

# CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)  
APO San Francisco, California 96490

AVCCG

15 August 1966

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

THRU: Channels

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development  
Department of the Army  
Washington, D.C. 20310

## SECTION I COMMANDER'S NARRATIVE

### 1. (C) General

a. General Situation. During the period 1 May - 31 July 1966, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) operated over an area of about 170km by 170km in the Binh Dinh, Pleiku, Kontum, Darlac, and Phu Yen Provinces. Division operations extended from the South China Sea to the Cambodian Border along the axis of Highway 19, from north of Bong Son to Qui Nhon along the South China Sea Coast and from Dak To to Ban Me Thout along the Cambodian Border. Operations were characterized throughout by heavy reliance on airmobility. The Division base remained at Camp Radcliff, near An Khe throughout the period. During most of the period two brigades operated away from the Division Base, while the other brigade conducted offensive operations in the TACTICAL AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY (TAOR) and improved the security of the base. The Division clearly demonstrated its capability to conduct operations for an extended period against insurgent forces in some terrain which had previously been considered totally inaccessible to heliborne operations. Brigade missions during the period were largely search and destroy operations with the emphasis on searching for and finding the enemy. Numerous enemy camp sites and supply caches were uncovered and destroyed, and the significant engagements led to the pacification of areas previously controlled by the Viet Cong. Security of the TAOR and Division base, construction of barriers around the base, and a vigorous base development program continued simultaneously with tactical operations. Operations within the TAOR were characterized by numerous company sized offensive operations, daytime saturation patrolling, and nighttime ambush patrols.

b. Division organization and key personnel during the reporting period were as follows:

#### (1) Division Headquarters

Maj Gen Harry W. O. Kinnard  
Maj Gen John Norton

Commanding General  
6 May 66

Brig Gen John W. Wright

Ass't Div Comdr

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

Colonel William A. Becker	Ass't Div Comdr
Colonel George S. Beatty	Chief of Staff
Colonel Herbert E. Wolff	8 Jul 66
Lt Col John D. White	ACofS, G1
Lt Col Ardie E. McClure Jr.	30 Jun 66
Lt Col Bobby R. Lang	ACofS, G2
Lt Col Earl K. Buchan	ACofS, G3
Lt Col Leo D. Turner	10 Jun 66
Lt Col James H. Mapp	11 Jul 66
Lt Col Benjamin S. Silver	ACofS, G4
Lt Col Robert E. Spiller	1 May 66
Lt Col Robert A. Tolar	2 Jul 66
Lt Col Monroe Kirkpatrick	ACofS, G5
Lt Col Harry J. Phelps	15 Jul 66
(2) 1st Brigade (Abn)	
Colonel John J. Hennessey	CO, 1st Bde (Abn)
Colonel Archie R. Hyle	17 Jul 66
Lt Col Levin B. Broughton	CO, 1/8 Cav (Abn)
Lt Col John A. Hemphill	CO, 2/8 Cav (Abn)
Lt Col Rutland J. Beard	CO, 1/12 Cav (Abn)
Lt Col James T. Root	11 Jul 66
(3) Colonel Marvin J. Barenzweig	
Lt Col William B. Ray	CO, 2d Bde
Lt Col Edward C. Meyer	CO, 1/5 Cav
Lt Col Reginald T. Lombard Jr.	CO, 2/5 Cav
	2 Jul 66
Lt Col Otis C. Lynn	CO, 2/12 Cav
(4) 3d Brigade	
Colonel Harold G. Moore Jr.	CO, 3d Bde
Colonel Charles D. Daniel	4 Jul 66
Lt Col Herman Wirth	CO, 1/7 Cav
Lt Col Robert F. Little Jr.	CO, 2/7 Cav
Lt Col Billy M. Vaughn	13 Jul 66

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

## (5) Division Artillery

Colonel William F. Brand	CO, Div Arty
Lt Col Francis J. Dush	CO, 2/19 Artu
Lt Col Wilbur H. Vinson Jr.	9 Jul 66
Lt Col Morris J. Brady	CO, 2/20 Arty
Lt Col Ernest P. Terrell	CO, 1/21 Arty
Lt Col William W. Palmer	31 Jul 66
Lt Col Harold T. Smith	CO, 1/77 Arty
Lt Col Arthur L. Kelly	5 Jul 66

## (6) 11th Aviation Group

Colonel Allen M. Burdette Jr.	CO, 11th Avn Gp
Colonel Howard I. Lukens	29 Jun 66
Lt Col Jack Cranford	CO, 227 AHB
Lt Col A.T. Pumphrey	1 Jul 66
Lt Col Max Clark	CO, 228 ASHB
Lt Col Robert A. Michaelson	9 Jul 66
Lt Col Robert S. Keller	CO, 229 AHB
Lt Col Leo D. Turner	11 Jul 66
Maj Paul E. Clark	CO, 11th Avn Co (GS)
Maj William S. Perrin	26 Jun 66

## (7) Support Command

Lt Col James C. Smith	CO, Spt Comd
Lt Col Benjamin S. Silver	3 May 66
Colonel Jonathan R. Burton	8 Jul 66
Lt Col Frederick Osterhout	CO, 15 S&S Bn
Lt Col Harry L. Corkhill	25 Jul 66
Lt Col Jueri Svjagintsov	CO, 15 Med Bn
Lt Col Charles McQueary	CO, 15 TC Bn
Lt Col Keith J. Bauer	24 Jul 66
Lt Col Granville M. Stagg	CO, 27 Maint Bn
Lt Col Shreve D. Squires	16 May 66
Capt Earl D. Rawlings	CO, 15 Admin Co

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report On Lessons Learned

- |      |   |                                  |
|------|---|----------------------------------|
| (8)  | Lt Col Robert M. Shoemaker<br>Lt Col James C. Smith     | CO, 1/9 Cav Sqdn<br>1 May 66     |
| (9)  | Lt Col Robert J. Malley<br>Lt Col Charles G. Olentine   | CO, 8 Engr Bn<br>17 Jun 66       |
| (10) | Lt Col Paul N. Simon                                    | CO, 13 Sig Bn                    |
| (11) | Capt Paul Lewis Jr.<br>Capt Gary W. Lawhead             | CO, 545 MP Co<br>5 Jul 66        |
| (12) | Capt Glen C. Stephens<br>Capt Milton M. Peterson        | CO, HHC 1st Cav Div<br>5 Jul 66  |
| (13) | Special Staff   |                                  |
|      | Lt Col James McCarty<br>Lt Col James W. Ransome         | Surgeon<br>27 Jul 66             |
|      | Lt Col Francis A. McIntee<br>Lt Col Robert D. Stevenson | Inspector General<br>17 Jul 66   |
|      | Lt Col David W. Einsel Jr.<br>Maj Herman F. Puckhaber   | Chemical Officer<br>29 Jul 66    |
|      | Lt Col Morris D. Hodges<br>Lt Col Emory M. Sneedon      | SJA<br>18 Jul 66                 |
|      | Lt Col Chester R. Sindsey<br>Lt Col Thomas McGrath      | Chaplain<br>21 Jul 66            |
|      | Lt Col Malcolm R. Baer<br>Lt Col Daniel B. Plyler       | Adjutant General<br>18 Jul 66    |
|      | Maj Charles C. Siler<br>Maj John F. Phillips            | Information Officer<br>20 Jul 66 |
|      | Lt Col Wayne C. Campbell                                | Finance Officer                  |
|      | Lt Col Herbert W. Uland                                 | Provost Marshal                  |
| (14) | Attached Units  |                                  |
|      | Lt Col Charles L. Zolner                                | CO, 3/18 Arty                    |
|      | Lt Col Norman P. Chandler                               | CO, 2/17 Arty                    |
|      | Capt Gary E. Schultz<br>Capt Riley J. McVeay            | CO, Btry 29 Arty (SH)            |

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

Maj Raymond D. Franklin

CO, 17 Avn Co

Maj T. J. Clark

CO, 478 Avn Co

Maj James E. Moore

19 Jul 66

Capt Charles L. LaMera

CO, 586 Sig Co (Spt)

Capt Richard J. Coyne

31 May 66

Maj Gary D. Collier

CO, 191 MI Det

Maj Peter J. Samulevich

CO, 14 Mil Hist Det

Capt John M. Arnold

CO, 10 RRU

Capt Barry D. Ross

21 Jul 66

Capt Charles E. Hill

CO, 24 th Det 5 Waa Sqdn

Maj Joe H. Machetta

16 Jul 66

## (15) Supporting Units

Lt Col Charles E. Leacock

CO, 34 QM Bn

Lt Col Leonard Edelstein

CO, 70 Engr Bn

Lt Col John R. Redmond

20 Jul 66

Lt Col Francis C. Dimon Jr.

CO, 2d Surg Hosp

Lt Col Thomas T. Swergart

CO, 56 Med Det

Maj Joseph L. Ecoppi

CO, 6/16 Arty

Maj Ralph O. Deneffield

CO, Btry E 82 Arty

Capt Benjamin Buckley

CO, 11 Avn Gp, Path Co

1/Lt Gary E. Harvey

CO, 184 Cml Plt

Lt James Koller

CO, Det 1, 54 Sig Bn

Maj Billie Faurot

CO, 382 TC Det

## 2. (C) Personnel

a. Strength. Authorized and assigned strength at the beginning and close of the reporting period were as follows:

(1) Begin Report Per	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
Authorized	1180	676	14,099	15,995
Assigned	1302	460	15,643	17,405

(2) Close Report Per	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
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SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

b. Replacements. A total of 5,789 enlisted replacements were received. During the same period Division losses were 5,451. Some 508 emergency leaves were processed during the period.

e. Morale and Personnel Services:

(1) Morale throughout the Division and attached elements remained excellent.

(2) Decorations awarded:

Distinguished Service Cross	2
Silver Star	40
Distinguished Flying Cross	95
Legion of Merit	7
Soldier's Medal	9
Bronze Star with V Device	365
Air Medal	2539
Army Commendation Medal with V Device	94
Army Commendation Medal	1873
Purple Heart	1500
Certificate of Achievement	183
TOTAL	6707

(3) Combat Badges

Combat Infantry Badge	1598
Combat Medical Badge	314
Aircraft Crewman Badge	575
TOTAL	2487

d. Promotions: A total of 1923 enlisted personnel were promoted during the reporting period.

e. Reenlistments: 285 reenlistments or extensions were completed. The enlistment/extension breakdown was: First term RA reenlistments 55, AUS reenlistments 5, 202 RA extensions and 23 AUS extensions. Counselors continuously visited units both at base camp and in the field.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

f. Postal:

(1) Money Order Sales	\$2,381,195.00
(2) Postal and Parcel Post Fees	\$92,694.00
(3) Incoming Mail	819,722 lbs
Daily average	9,170 lbs
(4) Outgoing mail	403,848 lbs
Daily average	4,630 lbs
(5) Number of Incoming Mail Days	85
(6) Number of Outgoing Mail Days	87

g. Special Services. During the reporting period a total of 119 movies and TV films were circulated throughout the Division. Nine USO shows played to an estimated attendance of 8900. R&R quotas received were 4021 out-of-country and 661 in-country.

h. Financial Service:

(1) There was a change in the official exchange rate of piasters from 72.9 to 79.2 per \$1.00 U.S.

(2) Four Class "A" agents are working directly for the Finance Officer making visits to the units to pay replacements assigned to the units.

i. Chaplain Activities:

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SERVICES</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Catholic	768	15,620
Protestant	933	22,443
Jewish	32	255
Memorial	28	5,796
TOTALS	1780	44,362

j. Maintenance of Discipline, Law and Order

(1) Discipline: A total of 375 incidents were reported to the Provost Marshal's Office during the reporting period.

(2) Military Justice:

a. General Courts Martial

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

UNIT	September thru June	1 - 31 July	TOTAL
2d Bde			
HHC	1	0	1
1/5	175	3	178
2/5	258	10	268
2/12	376	12	388
3d Bde			
HHC	6	1	7
1/7	270	69	339
2/7	212	14	226
Div Arty			
HHD	3	0	3
2/19	50	5	55
2/20	8	0	8
1/21	32	5	37
1/77	40	1	41
2/17	15	3	18
1/30 & 6/14	10	0	10
3/18 & Others	9	4	13
1/9 Cav	66	18	84
GRAND TOTAL	2659	312	2971

1 The incidence rate appears to vary from unit to unit in direct relationship to the area and type of operation. Relatively stationary units have lower rates of malaria than units which are constantly on the move. This reflects the fact that the more stationary units are better able to take full advantage of protective measures against malaria.

2 The malaria incidence showed a high peak during the weeks ending 21 and 28 May. Units were operating in the Vinh Thanh Valley and the Song Ba Valley respectively.

3 In June the high peak was reached during the weeks ending 18 and 25 June. The 1st Brigade units were operating in Vinh Thanh Valley approximately two weeks before there peak incidence. Units of the 2d Brigade were operating along the Cambodian Border during the first ten days of that month. The malaria incidence suddenly dropped to about 25 cases during the week of 2 July 1966. This is definitely dependent on the area of operation of all Division units. The 1st and 3d Brigades operated in the Tuy Hoa area, while the 2d Brigade was serving the Base Camp and Highway 19. These latter areas are well known to be regions with a low malaria incidence.

4 In July, the high peak was reached during week ending 16 and 23 July. Geographically, this peak was approximately 20-30 miles west of Tuy Hoa along the Song Ba River. The center of this outbreak was pinpointed vicinity BQ8040 and extended outward with a radius of 15-20 miles.



# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

## (b) Malaria Protection:

1 On 15 July 1966, the 1st Air Cavalry Division was directed by USARV to begin administering Dapsone (DDS). Dapsone will be administered daily by roster to all personnel of the Division. This is in addition to the Chloroquine-Primaquine tablets presently taken weekly.

2 Additional command emphasis has been placed on malaria protection measures. A command directive was issued 24 July 1966, which emphasized the necessity for commanders to insure that all possible measures available for protection were faithfully carried out. The importance of the new anti-malaria drug Dapsone when used with Chloroquine-Primaquine and personal protective measures was emphasized.

(c) Three cases of hepatitis have occurred during this report period. This was reported thru medical channels as required. On 25 July 1966, Change 12 to 1st Cavalry Division Circular 40-6, was published which pertained to the administration of Gamma Globulin to individuals exposed to a high degree of risk to infectious hepatitis. Technical control for the usage of gamma-globulin is retained by the Division Surgeon except individual, isolated cases which is specified in Change 12.

## (3) Discussion of IRHA, WIA and NBI:

(a) KIA/IRHA ratio 145/472 or 1/3.2 was considerably different from the ratio of 1/4.07 observed in Korea.

### (b) Types of IRHA's

1 During the report period 279 punji stake wounds occurred.

2 No unusual non-battle injuries occurred.

## m. Information Officer Activities.

(1) The Information Section operated forward press centers during the following operations:

- (a) MOSBY II
- (b) DAVY CROCKETT
- (c) CRAZY HORSE
- (d) HOOKER I
- (e) NATHAN HALE
- (f) HENRY CLAY

(2) Prepared a documentary film "1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam" for purposes of showing replacements and visitors.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(3) Prepared a speech kit with 21 color slides for senior officers depicting the 1st Air Cav.

(4) Prepared a brochure for the 1st Cavalry Division Association, highlighting the activities of the Division in Vietnam and introducing delegates of the Skytropper Chapter to the August 25-28 convention in Miami Beach.

## (5) Special Activities

(a) Two special articles were prepared for Saber News covering a summary of the combat action for the period ending 31 March 1966 and the period ending 30 June 1966.

(b) A special article was prepared for Army Magazine about the Pleiku Campaign. The article consisted of 11,000 words and was supported by maps and photos.

(c) Special support was provided for Brigadier General (Ret) S.L.A. Marshall during his preparation of a book about the 1st Cavalry Division participation in Operation CRAZY HORSE.

## 3. (C) Intelligence

a. G2 Organization. The re-organization of the G2 Section which was completed during the last reporting period was tested in actual operation and found to be effective. Two DTOC's, forward and base, were manned by G2 personnel on Operation CRAZY HORSE (16 May - 5 Jun), Operation NATHAN HALE (19 Jun - 1 Jul) and Operation HENRY CLAY (2 Jul - 30 Jul). Personnel and equipment were found to be sufficient to maintain a continuous 24 hour operation in both DTOC's.

### b. Operations:

(1) Operation DAVY CROCKETT was conducted during the period 4 - 16 May in northeastern Binh Dinh Province. One confirmed regiment was believed to be in the area and two additional regiments were believed to be capable of re-enforcing. Contact was made with the 9th Bn, 22d NVA Regiment. Of particular significance in this operation was the perfection of the "Hunter-Killer" technique. Recon elements by constant patrolling collected information which was processed at brigade headquarters. The intelligence developed was then exploited by maneuver and artillery units who were air lifted to the target area. \$14,100,000.00 of North Vietnamese currency was captured during the operation.

(2) Operation LEWIS AND CLARK was conducted north-north-west of Camp Radcliff during the period of 3 - 16 May. No major units were believed to be in the area. No significant contact was made with the enemy but good detailed knowledge of infiltration routes and way-stations was gained. A small number of significant documents were captured.

(3) Operation CRAZY HORSE was conducted 16 May - 5 June east of Vinh Thanh Valley in south central Binh Dinh Province. Elements of the 2d VC Regiment were believed to be in the AO. Contact was made with the 2d Regiment; 14th Company, 32 Artillery (120mm mortar); and various local force units. Seventy five linear inches of documents

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

were captured. These documents disclosed the VC infrastructure in Binh Dinh Province. Rosters, code names, and designations of installations were discovered during the operations. Large amounts of rice and salt were also discovered.

(4) Operation NATHAN HALE was conducted in eastern Phu Yen Province (19 Jun-1 Jul). Two NVA regiments were believed to be in the AO, 18B and 95th). Significant contact was made with the 18B Regiment. Lt. Le Duc Thong, Commanding Officer, 2d Company, 7th Battalion, 18B Regiment was captured. The lieutenant reconfirmed the presence of the 18B Regiment in the AO. Documents captured by the 3d Brigade on 23 June contained a list of code designations for the 18B Regiment. On 25 June Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry captured documents that indicated the 18B and 95th Regiments may possibly be subordinate to Agriculture Site 5 (Division size headquarters).

(5) Operation HENRY CLAY - a reconnaissance in force conducted by the Division 2 July - 30 July from Phu Yen Province to Highway 14 and thence to the Cambodian border. Contacts in this operation were light and sporadic. The discovery of the 95th Battalion, 68th Artillery Regiment, which consists of a 120mm Mortar Company and a 75mm Recoilless Rifle Company lends credence to the belief that a control headquarters, possible division, has been found in Phu Yen.

(6) Overall results of operations during the reporting period:

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>VCC</u>	<u>WPNS</u>
May	351	84	53
June	967	62	284
July	33	8	86
TOTALS	1351	154	423

## c. Order of Battle

(1) With the exception of Phu Yen and Kontum Provinces, the disposition of units carried on OB holding in the Division's areas of interest has changed only slightly. The 24th NVA Regiment confirmed in Kontum Province and possibly the 88th Regiment reported there, and new significance to the area. During Operation NATHAN HALE in Phu Yen Province the 18B NVA Regiment and the 95th Artillery Regiment were identified. Comments by VCC's and review of documents captured indicate that a control headquarters designated Agriculture Site 5 (a division level headquarters) is operational in the Phu Yen area. Captives and documents remain of prime significance in identifying units. Other sources, too numerous to mention, reporting on locations of VC units, are still found to be very inaccurate and tend to give a false picture of the actual disposition. It requires a major effort to screen the good from the bad.

(2) Despite the usual hindrance imposed during the transition of personnel due to rotation, the section successfully

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SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

supported the Division G2 on two major operations in the field and was able to stay current with the necessary carding, filing, posting and analyzing to prevent a backlog of work and keep holdings current. During the period the section published a 137 page Order of Battle handbook, pocket size, that has proven to be very valuable to commanders and staff officers.

(3) To date no approval has been received to provide augmentation to the OB Section. To successfully service the requirements of the Division for its unusually large area of operational interest, additional personnel are required. The constant shifting of interest and work from one area to another, because of the lack of personnel has hampered the section in developing the degree of professionalism expected.

## d. G2 Air

(1) Missions flown during the reporting period.

(a) IR	128
SLAR	50
Photo	82
Visual	299

(2) Aerial Surveillance and Target Acquisition.

(a) IR data was used for artillery H&I fires and by the infantry brigades in their patrols. During the recent HENRY CLAY and NATHAN HALE Operations, the G2 Air received requests from subordinate units for IR capabilities. Unit intelligence officers think that IR will pick up troops, bivouac areas, camp fires, etc. Recent testing by the ASTA Platoon revealed that the IR system cannot detect VC cooking fires if even the slightest passive measures are taken. Intensive visual reconnaissance follow-up missions revealed over 95% of the emissions to be caused by "slash and burn" farming practices. Intelligence officers at all levels should be aware that infra-red cannot detect personnel or small cooking fires under cover.

(b) Visual missions by far outnumbered all other type missions flown during this period. Numerous small sightings were made.

(c) Most photo missions were of small areas and were flown and processed within a few hours to a few days. Weather plays a part in this type of mission. With low cloud cover and bad weather photo missions have to hold until the weather clears. If units give leeway and do not insist on vertical photos, oblique photos can be made with a lower cloud ceiling and prints delivered in a shorter period of time.

(d) Little intelligence information of use to the Division was gained by SLAR except for the fact that the VC are not using vehicles on certain routes.

e. Maps: The new 1:50,000 maps, Series (L7014) was received at the Division map depot. Shortages of certain sheets of the 1:250,000

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maps exist. Photo-maps have been received for testing and evaluation.

f. 54th Infantry Detachment (Surveillance): Radars of the brigades have been attached to the 54th Infantry Detachment. In the base area 6 AN/TPS 33s are utilized on the barrier. One AN/TPS 33 is utilized on Hong Kong for coverage on the west portion of the barrier. Terrain and airborne operations mitigate their effective use outside of the static base area.

g. Detachment 24, 5th Weather Squadron.

(1) Support furnished 1st Cavalry Division:

(a) Forecast support (24 hour forecasts, climatic briefs and flight briefings) was provided to operating brigades and to the base camp.

(b) Observing support (0500 - 2000) hours in forward areas and 24 hours in base camp) was provided to operation brigades, Division forward and base camp.

(2) The problem areas are:

(a) Teletype outages causing shortage of valuable data for forecasting.

(b) The lack of a permanent location for the detachment. Both the forecasting station at the Golf Course and the observing site at An Khe airfield had to be moved due to construction.

(c) Necessary equipment was periodically deadlined due to tool and parts shortages.

(d) Inadequate communications precluded any forecasting from Division forward.

(e) Continued lack of Pilot Reports hampered forecasting and flight briefing functions.

h. 10th RRU. This unit participated in all combat operations during the reporting period. Special intelligence items were produced during operations which related directly to enemy activity.

i. 191st MI Detachment.

(1) The IPW Section interrogated 156 captives and 1219 Viet Cong suspects. Two hundred eighty-one linear inches of documents were screened, of which 9½ linear inches were translated. Items not translated at this headquarters were forwarded to I Field Forces, Vietnam for further exploitation. Considerable intelligence was gained to include unit designations, locations, strengths, and activity.

(2) Brigade operations were supported by CI teams consisting of two agents and one interpreter. Documents and refugees were screened, liaison was established with local government agencies to obtain Order of Battle and counter-intelligence information.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(a) There were no known threats to the internal security of the Division.

(b) The personnel security program was adequate.

(c) The Day Office established in An Khe by the CI Section during the previous reporting period has proven it's value. Agents were able to use the office as a point of contact. Close liaison with local Vietnamese agencies is now a routine matter. Plans have been made to have the office open 24 hours a day.

(3) Special areas receiving attention at end of reporting period:

(a) Accountability and destruction of classified information and destruction of non-classified defense information.

(b) Physical security of Camp Radcliff.

(c) Continuing emphasis on security of information covering future plans.

## 4. (C). Operations and Training

### a. Organization

(1) Attachments and Detachments: During the reporting period two units were attached to the Division. On 17 June 1966 Battery C, 6th Battalion, 16th Artillery was attached to Division Artillery and on 20 June 1966 the 25th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon was attached to the 1st Brigade.

(2) Modification Tables of Organization and Equipment: At the end of the period there were three MTOE actions still in progress. All three recommendations had been approved by Headquarters, USARV and forwarded. These requests were as follows:

(a) 27th Maintenance Battalion (MTOE 29-86T) requested a Detachment BA General Supply and Detachment DA Automotive Repair.

(b) 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) (MTOE 3-7E) requested 3 automotive mechanics and appropriate tools.

(c) An emergency MTOE requested 198 helicopter mechanics to improve the Division's "A" level maintenance in 25 company size Divisional units.

(3) MTOE studies were conducted to standardize door gunner positions throughout the Division and to add psychological operations sections to the G3 Section and the Brigade S3 Sections.

### (4) Chemical Operations:

(a) During the reporting period, the locally fabricated helicopter grenade dispenser continued to be used in support

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

of operations, along with E159 Cluster Cannister, CS and the M5 Riot Control Dispenser. During Operation HAWTHORNE, the grenade dispenser with 400 M7 CS grenades proved particularly effective in penetrating the tree canopy. The CS agent cloud remained within the tree canopy and effectively reduced firing from the area. During May, E159 Cluster Cannisters of CS were used in Operation DAVY CROCKETT near Bong Son. Coverage averaged about 300 by 300 meters with one malfunction of half an E159. The munition had previously been exposed to considerable rain and it was generally believed that the malfunction resulted from damp powder train. During the period 24 - 27 May, in support of Operation CRAZY HORSE, a unique use was made of powdered CS1 riot control agent. Two M5 Riot Control Agent dispensers were mounted on a HU-1B helicopter. Flying at 80 knots at tree top level, a temporary barrier was emplaced to hinder enemy movement across an eight kilometer line. Reconnaissance elements on the far side of the line detected no enemy movement across this sector during the period. Each sortie used 80 pounds of CS1 and covered a distance of about 1.5 kilometers with a 100 meter wide area of contamination in a little over a minute of spray time. Heavy afternoon showers required respraying each morning to maintain the effectiveness of the barrier. Twenty-five expendable CS launchers, E8, were received late in the period for test and evaluation. No data were compiled on these at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Four modified light weight M9 portable flame throwers were also received during the period for test and evaluation. Initial tests indicated that the units were comparable in performance to the much heavier M9 portable flamethrowers. Testing and evaluation was continuing at the close of the reporting period.

(c) Defoliation of the Camp Radcliff barrier continued throughout the period. Spraying was done by hand and truck-mounted sprayers. 5665 gallons of a mixture of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D in diesel fuel were sprayed over an area of about 422 hectares.

## b. Operations:

(1) During the reporting period 11 major plans, 9 major operations orders, and 93 frag orders were issued. During the reporting period, the 8 organic infantry battalions operated outside the Division base a total of 654 battalion days, nearly 88% of the total of 736 infantry battalion days in the period. Division artillery battalions were committed for 498 battalion days of a total available 552 artillery battalion days in support of operations away from Camp Radcliff. In all 82 battery moves were conducted with the use of organic aircraft. The Cavalry Squadron was committed 93% of the troop days during the reporting period and was committed 68% of the days in operations beyond the normal Division tactical area of responsibility (TAOR).

(2) During the reporting period one infantry battalion, reinforced by up to 350 personnel from the resident units, continued to defend Camp Radcliff and conduct offensive operations within 21 kilometers of Camp Radcliff. These missions, broadly described through this report as TAOR operations, were given the continuous code designation, Operation BENNING, and included security of the base, An Khe Airfield, the bridges in An Khe, and the ground line of communications

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(National Route 19) from Deo Mang Pass to Pleiku; patrolling; show of force; support of local CIDG actions; pacification and civil actions.

c. Discussion and analysis of major operations:

(1) The operations discussed below were the operations which the Division conducted during the period 1 May to 31 July 1966. In addition to these operations, the Division participated in smaller operations. Within the TAOR, squad to battalion size airmobile search and clear, search and destroy operations were performed daily as part of Operation BENNING. These missions were characterized by intensive daytime patrolling and extensive nighttime ambushes, ranging from fire-team size to entire company operations. Some of the other type operations which the Division accomplished but are not discussed below were: Engineer and artillery support of 3/25th Infantry in Operation PAUL REVERE I and 1/101st Airborne Division in Operation HAWTHORNE, artillery support of Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, aerial artillery interdiction missions, escort of US and ARVN convoys, escort of engineer and tactical convoys, security for engineer construction of airfields, security of downed aircraft, reconnaissance missions by Cavalry squadron throughout Pleiku, Kontum, Phu Yen, Darlac, Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai Provinces in areas reported or suspected enemy activity, and maintenance of IFFV reserve-reaction force.

(2) Operation LEWIS AND CLARK: On 3 May the 2d Brigade initiated Operation LEWIS AND CLARK, a one battalion reconnaissance in force operation progressing from Plateau Gi (BS0914) in Kontum Province to the Division base at An Khe. The operation was characterized by heliborne assaults followed by small unit sweeps with light to moderate contact. The heaviest contact was on 12 May when A 2/12 engaged a VC Company vicinity BR327650. In the course of the operation the battalion discovered an ordnance station, an aid station, a training area, and an enemy battalion headquarters. Much intelligence was gained concerning infiltration routes and staging areas. The operation was terminated on 16 May.

RESULTS	ENEMY LOSSES	TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES	TOTALS
	KIA(BC)	6	KIA	7
	KIA(Est)	2	WIA	62
	WIA(Est)	2	MLA	0
	VCC	2		
	VCS	1		
	Indiv Wpns	10		
	C/S wpns	1		

(3) Operation DAVY CROCKETT: The 3d Brigade launched Operation DAVY CROCKETT vicinity Bong Son (BR8797) in Binh Dinh Province on 4 May 1966. Action in the initial stage of the operation was characterized by violent engagements with encircled large NVA/VC



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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

forces, resulting in heavy enemy casualties and light to moderate friendly casualties. The 9th NVA battalion was virtually wiped out. The enemy defense employed anti-aircraft guns and recoilless rifles. After 11 May the operation was conducted in the Crow's Foot area of the Kim Son Valley (SW of Bong Son) using the Hunter-Killer concept. This concept utilized a very light force operating in a pure cavalry manner as the "hunter" team to locate enemy forces. A battalion size force, the "killer" team, remained poised to engage an enemy found. This system permitted covering very large areas in relatively short periods of time, reduced the requirements for logistical and aviation support, provided a relatively fresh combat force at all times and increased the likelihood of enemy reaction since the apparent friendly forces were initially small. The operation terminated on 16 May.

RESULTS:	ENEMY LOSSES	TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES	TOTALS
	KIA (BC)	345	KIA	27
	KIA(Est)	192	WIA	155
	WIA(Est)	112	MIA	1
	VCC	82	Equip	1 UH-1D
	VCS	720		
	Indiv wpns	40		
	C/S wpns	2		

(4) Operation CRAZY HORSE: Operation CRAZY HORSE was triggered on 16 May when Co B 2/8 Cavalry, in support of CIDG elements air assaulted into LZ Herford(BR663628) and made contact with an estimated enemy battalion. A total of 5 organic infantry battalions, 3 Cav Troops, 9 artillery batteries, 1 ROK battalion, 1 provisional CIDG battalion and four ARVN task forces were committed to the operation which extended from Vinh Thanh (Happy) Valley to the Suoi Ca Valley and the Crow's Foot, all in Binh Dinh Province. Much of the action was in densely jungled mountainous terrain in which most landing zones had to be hacked from the jungle. Contact resulted in virtual annihilation of at least 2 battalions of the 2d NVA Regiment. The operation ended 5 June.

RESULTS:	ENEMY LOSSES	TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES	TOTALS
	KIA(BC)	501	KIA	79
	KIA(Est)	380	WIA	333
	WIA(Est)	175	MIA	1
	VCC	27	Indiv wpns	19
	VCS	112	C/S wpns	1
	Indiv wpns	97	USAF flare ship	1

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AVCCG  
SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(5) Operation HOOKER I: the 2d Brigade initiated HOOKER I, a search and destroy operation in the vicinity of Polei Djereng (YA8753), Plei Mrong (ZA075675) and Polei Kleng (ZA0594) in Kontum Province on 10 June. The operation was characterized by extensive patrolling and search and destroy operations with only few and light contacts. The most important development was on 19 June when Co B 2/12 discovered a hut in the vicinity of YA955524 containing 2 US type 60mm mortars and other weapons. The operation terminated 21 June.

RESULTS:	ENEMY LOSSES TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES TOTALS
	KIA (BC) 1	KIA 7
	WIA (EST) 1	WIA 118
	INDIV WPNS 10	MIA 0
	C/S wpns 2	

(6) Operation NATHAN HALE: This search and destroy operation in the vicinity of Dong Tre (BQ9070) and Tuy Hoa (CQ1747) Phu Yen Province began on 19 June, an operation of the 2/327 Infantry, 1st Brigade 101st Airborne Division. The battalion became heavily engaged with a large NVA force and the IFFV reserve-reaction force; TF Colt (1/8 Cav) was committed on 25 June. On 27 June 3/5 battalion, US Marine Corps, joined the 1st and 3d Brigades of the 1st Cavalry Division and was committed to the operation. The operation was characterized by vicious close combat in the initial phase, and hunter-killer techniques were used extensively by friendly forces. The operation ended 1 July.

RESULTS:	ENEMY LOSSES TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES TOTALS
	KIA (BC) 459	KIA 7
	KIA (EST) 291	WIA 118
	WIA (EST) 103	MIA 1
	VCC 35	
	VCS 77	
	INDIV wpns 131	
	C/S wpns 29	

Rice-355,00 lbs, Corn-1,000 lbs, Documents-10 lbs.

(7) Operation HENRY CLAY: A continuation of NATHAN HALE, operation HENRY CLAY was initiated by the 1st and 3d Brigades of the 1st Cavalry Division and 2/327 Inf, 101st Airborne Division on 2 July in Phu Yen, Phu Bon, and Darlac Provinces. In the initial phase of the operation there was only light and sporadic contact. Intensive patrolling revealed bunkers, storage areas, rest sites, and training area which were destroyed. In the final stages of the operation negative contact was made. The operation terminated 30 July.

RESULTS:	ENEMY LOSSES TOTALS	FRIENDLY LOSSES TOTALS
	KIA (BC) 33	KIA 4
	KIA (EST) 14	WIA 23
	VCC 8	
	VCS 12	
	Indiv Wpns 82	
	C/S Wpns 4	

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

c. Training

(1) Training activities continued under the provisions of Division Circular 350-50, which covers the period of 1 April - 30 September 1966. Training emphasized by the Division program included:

(a) Replacement training, which was also the subject of Division Circular 350-51. This circular established standards for training of incoming personnel to meet the USARV requirement of a minimum of 40 hours of instruction prior to participation in combat operations. In addition to orientation, survival training and zero of individual weapons, replacement personnel were required to complete the Quick-Fire Reaction Course and become familiar with other weapons in the unit.

(b) The Division orientation, normally conducted by the Replacement Company, was suspended during the period of heavy rotation of personnel. The scope of unit orientation prescribed by Division Circular 350-50 was expanded to include material formerly presented in the Division orientation.

(c) Door gunner training was conducted for all incoming personnel assigned as door gunners or crew chiefs. Refresher training was conducted for all door gunners and crew chiefs during the period.

(d) A one-week orientation program for incoming senior officers was established by Division Circular 350-55. 29 colonels and lieutenant colonels attended the course, which was scheduled to be continued throughout the period of rotation of commanders and staff officers.

(2) Training support from non-divisional sources:

(a) Ninety Division personnel attended aircraft maintenance training on the UH-1 and CH-47 aircraft under the Army Aircraft Mobile Training Assistance Program(AAMTAP).

(b) Four Division personnel attended maintenance training on the AN/PRC 74 conducted by the 578th Ordnance Company in Saigon.

(c) One officer attended a one-week civil affairs course conducted by MACV/USAID advisory personnel.

(d) Arrangements were completed to permit Division personnel to attend the 5th Special Forces Group Long Range Patrol School. The initial Division quota of 10 personnel was filled by the 2d Brigade units.

(e) The 1st Cavalry Division (AM) trained 27 students from IFFV OPCON units on the Chemical Detector Man-Pack. The course lasted 11 days and included both mechanical training and practical exercises.

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(3) Special Training Programs

(a) Aerial suppressive fire, aviation personnel assigned to weapons companies and air cavalry troops conducted training in delivery of preparatory fires on landing zones and suppressive fire using aerial weapons.

(b) Autorotation training with the OH-13 and UH-1 aircraft was conducted with the majority of aviators completing a minimum of three autorotations during the period.

d. Combat Developments

(1) Combat Developments: During the period of this report the Division participated in the test and evaluation of the following equipment:

(a) The helicopter 20mm automatic gun system XM-31 was evaluated during the period. The purpose of this evaluation was to determine the operational suitability and the concepts for employment of the 20mm automatic gun system, XM-31 mounted on the UH-1B helicopter in the counterinsurgency environment of the Republic of Vietnam. This evaluation was completed by ACTIV but the final report was not published during this report. The XM-31 armament system was designed to give the helicopter the offensive capability placing rapid-fire, high-explosive incendiary (HEI), armor piercing incendiary (API), and armor piercing tracer (APT) rounds on a hostile area and soft point target at a greater stand-off range than is currently possible with existing helicopter armament systems.

(b) The evaluation of the Starlight Scope (SSS) and the Night Vision Sight for crew-served weapons (CSWS) was completed during this period. The Starlight Scope provided battlefield surveillance, target acquisition and the ability to deliver armed rifle and machine gun fire within a range of 400 meters. The Night Vision Sight for crew served weapons provided battlefield surveillance, target acquisition and delivery of armed fire from crew served weapons within a range of 1000 meters. The use of Night Vision Devices in both offensive and defensive operations was limited only by the imagination of the Unit Commander in his employment of the equipment. The Starlight Scope added greatly to developing the individual soldier's confidence in his ability to conduct night operations effectively and aggressively. When used in conjunction with the AN/PPS 4, Ground Radar Surveillance Set the night vision devices provided more accurate identification of targets sighted on the radar scope. Some weather conditions tended to reduce the effectiveness of these scopes. Fog had a tendency to reduce the ambient light level and also decrease the range. Light haze had very little effect on the sharpness of the images. On dark nights the devices were used with artificial illumination. The night vision scopes proved suitable for air surveillance along highways, canals, rivers, coastlines and these scopes were available in the Division in operational quantities.

(c) Twenty-five Long Range Patrol Radios were received by the Division on 30 June 1966. These radios were given to the brigades and the 1/9 Cavalry for evaluation. Maintenance personnel

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

from the 27th Maintenance Battalion were trained in Saigon. The evaluation of this radio was not completed during this period.

(d) One Forest Penetrator was received on 13 July 1966 for evaluation. This was a device for extracting personnel from areas not open to helicopter landings. The final evaluation of this item was not completed during this period..

(e) Two hundred and eighty Individual Water Filter Pumps were received on 30 June 1966 for evaluation by the Division. The Individual Water Filter Pump is designed to remove foreign matter from water. By operating the pull-push type piston water may be pumped from its source filtered and transferred into a canteen which can be attached directly to the pump. Filtered water must be treated with water purification tablets. Evaluation was not completed during this period.

(f) A Heliborne Illuminating System consisting of 7 C-123 landing lights was fabricated in-country. The system was evaluated by the 1/9 Cavalry, who were satisfied that it was an aid in night operations. The system was usually employed using the light ship to mark targets only. Aviation Group's evaluation of this system was not completed during this period.

(g) Evaluation of the following experimental ammunition was conducted:

XM-546	105mm	Beehive Round
XM-590	90mm	Beehive Round
XM-591	90mm	HE Round
XM-581	106mm	Beehive Round
XM-576	40mm	Multiple Part Rd

USRV requested that these items be made available in operational quantities. These rounds have been fired in demonstrations with favorable results. Because of a lack of targets negative results have been achieved in combat.

(2) On 9 June 1966 a Combat Developments Board was established in the Division under Regulation 15-1.

(a) The mission of the board was defined as follows:

1 Determine all combat developments requirements and responsibilities within the Division.

2 Accept and recommend the allocation of all CD items sent to the Division for test purposes.

3 Determine projects to be studied.

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

- 4 Determine and request equipment to be tested.
- 5 Recommend assignment of projects to units or agencies.
- 6 Monitor all projects.
- 7 Coordinate all CD activities in the Division and attached units.
- 8 Act as a repository and focal point for all CD information, files, correspondence, etc.

(3) Commanders of major commands, and separate attached units (not attached to a major or separate command) appointed a staff officer the additional duty of combat developments. This officer became the point of contact within that unit for all combat developments projects.

(4) Lt Col Henson was attached as the ACTIV Project Officer for the Division. His primary function was to serve as a point of contact between ACTIV and the Division.

## 5. (C) Logistics

### a. General

(1) During the period covered by this report logistical support was provided for ten operations.

(a) Operation MOSBY II began on 21 April with the commitment of the 2d Brigade to the Pleiku area. The Second Forward Support Element was established at Pleiku and received support from logistical command stocks that had been built up at Camp Holloway, Pleiku. On 25 April the Second Forward Support Element displaced to Kontum as the brigade continued operations toward the northeast. In this phase logistical support was received from the Qui Nhon Support Activity which had prestocked supplies at Kontum. Resupply was effected primarily by GLOC from Qui Nhon and Pleiku with some use of ALOC for select items. The 2d FSE established forward emergency supply points at Pleiku Gi and Mang Buk. Minimal stocks of JP-4, AVGAS and some Class V were stocked at these locations. Operation MOSBY II terminated on 3 May.

(b) Operation LEWIS AND CLARK, a battalion sized operation conducted by elements of the 2d Brigade was initiated on 3 May and terminated on 15 May. Initially the operation was supported logistically by the 2d FSE located at Kontum. As the operation continued near Camp Radcliff the 2d FSE displaced to Camp Radcliff and continued to support the operation from that location. The method of support employed was to deliver the supplies required to pre-selected locations along the route of march establishing supply points and effecting unit delivery. Operation LEWIS AND CLARK saw a logistical FIRST for the Support Command, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile); i.e., sustained logistical support by rotary wing aircraft of a maneuver element

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

conducting a ground reconnaissance in terrain not accessible by other means.

(c) Operation DAVY CROCKETT, which began on 4 May and terminated on 16 May, was conducted by the 3d Brigade. The 3d FSE located at area Dog provided the logistical support. A FSE of the Qui Nhon Area was co-located with the 3d FSE. Resupply was affected by GLOC from Qui Nhon to area Dog. In some cases, throughput from Qui Nhon to the using unit was accomplished. Logistical support of DAVY CROCKETT was a routine operation characterized by a lack of supply problems.

(d) Operation CRAZY HORSE began on 18 May. It was a continuation of operations begun by the 1st Brigade under OPORD 6615 (BENNING) (U). Logistical support was provided by the 1st FSE located at Camp Radcliff. A forward supply point was established in the vicinity of the Vinh Than CIDG Camp with emergency supplies of JP-4, AVIATION, and selected Class V items. Resupply was effected using organic rotary wing aircraft and by GLOC from Camp Radcliff with some throughput of Class IIIA and Class V from Qui Nhon by GLOC. The operation terminated on 5 June.

(e) Operation HAWTHORNE was initiated on 10 June and terminated on 20 June. The operation was conducted by the 101st Infantry with one battalion of the 1st Cavalry being deployed as TF Colt in support of the 101st. The participating 1st Cavalry unit was supported by the 2d FSE located at Kontum by organic aircraft, some GLOC from Pleiku Support Area, and some ALOC of supplies from Qui Nhon.

(f) Operation HOOKER I, a one brigade operation conducted by the 2d Brigade, began on 10 June and ended on 21 June. Logistical support was provided by the 2d FSE located at Kontum. During the course of the operation forward emergency supply points were established at Plei Mrong and Holie Djereng. Qui Nhon Support Command provided support by GLOC from Pleiku with some throughput from Qui Nhon.

(g) Operation NATHAN HALE started on 21 June when a battalion of the 3d Brigade was deployed as TF Colt as requested by a battalion of the 101st Infantry in contact with an enemy force of undetermined size. As the operation continued the 3d Brigade was deployed and later the 1st Brigade was deployed. On 27 June the Division forward CP displaced to the AO and assumed control of the operation. The 3d FSE was located vicinity Tuy Hoa South Airfield and supported the operation from there. As the force increased in size the FSE augmented with additional personnel and equipment. A forward supply point was established in the vicinity of Dong Tre with minimal stocks of all classes of supply. The operation was supported by the Nha Trang Support Command. The Nha Trang Support Command established a Forward Support Activity vicinity Tuy Hoa South co-located with the 3d FSE. Supplies were received by GLOC and ALOC, and, for the first time in support of the 1st Cavalry operations, an extensive Sea LOC was utilized. The operation terminated on 1 July.

(h) Operation HENRY CLAY, a divisional operation, was initiated on 2 July in Phu Yen Province. The Division's 3d FSE



# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

and rearining point at Cung Son, maintaining a one day stockage of Class I, III, and V. Security of Route 73 was provided by 2/327 Infantry. On 13 July, responsibility for logistical support of Operation HENRY CLAY was shifted from 3d FSE at Tuy Hoa South to the 1st FSE located at Ban Blech. Qui Nhon Support Command provided a Forward Support Activity at Ban Blech to support the operation. A land LOC was used for resupply, originating at Pleiku and terminating at Ban Blech or Cheo Reo. During the period 10 thru 15 July, four logistical convoys went into Ban Blech in support of the 1st Brigade and two into Cheo Reo in support of the Division Headquarters and elements of the 11th Aviation Group. On 16 July, the Division Headquarters and elements of the 11th Aviation Group deployed from Cheo Reo to An Khe and backhaul of supplies was completed from that location on 18 July. Thereafter, logistical convoys were sent to Ban Blech on requirements. Operation terminated on 30 July and the backhaul of supplies was completed the same day.

(i) Operation HAYES, a brigade size operation, was initiated on 17 July with the deployment of TF 1/7 to Dak To and 3d Brigade Headquarters to Kontum. 3d FSE supported the operation, being co-located at Dak To with a Forward Support Activity from QNSC. An ALOC was used as the primary means of resupply until weather conditions in the area required a land LOC to become operational. Ground convoys went into Dak To on 28 and 29 July. The operations continues.

(2) During the reporting period extensive logistical planning was accomplished in coordination with I Field Force Vietnam, Qui Nhon Support Area, Nha Trang Support Area, and the 1st Marine Division in preparation for planned operations.

(3) During the period 5 - 9 May personnel of this section participated in a war gaming exercise conducted at IFFV, Nha Trang.

(4) Lack of cargo vehicle transportation continues to handicap the movement of personnel and supplies over ground lines of communications. On 21 May this headquarters submitted another request for attachment of a Transportation Company, Light Truck.

(5) Priority requirements have been met throughout the reporting period by close liaison visits with 34th Supply and Service Battalion and Qui Nhon Support Area Command.

## b. Supply and Services

(1) Class I: The Division has been subsisting on a modified A-ration during this reporting period. An unscheduled ration ship arrived in Qui Nhon which filled depot stocks, making it unnecessary to substitute B-rations for A-rations as was anticipated. The Division and the An Khe Area perishable storage problem has been solved with the completion of nine each cubic foot refrigerated boxes at the Division Class I Point, and installation of 22 each, 1200 cubic foot refrigerated boxes at the 34th Supply and Service Battalion. Class I is presently functioning smoothly. Condiment issues are not complete, due to a general shortage in the supply system, however, it should be noted that improvement has been made in this area over the past three months. Presently this is not considered a serious problem.

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(2) Class II and IV: During the reporting period 294 GP medium tents were damaged by wind storms. Qui Nhon arranged shipments of 50 GP large tents and 252 medium tents as interim replacements. It is anticipated that all replacement tentage will be received by mid-August. Stockage levels are continuing to rise in the Self Service Supply Center, providing increased service to the customers. Vehicle OVM and hand tools continue to be short supply items; however, Qui Nhon stocks have filled during this reporting period and immediate relief is expected. To date, the Division has received 20,940 bags of cement against an allocation of 53,000 bags for construction of tent pads. Class II and IV continues to show improvement.

(3) Class III: Class III operations have functioned smoothly throughout the present reporting period. No problems are presently anticipated.

(4) Class V: Ammunition continues to be available in adequate quantities. During this reporting period, no major problem areas have arisen. Ammunition support has been satisfactory in all aspects.

(5) The following amounts in short tons were used by the Division during the quarter:

Class I		
<u>A Rations</u>	<u>B Rations</u>	<u>C Rations</u>
1,382.3	2,864.85	378.6

Class II & IV	
<u>Clothing and Equipment</u>	<u>Fortification Materials</u>
963.4	1,616.5

Class III	
<u>Type</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
AVGAS	886,156
JP-4	4,443,272
MCGAS	1,149,167
Diesel	632,686

Class V	
<u>TONNAGE</u>	
9,769.87	

## c. Transportation.

(1) On 11 May the Department of the Army approved the Division plan for replacement of approximately 10,000 rotatees during the months of June, July and August. Rotatees and replacements arriving after 1 July are flown by Military Airlift Command from Travis AFB to

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(2) On 16 May the panel bridge over the Song Ba River was opened extending Longhorn Road to An Khe Airfield and ultimately providing an additional access road to Highway 19 east of An Khe. The class 35 bridge, 12 feet 6 inches wide was installed by the 70th Engineer Battalion.

(3) On 25 May the 315th Air Commando Wing conducted a demonstration on the Golf Course fixed wing airfield. The demonstration consisted of aerial delivery by ILADS (Parachute Low Altitude Delivery System) and LAPES (Low Altitude Extraction System). Thirty drums of defoliant were dropped with a CEI of 35 feet and salvage of 60% of material delivered.

(4) The new Golf Course Fixed Wing runway opened on 17 June, closed on 28 June. During the time a total of 154, C-130 sorties were flown from the T-17 membrane runway. The runway was deeply rutted and torn by C-130 operations and required constant and continuous maintenance by the 8th Engineer Battalion for continuous operations.

## d. Maintenance.

(1) Ground Maintenance: On 15 May a Heavy Artillery Repair Team headed by Lt Col Phillip H. Taft arrived at Camp Radcliff. The mission of this team was to make on the spot repairs to 175mm and 8 inch artillery pieces.

(a) The Division AGI Team conducted an inspection of the 3d Battalion, 18th Artillery during the period 18 - 21 July. This inspection was in preparation for the USARV AGI Team which was to inspect the battalion later in the month. Maintenance inspectors from the Division CMMI Team and selected equipment inspectors from the 34th Supply and Service Battalion were used to inspect equipment and related records. The battalion received 40 satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory ratings on equipment inspected.

(b) The technical inspection of all ground mount M60 machine guns which began in June is continuing. Five hundred and twenty two (522) M60's had been inspected of which 129 were found to be unserviceable. The program was 62% complete as of the end of July. Action has been initiated to replace the unserviceable machine gun bases on a 23% unserviceable rate for all M60's in the Division.

## (2) Aircraft Maintenance.

a. Following number of aircraft by type have been dropped from property accountability during the reporting period.

OH-13	13
UH-1B	14
UH-1D	2
CH-47A	2

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(b) Following number of aircraft by type have been issued (from depot stock) during the reporting period.

UH-1B/540	16
UH-1D	14
CH-13	6

(c) Safety of Flight Inspections:

1 Combining Transmissions, CH-47A Aircraft: Excessive axial play was found on twenty (20) CH-47A combining transmissions. Eight additional combining transmissions were found to be borderline cases. Requisitions were submitted to cover borderline cases and future TBO requirements.

2 Engine Transmissions, CH-47A Aircraft: Nine CH-47A engine transmissions were found to have excessive radial play. Requisitions were submitted to cover Division requirements.

3 Tail Rotor Hub Assemblies have been inspected on a total of 197 aircraft (UH-1B and UH-1D) to date. Low torque was noted on thirty one bearing set retainer nuts. In addition, twelve bearing sets were found defective. Corrective action has been accomplished and inspection is continuing on remainder of the float.

4 A requirement has been imposed for a special X-Ray investigation of all CH-47A aft rotor blades. An inspection team from CONUS is setting up the required facilities at this station and the inspection program will be started on or about 1 August 1966.

5 All CV-2, CH-13, and OV-1 aircraft were inspected for compliance with modification work order directing installation of Chip Detector warning lights. A total of eighty seven CH-13 aircraft and six OV-1 aircraft required compliance with this modification. Supply action had been previously initiated for the CH-13's, and kit requirements for OV-1 were reported to 58th Trans Bn.

6 Main rotor hub sleeve nuts were inspected in accordance with TB 55-1520-211-20/6 on UH-1B/540 helicopters. No deficiencies were noted.

7 UH-1D aircraft were inspected for installation of modified barrier kits. A requirement for sixty three kits was indicated and reported for this Division.

8 Main rotor hub assembly UH-1B/E aircraft: All effected aircraft have been inspected and no unserviceable hubs were found.

9 Tail rotor installation UH-1B, UH-1D: All effected aircraft, as identified by TB 55-1500-200-20/9, were inspected and no substandard hub assemblies were found.

10 Main transmission Lift Link Spacers, UH-1B and UH-1D aircraft: All effected aircraft were inspected with a total

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AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

(d) Technical Assistance Program. In view of certain changes to AR 700-4, the fiscal year 1967 requirements for contract technicians had to be re-submitted. The requirement at this station were screened, re-evaluated within the scope of AR 700-4 and resubmitted to USARV.

(e) All aircraft assigned or attached to 1st Cavalry Division were screened for avionics configuration. A complete inventory of avionics equipment, by individual aircraft was submitted to USARV.

## e. Construction and Facilities:

(1) Construction material for self-help construction was not available in quantities consistent with availability of labor force. Lumber for tent framing was approved for prefabrication and issued on 23 July 1966. 70th Engineers are planning to initially prefab 5 tent frames per day, working up to a goal of 10 per day as soon as possible.

(2) R & R (PL&E) continues to do outstanding work on construction of latrine/shower units, barrier latrines, and hold baggage boxes. Hold baggage boxes are now available in adequate numbers to handle departing personnel.

(3) Base Development: More than 60% of planned mess halls, including grease traps, have been constructed. Billet construction has been slow because of lack of materials but should improve since the 70th Engineers have been receiving larger quantities of lumber. Topo Survey is not available. It is presently programmed for completion on 6 August. An Khe Airfield construction is progressing well with 700 x 350 foot apron 80% complete, and parking ramp (present runway) 100% complete. Construction on the new runway began on 24 June.

(4) Contract for mess hall tables was recently signed in Japan. Delivery date is still unknown.

(5) New sanitary fill was placed in operation on 24 July 1966.

## 6. (C) Civil Affairs

a. General. During the reporting period the Division Civic Action program has continued to gain momentum, and substantial progress in improving the living standards of the Vietnamese have been made. Our techniques in supporting tactical operations have also been refined and improved. However, in view of the fact that combat operations have been conducted, for the most part, in sparsely populated areas, the majority of the civic action emphasis has been directed into the An Tuc Valley which surrounds the Division base. Our civic action activities have shifted from short-range, high-impact types to those projects which will provide long range benefits. These projects include the construction and repair of public facilities, roads and bridges; supplementing the educational system by presenting English instruction

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

to interested students and adults; establishment of a planned medical program for the An Tuc residents in cooperation with Vietnamese medical personnel; assisting in the distribution of commodities furnished by USAID and the International Voluntary Agencies; and providing gifts to the Vietnamese from the people of the Free World.

b. Civic Action Activities. The Division was primarily concerned with the following areas of civic action interest during the reporting period:

## (1) Construction Projects.

(a) The An Tuc District Dispensary. A ward to accommodate one-hundred patients was added to the An Tuc Dispensary. Design and technical guidance was provided by the 70th Engineer Battalion, and materials and funds were furnished by the 15th Medical Battalion.

(b) An Khe Resettlement Area School. The An Khe Resettlement Area School was constructed by the 8th Engineer Battalion with the cooperation of local district officials in less than two months. The five room school provides instruction to over five hundred students daily. The school was dedicated by the Province Chief on 4 June 1966. Province and local officials participated along with representatives from the Division to include the Commanding General.

(c) The Song Tan Hamlet Elementary School. A three room school was constructed under the supervision of the 1st Brigade for the children of Song Tan Hamlet. Funds were made available to support this project by residents of California, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Dedication ceremonies will be conducted on 9 August 1966.

(d) Additions to Song Tan Village School. Two additional rooms for the Song Tan Village Elementary School are in the process of being constructed by Song Tan residents with financial assistance from the 1st Brigade. This project is now 65% complete.

(e) An Khe Library. A room was renovated in the An Khe Vietnamese Service Building to be utilized as a library. The library was dedicated by the district chief on 2 June 1966, with Vietnamese officials, JUSPAO representatives, and the Assistant Division Commander attending. JUSPAO will provide 5,000 books for the library. JUSPAO has also provided funds for the expansion of reading room facilities in An Son and Cuu An Villages.

(f) Cuu An Village Dispensary. The 3d Brigade Civil Affairs Team is presently constructing a two room dispensary for the residents of Cuu An Village. This is a joint US/Vietnamese project and the dispensary is now 75% complete.

(g) Tan Cu Village School. The 2d Brigade, in conjunction with villagers of Tan Cu Village are constructing a two room school.

(2) Educational Development. A great deal of effort has been channeled into the field of educational development. Units of the Division have taught 143 English classes and students have

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

occupied 4,203 classroom spaces. A total of 40 personal hygiene classes have been conducted, during which Vietnamese citizens have learned of sanitation, first aid, and the techniques of dental care. Voluminous reading material in the form of books, pamphlets, and information sheets regarding the Vietnamese Government, History, GVN Assistance Programs, and the English language have been distributed throughout the An Tuc Valley. A total of twelve bulletin boards were constructed and placed in the villages which surround the Division base.

(3) Public Health. The Division has been active in providing medical treatment to Vietnamese citizens. A total of 31,455 patients have been treated during the more than 493 sick calls held. Treatment was administered at district and village dispensaries, in refugee camps, and in support of combat operations. A total of 536 immunization shots have been given to protect civilians from Smallpox, Tetanus, Cholera, and the Plague. Two shower points were constructed and more than 23,600 bars of soap distributed to reduce skin diseases which are so prevalent. To further reduce disease, the division continues to support an active vector control program. On 12 separate occasions Vietnamese communities were sprayed with insecticides and fill dirt was added to low, swampy areas to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds. New wells were constructed and several units in the division periodically test the water to assure that it meets minimum sanitary standards.

(4) Civilian Labor. Division continues to hire laborers for brush clearing operations and activities related to the development of the division base. During the reporting period a total of 240,403 laborers were hired. The payroll amounted to 17,679,990 piasters.

(5) Agriculture. To assist local farmers in agricultural activities, seeds were distributed to local citizens for the establishment of truck farms. Fish ponds were stocked with 5,000 fish which were obtained from the GVN hatcheries. In addition, 50 chickens were presented to local farmers to assist them in the development of chicken poultry.

(6) Public Welfare. More than 267,859 pounds of food and over 30,705 pounds of clothing were distributed to needy families and war victims. Distribution was made through GVN representatives in order to assist them in winning the support of the people.

(7) Refugees. During tactical operations 359 refugees were evacuated to secured areas under the control of the GVN. The number of refugees encountered during combat operations was relatively small, and this may be attributed to the fact that the operations were conducted in sparsely populated areas. Civil Affairs techniques to control refugee movement, evacuate captured supplies, and to provide emergency food, shelter, and medical treatment for war victims were improved.

(8) Vietnamese Military and Civilian Festival (GOOD FRIEND). Operation GOOD FRIEND (Vietnamese Military and Civilian Day) with 2nd Brigade in conjunction with USSF/CIDG, Vinh Thanh CIDG Camp, RVN supporting agencies and officials from Binh Khe District, was conducted on 200900 July 66. The purpose of the festival was to build good will, a better relationship with the local civilians, enhance intelligence gathering sources and intice local VC back into the Government of Vietnam control. The program emphasized Vietnamese and American cooperation and demonstrated Free World Forces working side

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

by side toward a common goal of destroying the VC and making Vietnam a free country. The activity was not a County Fair and was not held in an area controlled by the VC. This activity was the first of its kind to be held in the II Corps area. From past history it was noted that whenever the VC conducted parties for the people, the people were instructed to bring gifts for the VC, thus taking food and much needed supplies from the villagers. However, the Vietnamese military and Civilian Day Festival held in Vinh Thanh Valley was just the opposite. The people were invited to come and bring their families and have a day of fun and relaxation, play games, enjoy the music and entertainment. Gifts were given to each family in addition to prizes to winners of the various games. The whole program was directed toward the Vietnamese military and civilian populace having fun and enjoyment with no harassment from the VC. Providing music for the Festival was the 1st Cavalry Division Band, 22d ARVN Division Band and II Corps Cultural Team (Stage Show). Movies were also shown. The most popular were "The John Glenn Story" and "For the Freedom of Man". These films were in Vietnamese.

(9) Operation JAMES BOND. Operation JAMES BOND, conducted on 4 July 1966, achieved not only tactical objectives, but also accomplished notable humanitarian acts. Assistance was given to the people of An My and An Tan Hamlets of the An Khe Village after a pre-dawn raid on the hamlets. The objective of providing Civic Action assistance and activities in this operation was to show the Vietnamese people that the Government of Vietnam, the US military forces, and the district officials, were interested in their overall welfare as well as their security. A meeting was held with the Chief of each hamlet involved and means of supplementing family meals during the absence of the head of the household as a result of the raid were discussed. A total of 202 males over 15 years of age were apprehended. Response of the civil populace effected by this action was favorable. There appeared to be no dissatisfaction of the populace toward the government, district officials or toward US troops involved in the operation. A plan for distribution of available supplies and coordination with local officials for receipt was accomplished. Each hamlet chief assembled that part of the population for which he was responsible and insured that necessary containers to accept food were available. Hamlet chiefs explained to the people why they were assembled and emphasized the interest that South Vietnamese Government had in their welfare. All personnel were thanked for their cooperation in assisting in government efforts to eliminate VC elements from their hamlets. They were told that the government will continue to support its people to the best of its ability and to give them the protection and welfare necessary for a secure and better way of life. In turn, it was stressed that each citizen would be expected to help his government in order to help himself. Measuring the success of the psychological effort can be determined by the smiles displayed by the people and the acts of kindness displayed by the population in offering chairs and tables to sit in while issuing supplies. A couple of invitations were extended to have a cup of tea with a family and the hamlets chiefs. Invitations were accepted to further friendlier relationships between the people, the government, and the 1st Cavalry Division. The interpreter noted that the women were very much surprised to see so much food and gathered in small groups where they talked about the occasion. At 0830 hours distribution of bulgar and rice began in An Tan Hamlet.



# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

The inhabitants were gathered and food distributed at the hamlet meeting house. Approximately 200 Vietnamese were present. One bag of bulgar and 2½ bags of polished rice were issued. The assistant hamlet chief acted as the government representative and actually issued the supplies himself. Twenty five packages of Sweet Tarts were issued to the children. In An My, the hamlet chief assembled his people at the hamlet entrance where food was distributed by him. Approximately 75 people of the 176 hamlet population were present and received food. One box of Sweet Tarts was issued to the children. The hamlet chief exercised excellent control of his people. They lined up in an orderly manner as supplies were being distributed.

(10) Operation JAMES BOND II. At the village of An Thuong (5) on 27 July 1966, a pre-dawn counterintelligence raid was launched. To illustrate the interest of the villager's welfare and security by the Government of Vietnam, US military forces, and district officials, a civic action team followed the show of force. Coordinated by the 2/12 S5 Section in the absence of the brigade S5 and joined by the 2/5 S5, commodities were distributed and a sick call was held in the school house. Agricultural pamphlets, 9 cases of soup, 6 assorted cases of toys and clothing, 1 case of powdered milk, 9 cases of cooking oil, and candy were issued to 180 people. The medical team from the 2/5 dispensed soap and vitamins and treated 60 patients for assorted illnesses. Their response was favorable and the interpreter noted that the populace was pleased with the goods. The women, children, and undetained men were summoned to the school building by loudspeaker. The village chief identified the families as they entered. The district chief informed the people that the present action was necessary to insure their safety from the VC and that he can help them if they cooperate with the officials. US, ROK and RF military forces participating in the mission were further evidence of the support available to him. At 0700 hours the sick call and distribution of goods began, assisted by the district and village chief and RF's which served as testimony of their good will. The people were orderly and receptive and returned to their routines in a normal fashion. All of the villagers had received a portion of the distribution when we stopped at 0800 hours. This was the best controlled and organized S5 operation that had been observed by the 2/12 S5, made largely possible through the cooperation of the district chief.

(11) Miscellaneous. Eleven hundred dollars was donated to the Qui Nhon and Ban Methuot Leprosariums by Division members of the Catholic and Protestant Chapels. An additional Boy Scout Troop has been organized for a total of two, thereby providing sixty four boys the opportunity to participate in this character building activity. A twenty five boy Cub Scout Pack was also formed, and a five day scout leadership course for patrol leaders and assistants was conducted to provide leaders for the two new scout troops. A telephone line was established from Song Tan Village to the district headquarters, and a perimeter fence was erected surrounding the Chieu Hoi Village of Kim Dong.

# CONFIDENTIAL

## SECTION II - Commander's Analysis and Recommendations

### 1. Lessons Learned

#### ITEM: Organization of LZ upon Landing

DISCUSSION: In LZ's where a large number of units are to land and occupy portions of the perimeter (ie Battalion size) it becomes increasingly difficult for the commander of the initial Air Assault company to effectively conduct his activities if he also must aid subsequent units in final selection of coordinating points on the LZ.

OBSERVATION: That whenever possible an S3 representative (LNO) move with the assault company and upon the arrival of subsequent companies in the LZ, aid the commanders by pointing out coordination points, thus relieving the assault company commander of this responsibility.

#### ITEM: Hunter-Killer Technique

DISCUSSION: The hunter-killer technique employed during operations was excellent. It provided immediate intelligence, conserved the infantry battalion energies until a target had been found and avoided the previous high degree of "brush beating" associated with search and destroy operations. One item that would provide increasing effectiveness is the launching of the hunter elements early in the morning (0600-0630) and NLT 1600. The VC habitually seek an opportunity to engage small elements late in the extracting afternoon when reinforcement is difficult due to the existing weather or last light conditions.

OBSERVATION: Commit the hunter team at first light each day to insure there is sufficient light left upon establishing contact to maneuver killer forces into positions that will enable the battle to be fought on our terms.

#### ITEM: Determining locations of units by use of smoke grenades.

DISCUSSION: The use of smoke grenades for marking friendly positions is necessary in the type of operations this Division conducts. It is noted, however, that units on the ground are telling aircraft the color of smoke that will be thrown making it possible for enemy forces to throw one of the same color, in an effort to confuse and lure friendly aircraft into undesirable areas.

OBSERVATION: When using smoke have the unit on the ground throw smoke but let the aircraft identify the color.

#### ITEM: Control of Aircraft on LZ's.

DISCUSSION: On several occasions aircraft received small arms fire from areas on known hostility while on final approach to LZ's. In almost every case aircraft pilots did not check in with the Pathfinder Team for landing instructions.

OBSERVATION: That all aircraft approaching any LZ request landing instructions from the LZ control personnel.

#### ITEM: LZ Selection.

DISCUSSION: Selection of LZs adjacent or in areas where the approach to an LZ passes over or near a village is inviting aircraft damage due to snipers. A number of engagements discourage placing fire on village complexes.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

OBSERVATION: Attempt to avoid LZ placement near villages or areas where the flight path subjects aircraft to unnecessary exposure to sniper fire.

ITEM: A close working relationship between the Cavalry Troop and the TAC Air Cap produced excellent results.

DISCUSSION: The harnessing of a Cav Recon Troop with an Air Cap in isolated inaccessible areas for an hour or hour and a half at a time produced effective results, resulting in several secondary explosions.

OBSERVATION: To increase the effectiveness of the Cav Recon Troop during Recon in force missions, that an Air Cap be provided to the Cav Troop attacking selected target areas.

ITEM: Psychological Operations.

DISCUSSION: Many times loudspeaker capability was required on short notice but was delayed due to having to mount the loudspeaker to the helicopter.

OBSERVATION: That loudspeaker capability be made organic to each brigade.

ITEM: Pioneer Engineer Work.

DISCUSSION: With the advent of the rainy season, it can be expected that considerable difficulty will be encountered with washed out bypasses, unpaved roads that will become very difficult to traverse and difficulties caused by the heavy rains in soft alluvial soil in the area. While the engineers will repair major damage as quickly as possible, artillery units can not be held up waiting for the engineers when operational requirements call for immediate emplacement and fire. Artillery units must expect to do considerable engineer work on their own to get the guns through.

OBSERVATION: All Artillery units held classes on basic pioneer engineer work to allow repair of culverts, bypasses, and other road work so that roads can be made passable without engineer help.

ITEM: Use of a Float Howitzer.

DISCUSSION: That battalions retain one float M101 105mm howitzer to replace weapons needing evacuation for maintenance. This weapon proved to be invaluable during the period when a large number of tubes were condemned for excessive number of rounds fired. The float was rotated to each battery in turn to keep the batteries operating with six howitzers.

OBSERVATION: With the extensive firing done in the area of operation, the maintenance of the float howitzer proved to be a great asset in maintaining full operational capabilities.

ITEM: Establishment of a responsive clothing system for units operating away from Camp Radcliff.

DISCUSSION: Lifelines submitted for clothing during past operations required 3 to 5 days for supply actions to be accomplished.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

OBSERVATION: That a responsive system of clothing and footwear replacement be established to provide priority to the greatest need to troops in combat operations. Torn or damaged clothing increases the amount of exposed skin to insect bites.

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCGG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

1. Personnel Management: The infusion program for Army Aviators was completed 10 June 1966. This program, though effective, did not fully resolve the rotational hump of aviation personnel and a continuing effort in this area is required. The necessary planning for future infusion programs is currently in progress.

2. (C) Intelligence: a. A large amount of intelligence was produced during the period. Much of it as a result of successful operations. Of particular significance was the capture of 75 linear inches of documents during Operation Crazy Horse. These documents provided an insight to the VC infrastructure in Binh Dinh Province (military and political) and were valuable during the operation. In addition the documents will be valuable for planning of future operations. Captives, both Viet Cong and NVA, also provided much valuable information. The ILW section interrogated 156 captives and 1,219 suspects, in support of combat operations.

b. The reorganization of the G2 Section was tested extensively in combat operations and found to be effective. Two DTAC's (base and forward) were manned continuously on Operations Crazy Horse, Nathan Hale and Henry Clay.

c. Visual and photo surveillance proved most valuable. Very little information was gained by SLAR in support of division operations although SLAR provided considerable intelligence on the strategic level during the period. The tactical value of Infra-Red (IR) has yet to be proven in division operations. The division aerial surveillance platoon determined through test that the IR system cannot detect cooking fires if passive measures are taken. The chance of locating an enemy unit through IR detection of cooking fires is so slight that it is not worthy of consideration. Visual follow-up observation of IR emissions has revealed over 95% of the IR returns to be caused by fires associated with "slash and burn" farming practices. Although this could indicate the work of a Viet Cong production unit it is most likely caused by the local Montagnard or Vietnamese farmers.

## 4. Operations and Training:

a. The division continued operations over substantially the same, and relatively large, area of operations over which it operated during the last quarter. This past quarter was marked by sustained operations by two (2) brigades outside the TACR while elements of the 3rd Brigade secured the Camp Radcliff complex, conducting local offensive operations around base camp. The Cavalry Squadron perform valuable reconnaissance missions as the "eyes and ears" of the division throughout the Pleiku, Kontum, Phu Yen, Darlac, Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai Provinces. Major contact was established in several operations; Operation LEWIS and CLARK led to the discover of a training area, aid station, and an enemy battalion Headquarters; in Operation DAVEY CRCKETT, the 9th NVA Battalion was essentially annihilated; in Operation CRAZY HORSE virtually 2 Battalions of 2nd NVA Regiment were wipe out, and in Operation NATHAN HALE the IPFV reserve-reaction force was committed with the resulting enemy losses of 459 KIA (BC) and 291 KIA (Est).

Concurrent with these major operations, division units gained much valuable information on trail networks along the Cambodian Border, destroying way stations and logistical facilities, while instilling confidence in the RVN forces of the

# CONFIDENTIAL

AVCCG

SUBJECT: Operational Report on Lessons Learned

area and forcing the VC and NVA units to retreat into Cambodia.

Hunter-Killer techniques were used to great advantage, and proved very successful in locating the enemy to destroy him with the follow-up killer teams. Continued use was made of the field expedient grenade dispenser for a fast reconnaissance by CS and as a denial agent of areas up to 300 X 300 meters. Trooper ladders were used to attain otherwise inaccessible areas. Combat psychological operations were extensively and very successfully used, coupled with close and detailed guidance to combat soldiers in the use of limited response firepower. All of these measures were instrumental in achieving successful operations in heavily populated areas without undue casualties to non-combatant populations.

Command emphasis was also placed on dust control in aid of aircraft availability. A noticeable improvement was made in available aircraft after conscientious effort on dust control and limited use of aircraft for only necessary missions.

b. No major problems arose in the training facilities. Most of the training was accomplished at unit level and while in combat operations. Due to the heavy turn-over of personnel during the past quarter, smaller units are to be commended for the infusion of "green" troops into a combat organization. Training included use of trooper ladder, familiarization with M-16 rifle, jungle tactics, and detection of VC booby traps.

## 5. (C) Logistics:

During the reporting period, the logistical system supported 10 operations. Forward Support Elements deployed in several areas to support continuous operations in extended jungle areas. Support was provided moving units by deliver to pre-selected location along route of march, and Operation LEWIS and CLARK saw a logistical "First" for the Division's Support Command by sustained heliborne support with a maneuver element operating in terrain inaccessible by other means. The majority of the support operations went very smoothly with relatively few major problems. In Operation NATHAN HALE, beginning on 21 June, resupply was by GLOC and ALOC with an extensive SEA LOC being used for the first time by the Division. Ground movement of personnel and supplies has been handicapped because of limited cargo vehicle transportation. To alleviate this problem, G-3 submitted another request for attachment of a Transportation Company, light truck.

Resupply of some items have been slow, but close liaison with 34th S and S Battalion and Qui Nhon Support Area Command has insured immediate resupply of priority requirements.

## 6. Civil Affairs:

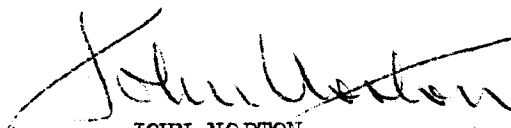
Civil Affairs efforts during the period were directed both to combat support operations and towards Civil Action projects in the An Khe area. Program emphasis shifted from short-range, high impact types to those providing long-range, lasting effect. The majority of Civil Affairs programs were concentrated in the An Khe - An Tuc area surrounding Base Camp, and was marked by public improvements of roads, bridges, construction of schools to improve the educational facilities, improved medical care, and hiring civilians laborers.

# CONFIDENTIAL

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SUBJECT: Operation Report on Lessons Learned

Operation "Good Friend," a "First" in II Corps area, on 20 July, had a marked effect on winning the hearts and spirits of the local people, on cementing stronger relationships with local government officials and on building a stronger intelligence network from local sources.



JOHN NORTON

7 Incl

1- Table of Contents

Major General, USA

2- Hunter-Killer Concept

Commanding

3- Task Organization for Major Operations

4- Aviation

5- Supporting Forces

6- Visitors

7- Psyops