

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING THE THE U.S. SPECIAL FORCES' GREEN BERET

413

AURORA

IMPORTANT - READ THIS FIRST!

Before assembling model, study sketch carefully.

Important—Apply cement to inside surfaces only. Avoid getting cement on outer surfaces of model sections. Use cement very sparingly and avoid getting cement on hands, so as not to mar or smear plastic surfaces.

Do not hurry. Work carefully and patiently. Important Note: Before proceeding to cement parts together, it is advisable to fit parts together dry (without cement) so that you may familiarize yourself with the parts and how they go together, also noting the points where cement is to be applied.

For best results assemble model exactly in the order indicated.

This kit is molded of styrene plastic—Use only Aurora's Fireproof Styrene Cement and Aurora's Speed-Dry Enamel. Assure yourself of a perfect model every time!



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Cut Along Line



"SPECIAL FORCES"

The Special Forces of the U.S. Army, which has received much publicity and many plaudits for its unconventional warfare and civic action operations in the Viet Nam conflict is not contrary to popular belief, a unit specially created for the guerrilla tactics of South Viet Nam formed in 1952. Special Forces traces its lineage back to the guerrilla operating teams of the Office Strategic Services (predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency) and to such World War II: born units as the Rangers, the British and Canadian Commandos, Merrill's, Marauders of Burma, and especially the Airborne Infantry or paratroopers.

Originally part of the Psychological Warfare Center of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Special Forces was the brainchild of Colonel Aaron Bank, an OSS operator who had been preaching the need for a trained guerrilla unit within the Army for several years. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the need for behind enemy lines guerrilla units became apparent.

As part of a guerrilla group known as UNPIK (United Nations Partisan Infantry Korea), Special Forces men first saw action behind Communist lines late in 1952 and in 1953. A few years after the war, the original 77th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Bragg and the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Bad Tolz, Germany. Today there are eight Special Forces groups stationed around the world.

Some means were sought to give the elite Special Forces man a distinctive type of insignia, and the French-styled green beret was adopted. Conventional Army generals disliked the jaunty head-gear and outlawed it. But the late President John F. Kennedy, recognizing the value of Special Forces threw his full support behind the unit and restored the green beret as a mark of distinction and a badge of courage.

The basic unit of a Special Forces group is the 12 man A Team. It is commanded by a captain the CO. The Executive Officer (XO) is a 1st lieutenant. There are ten intensively trained and experienced enlisted men on the A team, most of them senior sergeants. These are undoubtedly the most multi-skilled enlisted men in the armed forces today.

The team sergeant is a master sergeant and in reality runs the detachment. One of the primary jobs of the sergeant specialists is to train their officers, who have graduated from the John F. Kennedy, Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The second-ranking enlisted man on an A team is usually the intelligence sergeant who keeps track of what the enemy is doing and recruits and trains agents — particularly tricky in S.E. Asia for an American.

There are two medical specialists on the A team, skilled in the exotic diseases to be found in the remote areas to which teams are sent. Much of their training is in war wounds though.

Two communications experts keeps the A teams in touch with each other and with the field headquarters. Two demolition specialists can do every thing from building bridges to blowing them up. One light and one heavy weapons specialist complete the team.

Besides their specialties, the men on a Special Forces team have further capabilities. Every man on an A team speaks a second language, some several tongues. On any given A team all the languages in use in the area are spoken, including those of the enemy. Every man is cross trained in at least two other basic team skills. In hand to hand combat the men of Special Forces blend judo, karate, wrestling, and boxing techniques into their own lethal hand of close-in fighting. All Special Forces men are expert parachutists. All are adequately trained in the use of both primitive and modern fighting equipment of various countries. Whether it be a Russian AK submachine gun, or a Swedish, Chez, East German or French weapon, Special Forces men learn to fire and fieldstrip it blind folded. They are also trained on the cross-bow, the longbow, and the garrote (for instant strangulation).

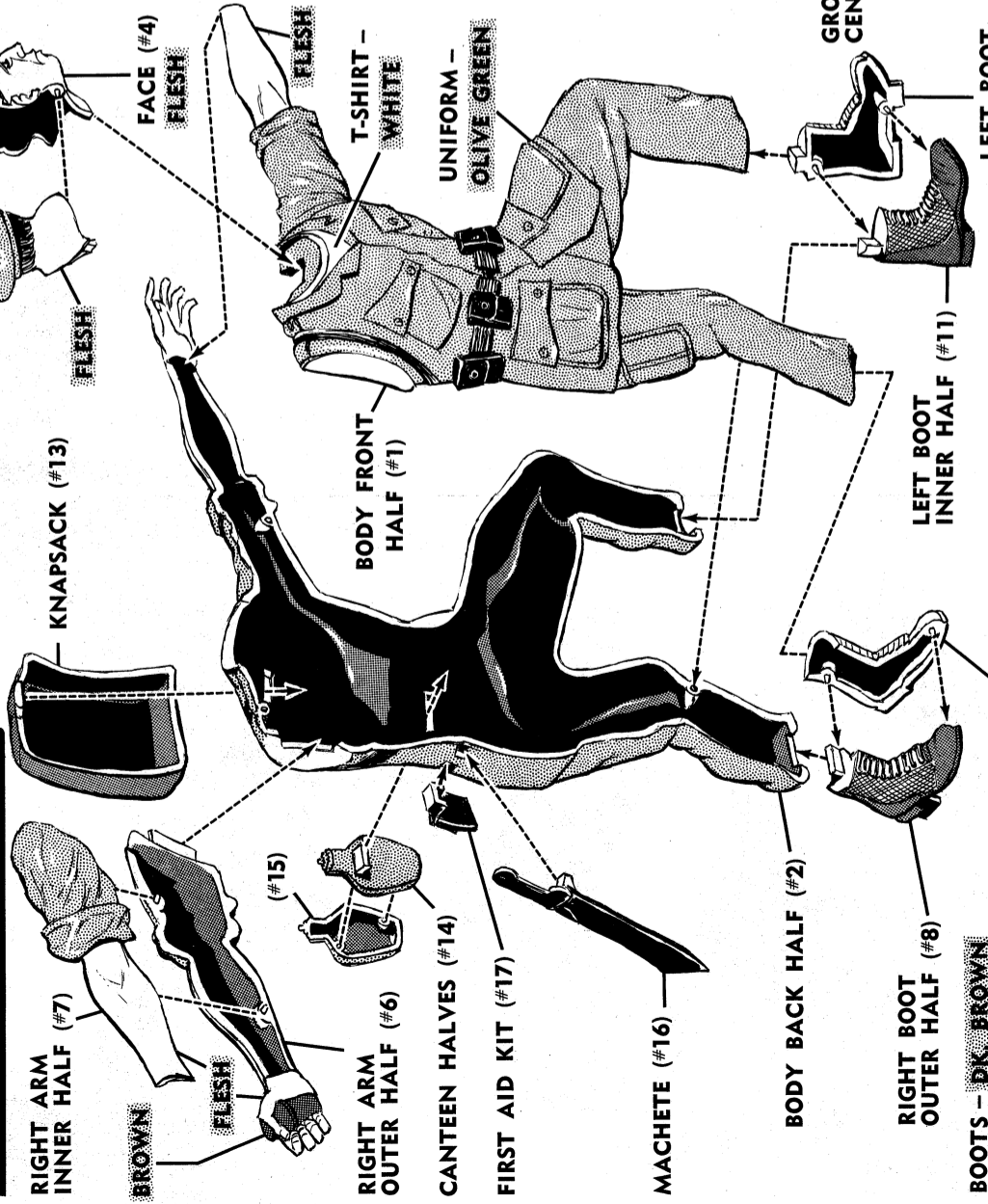
A detachment infiltrates enemy territory by parachuting in. The job of the team is to build up equipment, train, and direct a guerrilla force of indigenous people. Special Forces men are carefully trained in all aspects of psychological warfare to fan the flames of anti-oppressionist feeling among their civilian irregular troops and the local citizens. In the type of counter insurgency operations the U.S. has been backing in South Viet Nam, the Special Forces teams train and equip the civilian irregular defense group troops, known as a strike force, as opposed to the conventional U.S. Army advisers in Viet Nam who are assigned to the Army of the Republic of Viet Nam regular troops.

But what must be remembered to obtain a correct image of Special Forces is the fact that it isn't always a fighting unit. Many missions of the A teams are designed to prevent a guerrilla war from ever starting. Civic action projects such as digging wells for villagers, establishing schools and hospitals, and even helping remote peoples improve their economic standards, are part of the peaceful application of Special Forces training. The finest fighting experience, and courage to not only fight in unconventional war against the forces of oppression, but also to aid the native people in undeveloped countries and show them the road to a stable, democratic government. This is the two fold purpose and importance of the Special Forces of the U.S. Army.

GREEN BERET

FOR SUGGESTED DETAIL PAINTING SCHEME - SEE ILLUSTRATIONS. Paint parts as indicated and allow to dry before assembling.

For best results, use only AURORA'S SPEED-DRY ENAMEL - ONE COAT COVERS - DRIES IN 30 MINUTES - NO BRUSH MARKS.



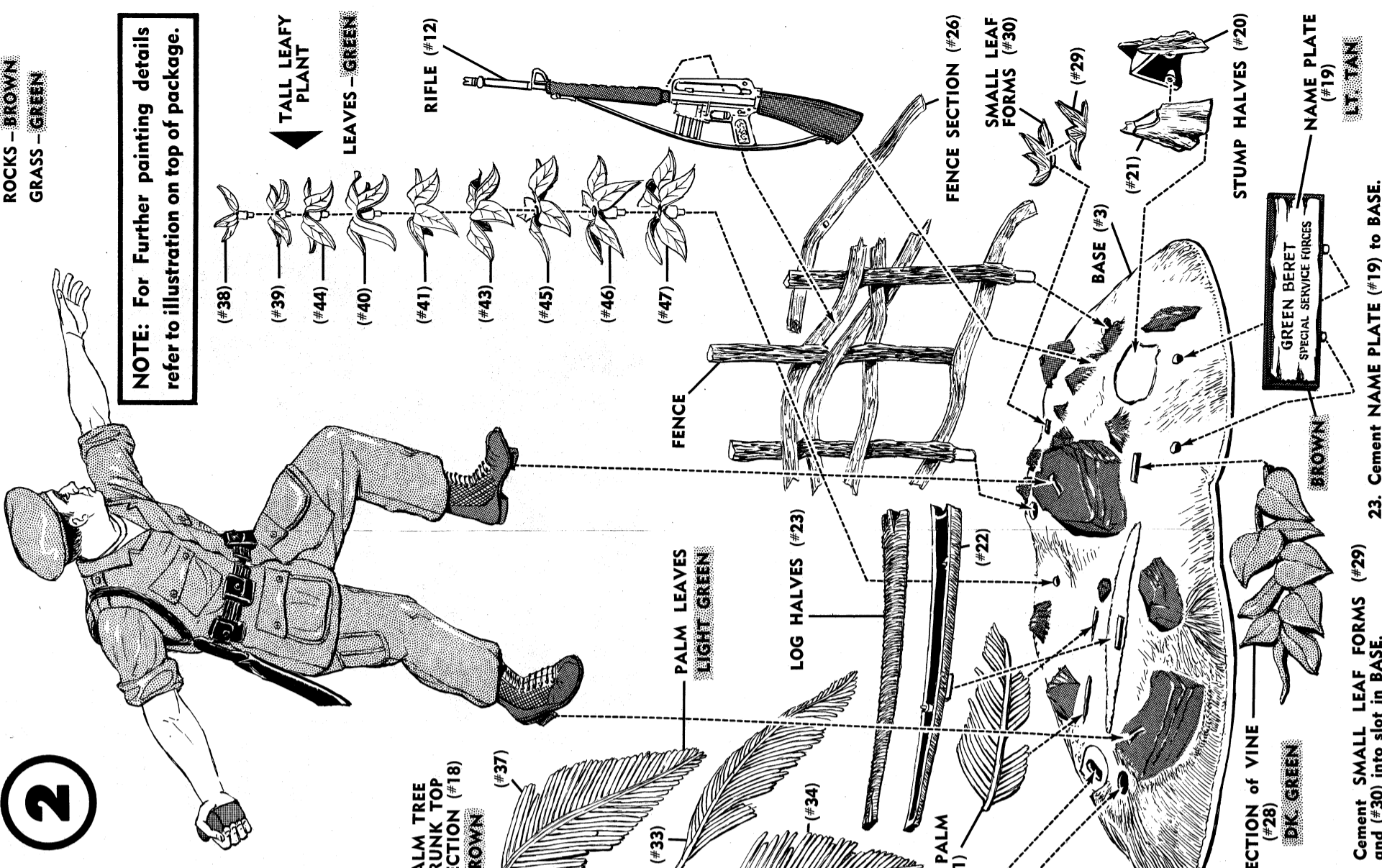
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1. Cement BODY FRONT HALF (#1) to BODY BACK HALF (#2). Hold these parts together until dry.
2. Cement FACE (#4) to BACK OF HEAD (#5). When dry, cement ASSEMBLED HEAD to BODY.
3. Cement RIGHT ARM INNER HALF (#7) to RIGHT ARM OUTER HALF (#6).
4. Cement Assembled RIGHT ARM to BODY. Hold in position until dry.
5. Cement KNAPSACK (#13) into slot in upper part of BACK.
6. Cement CANTEEN HALVES (#14) and (#15) together, then cement CANTEEN into slot just below KNAPSACK on left side of BACK.

7. Cement FIRST AID KIT (#17) into slot at RIGHT side of BACK and MACHETE (#16) into small slot alongside of FIRST AID KIT.
8. Cement LEFT BOOT OUTER HALF (#10) to LEFT BOOT INNER HALF (#11). When dry, cement LEFT BOOT to LEFT LEG. Repeat same procedure for RIGHT BOOT OUTER HALF (#8) and RIGHT BOOT INNER HALF (#9). Set FIGURE aside to dry.

SPECIAL SERVICE FORCES

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9. Cement LOG HALVES (#22) and (#23) together.
 10. Cement STUMP HALVES (#20) and (#21) together.
 11. Cement GROUND PLANT CENTER SECTION (#42) to hole on top of PLANT SECTION (#48).
 12. Cement Rib on LOG into slot in BASE (#3), cement STUMP in position in flat surface on BASE and cement GROUND PLANT into large hole in BASE. Two leaves should lap over LOG.
 13. Cement Rib on SECTION OF VINE (#28) into slot in BASE and BROKEN PALM LEAF (#31) into small slots in BASE behind LOG.
 14. Cement small pins on FENCE SECTION (#26) into small holes in FENCE, then cement FENCE POSTS into holes in BASE.
 15. Cement PALM TREE TRUNK HALVES (#24) and (#25) together and PALM TRUNK TOP SECTION (#18) to top of TRUNK.
 16. Allow TRUNK to dry then cement Rib into slot in BASE.
17. When thoroughly dry begin to assemble LEAVES to TRUNK. Cement stems on LEAVES (#33) (#34) and (#36) into holes in TRUNK. (Support LEAVES until dry.)
18. Cement stems on LEAVES (#32) (#35) (#37) into holes in PALM TRUNK TOP SECTION. (Support LEAVES until dry.)
19. Assemble LEAF SECTIONS of TALL LEAFY PLANT as follows: Cement LEAF SECTION (#46) into SECTION (#47), (#45) into (#46). Follow with SECTIONS (#43), (#41), (#40), (#44), (#39) and finally (#38). Hold LEAF SECTIONS together until dry, then cement to hole in BASE.
20. Cement Ribs on FIGURE'S BOOTS into slots in BASE. Hold in position until dry.
21. Cement RIFLE (#12) BUTT to BASE and to FENCE. Use small drops of cement.
22. Cement SMALL LEAF FORMS (#29) and (#30) into slot in BASE.
23. Cement NAME PLATE (#19) to BASE.