longer alive.</p> <p>Ah, well as far as I know, ah, they use the steel-pellet bomb for flak suppression and for anti-aircraft suppression; ah, usually a flight carrying or an aircraft carrying the steel-pellet bomb will drop on the guns that are in the target area when they see it start shooting.</p>
<p>328. Shirt, hat and farm tools of farm woman</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>This shirt did not belong to an anti aircraft- gunner, but to the farm woman Phung Thi Lu. On the 12th of March 1967 she was tilling her field when she was killed at 12.28 by a cluster bomb unit.</p>
<p>329. Duart declares:</p>	<p>Duart:</p>	<p>I think the steel pellet bomb that you refer to is the CBU bomb. The primary purpose of this, ah, it's used in North Vietnam would be to suppress the triple A or any aircraft weapons in the immediate target area prior to the bomb run of the strike aircraft. This is used to suppress temporarily the heavy fire that we've been running into in almost every target area.</p>
<p>330. Photo: Wounded girl</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>Not an anti aircraft-gunner, but 12-year-old Nguyen Thi ???op, several times wounded in the back by a cluster bomb unit.</p>
<p>331. Shively delcares:</p>	<p>Shively:</p>	<p>As they come over the target and their pop- up and start their dive they're to look around the area and find the areas in which the most guns are firing. And they drop the</p>

			CBUs in a hope that the effect of the CBUs will lessen the amount of firing at the later aircraft, so that they will not have such a hard time at the targets.
332.	Photo: Mother with child	Commentary:	Non an anti-aircraft gunner. The left foot of this small boy was so severely injured by splinters of a cluster bomb unit that it had to be amputated.
333.	Hughes declares:	Hughes:	Upon contact with the ground they detonate and, as we can see here, there are steel pellets in this particular one, and when it does detonate, these pellets and the shrapnel fly in the immediate vicinity of the detonation.
		X:	Then it is used especially against living targets?
		Hughes:	It is designed primarily for flak suppression, and yes, sir, that would be contrued as personnel.
334.	X-ray photos illulminated	Author's Commentary:	X-ray of living targets. A single pellet penetrated here into a human spine. Dr Tjung indicates the path of the projectile.
335.	Dang Hinh in bed		We saw the spinal column of this man.
336.	Montage: Destroyed school room		His name is Sang Hing, 26 years of age, and by profession a teacher. American air pirates destroyed school, situated in the vicinity of Hanoi.
337.	Prof. Tung, other doctors examine patient Dang Hinh		After the attack the teacher lay helpless - as here - incapable of moving his legs, but seemingly uninjured. Among the physicians working to heal Dang Hinh is Prof. Ton That Tung. Professor Tung is a member of the Medical Academy of the USSR, a corresponding member of the Surgeons Society of the GDR and France. Professor Tung and his colleagues in the Vietnamese/German hospital found out what was wrong with the legs of Dang Hinh. A 6

338.
Testtube with pellets

339.
Paralysis of legs
demonstrated.
X-rays

340.
Doctors at bedside of
wounded girl

341.
Head

342.
Attempts to move

343.
Skull X-rays
illuminated

344.
Bed-ri-den student.
Zoom to face and scar

345.
Prof. Tung tests eye-sight
of student

346.
The teacher's wife at his
bedside

milimetre pellet had
penetrated his back here.

This is only a few of these
small pellets which surgeions
have had to extract by the
hundreds and thousands from
human bodies.

Externally everything seems
to be in order - but this
26-year-old man has been
paralysed from the waist
down. Ever since the pellet
injured his spinal column.

She is also a victim of
the cluster bomb: 7-year-old
Nguyen Thi Tuyet.

These X-rays show how two of
the small X-rays pellets
penetrated the brain of this
girl. Vital parts of the
brain were hit:

little Tuyet, who only two
days before our visit
survived the brain operation,
will remain paralysed on her
left side the rest of her
life.

X-ray photos. Matter-of-fact,
objective evidence. Here a
pellet penetrated the cheek
and went on to lodge in the
brain.

It was the cheek of a young
woman . . . Nguyen Thi Phuong
is a senior at the University
for Electrical Engineering.
We will not show you the
legs, chest and
back of this young woman
which are so horribly scared.
Worse still than these
injuries is this small scar,
similar almost scar, similar
almost to a birthmark. This
is where the pellet which
lodged in her brain entered.

These tests here prove what
is now irrevocable: the
engineering student Thi
Phuong is totally blind in
her right eye.

Danh Hinh, who is paralysed
in both legs, has a visitor.
His wife has come. She wants

to tell him about their child: There are moments of tenderness and family hapiness in this place of suffering. We vividly remembered these scenes when we asked the air pirates if they wanted to take opportunity to greet their family....

347.

Hubbard declares:

Hubbard:

X:

Hubbard:

In this camera?

Yes, in this camera here.

I'd like to say hello

Beverley and Dave and all my family, and as you can see, I am very well and healthy and you have nothing to worry about as far as my health. I love you all very much and pray for the day that we'll be together again. Please keep faith in God and never give up. Pray for me and one of these days I'll be back.

348.

Photo: Victim

349.

Alvarez declares:

Alvarez:

- Music -

I say hello to my mum and dad and my sisters, my wife of course, my sweetheart.

350.

Photo: Victim

351.

Shively declares:

Shively:

- Music -

I'd like to say hello to my mother and father and tell them that I love them very much and that I miss them very much and for them not to worry about me, that I am being treated well, that I am healthy, that I am fed well and that I am confident that some day I will be able to return and we will be able to return to our normal lives that we had once before.

352.

Photo: Victim

353.

Ringsdorf declares:

Ringsdorf:

- Music -

I don't really know what to say except I miss her mvery much and I hope to be home soon.

354.

Photo: Victim

355.

Torkelson declares:

X:

- Music -

If you look in this camera there is a real chance that your wife will see these pictures, we'll take care of that.

Torkelson:

I'd just like to say that I'm

all right now, very well taken care of and I hope that you don't worry too much about me. I think that when the war is over the Vietnamese people will release me and I hope that you're doing fine and that you'll help to comfort my mother and father and don't worry too much. I'll be home in the near future.

356.
Photo: Victim

- Music -

357.
Abbott declares:

X: Lieutenant Abbott, we are now giving you a chance to greet your wife. Do you wish to make use of this opportunity?

Abbott: I'd just like to tell you, ah, Lena, that I am alright, and I'm fed well, and taken care of good and that I shall be home some day. Take real good care of yourself, cause I'd like to see you when I get home.

358.
Photo: Victim

- Music -

359.
Risner declares:

X: Commander, you have the opportunity to greet your family with a few words. Do you wish to make use of this opportunity?

Risner: Yes, sir, I would. Kathleen and Rob, Jeff, Carl, Timm and Danny, I miss you very much and, God willing, I'll return.

360.
Photo: Victim

- Music -

361.
Hughes declares:

Hughes: To my wife and my two children: I regret having departed, ah, the United States. I regret taking part in this, in this conflict. I am not certain that my coming here was totally worthwhile venture.

362.
Photo: Victim

- Music -

363.
Thorsness declares:

Thorsness: I appreciate the opportunity and I guess the words I would say are to keep faith and pray in God... and that some day, in the not too far future hopefully we will be united, re-united, an, and everything will in the end

turn out fine and life will be fuller and richer for any experience you have and I think that includes being a prisoner-of-war. There is something to be gained from everything. And so hopefully some day the entire family, not only me, but all prisoners, will be re-united with their wives, their mothers, fathers, their loved ones.

364.

Photo: Victim

365.

Duart delcares:

X:

- Music -

Major Duart, we wish to give you the opportunity to send personal words of greeting to you family, your wife and your children.

Duart:

If you don't mind, I'd prefer not to. I'm afraid that it would be too much for me.

Author's

Commentary:

Major Duart could not. It would be, he feared, too much for him. What are we experiencing here? A moment of truth? A powerful invasion of reality in the mind of a human being? Had he never thought that his "job" must sooner or later lead him to a personal catastrophe?

366.

Duart's hands with
fragment of cluster
bomb

Did he not just tell us that this fragment of a cluster bomb had not exploded "effectively"?

367.

Shot of Duart

We will be frank: we do not feel that the emotion of the Major is particularly "effective", for the number of victims of the cluster bomb droppers would be much greater -

368.

Vietnamese women
weave straw hats

If these people did not do everything in their power to defend themselves - and be it only that up and down the country these wide-brimmed straw hats are being woven to protect what is most precious - the children.

369.

Children with straw hat

370.

Risner delcares:

X:

- Music -

I wish to hand you something. Please examine this hat and let us know why you think, or for which purpose, it is worn

here in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Also examine the size of it.

Risner: It's, It's very heavy, very heavy and thick. I can think of no reason. I don't think the sun gets that hot and I don't know whether it's made for rain or what. I don't know. I don't think I have ever seen one like that. It looks like maybe a Spanish hat.

371.
Children with straw hats on their way to school X:

These hats are worn here by Vietnamese children on their way to school or to the kindergarten as protection against the steel pellets in the CBU bombs. Many thousands of children have been killed or severely injured by this weapon of the US Air Force.

372.
Risner declares: X:

Risner: I wish to ask you, Colonel Risner, whether you would ever like to see your son, your youngest son, have to wear a hat such as this?

Risner: No, I pray that this will never happen.

373.
Hughes declares: Hughes:

I, I wouldn't suspect children to wear a hat quite this heavy, no.

374.
Children with straw hats X:

The hat that you have there in your lap is worn by children of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on their way to school, on their way to kindergarten and when they are playing, in order to protect them for the effects of the CBU bomb. It is a protective hat. How does this conform with your statement that the CBU bombs are used above all to suppress flak?

375.
Hughes declares: Hughes:

The only answer I have is that in the use of the CBU, ah, apparently it is not hitting its target in every case,

376.
Children in air raid shelters

and, as a result, the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have had to take measures to protect their,

377.
Hughes declares:

ah, their populace from these ill-pointed bombs.

378.
Thorsness declares: Thorsness: A straw hat.
X: Yes. Do you think its purpose is sun protection? Test its strength.
Thorsness: Well, I'd assume it's for sun or rain or some of the elements, yes, sir.
X: Don't you think thinner material would be used for a sun hat?

379.
Child with protective hat
It's not easy to wear such a heavy hat on your head.

380.
Thorsness declares: Thorsness: Ah, a thinner material would do; maybe it's for rain, I don't know, sir, it is thicker than what you need for pure sun protection. I don't know much about straw hats.
X: Do you see any connection between this hat and the other thing you now have in your hand?
Thorsness: No, no direct connection, no direct relationship, no, sir.
X: But you know what that is in your left hand?
Thorsness: It's, ah, it must be a portion of a bomb, a piece of shrapnel out of a bomb. Evidently you're inferring that -

381.
Child with straw hat
the thickness of the hat must be designed to serve as protection from a piece of shrapnel out of a bomb or some such things.

382.
Thorsness X: Yes, that's exactly it. In your left hand is part of a CBU bomb you dropped here, and in your right hand is a straw hat,

383.
Children with straw hat
worn by Vietnamese children as protection against these bombs.

384.
Thorsness declares: Thorsness: I see.

385.
Abbott declares: X: It's too small for you, isn't it? Who do you think would wear a hat like this, of this size?
Abbott: Maybe a gunner. Perhaps small children.

386.
Vietnamese children in street X: Do you mean that little the children here in the

Democratic Republic of
Vietnam man anti-aircraft
positions?

387.

Abbott declares:

Abbott:

No, but I think a boy of 13
or 14 could. But whether he,
this would fit his head or
not, I do not know.

388.

Shively declares:

Shively:

Sir, it seems to be a very
thick hat, a small hat,
perhaps a child's hat.

X:

Try to put it on. It is too
small for your, isn't it.

Shively:

Yes, sir; yes, sir.

X:

You're quite right. Hats of
this type are worn by
children. Now test the
strength of the material.

Shively:

Yes, sir, yes, sir. It's
very solid.

X

Do you think any one would
wear a hat like this for
protection against the sun?

Shively:

Ah, no sir. I think it is
much too heavy to
wear against the sun, sir.

X:

Why do you think it's worn
then?

Shively:

Sir, it's probably worn as
protection against debris of
perhaps the steel-pellet
bomb, or debris from
buildings as they blow up,
things like this, things
falling through the air.

X:

Lieutenant Shively, we have
the impression that you have
been open and honestly
expressed your mind during
our talk, and that you did
not make any bones about it.
It is really so difficult to
recognise the whole truth
about the CBU bombs -

389.

Vietnamese mother with
child on arm

390.

Shively declares:

Shively:

I mean that they are also
dropped on civilians?

Sir, it's very possible and
probably, very probable in
very populated areas where
some of our targets are
located that the bomb the CBU
bombs, which have a pretty
wide area, as you can
imagine, with so many pellets
coming out and being
dispersed in the air that
they cover quite a large
area, and I'm, I'm sure that
probably they fall in, ah,
areas inhabited by the

people.
 X: Then you have no illusions about the fact that these bombs hit other than military targets?
 Shively: Sir, I know that many people are killed when we drop bombs up here, yes, sir.
 X: I will now ask you a very precise question, Lieutenant Shively. If you had to remain in custody just one hour for each civilian, for each woman, for each child, for each elderly person, who has already been hit here in North Vietnam by the CBU bomb, do you think your life, which is still very young, would be long enough to serve this term?
 Shively: Probably not, sir. No, sir.

391.
 Wounded child in
 in hospital

- Music -

392.
 Pan to cluster bomb on
 bed-side table

393.
 Pilots hold fragments of
 cluster bomb, credit titles
 move in:

PILOTEN IM PYJAMA
 3 DER JOB
 Ein Film van Heynowski & Scheumann
 Kamera: Hans E. Leupold
 Gerhard Munch
 Peter Hellmich
 Fotos: Thomas Billhardt
 Montage: Traute Wischnewski
 Spezialaufnahmen: Horst Donth
 Redaktion: Gert Prokop
 Peter Petersen
 Sprecher: Herwart Grosse
 Dolmetscher: Perry Friedman
 Übersetzung aus dem Amerikanischen:
 Dr. Gunter Walch
 Dr. Ernst Adler
 Billy Mullies
 Synchronisation: Ernst Dahle
 Wolfgang Kruger
 Ton: Hans-Jurgen Mittag

Musik: Reiner Bredemeyer
 Produktionsleitung: Walter Martsch-Jochen Stoff
 IM AUFTRAGE DES DEUTSCHEN FEROSHEH-
 FUNKS HORGESTELLT IM DEFA-STUDIO
 FUR WOCHENSCHAU UND DOKUMENTARFIL?E
 UND IM DEFA-STUDIO FUR SYNCHRONISATION

P I L O T S I N P Y J A M A S

Part 4

The Thunderchiefs
 Heynowski & Scheumann

17.			Colonel Edward B. Burdett -
Photo:			
18.			He was also a squadron
Thunderchief in flight			commander at Korat
19.			
Photo:			Colonel John P. Flynn -
20.			
Plane on runway			Squadron Commander at Camran
			Airbase
21.			
Photo:			Commander James P. Mehl, he
			also -
22.			
Deck of aircraft			commanded a squadron on an
carrier			aircraft carrier
23.			
Photo of grave:			Colonel Nelson Villiam
			Humphrey - deceased since 20
			July 1966 - was also -
24.			
Air base			squadron commander of the Air
			Force here in Da Nang, South
			Vietnam.
25.			
Risner walks down			Colonel Robinson Risner: the
gravel path			most famous Squadron
			Commander among those shot
			down so far. He was chosen to
			celebrate a prominent event
			in American aviation history:
26.			
Photo: Lindergh with			In 1927 Charles A. Lindbergh
his plane			
27.			
Photo:			flew the first Non-Stop-
Lindbergh's plane in			Flight across the Atlantic
flight			Ocean
28.			
Photo:			in his "Spirit of St. Louis"
Lindbergh's plane after			in 33 « hours.
landing			
29.			
Photo: Risner's plane			30 years later Robinson
in Paris			Risner flew the same distance
			in his Super Sabre in 6 hours
			and 38 minutes.
30.			
Photo: Lindbergh and his			A famous flyer in 1927:
Lindbergh.			Charles A. plane
30a.			
Photo insert:			A famous flyer in 1957:
Risner and his plane			Robinson Risner
31.			
Risner walks down			Colonel Risner is also
gravel path			the holder of other
			U.S. aviation records.
32.			
Facsimile -			In 1957 the World News
Name is underlined			Service "Facts on File"
			listed the famous name twice.
33.			
Risner walks down	Author's		We were not the first film

<p>gravel path 34. Da Nang Airport - Risner in his plane</p>	<p>Commentary:</p> Risner:	<p>team to speak to the Colonel.</p> <p>An American film team of NBC interviewed the famous commander for the 67th Tactical Squadron in Da Nang. At that time Risner gave a sober and matter of fact evaluation of the Vietnamese air defence.</p> <p>Well actually the fire that you see is in the minority, I would suppose. It's mostly the stuff you don't see that gets you. You could see the heavy anti-aircraft automatic fire. Sometimes you can see tracers from the lighter weapons, but its some of the stuff that have no tracers and no anti-aircraft bursts that get to you.</p>
<p>35. Risner walks down gravel path</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>The famous pilot was also put on the cover of the cover page of the largest US News Magazine.</p>
<p>36. Cover-page with Risner 37. Zoom to writing</p>		<p>- Music -</p> <p>"Who's fighting in Vietnam - a gallery of American combatants."</p>
<p>38. Rapid reverse, Risner with helmet again in scene 39.</p>	<p>Author's</p>	<p>This is how WE met him -</p>
<p>Fade-over to Risner as prisoner 40. Fade-back to Risner with helmet</p>		<p>bare-headed</p> <p>This is how he's known to American: a Thunderchief.</p>
<p>41. Helmet</p>		<p>The Thunderchief's proud ornament. Our Vietnamese friends gave it to us as a souvenir.</p>
<p>42. Zoom to "Fighting Cock" symbol</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>The coat of arms of Risner and his pilots: A "Fighting Cock" symbol</p>
<p>43. Risner declares:</p>	<p>X:</p> Risner: X: Risner: X:	<p>You commanded the 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Korat, Thailand. Is that correct?</p> <p>Yes, that's correct.</p> <p>How many airplanes are assigned to such a squadron?</p> <p>Ah, they vary from 18 to 25. My squadron was 18.</p> <p>Colonel, you are a man with</p>

many years of experience; and even your assignment here in Asia represents in principle nothing new for you.

Risner: I, I was, I participated in the Korea action as well.

X: Have you been awarded any decorations during your military career?

Risner: I received awards, the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross for action in Korea.

X: As far as I know the Distinguished Flying Cross is one of the highest decorations awarded a pilot in the Air Force.

Risner: Ah, it, it is fairly high. There are about three more above that. I, I was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for ah, my part in shooting down MiGs, Mig airplanes in Korea and the Air Medals for, ah, participating in a certain number of missions.

X: That means you must have been a very successful pilot in Korea?

Risner: I was very fortunate, yes.

X: Can this luck be expressed in figures?

Risner: Well, I believe, ah, I believe very much, very deeply in God. I think God blessed me and helped me and Perhaps you mean how many MiGs did I shoot down?

X: Yes, please.

Risner: Yes, eight.

X: Have you heard anything about your buddy Lt. Colonel Kassler? Do you know him?

Risner: I know a Major Kassler, I believe. I am sure of his rank, but I think one that I am acquainted with is Major Kassler. Yes, I am acquainted with him.

44.
Photo montage
Risner and Kassler

Commentary: Kassler, now a Lieutenant Colonel, is considered a Korean hero in the Air Force just ast Risner.

45.
Risner declares:

X: Do you know anything of his present condition. . . . of his whereabouts?

Risner: I do know that he is a captive here in North Vietnam, that he was shot

46.
Photos:
Kassler
47.
Vietnamese pilot

48.
Risner declares:

49.
Base in Thailand

50.
Trick: 18 plane silouettes
of Thunderchief type

51.
Risner
Photo fades in

52.
Trick: 4 planes jump
out of scene

53.
Pilot in aircraft

54.
Thunderchief take-off

Commentary:

X:

Risner:

X:

Risner:

X:

Risner:

Commentary:

Yes! The prominent Air Force expert Kassler was also brought down by this Vietnamese pilot of a Soviet MiG.

Colonel, you didn't command your 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron very long, because you have been here for 2 years already. How many people did you lose before your capture?

Yes, I think, it's well known here that, ah, four more of my unit is also captives here.

Was that the normal percentage during your command....five losses?

Ah, at the time that I was shot down, the second time, our losses were running a little higher than the others.

If I understand you correctly, you have been shot down twice.

Yes, yes, I was shot down once before on an attack on a radar site. The North vietnamese defence forces shot me down and I had to bail out once before and I bailed out at sea and was recovered by friendly - by my own forces.

During Commander Risner's time the "Fighting Cocks" were stationed at this air base in Thailand.

According to his own figures his squadron had 18 "Thunderchief" aircraft.

Again according to Risner's figures in 1965 -

one - two - three - four "Fighting Cocks" had already been shot out of the sky.

Squadron Commander Risner himself had to be fished out of the water once before.

With this new "Thunderchief", the chief of the fighting

55.

Flak firing

56.

Trick: (see shot 52):
5th and 6th plane
jump from scene

56a.

New Risner photo fades
under silhouettes

56b.

Trick: all planes disappear,
one after another

57.

Army Museum in Hanoi -
pan from pilots issue to shell

58.

Photo: Willard on ox-cart

58a.

Zoom to helmet

59.

Risner declares:

X:

Risner:

X:

Risner:

cocks kept flying. Until he
was irrevocably knocked out

by 20-millimeter flak during
his 44th mission.

The fifth and sixth plane
of the "Fighting Cocks" in
1965 were used up then by
their commander.

Risner has been in the
"Hilton-Hanoi" for
over two years.

And if the "Fighting Cocks"
met the same fate in the
years following 1965, then
today one of Risner's men are
still flying.

This uniform too was once
worn by a "Fighting
Cock"; Major Ronald E. Byrne
followed Squadron Commander
Risner into captivity -
thanks to a Soviet
anti-aircraft shell which was
once contained in this
casing.

And the photo of this man in
his sorry vehicle has gone
around the world by now.
It has great symbolic value:
for Major Gordon S. Willard

too was once a "Fighting Cock".

What do you, as an officer
with years of experience,
think about the fact that
here in South East Asia the
strong military power of the
United States and a
comparatively small people
have been facing one another
for years now, and that the
large military machine of the
United States has not been
able to book decisive victory
for itself in these
hostilities?

Ah, I don't quite understand
the questions. Ah, could you
add to it a little bit to
enlarge on it?

I want to get at the moral
factor of this struggle. What
do you think about the will
and the strength of the
people here to resist?

I, I believe very definitely

that every people of every land not only have the right but the obligation to defend their country with all means possible.

X: Colonel, I ask you to please explain for us your own opinion of the value of personal freedom.

Risner: I think personal freedom is necessary to all life, I think it's worth everything, and I believe that personal freedom also extends to nations' freedom as well.

X: Does a large nation have the right to force its will on a small nation which wishes to decide itself on its way of life?

Risner: Ah, all nations, it is my opinion that all nations have the right to self-determination and no nation, simply because of its power or strength, has the right to impose their will upon another nation.

X: Colonel Risner, I wish to point out that there is a crass discrepancy between your opinion and the fact of your presence here in South East Asia. If you are of the opinion that every nation has the right to self-determination then I fail to understand how you can attempt to bomb North Vietnam "back into the stone age", as one of your superior officers expressed it. How do you explain this discrepancy?

Risner: Well, of course, as a military man I can't explain political issues. I can only tell you my personal feelings and give you my opinions, as far as my limited knowledge goes I believe that all nations do have the right of self-determination and that other nations do not have the right because of power to impose their will up on others. I believe that, as you have asked about the reasons for the war in North Vietnam and South Vietnam, I think that these have fallen short of what is supposed to be their objective, in other

words, the bombing of North Vietnam appears to have only increased the determination of the North Vietnamese people and the fighting in South Vietnam has also grown stronger, so I would say that the hoped-for objective had not been reached. It appears that this is caused by the Vietnamese people's determination to reunify their country and, as I said before, their right to self-determination.

X: Do you see any chance whatsoever for the United States of America to decide the outcome of this war by military force?

Risner: Ah, as I said, the, the air attacks against North Vietnam, and of course you understand, my knowledge is limited because of my position, but it appears from a, ah, that the fighting only grows more determined in North Vietnam and I do believe that eventually, that we must return to the Geneva Conventions in order to settle this instead of bombing North Vietnam.

X: A very direct question, Colonel. According to existing rules of the Code of Conduct, you are committed to answer a total of only four questions: Rank, Service Number, Name, and Date of Birth. We have spoken here in detail with one another. How does this conform with your pledge to silence? Isn't it so that in our talk you have violated your directives?

Risner: Yes, I definitely have. I have broken the rules of the Code of Conduct and other things that I have been taught to respect and obey. However my situation here is not one that I had ever anticipated, and I might say I've been unable to do those things which I always thought I could and do.

X: Colonel Risner, all of us here in this room perspiring, so if you like, make use of your towel. The temperature is well over a

hundred degrees and we have a very high humidity. Anyone seeing this scene could get the impression you have broken out in a cold sweat.

59a.
Risner wipes sweat
60.
Title with Risner
Fade-over to

Risner: No, it's nothing like that.

Commentary: The famous chief of the "Fighting Cocks" has become, in two years of captivity -

61.
Risner as prisoner

a thoughtful man. This has been a period which appear as symbols of power and splendor.

62.
Pilots in cockpits

At their bases, the Thunderchiefs still appear as symbols of power and splendor.

63.
Helmet, shot into helmet

A look INSIDE the shining helmets reveals, however, a shocking measure of indifference.

64.
Alvarez declares:

X: Lieutenant Alvarez, have you taken an interest in politics during your life-time?

Alvarez: An no, I have never had a great interest in politics, no.

X: What are your personal interests? Do you have hobbies, or is flying your main interest in life?

Alvarez: Yes, flying and ah, I like water sports, swimming. I like all sports football, baseball, basketball. I like sports very well.

65.
Hubbard declares:

Hubbard: Well, flying is something I've wanted to do ever since I was a little boy. I wanted to fly aircraft, that's why I joined the Air Force.

X: Then your love for flying led you to the armed forces?

Hubbard: Yes, Sir.

X: And what you are flying for in the armed forces, for which aims, that is actually of little interest to you?

Hubbard: Well, I, ah, definitely felt that by being in the military service, I was fulfilling an obligation to my country, ah, I guess, you would say a patriotic service to protect and defend my country if I was ever called upon, but

primarily my interest in flying was the reason I was in the service.

X: What are your main interests, special
LieutenantHubbard? Do you have hobbies?

Hubbard: Yes, sir. I enjoy photography, which just happens to be one of my favorite hobbies. I just sort of picked it up well, when I started flying reconnaissance and I got interested in photography. Primarily I guess you'd say that's my biggest hobby as well as flying. And athletics.

66.

Torkelson declares: X: Lieutenant Torkelson, have you ever occupied yourself with political affairs?
Torkelson: Ah no, not particularly. I was interested in, ah, the politics of my country, but I was not, ah, ah, so to speak, an avid supporter of either party. I voted every time and I tried to keep informed on the government policies and different platforms and doctrines of both our political parties. I wasn't what you'd call a real active politician

67.

Ringsdorf declares: X: Lieutenant Ringsdorf, do you have political interests?
Ringsdorf: I haven't, no, sir. More interested in other things. Having majored in chemistry. In college I never had any political science courses and so forth. So I never really got interested in...
X: Allow me to conclude that we feel you are a highly specialised, but rather narrowly specialised person.
Ringsdorf: How do you mean that? I don't understand that statement.
X: Your knowledge as a pilot is certainly excellent, but you are only slightly interested in the social mechanism you are active for. With a man such as yourself every war, even the most contemptible, is possible.

68. Duart declares:

X: Major Duart, which personal ideals or persons have

influenced your life?

Duart: I assume that you are speaking of military people, ah, military leaders?

X: It is possible that your ideals were, above all, members of the military, but I mean in the general sense of the word.

Duart: I am at a loss for words. Ah, ah, all I can think of is, several air aces of many previous wars including some from your country, such as Richthofen and Hans Nach from World War Two, I read his books and I was impressed by their ability in the air war and, of course, if we come beyond World War Two, we would have to go through the Korean War, there were some air aces which I will not say that I know them real well, but I have met some. That was strictly a clean- out air battle that I am talking about, it was man aga inst man, and I was influenced by them.

X: You certainly know that the two best-known

69.

Photo montage:
Risner and Kassler
69a.

Duart declares:

air aces of the Korean War are sharing your fate.

They more or less flew into the Hilton Hanoi just as you did.

Duart: I, the reason that I am here is because of my enjoyment of flying. If I had not enjoyed it to the extent that I do I would have found another form of employment many years ago.

70. Airplane cockpit

Commentary:

The love flying, then, is what brought the Major to Vietnam.

71.

Bombs dropping

Bombs fall, explosions resound and Major Duart discovers in this inferno his own private and personal pleasure his love of flying.

[#72 & part of #73 were not in original document]

Risner:

Ah, this has been true, very much so, I'm afraid. Ah, as you may know, the American people and the American servicemen as well, we have been raised, you might say,

			to depend pretty much solely upon the decisions of others and to depend upon our government that we have elected, and for that reason I myself and maybe the case in many other cases have not interested ourselves in political or diplomatic relations, international issues as we should have. Of course, we will do much more so in the future, I assure you.
74.	Photos: of Risner Pan past Ringsdorf, Torkelson, Duart, Alvarez	Commentary:	Based on Squadron Commander Risner and others who were who were questioned it is not difficult to characterise the American pilot.
75.	Scenes from Da Nang air base		Da Nang air base in South Vietnam. This is the base of the 366th Tactical Fighter Squadron, whose members call themselves -
76.	Insert: "Gunfighters"		the "Gun-Fighters".
77.	Da Nang air base	Author's Commentary:	The US pilots who up to now know about the Hilton Hanoi only through hearsay also prove to have a shocking measure of indifference. We are in a position to prove our point by four short talks with American pilots interviewed for us in Da Nang.
78.	Major McKeller	Commentary:	This is Major Donald McKeller
79.	Major Olds		Major Ernest Olds -
80.	Major Wright		Major Wright -
81.	Lt. Col. Haeffner		and their flight commander Lieutenant Colonel Fred Haeffner.
82.	Major Wright	X:	What motive do you have for your job here in South East Asia.
		Wright:	I'm Air Force.
		X:	Then not because of political motives?
		Wright:	I go where I'm sent, yes. I'm pretty well career.
83.	Major Mckeller	X:	What are your reasons for being here in Vietnam; political motives?

McKeller: It uh, (cleared throat). My reason is I am a military man and I this is my job, to uh, come and fight wars.

84.
Major Olds X: Major Olds, how many missions have you flown over North Vietnam?

Olds: Well, this is my first one.

X: Were you afraid you wouldn't return? Were you attacked by the Vietnamese?

Olds: Yes, they did.

X: Why are you flying here? What were you looking for in North Vietnam?

Olds: What was our target?

X: What you were looking for in North Vietnam

Olds: Oh we dropped bombs.

X: On which targets?

Olds: We had a road intersection and a truck park.

84a.
Bomb explosion X: Do you like this new kind of work?

Olds: Yes we did.

X: Can you tell us why?

85.
Major Olds Olds: I like flying very much.

X: You enjoy flying, but you drop bombs

Olds: Well I think that first of all it's my job, and secondly we'd like to help to stop communism in South East Asia, and for the, another thing, I think we uh, would like to help the South Vietnamese uh, find some self-determination for themselves.

86.
Lt. Col. Haeffner X: Colonel Haeffner, how do you like your job?

Haeffner: Oh, my job as a squadron commander is outstanding. It's uh, the best job in the air force. I, I guess every fighter pilot looks forward to being a squadron commander of a fighter squadron some day in this life. I've, uh, I really enjoy it, it's very adventurous, exciting job.

86a.
Bomb explosion X: What do you do after returning from an "exciting job", after such a mission?

Haeffner: Oh, uh, we uh, a normal mission we just come back and, and debrief and, uh, sit down and talk about it and

87.
Phantom
takes off

Commentary:

have a few drinks and enjoy
ourselves. But after you got
your 100th mission, which is
a tour over here, a hundred
missions over North Vietnam,
we usually have a
rip-snorting uh, party. Uh,
I guess you could call it
equivalent to one of the
German Fasching parties.

Following his humorous
comment, Haeffner again flies
toward the North. In his
"Phantom", then, sits a man
who likes to have a few
drinks, is pleased with the
coming air-pirate spree, and
generally has a lot of fun
in Vietnam.

88.
Lt. Col. Haeffner

Haeffner:

Well, on today's mission we
had, we had, uh, 20
millimeter cannon on the
centerline and we were
carrying six 500 lb bombs.

X:

And you left all of your
bombs in the North?

Haeffner:

Uh, yes we dropped all of our
ordnance and expended most of
our 20 millimeter cannon
ammunition.

89.
Pan over the group

Major Wright here, his
backseater, they went up and
cut a whole bunch of barges
in two up off the coast of
North Vietnam and my
backseater, Lt. French and
myself we expended our 20mm
cannon on some gun positions
along the shore

90.
Plane is hit

For which we took a hit, by
the way.

91.
Lt. Col. Haeffner

Haeffner:

I've flown uh, 99 missions
North, as has Lt. French.
He's got 99. And uh,
Lieutenant Wright's got 99.
And uh, Major Wright, excuse
me. And Lieutenant Bittner is
a new boy as we call them
with about 10 missions up
North.

X:

And when you have a hundred,
Colonel, what comes then?

Haeffner:

Well, when we get a hundred
missions we have quite a
parade back here. Day after
tomorrow I hope to have a big
parade back here for the
three of us. We get hosed

		down with a fire truck and uh, we're paraded all over the base continuously being hosed by a fire truck and some of our commrades, and uh, we have a big bottle of champagne that we get to drink between the three of us. And then we'll go to the club and have a good old Fasching party.
92. Wounded and captured US pilots	Commentary:	They didn't make it for their jubilee. The 100 tour-prank lies far distant. The Vietnamese air defences gave these air pirates a cold shower.
93. Major Wright	X:	Major Wright, how long do you think the North Vietnamese will be able to resist? Do you have a definite opinion on this?
	Wright:	None, really. It's sort of a loaded question. A lot of people smarter than I am can't answer it. I'm certain I can't.
94. Major McKeller	McKeller:	I really have no idea. It uh, may be very short and it may be again very long.
95. Major Olds	Olds:	I think that's a very difficult question to answer.
96. Lt. Col. Haeffner	Haeffner:	Well (sign) that's kinda hard to say. I guess they'll continue to resist until their bosses, or whoever their bosses are, decide it's time to quit and we've given them enough punishment.
97. Photos of the 4 pilots in Da Nang	Author's Commentary:	Four Thunderchiefs. Three majors and a Lt. Colonel. They enjoy flying, act like "hot-shot Charleys" and call themselves the "Gun Fighters".
98. Squadron sign		Their squadron commander is Colonel Robert W. Malloy -
99. Malloy in air craft		now we will get to meet him too. . .
100. Rescue operation, Malloy in helicopter		- Music -
101.		

<p>Squadron sign in Da Nang 102. Colonel in helicopter</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>"Welcome in Da Nang"</p>
<p>103. US troops landing</p>		<p>The Colonel will make it back to his base again - not in this "Phantom", but in a rescue helicopter.</p>
<p>104. Risner declares:</p>	<p>X:</p>	<p>- Music -</p> <p>Commander, I wish to ask you a strictly political question, although I know that as a military man you do not feel competent. How do you explain the presence of so many American troops in South Vietnam? What are the reasons for this?</p>
	<p>Risner:</p>	<p>Ah, I don't know the exact number of course, of troops in South Vietnam and I understand it changes frequently. I really can't myself explain the presence of the US troops in South Vietnam, as you said, as a military man, they are all there, I might imagine, brought there for the purpose which we were told, that we were coming to fight for South Vietnam.</p>
<p>105. Americans disembark</p>	<p>Commentary:</p>	<p>Why have more than 500,000 Americans with a gigantic arsenal of war material come to this country -</p>
<p>106. Risner shown</p>		<p>an American Colonel does not know.</p>
<p>107. Hughes declares:</p>	<p>Hughes:</p>	<p>But perhaps American Lieutenant Colonel Hughes knows?</p> <p>I must confess, no. As I mentioned earlier, I was an engineer, deeply engrossed in my work, having just graduated from the electrical engineering school, and the requirement for pilots has become rather heavy, and so I was, with short notice, withdrawn from that job and processed rather rapidly through training to come over here, none of which was training on the political aspect or on the actual understanding of the people.</p>
<p>108. Shively declares:</p>	<p>X:</p>	<p>Will you please be so kind and</p>

attempt to explain to me the presence of American troops and your personal presence.

Shively:

Ah, sir, ah, to answer the first part of your question: My understanding was that the United States came to Vietnam at the request of a friendly government again to help them against outside intervention.

X:

You have just stated that the government of the United States and South Vietnam are on friendly terms. That is true, but another question is the relationship between the government of South Vietnam and its own people. I want to read to you a quote by a man, none other than the former President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who wrote the following in his book "Mandate for change": "I have spoken to no Indo-China expert who was not of the same opinion as I, that if an election was held, 80% of the population would vote for the Communist to Chi Minh". And now please consider in which manner this estimation of Eisenhower conforms with the question of self-determination and also with the presence of American troops in South Vietnam.

Shively:

Yes, sir. From that statement it's kinda hard for me to justify the United States coming in at the request of the majority of the South Vietnamese people. I really don't know what else I can say. You have kind of got me at an impasse. That statement and the reasons that we are given that the United States came in at the request of a friendly government that had the support of the people, they seem to be opposed to one another.

109.

Thorsness declares:

X:

Which thoughts or ideas do you get from the name Dien Bien Phu?

Thorsness:

Dien Bien Phu? Yes, sir, that's, that's not the town where I bailed out but when I hear of Dien Bien Phu, of

course, that's the famous, ah, fall, fall of the French, ah, colonialism or the big battle, the final battle between the North Vietnamese people and the French people, in which the French in fact did surrender after that battle. It was a very famous battle for....

X: That means the "famous battle of the French" is perhaps not exactly appropriate since it was in reality the famous battle of the Vietnamese, this victory of Dien Bien Phu.

Thorsness: Yes, it was the telling blow, the straw that broke the camel's back, as I understand it, for the French and the Vietnamese, ah, attained, ah, their victory, their final victory over the French at that time.

110.
Khe San,
burning planes

Commentary: The American military base of Khe San has been under attack by the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front for many weeks. US President Johnson barked at his Generals that he didn't want any damned Dien Bien Phu.

111.
Photos:
US President
Johnson

But Johnson is already a defeated man, militarily and politically. He has already met his personal Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam.

112.
Montage:
Captured US pilots
in DR Vietnam,
wounded GI's in South
Vietnam
alternating

Scenes from the North.

Scenes from the South.

- Music -

113.
Torkelson declares:

X: It is a coincidence that we are holding our talk today on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Did you know that the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam begins with the same words as the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America?

Torkelson: Ah no, I didn't know that.
X: Then you know it now. The

only difference that exists between both countries is that Vietnam is a small country in comparison, and the USA is the largest capitalist country of the world. Do you think that this gives it the right to deny the small countries their independence and right to self-determination, to hinder this through the force of arms?

Torkelson:

Ah, well in this particular case the United States came into this country upon request of the government, ah, of the South Vietnamese people, and it is part of our foreign policy to stop the spread of communism in this part of our foreign policy, and anything that would threaten the security of the United States either at the present or in the future...

114.
Americans in
South Vietnam

Commentary:

So according to this the Americans came to this country at the request of the people of South Vietnam, to stop the further development and progress of communism.

115.
Dead NLF
fighters

Author's
Commentary:

Those lying here in their own blood on South Vietnamese soil. The program of the NLF, for which they fought, is not a communist program: it calls for elimination of the corrupt Saigon regime and the withdrawal of their accomplices so that in South Vietnam a policy of peace and neutrality, democratic domestic development, increase in productivity, and work and bread for everyone would be possible. And for this goal they were shot down by American bullets; and that means in the language of imperialism: struggle against communism.

116.
Abbott declares:

Abbott:

Our country thought, at the time, it was essential to intervene in the country

117.
Captured
NFL soldier

to stop the continuation of the widespread, ah, of communism,

118.

Abbott declares:

as our country prefers it down in South Vietnam you have the ideology of, let's say, the Ky regime.

119.

Ky

Commentary:

This is General Ky, after whom the Saigon regime is named. His claim to fame: "South Vietnam needs two Hitlers if it is going to be freed."

120.

Photo series:
NFL soldier
captured and murdered

Here an NLF fighter is being led away by General Ky's parachutists and this beast, is General Loan, who is South Vietnam's Chief of Police, shoots the prisoner in broad daylight, as if he were doing a self evident thing. This cold-blooded murderer also needs the support of his American partner, and they call the fight against the people: "the fight against communism".

121.

Duart declares:

X:

What is your personal attitude towards Communism?

Duart:

My personal attitude towards communism, it's more or less a military attitude in that I am in the military of a capitalist country and we are opposed to communism, and I therefore believe that my orders, wherever they may assign me to help prevent the spread of it, are correct.

122.

Montage:
Vietnamese missile
transport, US plane
in flight, missile takes
off, plane shot down

Commentary:

Major Duart of course has been taught by the DRV air defence forces that an American cannot practice his "military attitude" against communism and go unpunished: they shot down the intruder.

123.

Anti-aircraft
missiles

Author's
Commentary:

And the air defence forces of the German of GDR People's Army Democratic Republic are also prepared for in position and being the event, should militant anti-communists transported stretch out their fingers toward our socialist homeland, before whose Western frontier Major Duart was also stationed for years as a NATO pilot, before he went to the Vietnam theatre of war.

124.

Duart declares:

Duart:

I even was sent direct from West Germany, an assignment which I had then been on for two and a half years and had not even been in the United States since 1964 and due to the type of aircraft that I was flying early in 1965 it became obvious that everyone that flew the aircraft would eventually get a tour in South East Asia. And the type of aircraft being the F 105 the tour meant that our missions would all be over the DRV. This aircraft is not used in South Vietnam. And we all know this and it was just a matter of waiting until the orders came, which they did in the end, and we all moved our families to the States, we were given adequate leave to find a place for them to be comfortable and then we were moved on to South East Asia. And this has been obvious to all F 105 pilots, as I say since 1965, that we would end up here.

X:

Where were you stationed during your two and a half years in West Germany?

Duart:

During my tour in Germany I was stationed at Spangdahlen air base which is in the Eifel Mountains, near Wittlich, West Germany.

X:

And what was your duty there?

Duart:

My duty was jet-fighter pilot in the squadron of F 105a.

X:

Was your squadron integrated in the NATO command?

Duart:

My squadron as well as the entire wing was in the NATO complex, yes.

125.

Hubbard declares:

X:

Was West Germany one of the 20 countries of the world you visited as an American world policeman?

Hubbard:

Yes, sir.

X:

What impressions do you have of West Germany; what did you see there? Which cities did you get to know?

Hubbard:

In Wiesbaden I visited, I don't even really remember what it is, but it's a very large Russian orthodox church or something that sets upon a hill above the city, has big

gold spires, I have a very beautiful picture, I got of that, and I just visited a very good place to eat and everything in Germany a lot of the castles and things like that.

X: Do you still remember a couple of German words, or maybe a song that you heard there?

Hubbard: Ah, the only German I learnt, I don't remember much of it now, is just to say yes and no and thank you and things like that. And I learnt to read enough things on the menu, that I could eat.

X: But besides all of those things you also still remember one or the other military bases in West Germany?

Hubbard: Well, nothing except the airbases. The airbases where I .. at Ramstein and Wiesbaden and places where I knew people who were stationed or something.

X: Ramstein - that is one of the largest NATO air bases in West Germany.

Hubbard: Yes, sir.

X: From there you certainly took a trip to Kaiserslautern?

Hubbard: Yes, sir, I bought some Danish teak furniture at Kaiserslautern from Anton Down and well, I never spent that much time, I went to Landstuhl - there are some very nice restaurants in Landstuhl, a couple of times.

126.

Risner declares:

X: Colonel Risner, during your years of military service you were also stationed in West Germany for some time?

Risner: Yes.

X: Where were you stationed there?

Risner: It was at Hamm, Hamm, Germany.

X: What was your duty there?

Risner: I was flying a fighter there. I was just part of the Force. I went there in 1953, and returned to the United States, part of the NATO Forces.

X: You have told us that you came here to South East Asia

because you were ordered to do so. What was the reason you went to West Germany? Did you give any thought to the political background at the time.

Risner: No, at the time we went over as part of the NATO force, in other words, I don't exactly know the composition of NATO, nor its exact purpose, we were just, I was just a fighter pilot and we just went over and had good enjoyed the flying and we enjoyed the country and the people.

X: Can you still remember a few German words from this period?

Risner: I remember a few like "Einbahnstrasse", "wo ist der Behnhof", a few things that we needed to know in order to make our way about, but only a few words.

127.

Thorsness declares:

X: Major Thorsness, during your military service you were stationed for three years in West Germany?

Thorsness: Yes, sir.

X: Which German words do you still remember from the time of your duty there?

Thorsness: Fraulein and "good morning" you'd know and a few basic words like how do you do, dies ist schone Wetter and just greeting words words you'd say to someone when you meet them in the street: how are you and wie geht es Ihnen, just the basic words that you walk into a store. I used to know more words than I know now because I've forgotten, because now - wieviel - and things like this, but I could go into a store and ask the price, I've forgotten, I didn't, I never know the German language fluently.

X: Where were you stationed in West Germany?

Thorsness: I was at Spangdahlen Flugplatz.

X: That is a large NATO air base in the Eifel, is it not?

Thorsness: Yes, sir, it's in the Eifel, near Wittlich and Trier.

X: What was your job there?
Which duties did you have to perform there?

Thorsness: I was a pilot there also just as, it was an air base, and I was a pilot, the same as I was when I was captured, the pilot of a 105, sir.

X: Which forms of war were you trained for in West Germany?

Thorsness: In West Germany we were trained for, ah, well, for all forms of war, I guess. The 105 is capable of (clears throat) Excuse me - of both nuclear and conventional deliveries of ordinance. And we were trained for all types of war, I think you could say.

X: Did you also have maps in your possession showing the other territory of Germany, the other part of Germany?

Thorsness: The other part being East Germany? That was our local flying area, so to speak. And this is what we, this is what I carried maps of, of course.

X: If a so-called X-day, that is if a dangerous situation and arisen, during your assignment in West Germany, and you had been given targets in East Germany to attack, cities such as Leipzig, Rostock, or Magdeburg - would you have flown?

Thorsness: Would I have flown to East Germany had a war broken out? Yes, sir, that was one of the reasons, of course, we were in West Germany was the protection under NATO, of the West Germany and all the NATO countries and had a war broken out between the communist bloc, East Germany, Russians, and so on. That was of course why we were there was to defend the NATO, the NATO organisation, the NATO countries.

128.

Duart declares:

X: Major Duart, how was it actually during the time you were stationed in West Germany? Were you in possession of maps and other material about the other part of Germany? Do you know the

		names of such cities as Leipzig, Rostock, Magdeburg and others?
	Duart:	During my tour in West Germany, of course, our military interests were on the other side of the so-called Iron Curtain. I do not think that it's been a long time, and
128. Duart declares:	X:	Major Duart, how was it actually during the time you were stationed in West Germany? Were you in possession of maps and other material about the other part of Germany? Do you know the names of such cities as Leipzig, Rostock, Magdeburg and others?
	Duart:	During my tour in West Germany, of course, our military interests were on the other side of the so-called Iron Curtain. I do not think that, it's been a long time, and I don't remember well, and I don't think that this is the place to discover, I mean to discuss what little I still know possibly of the NATO effort, and I think it is evident to everybody that the, shall we say, the interest in case of any conflict is obvious, the other side of the Iron Curtain.
129. Photo-tableau with the ten pilots 129a. The four are optically highlighted	Commentary:	From 10 of the American bomb droppers shot down in Vietnam - four did their "job" as NATO pilots in West Germany - prepared there too to give their last, their worst - as Major Duart and Thorsness admitted to us without blinking an eye.
129b. Close-up photos of		
130. Duart declares:	X:	Major Duart, you mentioned before that the interests of the NATO forces in West Germany lie behind the "iron curtain", to use your words. If you had been given orders to fly into the socialist countries with nuclear weapons on board, would you

131.

Thorsness declares:

Duart: have done so?
Yes, sir. I think that the situation would most certainly be different than here, in Europe, but my duty would be to obey orders, yes sir.

X: Major Thorsness, would you have installed nuclear warheads on your rockets, if you had been ordered to do so?

Thorsness: Warheads?

X: Did you have nuclear weapons on board your plane?

Thorsness: The airplane, yes, sir, was capable of carrying atomic weapons, yes, sir. The 105 is capable of carrying atomic weapons.

X: During your period in West Germany did you also go on a trip to Berlin?

Thorsness: Yes, I did visit Berlin, sir.

X: What did you see there?

Thorsness: We saw, ah, we went to the standard tourist attractions, ah, Kaiser-Wilhelm Church, the new church, the old church and had some very good food, ah, and visited East Berlin as well as West Berlin, took a tour, a military tour, ah, primarily we were just a tourist although it was very interesting.

132.

Americans on guided tour Democratic Berlin

Author's Commentary: This is how they are often seen, as they through ride thorough our capital with harmless faces: friendly, prepared to smile. That's right, they are members of imperialist armed forces; but don't they look like you and I? Viewing such scenes, we would hardly have thought that THIS; that this type of tourist who today is walking around among us --

133.

Pilots climb into planes in Vietnam

could climb into their airplanes tomorrow somewhere in South East Asia, to drop bombs on Vietnam.

134.

Americans on Berlin tour

They are nice to look at, the way they take snapshots there with their cameras, they appear clean --

135.

Pilots in cockpits,

but the dirty warrior is embodied in each of bombs are fused them, because they are involved in a dirty business, and are the functioning element - whether they do their job with enthusiasm or not.

136.

Torkelson declares:

Torkelson:

Ah well, I wasn't particularly happy about it, but I have a job to do in the military and this was my assignment and I follow and obey orders of the military which I am a member of.

137.

Photo: Adolf Eichmann

Commentary:

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Adolf Eichmann -- for the "final solution of the Jewish problem" he organised the liquidation of six million Jews.

138.

Hubbard declares:

Hubbard:

Well, I've been in the military for quite a long while and I am under an obligation to obey the orders of my commanders and I received orders to come to South East Asia and it never even entered my mind to reject them or to oppose them or anything else, I just accepted them.

X:

In our opinion your standpoint makes possible the death of guiltless people, because you blindly follow orders.

Hubbard:

Well, yes, sir, that's, as a professional military man that's how I feel, or felt.

139.

Photo: Demonstration with Eichmann placard

Commentary:

Anti-Vietnam-War demonstrators in demonstration with Washington. On their posters, "I only followed orders - Eichmann".

140.

Ringsdorf declares:

Ringsdorf:

I think that is a duty; if you are in the military you obey your orders I can't say that I understood fully the whole situation, I can't say that I understand it now, but I feel that it is the duty of a military officer, you carry out your orders you may not understand exactly what they are, but you do it.

141.

Button with head

Commentary:

Buttons worn by American

of Eichmann

opponents of the Vietnam war:
"I Only Following Orders -
Eichmann".

142.

Duart declares:

X:

Then you simply carried out your orders without thinking why or against what you were being used. This was secondary for you, or maybe not even interesting at all. You just unconditionally carried out your orders?

143.

Captain Noyd
leaves courthouse,
gets into car

Commentary:

This Air Force officer had enough courage to say NO. Captain Dale Noyd refused to train student pilot for the war in Vietnam. His reason: "I am prepared to fight in every war in which the United States is attacked. But in Vietnam this not the case". Captain Noyd is facing court-martial, but his standpoint is food for thought.

144.

Shively declares:

X:

Was the attitude of those people talked about at the Air Force Base? Was this question discussed or talked about?

Shively:

Not a whole lot, sir. We sometimes discuss it. Mainly our discussions centered on the fact that they were hurting the war effort, prolonging the war, because we felt that the kind of war we are fighting here is not essentially a test of strength, but is a kind of a test of determination, and that by people in the United States demonstrating, refusing to go to Vietnam it indicates to the other side that perhaps our determination is not that strong. That was our, the way we discussed it, sir.

145.

Anti-Vietnam war
demonstrators
march to Pentagon

Commentary:

The determination to bring the Vietnam war to an end is also growing in the United States. Anti-war demonstrators. Their destination: The Pentagon in Washington.

146.

Fighting between
demonstrators and
Military Police at Pentagon

- Music -

147.
Photo: Commentary: David Summers -

148.
Photo: Michael Johnson -

149.
Photo: Dennis Mora -

150.
Three photos together
They are presently serving long prison sentences because they refused to fight against the Vietnamese people.

151.
Abbott declares: X: What is your opinion of these three American citizens who refused to go to Vietnam and chose to go to prison instead?
Abbott: I don't know what their reason was, but they are free to do that and express an opinion not to go, but they also have to receive the punishment for not going.
X: Who do you think is now more free in conscience? The three who said: "we are not participating in this dirty war", those are the words of the three, or those like you, who went to war and who are now also not exactly the freest?
Abbott: No, I'm not free; I hope some day I will be. However these people aren't free either, they may be perhaps in their minds feel that they do the right thing, but they disobeyed the whole idea of our country, of our concept of our country. We will fight for our country by the order of our President. No, I am not free and I was not free when I was in Thailand either. I was under a military system. However, I feel that I have served my country and, whether it be right or wrong, I have done my duty and these people have not.

152.
Planes dropping bombs
Commentary: Right or wrong - he "only did his duty". For all of the air pirates interviewed loyalty is an empty formula, needed by them to appease occasional feelings of bad conscience, because it excuses everything.

153.
Shot of Abbott

And yet - in the situation
of captivity even
First Lieutenant Abbott
begins to reflect
about himself and his
actions.

154.
Facsimile of
envelope of Abbott's
letter

Commentary:

First Lieutenant Abbott wrote
this letter to his wife
Linda, in the United States.

155.
Trick: Photos of
Abbott, lines from
original letter jump
forward

"If the bombing would cease,
the road to peace I'm sure
would be opened. From there
this would lead to the end of
the war, and my return home
to you, Mom and Dad."

156.
Shot of Abbott

Author's
Commentary:

No officer would write words
such as these if he believed
his superiors were on
victory street. First
Lieutenant Abbott wants peace
talks.

157.
Abbott declares:

Abbott:

Yes I'd like to see an end of
the conflict, of bombing and
peace negotiations to stop
this, say, as you call it,
the dirty war.

158.
Duart declares:

X:

Major Duart, how long do you
think you will have to wear
these pyjamas?

Duart:

I have no idea how long I
will be forced to
live in this country as a
prisoner, but I know
that I am alive and as long
as I am able to maintain hope
for the end of this war, ah,
ah, I think that I will be
taken care of.

X:

Permit me to make a very
personal statement. Anyone
looking at you, with your
blue eyes, would get the
feeling you wouldn't hurt a
fly. But you are sitting in
front of us as a man who has
dropped cluster bombs on this
territory here, and in spite
of this speaks of his joy of
flying. I fear that with
people like you any kind of
war can be carried out, and I
would like to ask you in
conclusion a very serious
question: When the time comes
for you to take off this suit
of clothing what is your life

Duart:

going to be like? What are your plans for the future? I hope that my country will still have a use for me in the service when I go back. However, if they do not, I will have to look for something else to do. I can always still fly but of course now it will cost me money when I have to do it on my own. I am approaching the age where I cannot easily get a job with airlines and so on. I may be able to stay on for two or three more years which I would certainly try if I were not of any use in the military. --- In any case, how my life will change, one thing that will definitely change is that I am going to spend more time in church. I pray that there would not be another war that I would have to serve in.

158a.
Shot of Duart

Author's

In future, the US global strategies will probably have to do without this man who has expressed his distaste of the war in Vietnam in such a plain manner.

159.
Risner declares:

Risner:

And how does Colonel Risner think about his future? This man, who has such a long military career behind him? I say be like others. I don't know, however, I have no plans at this moment. My plans for the future depend on many things. Since, since coming here as a captive I have searched myself very deeply, and, as I said before, I have always been a Christian, but I have learned to know God as I did not know him before and my future depends a great deal on what I feel that God wants me to do. Whether it involves the Air Force or not I don't know.

X:

Then you feel you have no personal responsibility for your destiny and place it in the hands of higher powers. That is correct.

160.
Risner -
Cover photo of

Risner:
Author's
Commentary:

Risner will hardly be useful again as the squadron

"Time"		commander in air pirates.
161.		
Fade-over to		A "Fighting Cock"?
Photo of Risner		
as prisoner		No, not any more.
162.		
Shot of Torkelson	Commentary:	First Lieutenant Torkelson
163.		to his wife Merle
Facsimile		
of envelope		
164.		
Photos of Torkelson	Voice of Torkelson:	"Protesting and demonstrating this war and talking to people about the cruelty of it would help to end it sooner. I love you and miss you, Toren."
165.		
Shot of Torkelson	Author's Commentary:	American prisoners of the Korean war were court martialed for letters such as these. It is very likely that First Lieutenant Torkelson will have to be struck from the rolls of the Air Force.
166.		
Shot of Hughes		Lieutenant Colonel Hughes also rejects Johnson
167.		
Facsimile of		when he writes to his wife:
envelope		
168.		
Photos of Hughes,	Voice of Hughes:	"I would appreciate your doing what you can to help end this conflict. Most affectionately, Jim and Daddy."
lines from letter jump		
forward		
169.		
Thorsness declares:	X:	Major Thorsness, what plans do you have for life after this war has ended? What would you like to do most of all if some day you could take off these pyjamas?
	Thorsness:	Well, I would like to, ah, some day in the future, ah, I am either going to be a, an instructor in a high school or a college. I think this would be a very rewarding job to teach children and if it, if it's not that, then I would like to be in politics. I would like very much to be a senator some day, or a governor of a state, I would like to be on the, on the deciding end of United States policy rather than on the doing end, and I would like very much to, to help form United States policy, to have a voice in forming United

170. Shot of Thorsness	Author's	States policy, other than just as a voter. I would like to be in the political field itself.
171. Facsimile of envelope		What policy would the politician Thorsness Commentary: want to conduct? Would he follow Johnson's line? Hardly. For in a letter to his wife the Major wrote:
172. Photos of Thorsness, lines of letter jump forward	Voice of Thorsness	"Gaylee, speaking personally, you may be able to get an appointment to see either Senator Skets from Iowa or possibly Senator Symington; and you pass on to them that you, for one - and me - would like to see this war justly ended as soon as possible. Prayerfully, yours with love, Leo."
173. Shot of Shively	Commentary:	First Lieutenant Shively
174. Facsimile of envelope		wrote to his parents in the United States:
175. Photos of Shively, lines of letter jump forward	Voice of Shively:	"I pray daily for the end of the war and hope that you do also. There are other ways in which you can help to shorten the war also, you can write letters to our Senators and Congressmen and to the newspapers, expressing your opposition to the US war on Vietnam. Remember me in your prayers. With love, Jim."
176. Shively sits down for interview, close-up of pilot's helmet	Author's Commentary:	First Lieutenant Shively has had enough. It can hardly be expected that he will ever put on his helmet again and transform himself into a
First Lieutenant Shively has		Thunderchief.
had enough. I can hardly be		
177. Shot of Shively		Has he also considered what he will make of his life some day?
178. Shively declares	Shively:	Sir, that's a difficult question. I'm sure that I don't want to fly combat again. I've had my taste and not particularly pleased with it. I think I would like to live a quiet

		life from now on, without guns going off, being shot at, living in a constant day-to-day worry of will I return tomorrow from a mission. Probably, I've just thought about this and felt that maybe i't like to be an apple-orchard farmer back in my home state of Washington, sir. Something quiet and simple.
	X:	We wish you the best of luck in this.
	Shively:	Thank you, sir.
179. Planes shot down, wrecks burning on ground	Author's Commentary:	The end of the Thunderchiefs. The end of a legend. American superiority, invincibility - The bubble has burst.
180. Issue for prisoners in camp		Anyone putting on these pyjamas also has time to think.
181. Room in "Hilton Hanoi" Pan to map of world on wall	Commentary:	A lot of time. The former world policeman in the Hilton Hanoi are also permitted to study the world maps hanging on the walls of various cells - they are a portion of Vietnam development aid for the educational system of the United States.
182. Hubbard declares:	X:	In the United States did you - you and your family - ever feel personally threatened by the Vietnamese people?
	Hubbard:	No, sir, I never, I wasn't even real sure where Vietnam was until I got my orders to come over here and I took my world book out and looked it up to see exactly where I was going.
	Commentary:	This First Lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force didn't even know where Vietnam was.
183. Captain Bay speaking. German subtitles:		- Original sound Vietnamese - On 26 April, 1966, I shot down a Phantom On April 29th a Thunderchief On September the 9th another Phantom On September the 16th still another On 21 Jan. 1967 another Thunderchief On 24 April the next Phantom

Author's
Commentary:

184.
Captain Bay and other
pilots with flowers

185.
Soldiers with flowers
at missile

186.
Missile position

187.
Shot of Hubbard:

188.
Hubbard declares:

X:

Hubbard:

X:

Hubbard:

X:

Hubbard:

and 5 days later another
Phantom.
Seven shot down. Seven
victories. Seven times honest
work, seven times the same
feeling of pride the bridge
builder has after completing
his work.

Captain Bay was worthy of
the flowers he received from
President Ho Chi Minh, which
grow on the top soil,

on the holy land, from which
a small people draws its
great strength. Vietnam -
here the words of the German
poet Holderlin are becoming
living reality that the just
ones wield their swords like
magicians.

At the time of our visit the
regiment of which this rocket
unit is a member had already
shot down 30 air pirates. One
of them, who - as the saying
goes, fell out of the clouds
- was

First Lieutenant Hubbard, the
unpolitical
American elite-officer....

Are you interested in
political affairs now,
based on your present day
experiences?

Well, since I'm here I would
be, much more than I ever was
before, yes, sir. I think
when I get out of here I will
probably take a much greater
interest in things that I
felt before were not my main
interest.

How long do you think you
will have to
wear those pyjamas?

I am looking forward to
getting out of them sometime
in the summer or fall of
1969.

How did you figure this date
out?

Well the only thing I can
base it on is if in the
election next year in
November of 68 there's a new
president elected and if his
feelings are strong enough
against the war or his stand

189. Shot of Hubbard	Author's Commentary:	is such that he ends the war, I'm assuming that it will end similar to the way Korea did approximately a year after a change in administration.
190. Shot of Hubbard moves back into tableau of all pilots shown in film		Edward Lee Hubbard hopes for a new President.....and expresses thereby the hopes of numerous pilots in pyjamas These men wrote a camp song for themselves, which is sure to turn the ears of the global strategists in Washington red; as a rejection, as the funeral march of a defeated policy.
191. Montage: Illustration of song, German subtitles jump forward 191a. Plane shot down		- Music - Song: Original sound English
191b. Plane shot down 191c. Vietnamese militia running 191d - f. Pilot is led away		When I crashed in the Red River Valley My jet had been hit by a SAM. I was captured by a posse of peasants,
Pilot is led away Pilot is led away		And my life as a prisoner began. But tied and led off to their village, I was praying and feared for my life.
191g. Wounded pilot		I was doctored and fed by their
191h. Pilot is bandaged		Just as though I had caused no strife.
191j. Pilot carried to camp in ox-cart		I have moved to the Hanoi Hilton
191k. same as j.		With its
191l. Issue for prisoners		New clothes, twin blanket and toothpaste
191m. Prisoners get meal		Hot soup, good rice from the cooks.
191n. Reading room		As I study and read up their history
191o. Vietnamese pilot in cockpit		Their long struggle for unity and peace
191p.		

Militia men

191r - t.

Vietnamese landscape

Vietnamese landscape

Vietnamese landscape

191u.

Peasants harvesting rice

191v.

Peasants harvesting rice

192.

Photos of the ten pilots,
zooming back

193.

People's militia

flak MG unit

Credit titles

jump forward

Their high hope and great
plan for the future,

I pray that this war will
soon cease.

Some day when the peace talks
have ended

I'll return to the ones I
love dear.

I'll remember this Red River
Valley

and it's people, who live
peacefully there.

- Song whistled -

- Music -

PILOTS IN PYJAMAS

4

The Thunderchiefs

Ein Film von Heynowski & Scheumann

Kamera:

Hans Leupold

Gerhard Munch

Peter Hellmich

Fotos:

Thomas Billhardt

Montage:

Traute Wischnewski

Spezialaufnahmen:

Horst Donth

Peter Voigt

Rodaktion:

Gert Prokop

Peter Petersen

Sprecher:

Herwart Grosse

Dometscher:

Perry Friedman

Übersetzung aus dem Amerikanischen:

Dr. Gunter Walch

Dr. Ernst Adler

Billy Mullis

Synchronisation:

Ernst Dahle

Wolfgang Kruger

Ton:

Hans-Jurgen Mittag

Musik:

Reiner Bredemeyer

Produktionsleitung:

Walter Martsch

Jochen Stoff

IM AUFTRAGE DES DEUTSCHEN

FERNSEHFUNKS HERGESTELLT IM

DEFA-STUDIO FÜR WOCHENSCHAU

UND DOKUMENTAR--FILME UND IM

DEFA-STUDIO FÜR SYNCHRONISATION