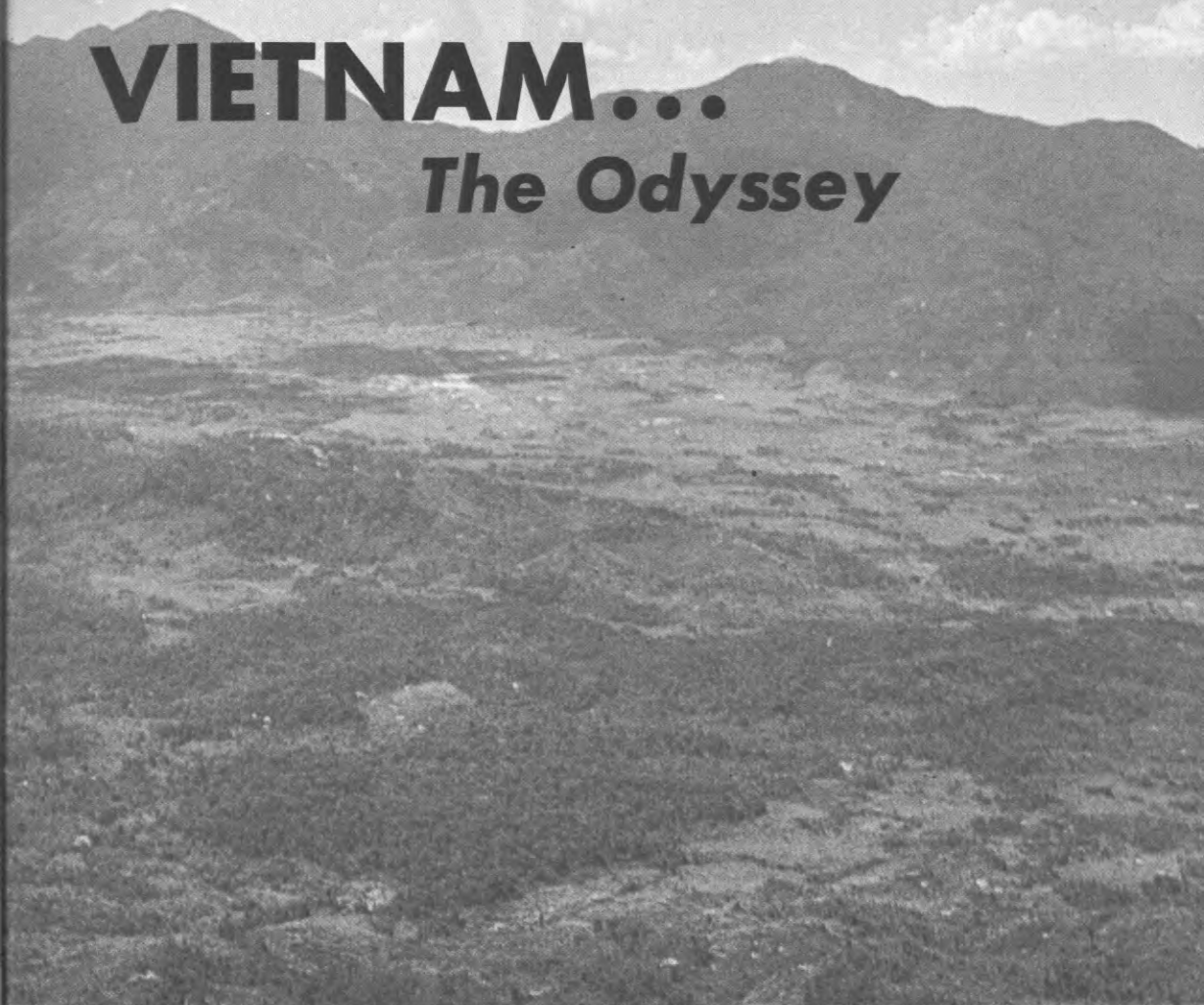


# VIETNAM... The Odyssey



Late in the winter of 1965—the decision was made in Washington to commit American troops to combat in the Republic of Vietnam. The Marines were in first, around Da Nang, then the Army's 173rd Airborne Brigade. In the spring the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky., was alerted to send a brigade of infantry plus support troops to Vietnam.

The men were flown from Fort Campbell on the evening of July 6, 1965, and arrived at San Francisco, where they took buses to Oakland Army Terminal. Here they were greeted by an Army band, Red Cross "Donut Dollies," and a gray ship.



# Deployment...

*The USNS General Leroy Eltinge: 510 feet long, every inch painted gray. It seemed too short to have such high smokestacks. "Gee," remarked a trooper from Arizona, "I wonder what battle General Eltinge lost to have it named after him?" A voice from the crowded deck informed him, "He was Custer's S-2."*

The "shipborne" brigade arrived at Cam Ranh Bay on July 29, and two former commanders of the 101st Airborne Division were there to greet them: Maxwell D. Taylor, Ambassador to Vietnam, and General William C. Westmoreland, commander of MACV.

The first major action, **Operation Highland**, was to secure a base at An Khe and the road from Qui Nhon to An Khe for the arrival of the 1st Air Cavalry Division. The 1st Brigade was still rootless—unlike other units it did not immediately establish a base camp. The brigade was on its way to earning the nickname, "Nomads of Vietnam."

The 1st Cav arrived safely, and the 1st Brigade in August and September continued to provide security. In mid-September, elements of the 2nd of the 502nd won the honor of first defeating a Viet Cong main force unit, before any other U.S. unit.

The troopers of one-and-a-half companies air assaulted into what was later determined to be a VC battalion command post. The paratroopers found themselves completely surrounded and outnumbered, but the assault had caught the enemy by surprise. The Americans took the offensive and badly mauled the VC battalion. When the battle ended three days later, after the arrival of reinforcements, 226 enemy dead were left on the field.

Following **Operation Gibraltar**, the 1st Brigade moved to Qui Nhon to provide security for the incoming Korean Tiger Div.

In early November the brigade found a home—of sorts. Phan Rang is 175 miles up the coast from Saigon, and there a mile-square base camp was set up. But except for the few hundred support troopers inhabiting a corner of the base, Phan Rang was deserted for all but 21 days in two years. The Nomads were always on the move.

Among the names that strike a chord in military history, Dak To ranks along side Khe Sanh, Con Thien, A Shau and Dong Ap Bia. In the central highlands the month of June 1966 meant monsoon rains, and under its cover came a major enemy offensive. Opera-



Later, the full division joined the "Nomads of Vietnam."



"... The troopers air assaulted into a VC command post ..."



**... Operation Hawthorne ... the classic spoiler ...**



**.. The battle raged on...**



**“... The brigade found a home-of sorts...”**

## and Combat...

tion Hawthorne became the classic spoiling attack as it blunted the NVA offensive in Kontum Province.

*The “Above the Rest” and “Strike Force” troopers unloaded from their C-130s at Dak To and looked around them. They were in the beautiful green jungle of the cool highlands, but as they looked to the left and right, then in front and rear, they saw a ring of mountains all around them, and behind those even taller jungled mountains. “I’ve never seen Dien Bien Phu,” said one trooper, “but this sure looks like the description.”*

It was one of the most viciously contested battles of the Vietnam War. Once the battle was joined, the fighting was continuous. Day and night the battle raged, moving from bunker to trench line, to spider hole, to bamboo thicket, to stream bed—and finally, to victory. In a brilliant scheme of maneuver, the two Screaming Eagle battalions executed a double envelopment against the entrenched 24th NVA Regt.—the 1st of the 327th attacking north and the 2nd of the 502nd attacking south. All this was supported by massive fire-power including artillery (27,000 rounds) and bombs (473 Air Force sorties).

At the end of Hawthorne, the 24th NVA Regt. had been destroyed—it suffered more than 1,200 dead—and the offensive stopped dead in its tracks. Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen, then commanding general of I Field Force, publicly stated that the 1st Brigade was the “best fighting unit in Vietnam.”

Operation Wheeler started Sept. 11, 1967, near Chu Lai. Continuing under Task Force Oregon—which was redesignated the Americal Division—the Screaming Eagles encountered elements of the 2nd NVA Division west of Tam Ky.

Surprise airmobile assaults into the Song Tranh Valley flushed out the enemy. Paratroopers killed scores of the fleeing NVA. After three weeks enemy dead had risen to 396, and by early November to more than 800, making Wheeler the largest single operation conducted by the brigade in Vietnam.

*Pfc. William Austin was leading his squad of Co A., 2nd Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf., across a rice paddy near Chu Lai when a water buffalo charged from some bushes. Everybody beat a retreat except Austin, who stood rooted to the spot. He sidestepped and thrust his M-16*

# DAK TO...



**"...Day and night the battle raged, moving from bunker to trench line, to spider hole, to bamboo thicket, to stream bed..."**

*into the animal's face. The buffalo knocked the weapon from his hands and wheeled for another pass.*

*"Before he could charge me again, I made a leap for my rifle lying in the mucky rice paddy," said Austin. He pointed it at the charging animal and pulled the trigger. Nothing happened. Austin chambered another round and again pulled the trigger. It worked, the bull buffalo collapsed and fell, its head pinning Austin to the ground. "Don't just stand there," Austin shouted to his astonished buddies. "Do something!"*

*"Ole! Ole!" came the response.*

In their 75 days of **Operation Wheeler**, the 1st Brigade troopers killed 1,105 enemy. Late in November the brigade was on the move again, this time back to II Corps after an eight-month absence in I Corps, during which they accounted for 2,405 enemy killed. The

"Always First" troopers went back "home"—to Phan Rang.

During the fall the "Nomads" learned that they would no longer be alone in Vietnam. The division's 2nd and 3rd Brigades and support elements would be coming over in late fall.

In two and a half years the 1st Brigade paratroopers made 31 tactical deployments, traveling more than 2,500 miles to conduct 25 major operations in three of the four tactical zones. The troopers accounted for 6,000 enemy killed, captured enough weapons to equip eight enemy battalions and took 2,000 tons of rice from "Charlie." Medical treatment was provided for more than 25,000 Vietnamese, and more than 15,000 refugees were relocated. Four thousand miles of road were cleared of enemy control.

*The Air Force C-141 Starlifter touched down at Bien Hoa Air Base and*



coasted to a halt. The rear ramp was lowered and nearly 200 eyes stared intently into the humidity. "I don't know why I'm craning my neck," said one paratrooper. "I've got a year to look at it." The 92 Screaming Eagles deplaned with the heavy weather closing in around them and boarded the buses. A soldier wearing a "boonie hat" boarded last and stood up in front. "Men," he said with a big grin as he stared at the sober faces, "welcome to Vietnam."

"Thanks a lot," somebody said.

Division headquarters was set up at Bien Hoa. The 2nd Brigade established an area of operation (AO) around Cu Chi and the 3rd Brigade around Phuoc Vinh. Ahead was a 30-day in-country training program. Approximately 80 "Ready to Go" brigade troopers went through daily instruction on booby traps, reconnaissance, and explosives given by men of the 25th Infantry Division at Cu Chi.

On January 31, enemy rockets and mortars heralded the start of the enemy's largest single offensive of the war. Within one day, battles were raging all over the country, from the DMZ to the Delta.

One massive attack was aimed at over-running Bien Hoa, location of the division headquarters. The 2nd Bn., 506th Abn. Inf. was brought in by helicopter from Phuoc Vinh and was in heavy contact less than a half hour after arriving. More than 100 enemy fell in the seven-hour battle, which started at the main gate of the installation, within sight of headquarters. Another 58 were killed the next day, February 1.

One of the most dramatic battles was fought by the "First Strike" troopers of the 3rd Platoon, Co. C, 1st Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf., when they responded to an urgent request to reinforce the U.S. Embassy. The 35-man reaction force was led by Maj. Hillel Schwartz, assistant division intelligence officer. The team combat-assaulted onto the roof of the embassy, searched every room and cubicle, and established a perimeter in the courtyard, where fighting was still going on. The Screaming Eagles were credited with nine of the 19 VC killed on the embassy grounds.

Farther north, the 2nd Brigade troopers fought with the 1st Cav and 1st ARVN Division to wrest control of Quang Tri from the enemy. In the first 15 days of Operation Jeb Stuart, the Airborne soldiers killed 830 enemy, and in the two-day pitched battle during Tet, the sky troopers and paratroopers killed 320 enemy.

Hue, the former Imperial City, had also

# TET 1968...



**"...The team combat assaulted onto the roof of the embassy, searched every room and cubicle, and established a perimeter in the courtyard..."**

been captured by the enemy, who held it for 21 days. The 2nd Brigade troopers also participated in the battle to reclaim it, and one man, Sgt. Joe R. Hooper of the "Delta Raiders," 2nd Bn., 501st Abn. Inf., was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action (see pp. 22-23).

Meanwhile, it was decided to move the division to I Corps. Division headquarters and support battalions were airlifted north in late February and March, and the division base camp was established March 8 off Highway 1 north of Phu Bai. The 2nd Brigade came back under control of the division and the same day Operation Carentan I—named for the Normandy victory in June 1944—was launched. Joining the 101st was the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division. When the operation ended March 31, a total of 861 enemy had been killed, 186 weapons captured.

The next day, April 1, in the same area around Hue, Operation Carentan II jumped off and the 1st Brigade joined the division for this operation. Twenty-two NVA soldiers

fell under the guns of the 2nd Bn., 321st Arty., in one day.

Midway through the operation the 1st Brigade and the 1st Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf. were called to assist the 1st Cav in the first American strike into the A Shau Valley in two years. The valley, running 35 miles along the western border of Vietnam next to Laos, had been a haven for the enemy since the last Special Forces camp had been abandoned in March 1966.

Joining the 3rd ARVN Task Force, the paratroopers sought to destroy enemy forces near Highways 547 and 547A and in the Rao Nai Valley. The enemy was mauled in Operation Delaware—739 killed—and his supply line cut. In one day's search, for example, Co. C., 1st Bn., 327th Abn. Inf., uncovered 6,300 rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition. Two days later the company found 582 mortar rounds, 200 recoilless rifle rounds and 50 grenades.

Most importantly, the Screaming Eagles had seen action in the A Shau. They would be coming back.

Back in the lowlands Carentan II was continuing. A five-day cordon of Phuoc Yen began April 28. Intelligence had reported the 8th Bn., 90th NVA Regt., operating in the area. Five companies, drawn from the "First Strike" battalion and two "Geronimo" units, killed 429 enemy soldiers and captured 107 prisoners—and lost only five killed and 31 wounded.

Carentan II was terminated May 17. In 47 days the paratroopers of the 101st and the 3rd Brigade of the 82nd had killed 2,100 NVA, captured 157 and taken 581 weapons.

Operation Nevada Eagle, which would last 288 days, started May 17 in I Corps. The operation was designed to separate the enemy from the rice crop soon to be harvested in the lowlands of Thua Thien Province. Its larger purpose was to drive the enemy out of the plains and into the mountains where they could be tracked down and destroyed.

Four days after Nevada Eagle started, the enemy launched a sapper attack against Camp Eagle, directing it against the 1st Brigade's perimeter at Gia Le.

*A mimeograph-machine operator, Spec. 5 Dennis Breutzman, was in his tent when he heard the firing. He picked up his M-16 and dashed outside. One sapper squad of 10 men had penetrated the barbed wire and was setting up rocket launchers on the brigade helipad, nearly half a mile inside the perimeter. Alone, Breutzman routed them, chasing them down a hill. "Somebody had to do it," he commented later.*

The rice denial program was successful. In the fourth week of Nevada Eagle, Co. D, 1st Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf., entered a village and discovered 35 tons of rice. "I've seen rice caches before, but never anything like this," said Capt. Jackie Justice. "We walked into that village and we were literally surrounded by rice." The same day cavalrymen of the 2nd Sqdn., 17th Cav., found 12,000 pounds. The 2nd of the 501st uncovered 3,100 pounds, while the 1st Bn. found 2,400 pounds. The Cav's B Trp. then located a nine-ton cache; then Co. C., 1st of the 501st, found 19,000 pounds. That was the way it went for weeks.

After two months of Nevada Eagle, with more than 1,100 enemy killed, 235 enemy captured, nearly 2,000 weapons taken, and 280 tons of rice discovered, Maj. Gen. O. M. Barsanti, the division CG, passed the colors to Maj. Gen. Melvin Zais. "Bold Eagle" had shown much personal bravery in seven months in Vietnam, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars and five Purple Hearts. During the five-day

# The Lowlands...



**“...The operation was designed to separate the enemy from the rice crop soon to be harvested in the lowlands...”**

Phuoc Yen cordon, General Barsanti spent most of his time on the ground, moving from position to position, advising subordinate commanders and bolstering morale.

On July 1, the division had a red-letter day in its organizational history. That day it was redesignated the 101st Air Cavalry Division—a name change that lasted 11 weeks — and became an airmobile division, losing its airborne status. The 15,000 or so parachutes would eventually be replaced by more than 400 helicopters as the division joined the 1st Cav in pioneering the airmobile concept.

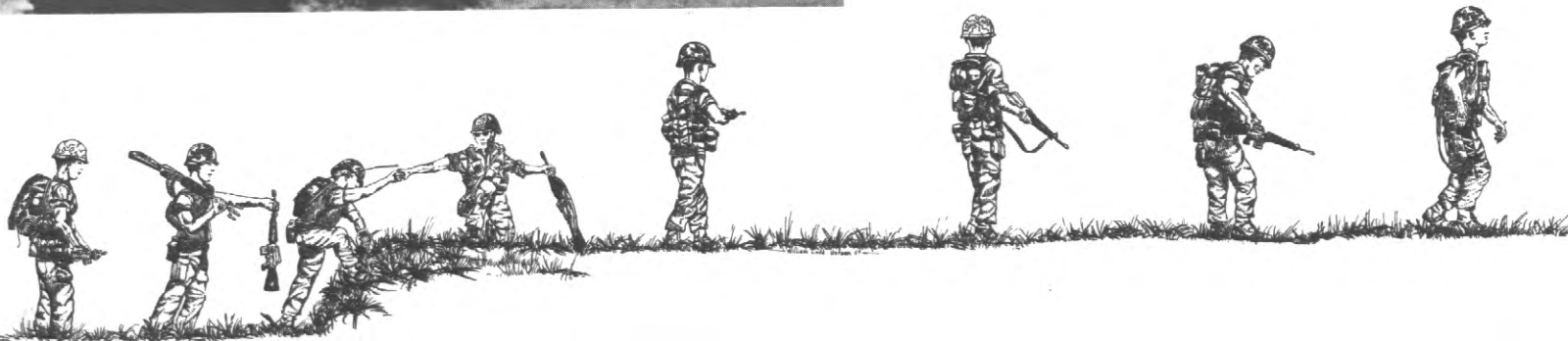
Then it was August, and the Screaming Eagles were going back into the A Shau for the second time. **Operation Somerset Plain** started August 3 with the 2nd Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf., and 2nd Bn., 327th Abn. Inf., combat assaulting into the A Shau, landing on the valley floor near the old A Luoi and Ta Bat airstrips. The main objective was to break up the enemy activity that might lead to an assault toward the lowlands. Two battalions

of the 1st ARVN Division and the Screaming Eagle 1st Bn., 327th Abn. Inf., joined the battle later. In the 17-day raid, 170 NVA were killed, four were captured and 58 weapons captured.

The next month, September, saw the “classic” cordon operation of the Vietnam War carried out by the Screaming Eagles. The 1st Bn., 501st Abn. Inf., participated in the 11-day combined cordon of Vinh Loc Island, a 24 kilometer-long peninsula lying lazily in the South China Sea. The VC had moved in after Tet, using the district as a recuperation area and supply base. In the early morning of Sept. 11, the “Geronimos” and 1st Bn., 54th ARVN Regt., air assaulted on the eastern coast and the 3rd. Sqdn., 7th ARVN Cav., armored personnel carriers came from the north. The U.S. Navy’s Swift Boats and the Hue River Security Group sealed off the island on the seaward side.

*The paratroopers and ARVN soldiers made a systematic search of the southern half of the island, rounding up VC suspects. One group of 213 detainees was set down at a collection point after its first helicopter ride. An imaginative National Policeman noticed their puzzlement and decided to exploit it. “All members of the K-4 Battalion over here, those with the C-118 over there!” Sixty-three suspects promptly fell in as directed, simplifying the job of the interrogators.*

Eleven days later, the operation was over,



154 enemy had been killed, 178 weapons captured and 126 members of the VC Infrastructure on the island captured. In addition, 53 Chieu Hois had rallied to the government.

Cordons were extremely successful. With minimal use of artillery and firepower, coupled with surprise, speed and detailed searches, combined forces uncovered large portions of the VC "shadow government" in the area around Hue. In one series of cordons the enemy lost 1,178 men—against 32 losses by friendly forces.

After September Nevada Eagle action largely shifted westward in Thua Thien Province.

The winter was largely a time for sweeps in the mountains and continual ambushes and patrols in the coastal plains. The 1st Brigade was honored in early November with a Presidential Unit Citation, awarded for extraordinary heroism in Operation Hawthorne in June 1966 near Dak To.

Tet 1969, to everyone's surprise, was peaceful. But the day after the three-day holiday ended, the enemy started hitting all over Vietnam—except in the Screaming Eagles' AO. It was not until three weeks into the post-Tet offensive that Hue received some rockets, causing little damage. It all proved that Thua Thien Province was largely pacified. It had become "Eagle Country."

At the end of February, Operation Nevada

Eagle ended. It had been successful beyond most hopes. Paratroopers killed 1,915 Viet Cong and 1,384 North Vietnamese—the equivalent of eight 400-man battalions. Seven hundred and ninety-eight VC and 55 NVA had been captured—the equivalent of two more battalions. Another two battalions—714 communists—rallied under the Chieu Hoi program. At the same time paratroopers captured enough weapons—3,702—to arm nine enemy battalions. Most important of all, the enemy's pantry was broken into and 668 tons of rice captured—enough to feed the men of 10 battalions for about a year. General Zais said of his troops, "They are truly men to match the mountains and jungles."

General Zais had promised seven months before that the Screaming Eagles would go back to the A Shau. And they did in March 1969. Nevada Eagle had been followed by Kentucky Jumper, and the 2nd Brigade, in

*"...In the vicinity of a hillmass called Dong Ap Bia..."*



# The Mountains...



# The Jungle...

Massachusetts Striker, was sent into the A Shau.

*Dawn came with a cold whipping rain. There was no sun, the sky merely changed from black to angry gray and brought a shadowless light to the land. With the light came the assault ships, 30 of them, to land and wait on the LZ Sally airstrip for the weather to break over the mountains. The infantry was there waiting for them, hundreds of men who separated into groups of five to fight their collective boredom until the assault began.*

*A Pfc., in country less than three months, fumbled in his back pocket and produced an old plastic bag that had held a radio battery and now kept his*



**A stream bed: sometimes the only route through dense jungle...**

*most precious possessions. From his wallet he pulled a small pocket calendar with a picture of Jesus Christ on the back and crossed off the 11th of March.*

Striker began March 1, but bad weather impeded the build-up. As the 326th Engineers started the first of a string of firebases in and along the edge of the A Shau, paratroopers made airmobile leaps toward the valley floor. The "First Strike" battalion was the first off, landing amidst an enemy company on the

abandoned Fire Base Veghel. "No Slack" troopers were the first on the floor itself, making a combat assault onto the old airstrip at A Shau.

The "First Strike" battalion pursued an enemy battalion for 33 days, pushing them back until they made a stand at Dong A Tay, "Bloody Ridge." The 2nd of the 327th, after its combat assault into the A Shau, found several trucks and bulldozers along a heavy duty road that NVA engineers had been constructing. In early April the 1st Bn., 501st Inf., joined the operation with a combat assault onto Fire Base Thor, spearheading the brigade's move into northwestern Quang Nam Province.

The "First Strike" battalion mopped up on Dong A Tay, then was inserted onto Fire Base Lash. Within four days Spec. 4 Milton Copeland of Charlie Co., found the first items of a 100-ton cache just south of the "Yellow Brick Road," Route 614. Fourteen trucks, more than 600 brand-new SKS rifles, Chinese Communist radios and field telephones and large stocks of medicine were turned up in the digging.

Operation Massachusetts Striker ended May 8 and paratroopers had killed 176 enemy, captured 859 individual and 34 crew-served weapons.

*With rucksacks almost empty, the infantry flew back to the coastal plains for the next operation and the next. The 1st of the 501st and the "First Strike" battalion would be going to the Tam Ky area to fight with the Americal in mid-May. A Pfc., in-country almost six months now, pulled a plastic bag from his hip pocket. He got his wallet out and removed his plastic calendar. A door-gunner loaned him a pen and he scratched out all the days of two months. He had had other things on his mind.*

On May 10, Operation Apache Snow was initiated with possibly the largest single airmobile assault of the Vietnam War. The XXIV Corps operation involved a total of seven battalions of the 101st Airborne, the 1st ARVN Division and the 9th Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division. Two Screaming Eagle battalions were simultaneously inserted into LZs near the Laotian border in less than 45 minutes. The 101st also matured as an airmobile division—no helicopters were lost. "Everything meshed together without



**...and fighting...**



**...and sometimes of discovering secrets.**

incident of accident—a fantastic achievement," said General Zais.

The Allied battalions were to block enemy escape routes into Laos along Highway 922 and to interdict the highly used enemy Route 548, on the valley floor. The battalions were also to exploit a large cache area pin-pointed near Fire Base Airborne.

For three days "Rakkasans" of the 3rd Bn., 187th Abn. Inf., engaged trailwatchers in the vicinity of a hillmass called Dong Ap Bia. Little did they know that this was their personal Rendezvous with Destiny, for the hillmass was held by the major portion of the 29th NVA Regt.

Lt. Col. Weldon F. Honeycutt maneuvered his companies along ridges leading to the top of the hill in an exploratory assault to determine the enemy's strength. That evening the 1st Bn., 506th Abn. Inf., was ordered to reinforce the "Rakkasans" in taking the hill and killing the enemy.

For the next three days the combat situation remained static. The NVA units held the hill while the Screaming Eagles probed and looked for weaknesses. At the same time the hill was bombarded continually with artillery, aerial rocket artillery and airstrikes.

On May 18, the "Rakkasans" assaulted the enemy stronghold for the second time. One unit, Delta Co., reported being within 25 meters of the top when a torrential rainstorm struck and forced the paratroopers to move off the hill which rain had turned into a slick mudslide.

Two additional battalions, the 2nd of the 501st along with Co. A, 2nd of the 506th, and



the 2nd Bn., 3rd ARVN Regt., were ordered to move to the hill and join the other two battalions for a final assault.

At 10 in the morning of May 20 the four-pronged assault began. By early afternoon the Allies had defeated the enemy and secured Hill 937, the highest point in the hillmass, thus ending the 10-day battle in which more than 600 enemy were killed.

*Taxes aren't the only things taking a bite out of a soldier's wallet. Spec. 4 Lane T. Carrothers was near a rocket when it exploded. He felt a tug at his back pocket but was otherwise untouched. When it was safe to stand up, Carrothers took a quick inventory. A piece of sharpnel was embedded in his wallet. Holding up a torn MPC dollar for inspection, Carrothers remarked, "If people back in the world think inflation is hard on the dollar, they ought to see this."*

Companies of the second "Currahee" battalion were meanwhile turning up an enemy hospital, command post complex and several caches.

In the month-long operation the Screaming Eagle elements accounted for 691 enemy killed, three prisoners, 241 individual and 40 crew-served weapons and more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

The 101st was not through in the A Shau. On June 8, Montgomery Rendezvous started.

### **Troopers creep along one of the NVA's "improved" trails in the A Shau Valley...**



The 3rd Brigade operation was focused on the eastern highlands near the valley.

Activity had not ceased on the valley floor, however. The 326th Engineers in 54 working hours constructed a new airstrip on the valley floor near Ta Bat, and the 27th Engineers, 18th Engineer Brigade, cut the final swath through the wilderness to complete a graded roadway—Route 547—from the coastal lowlands all the way to the A Shau. On June 20, the road was monumentously opened with the entrance of the first armor into the valley in history. A column of 80 tracked vehicles of the 3rd Sqdn., 5th Cav., and the 7th ARVN Cav., moved into the valley to bring some armored might against the enemy.

At first **Montgomery Rendezvous** contact was light except for two vicious sapper attacks on Fire Bases Berchtesgaden and Currahee on the mornings of June 14 and 15, respectively. A total of 86 enemy were killed in the attacks.

*Sfc. Anget M. Rosado, field 1st Sgt. of Co B., 1st Bn., 506th Abn. Inf., was standing outside the company command post at Fire Base Berchtesgaden when he spotted a figure inside the barbed wire. "Who are you?" Rosado challenged. "Quan," the figure replied. Rosado yelled a warning ("we sure as hell didn't have anybody by that name in Co B.," he recalled later) and*

# And the Valley...



**"...No Slack troopers were the first on the floor itself, making a combat assault onto the old airstrip at A Shau..."**

*rushed the startled NVA, throwing him over the wire and down a 20-foot embankment. Other paratroopers started firing and the battle spread quickly as other sappers infiltrated. One NVA entered a mess hall only to be met and killed by a cook working inside. Sgt. Maj. Robert D. Bryson heard someone yelling, grabbed his weapon and ran toward the 3rd Brigade TOC. Halfway there he spotted a sapper running in the same direction and cut him down with a burst from his M-16. He saw two other enemy, shot the lead sapper, who fell against his companion, causing him to drop an already activated satchel charge. The explosion blew the second sapper apart. Bryson fired at a fourth sapper, wounding him, but the enemy managed to crawl close enough to the TOC to heave the satchel charge inside. Eighteen NVA bodies were found inside the perimeter after the attack was repelled, 13 more were found outside the wire.*

In the A Shau to stay, the division has clearly had another Rendezvous with Destiny.

On August 14, **Operation Kentucky Jumper** drew to a close after 167 days of combat in and around the A Shau Valley. Since the operation began March 1, more than 1,550 enemy were killed and 41 suspects detained, 1,612 individual weapons, and 185 crew-served weapons captured. Ending simultaneously with **Kentucky Jumper** was **Operation Montgomery Rendezvous** which brought armor to the A Shau Valley for the first time and included the cutting of an airstrip on the valley floor. Final totals for this operation were 393 enemy soldiers killed, seven detained, 174 individual weapons and 47 crew-served weapons captured.

In **Operation Lamar Plain**, which started May 15, the 1st Brigade came under the operational control of the Americal Division. The stay in Tam Ky was to last 90 days. In the interval the "Always First" troopers accounted for 519 enemy killed, 257 individual and 18 crew-served weapons captured.

In the early morning hours of August 24, "Currahees" of the 1st Bn., 506th Inf., repelled another vicious sapper attack on Fire Base Berchtesgaden. Approximately 90 enemy sappers, aided by mortar crews on the surrounding ridgelines, attacked the base at approximately 3:20 in the morning and were cut down when the "mad minute," base defensive fires, caught them off guard.

*It was standard procedure for Co. B to occasionally fire a mad minute when all the troops guarding the perimeter would fire all their weapons at once. Spec. 4 Robert Sutton, the unit's radio telephone operator (RTO), suggested a slight departure from the usual procedure when the firing was over. Remembering just one month before when the enemy had waited until just after the mad minute to attack his company on Berchtesgaden, he asked the company commander to OK another one in a few minutes. "Apparently the sappers thought they had been discovered because they launched their attack too early and we were ready for them," said Sgt. Maj. Robert Bryson. On one side of the base, the sappers were already well on their way toward the perimeter when the second mad minute began. Seconds later, they were stopped cold just a few feet from the nearest bunker. Aided by Cobra helicopters from the 4th Bn., 77th ARA, the "Currahees" killed 31 NVA and captured 19 weapons.*

On September 5, Operation Lifesaver, a

concept devised by General Wright to turn dangerous, hastily prepared LZs into safe ones was begun. Each day, an LZ improvement team made up of 10 infantrymen, 10 members of the 326th Eng. Bn., and three 101st Pathfinders were inserted into "marginal" LZs to clear stumps and trees that would prevent safe landings.

"Deep in my heart, my conscience bothers me each time we have a helicopter accident," said General Wright. "For often we find that if one extra precaution had been taken or that extra effort made, the accident may have been prevented." Operation Lifesaver turned out to be just that "extra effort" and the continuing program was termed a tremendous success.

In early fall, plans were made for the redeployment of the 3rd Marine Division and on September 30, the 1st and 2nd Bns., 506th Inf., were airlifted to Quang Tri Province to form a security screen for the Marines' move.

The plan was to insert two airmobile battalions, supported by artillery firebases, along a line from the DMZ to just north of Khe Sanh in the southern portion of the province. These battalions would stop enemy movements from Laos and North Vietnam that would interfere with the redeployment.

On October 2, the operation began when eight combat equipped companies air assaulted into two primary areas just south of the DMZ. The first to hit a landing zone was Co. C, 1st of the 506th, which was responsible for securing the area to be used as its battalion command post.

### **Cav troopers charge enemy in action near DMZ...**



### **More than 40 "Slicks" took over the airlift and combat assaulted their passengers into action...**

*"All in all it was a pretty good start," recalled one "Currahee" infantryman. "We got rained on, we got hungry and at six that evening we got mortared." Although 25 rounds were fired at the friendly position, there were no casualties. The base was so small the mortar rounds hit on the far side of the mountain. After that first night's action, the troopers had no trouble in finding a name for the scarred peak. They called it "Shrapnel."*

For the next month, the 3rd Brigade troopers continued to stifle enemy attempts to disrupt the redeployment, encountering scattered contact from the NVA who had withdrawn to their sanctuaries to the north and west. On November 8, the 3rd Brigade units closed out the northern AO as the Marines successfully completed their move. During the operation, a total of 59 enemy soldiers were killed and 22 individual and two crew-served weapons were captured.

On October 5, despite record-breaking rains, men of the 1st Bn., 327th, moved into Phu Thu District to begin Operation Saturate, which proved to be one of the most successful operations of its type in the history of the pacification program in Thua Thien Province.

In the months preceding the beginning of the operation, there had been little VC/NVA activity of any large scale in Phu Thu. However, a significant hard-core VC infrastructure was operating within the district, collecting rice and taxes for the enemy units in the mountains and initiating harassing attacks on the Regional Force (RF) and Popular Force (PF) units.

There were few significant contacts with sizeable enemy units but the Phu Thu operation had other objectives. A vigorous Civil Affairs program was started, which included Psychological Operations and Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDCAPs), with the emphasis on using Vietnamese nurses and doctors along with U.S. personnel.

Shortly after setting up in Phu Thu, the battalion initiated a training program for RF companies in the district. It was a significant step. Perhaps in the long run the training program was the most important part of the operation. The RF and PF units are a key factor in the battle against the local VC in Vietnam and an improvement in the quality of these troops is vital to the government.

During the entire civic action and training programs, the search for the enemy went on as usual, but the enemy was avoiding contact whenever possible. Still, the thorough search tactics the battalion pursued netted dividends. Countless enemy bunkers and booby traps were discovered and destroyed. By the end of November it was clear that the enemy had suffered not just a temporary setback, in Phu Thu, but a long-range reversal which would make any attempt to gain a position of power and influence very unlikely.

On November 13, Screaming Eagles of the 2nd of the 501st were called upon to deploy to Quang Tri Province to assist elements of the 1st Brigade, 5th Inf. Div. (Mech.). The day the massive air move began was the second day of what was supposed to be a standdown for the men at LZ Sally. Many of the soldiers were being issued new clothing and cleaning their weapons and equipment when they

were alerted for the move.

The second day of five days in the rear rapidly became the first of five days of heavy contact with the 27th NVA Regt., in desolate hill country 20 miles west of Quang Tri. Within two hours of the alert, 18 CH-47 "Chinooks" were winging the 500-man force to Quang Tri Combat Base. There, over 40 "Slicks" took over the airlift and combat assaulted their passengers into an area where elements of the 1st of the 5th had been in heavy contact for several days. In a most unusual assault, Co. C moved on a large bunker complex in a night assault with illumination from flares and strobe lights. The



### **A vigorous Civil Affairs program was started...**

complex was locked in a stalemate with Co. B when Charlie Company arrived out of the darkness.

The daring move paid big dividends when the two companies surrounded the fortified position and killed 29 NVA with the support of Cobra gunships. In the five day period, the 2nd Brigade troopers accounted for 36 NVA dead and uncovered three caches of munitions and arms.

In a hard-hitting series of clashes beginning January 28, "Currahees" of the 3rd Bn., 506th Inf., operating under the control of the 173rd Airborne Brigade, completely routed the 8th Bn., 22nd NVA Regt., in vicious

battles northwest of Bong Son, Binh Dinh Province, in northern II Corps.

The deeply entrenched enemy, concealed in the caves and crevices of Hill 474, initiated a series of firefights with heavy AK-47, B-40 rocket, RPG and RPD light machine gun fire against the "Currahees." As the conflict progressed, sorties of F4 fighter-bombers and massive artillery bombardment punished the enemy as the "Currahees" blocked the obvious routes of escape. Lt. Col. Joseph N. Jagers Jr., battalion commander, continually shifted his forces by helicopter and systematically destroyed the NVA battalion.

The enemy lost 90 dead as a result of the engagements. In addition, 23 weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition were captured.

In mid-February, American and Vietnamese trucks loaded with more than 900 Vietnamese civilians arrived in Phong Dien District, marking the beginning of the resettlement of the infamous "Street Without Joy."

In the early 1950s, this 20 mile long strip of sandy flatland north of Hue was ravaged by the fierce battles between the French and Viet Minh. When the communists staged their Tet Offensive in 1968, the "Street Without Joy" again became the victim of war as the NVA pushed their forces through the area, forcing the inhabitants to flee their homes, leaving their possessions behind to be destroyed or confiscated by the advancing enemy. For two years the people were housed in Government refugee camps.

By early 1969, the main force enemy troops had been driven from the area and the 101st began a massive effort to resettle the refugees in their former homes. "Rakkasans" of the 3rd of the 187th were ordered to the area in October of 1969 to root out the remaining VC Infra-structure and begin the arduous task of clearing the hundreds of enemy mines and booby traps scattered over the district. Shortly thereafter, engineers from the 326th Eng. Bn., started repairing and constructing roads which would connect the interior of the "Street Without Joy" with QL1 and its centers for commercial outlet.

Although Screaming Eagles had played a major role in planning and initiating resettlement by providing security, training defense cadre, building roads and carrying supplies into the area, actual resettlement of Phong Dien District was directed solely by the Vietnamese.

The actual resettlement worked more smoothly than anticipated. By late April, more than 8,000 people had returned to their



**...and proved to be one of the most successful programs of its type in the history of pacification in Thua Thien Province.**

homes.

On April 30, the eyes of the world were focused on the southern three Corps of Vietnam as Allied forces struck at communist sanctuaries in Cambodia. On May 4, the 101st's 3rd Bn., 506th Inf., operating with the U.S. 4th Inf. Div., joined in the assault, moving into the former NVA and VC sanctuaries in the Prek Drang base camp area of Cambodia, west of Pleiku City.

In three separate actions, the "Currahees" uncovered 520 tons of rice, 775 individual and crew-served weapons, and more than 9,000 rounds of ammunition while killing more than 65 of the enemy. The enemy areas exploited by the "Currahees" included staging areas used by the enemy's B-3 Front which was involved in the battle of Ben Het in the summer of 1969 and the battle of Bu Prang-Duc Lap in the fall of 1969.

In impressive ceremonies held at Thua Thien Province headquarters in Hue on May 23, the Vietnamese Civic Action Medal was formally presented to the 101st for its intensive involvement in the "health, cultural and social programs" in northern I Corps. The award was accepted by General Wright and General Melvin Zais.

The unit award, the first of its kind for the Screaming Eagles since arriving in country as a full division, was inclusive for the period of March 8, 1968 to May 2, 1970. In awarding the medal, Vietnamese Lt. Gen. Lam, I Corps commander, singled out the 101st for specifically resettling 3,776 Vietnamese refugees, helping to return 76,648 persons to their homes, constructing 33 schools, 44 markets, 10 social institutions and 39 sanitation facilities.



Lt. Col. Robert G. Cole

Lt. Col. Robert G. Cole, commander of the 3rd Bn., 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment, was the first Screaming Eagle to win his country's highest award for gallantry, the Medal of Honor. Cole was awarded the Medal for his heroic actions in a bayonet charge near Carentan, France, on June 11, 1944.

German machine gun troops, entrenched around a stone house, held up the advance of the Screaming Eagles as they attempted to cross the Medeleine River, following the parachute assault in Normandy.

Cole's position was drawing a heavy volume of fire from the enemy machine gun emplacements. He called in artillery fire, but there was no slackening of enemy fire. Cole was puzzled. He did not know whether to pull back or make an assault against the house. It did not take long for Cole to make his decision.

Picking up the rifle of a fallen trooper, Cole led his men in a bayonet charge through a devastating hail of enemy machine gun fire, killing or driving off all the enemy and permitting the continued advance of the American forces.

Cole's heroic action in the battle near Carentan resulted in the establishment of a vital bridgehead for the Allies. Cole did not live to know about his award. He was killed by a sniper as he stood in a field near Best, Holland, following the Allied airborne landing, never knowing he would rank with America's most distinguished heroes.



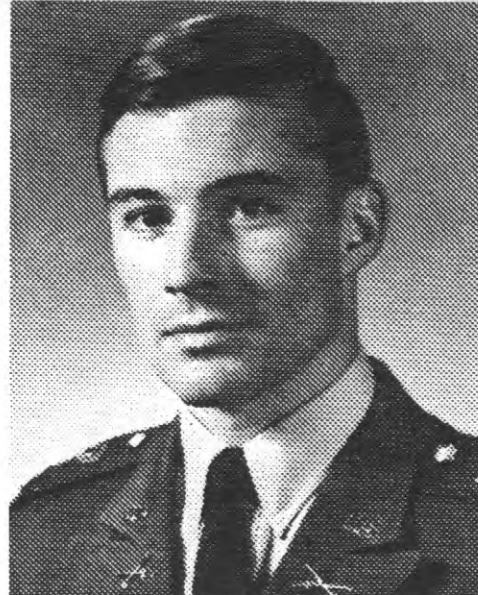
Staff Sgt. Webster Anderson

Staff Sgt. (now Sfc.) Webster Anderson was presented the Medal of Honor in ceremonies November 24, 1969, for valorous action while serving as chief of section in Btry. A, 2nd Bn., 320th Abn. Arty., near Tam Ky.

During the early morning hours of October 15, 1967, Btry. A's defensive position was attacked by a determined enemy unit supported by heavy mortar, recoilless rifle, rocket propelled grenade and automatic weapon fire. Although the initial enemy attack breached the battery defensive perimeter, Sgt. Anderson mounted the exposed parapet of his howitzer position and became the mainstay of the defense of the battery position.

While directing devastating fire on the assaulting enemy, Anderson was severely wounded when two enemy grenades exploded at his feet. Despite the severe pain and though not being able to stand, he propped himself on the parapet and continued to direct fire upon the closing enemy and to encourage his men to fight on. Seeing an enemy grenade land within the gun pit near a wounded member of his gun crew, Sgt. Anderson seized the grenade and attempted to throw it over the parapet and his men.

As the grenade was thrown, it exploded in mid-air and Anderson again was seriously wounded. Although only partially conscious and severely wounded, he refused medical evacuation and continued to encourage his men in the defense of the position and was instrumental in repelling the enemy attack.



Capt. Paul W. Bucha

Capt. Paul W. Bucha distinguished himself during the period March 16-19, 1968 while serving as commanding officer of Co. D, 3rd Bn., 187th Abn. Inf., near Phuoc Vinh in Binh Doung Province.

On March 18, while advancing to contact, the lead elements of the company came under heavy fire from an estimated enemy battalion. Seeing that his unit was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire, Bucha crawled through the hail of fire to singlehandedly destroy the bunker with grenades. During this action, he was painfully wounded by shrapnel.

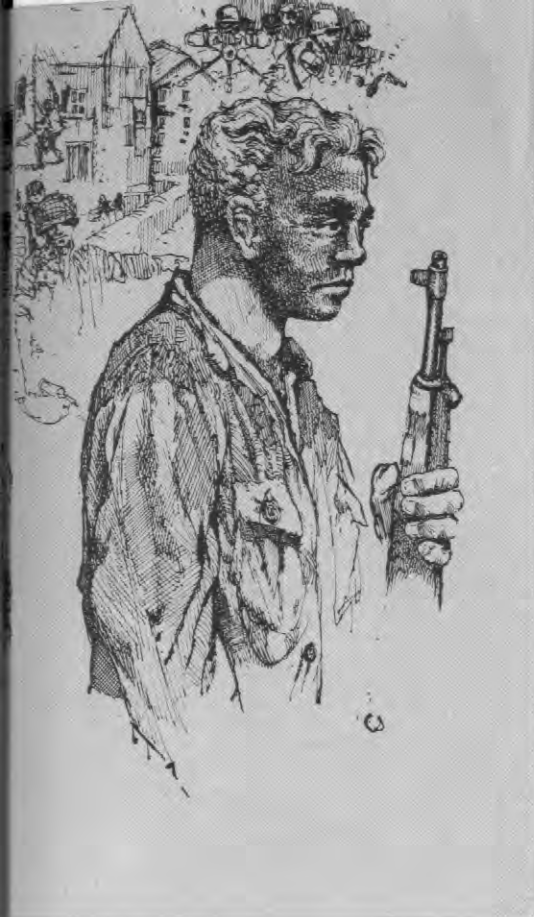
Returning to his perimeter, he observed that his unit could not hold its positions and repel the human wave assaults launched by the determined enemy. Bucha then ordered the withdrawal of the unit elements and covered the withdrawal to positions from which he could direct fire upon the charging enemy. When one friendly element retrieving casualties was ambushed and cut off from the perimeter, he ordered them to feign death and then directed artillery fire around them.

Throughout the night, Bucha moved about the positions, distributing ammunition, providing encouragement and directing artillery and gunship fire on the enemy strong points and attacking forces.

During this period of intensive combat, Capt. Bucha, by his extraordinary heroism, outstanding leadership and professional competence, led his company in the decimation of a superior enemy force which left 156 dead on the battlefield.



## Medal of Ho



**1st Lt. James A. Gardner**

On October 19, 1968, the Medal of Honor was presented posthumously to 1st Lt. James A. Gardner for actions on February 7, 1966. Gardner's platoon was advancing to relieve a company of the 1st Bn., 506th Abn. Inf, that had been pinned down for several hours by a superior enemy force in the village of My Canh.

Gardner led his platoon against the heavily armed and well fortified bunker positions. He ran from bunker to bunker throwing grenades and firing his rifle. Gardner destroyed the first two enemy positions with grenades and then crawled along a rice paddy dike to the third bunker. Before he could arm a grenade, the enemy gunner leaped forth, firing at him. Gardner instantly returned the fire and killed the enemy gunner at a distance of six feet.

Following the seizure of the main enemy position, he reorganized his platoon to continue the attack. Advancing to the new assault position, the platoon was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire emplaced in a fortified bunker. Gardner charged the bunker and gutted it with a grenade.

The platoon immediately came under enemy fire again. Gardner charged the new enemy position with a grenade in one hand and firing his rifle with the other. He was seriously wounded just before he reached the enemy position, but with a last valiant effort he staggered forward and destroyed the bunker and its defenders with a grenade. A moment later he died on the rim of the stronghold.



**Spec. 4 Peter M. Guenette**

Spec. 4 Peter M. Guenette distinguished himself while serving as a machine gunner with Co. D, 2nd Bn., 506th Abn. Inf., and was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on April 7, 1970.

On May 18, 1968, while Guenette's platoon was sweeping a suspected enemy base camp, it came under light harassing fire from a squad of NVA regulars which was serving as a delaying force at the entrance to its base camp. As the platoon moved within 10 meters of the fortified positions, the enemy fire became intense. Specialist Guenette and his assistant gunner immediately began to provide a base of suppressive fire, ceasing momentarily to allow the assistant gunner time to throw a grenade into a bunker.

Seconds later, an enemy grenade was thrown to Guenette's right flank. Realizing that the grenade would kill or wound at least four men and destroy the machine gun, he shouted a warning and smothered the grenade with his body, absorbing its blast. Through his actions, he prevented loss of life or injury to at least three men and enabled his comrades to maintain their fire superiority.



**Pfc. Joe E. Mann**

In an action labeled simply as the "Attack on the Bridge," Pfc. Joe E. Mann, Co. H, 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment, became the second Screaming Eagle to win the Medal of Honor. Mann, a member of Lt. Col. Robert G. Cole's battalion, was cited posthumously for his gallant actions during the liberation of Best, Holland, during World War II.

German grenades were hitting all around an embankment where Mann and several wounded men were huddled on September 19, 1944. One of the grenades came toward Mann, who saw it coming and felt it as it rolled behind him. His arms were bandaged—hence useless—from injuries sustained the preceding day. He yelled "Grenade!" and, fully aware of the consequences, threw himself on the grenade, taking its full explosive impact with his body. The grenade blew his back apart and fragments struck three other of the wounded men, but Mann's mission was accomplished—he had saved the lives of the men around him. He died a few minutes later.

Though it cost him his life, Mann's unselfish act earned him the nation's highest award and the respect and undying gratitude of his fellow soldiers.

## Medal of Honor Winners



**Spec. 4 Frank A. Herda**

*Spec. 4 Frank A. Herda distinguished himself on June 29, 1968 while serving as a grenadier with Co. A, 1st Bn., 506th Abn. Inf., near Trang Bang. Company A was part of a battalion-size night defensive perimeter when a large enemy force initiated an attack on the friendly units. While other enemy elements provided diversionary fire and indirect weapons fire to the west, a sapper force of approximately 30 men armed with hand grenades and small charges attacked Co. A's perimeter from the east.*

*As the sappers were making a last, violent assault, five of them charged the position defended by Herda and two comrades, one of whom was wounded and lay helpless in the bottom of the foxhole. Herda fired at the aggressors until they were within 10 feet of his position and one of their grenades landed in the foxhole. He fired one last round from his grenade launcher, hitting one of the enemy soldiers in the head, and then, with no concern for his own safety, immediately covered the blast of the grenade with his body.*

*The explosion wounded him grievously, but his selfless action prevented his two comrades from being seriously injured or killed and enabled the remaining defender to kill the other sappers.*

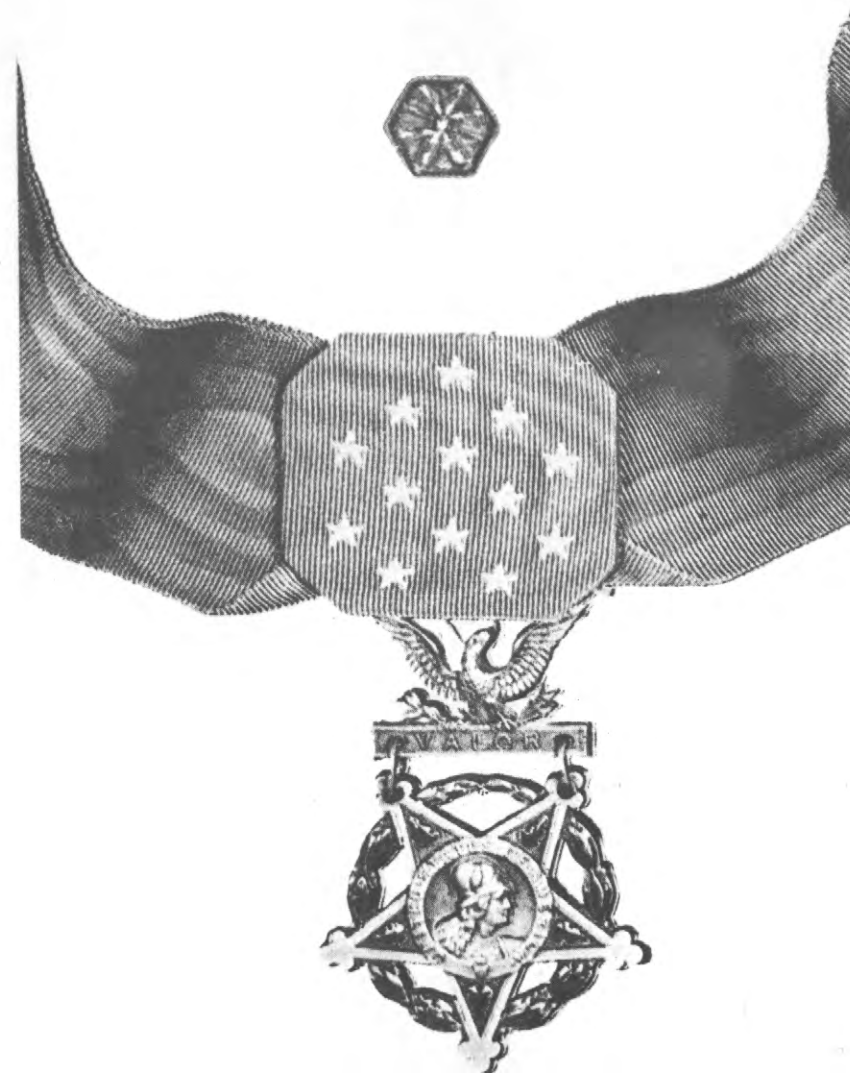
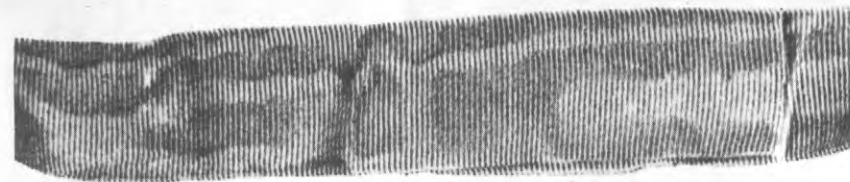


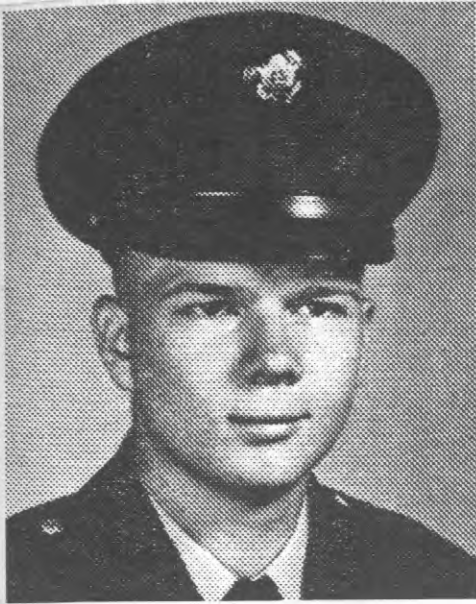
**Staff Sgt. Joe R. Hooper**

*On March 7, 1969 Staff Sgt. Joe R. Hooper was cited for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on February 21, 1968, while serving as squad leader with Co. D, 2nd Bn., 501st Abn. Inf., in actions near Hue.*

*Hooper's unit was assaulting a well armed and heavily defended enemy position when it encountered a withering hail of fire from rockets, machine guns and automatic weapons. Hooper rallied several men and stormed across the river, overrunning several bunkers on the opposite shore. With utter disregard for his own welfare, Hooper moved out under the intense fire to help move his wounded men to safety. During this act Hooper was seriously wounded, but refused medical aid and returned to his men.*

*Hooper then destroyed three enemy bunkers and killed two enemy soldiers. He destroyed four more buildings housing the enemy and killed an NVA officer. Although his wound was compounded by grenade fragments, Hooper gathered more grenades and charged a line of bunkers, destroying them as he ran. He then killed an enemy soldier and three more NVA officers in close combat. After this he reorganized his unit, choosing not to be evacuated for treatment until the next morning.*





**Pfc. Milton A. Lee**



**Sgt. Robert M. Patterson**



**Staff Sgt. Clifford C. Sims**



**Spec. 4 Dale Wayrynen**

*Pfc. Milton A. Lee was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on April 7, 1970, for his actions near Phu Bai while serving as the radio telephone operator (RTO) with the 3rd Plt., Co. B, 2nd Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf.*

*On April 26, 1968, the 3rd Platoon received heavy fire from a well entrenched enemy force, suffering 50 per cent casualties in the initial burst of enemy fire. As the platoon maneuvered to a position of cover to treat the injured and reorganize, Pfc. Lee moved through the enemy fire administering first aid to the wounded. In the subsequent attack against the enemy position, Lee observed four NVA soldiers with automatic weapons and a rocket launcher lying in wait for the lead element of the platoon.*

*As the lead element moved forward Lee passed his radio to a fellow soldier and singlehandedly overran the enemy position, killing all occupants and capturing five weapons.*

*Although seriously wounded he then continued his one-man assault on a second enemy position, enabling his platoon to maneuver and destroy the position. Not until the enemy had been completely overrun did Lee falter in his steady volume of fire and succumb to his wounds.*

*Sgt. Robert M. Patterson received the Medal of Honor in ceremonies October 9, 1969. Patterson (then a Spec. 4), distinguished himself while serving as a fire team leader with the 3rd Plt., B Trp., 2nd Sqdn. 17th Cav., during an assault against an NVA battalion which was entrenched in a heavily fortified position near La Chu on May 6, 1968.*

*When the leading squad of the 3rd Platoon was pinned down by heavy interlocking automatic weapon and rocket propelled grenade fire from two enemy bunkers, Patterson and the two other members of his assault team moved forward through deadly enemy fire to destroy the bunkers with grenade and machine gun fire.*

*Observing that his comrades were being fired on from a third enemy bunker covered by enemy gunners in one-man spider holes, Sgt. Patterson, with complete disregard for his own safety and ignoring the warning of his comrades that he was moving into a bunker complex, assaulted and destroyed the position. Although exposed to intensive small arms fire from the bunkers and their mutually supporting emplacements, Patterson continued his assault upon the bunkers which were impeding the advance of his unit.*

*During the fierce battle, Sgt. Patterson singlehandedly destroyed five enemy bunkers, killed eight enemy soldiers and captured seven weapons.*

*On December 2, 1969, Staff Sgt. Clifford Sims was posthumously honored for valor while serving as a squad leader with Co. B, 2nd Bn., 501st Abn. Inf., near Hue. On February 21, 1968, Co. B was assaulting a fortified enemy position when it encountered strong enemy defensive fire. Once within the woodline, Sims led his squad in a furious attack against an enemy force which had pinned down the 1st platoon and threatened to overrun it, enabling the platoon to gain the initiative to effectively destroy the enemy position.*

*Sgt. Sims then began moving his squad to a position where it could provide covering fire for the company command group. After moving no more than 30 meters, he noticed that a brick structure containing ammunition was on fire and threatened his entire squad. Although two members of his squad were injured by the exploding ammunition, Sims' prompt actions in moving his squad from the area undoubtedly prevented more serious casualties from occurring.*

*Continuing through the dense woods against heavy enemy fire, Sims heard the unmistakable noise of a concealed booby trap being triggered immediately to his front and, after shouting a warning to his comrades, hurled himself upon the device as it exploded, taking the full impact of the blast. In so protecting his fellow soldiers, he willingly sacrificed his own life.*

*Spec. 4 Dale E. Wayrynen was presented the Medal of Honor posthumously on October 16, 1969, for gallantry in action while serving with Co. B, 2nd Bn., 502nd Abn. Inf., during combat operations on May 18, 1967, near Duc Pho, Quang Ngai Province.*

*Wayrynen's platoon was assisting in the night evacuation of wounded men from an earlier enemy contact when the lead man of the unit met face to face with a VC soldier. The point man shouted a warning just as an enemy force swept the area with automatic weapons fire from a strongly built bunker close to the trail. Almost immediately, the lead man was wounded and knocked from his feet. Spec. 4 Wayrynen, the second man in the formation, leaped beyond his fallen comrade to kill another enemy soldier who appeared on the trail, and dragged his injured companion back to where the rest of his squad had taken cover.*

*Suddenly, a live enemy grenade landed in the center of the tightly grouped men. Wayrynen, quickly assessing the danger to the entire squad as well as to his platoon leader who was nearby, shouted a warning, pushed one soldier aside and threw himself on the grenade at the moment it exploded. Though he was mortally wounded, Wayrynen's deep and abiding concern for his fellow soldiers was significantly reflected in his supreme and courageous act that preserved the lives of his comrades.*

# UNIT CRESTS

# ARTIL



1st and 2nd Bns. (Ambl.),  
502nd Inf.



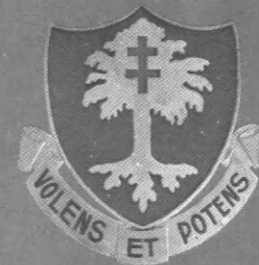
3rd Bn. (Ambl.),  
187th Inf.



1st and 2nd Bns. (Ambl.),  
501st Inf.



Division Artillery



2nd Bn. (Ambl.),  
320th Arty.



1st Bn. (Ambl.),  
321st Arty.

# INFANTRY



1st and 2nd Bns. (Ambl.),  
327th Inf.



1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. (Ambl.),  
506th Inf.



101st Avn. Grp.  
(Cmbt.) (Ambl.)



159th Avn. Bn. (AHS)  
(Ambl.)

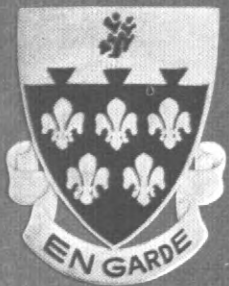
# AVIATIO



101st Avn. Bn.  
(AH) (Ambl.)



# LERY



4th Bn. (ARA),  
77th Arty.



2nd Bn. (Ambl.),  
319th Arty.



2nd Bn. (Ambl.),  
11th Arty.



Division Support  
Command



326th Engr. Bn.  
(Ambl.)



326th Med. Bn.  
(Ambl.)

# SUPPORT



Non-color Bearing  
units



2nd Sqdrn. (Ambl.),  
17th Cav.



158th Avn. Bn.  
(Aslt. Hel.)  
(Ambl.)



501st Sig. Bn.  
(Ambl.)



801st Maint. Bn.  
(Ambl.)



426th S & S Bn.  
(Ambl.)

