



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE AND CARLISLE BARRACKS  
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013-5008



U.S. Army Military History Institute  
22 Ashburn Drive Carlisle, PA 17013-5008  
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(717) 245-3971

Dear MR. Anderson :

7/9 2001

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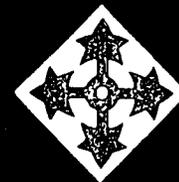
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- Additional information will be found on the back of this sheet or another piece of paper.

Thank you again for your inquiry.

Sincerely, the MHI Staff



**THE  
FIGHTING FOURTH**



**IN VIETNAM**



**THE THIRD CALL TO ARMS**



MG Charles P. Stone

## The Fighting Fourth

Welcomes You

On behalf of the officers and men of the 4th Infantry Division, I wish to extend to you a cordial welcome to the Fighting Fourth here in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

The first elements of the division to arrive in Vietnam landed in July 1966. The entire division was engaged in combat by the middle of October. Since that time we have conducted continuous operations against well-equipped and well-trained North Vietnamese regular army units and against determined Viet Cong forces. Without exception, Ivymen have scored hard, fought for victories and have exacted from the enemy a heavy toll of men and material.

Success in combat is never cheap men of the 4th Infantry Division have given their lives in the course of these battles. In May 1967, the division base camp was officially dedicated as Camp Enari in memory of First Lieutenant Mark N. Enari, the Ivy Division's first posthumous Silver Star recipient. It is fitting that our base camp bear the name of this dedicated soldier, since he is symbolic of all that we of the Free World believe in and fight for so valiantly.

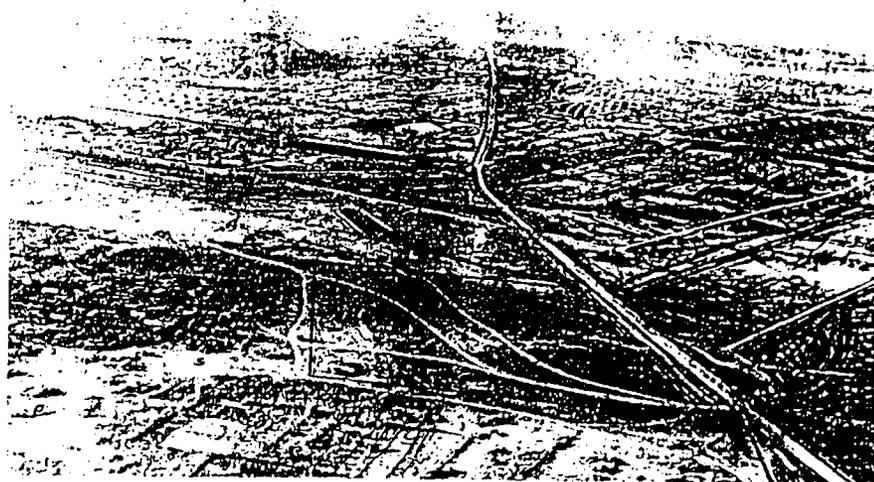
In addition to our combat operations, the division actively participates in many programs designed to help the Government of Vietnam win the support of its people and improve their overall living standards.

The Fighting Fourth Infantry Division is proud of its accomplishments in Vietnam. While a great deal has been accomplished, each of us recognizes the magnitude of the task which lies ahead. The officers and men of this combat division are fully prepared to accomplish the mission of defeating communist aggression and giving the people of South Vietnam the opportunity to live in peace and freedom.

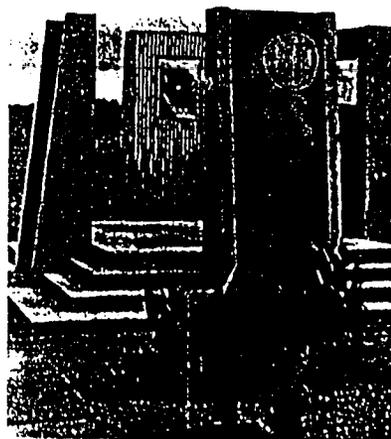
As you have the opportunity to see and work with the men of the division in action, I am certain that you will gain a new respect for the men who proudly wear the Ivy Patch. Please feel free to call upon me or any of my staff for any assistance that you might need.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles P. Stone".

Charles P. Stone  
Major General, USA  
Commanding



## CAMP ENARI



The Nerve Center

In Memoriam



## FIRST BRIGADE Tuy Hoa - Jackson Hole Dak To

*Moving Through War-Torn Mountain Sides*

The Ivy Division's Fighting First Brigade, since arriving at Nha Trang, Vietnam, in early October 1966, has scored many impressive victories over North Vietnamese Army units in the thick, jungled Central Highlands.

The brigade, composed of the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry; 3rd Battalion,

8th Infantry; 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry; and the 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery was committed to battle just 20 days after arriving in country. Taking part in Operation Adams on the coast, the 1st Brigade opened Highway 1 north of Tuy Hoa to traffic and, working with elements of the 101st Airborne and the 9th ROK (White Horse) Division, eliminated the Viet Cong domination in Phu Yen Province.

The brigade and its supporting elements accounted for 491 enemy killed, 2043 suspects detained and 160 individual and crew-served weapons captured during the five and one half month operation, longest conducted by the 4th Division.

Upon completion of Adams, the brigade joined the 2nd Brigade west of Pleiku near Plei Djereng in Operation Sam Houston. The two brigades fought side by side, defeating large North Vietnamese Army units.

In early April 1967, the brigade moved south to Le Thanh (nicknamed Jackson Hole) and moved into Operation Francis Marion. The objective of this operation was to screen and guard the strategic border west of Pleiku. Throughout the operation, units of the Fighting First clashed with well-equipped North Vietnamese troops infiltrating into South Vietnam. During a period referred to as "Nine Days in May," the brigade killed

nearly 400 enemy in a series of battles in the mountainous terrain close to the border.

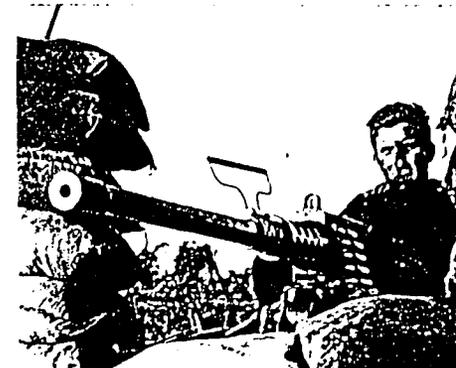
In late October the 1st Brigade, reacting to intelligence reports of a heavy enemy buildup, moved to a dusty, inhospitable valley near the village of Dak To, 55 miles north of Pleiku.

After establishing a headquarters, the brigade moved its infantry battalions into the rugged mountains and valleys near the Cambodian and Laotian borders. Immediately, contact was established with deeply entrenched and well-equipped North Vietnamese Army troops. Units of the 1st Brigade, supported by elements of the 173rd Airborne Brigade, the 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 42nd ARVN Regiment, fought and clawed their way up enemy-held hills, inflicting heavy casualties and eventually defeating five NVA regiments in the Battle of Dak To.

The month-long battle, part of Operation MacArthur, was termed "The largest and most significant battle of the Vietnam war," by General William C. Westmoreland, Commander of US forces in Vietnam.

As the vicious fighting waned toward the end of November 1967, 1st Brigade Ivymen tallied more than 900 enemy killed and tons of weapons, ammunition and supplies captured.

In past battles and the recent encounters at Dak To, the men of the Fighting First Brigade have lived up to the proud motto of their division: "Steadfast and Loyal."



*Always Alert And Ready*



*Tracker Teams Work With Forward Units*

*1st-Brigade Soldiers Duck Incoming Enemy Rounds During The Battle Of Dak To*



*Medical Care To The Sick And Injured*





*Portrait Of A 2nd Brigade Ivyman*

The first Ivy unit to land in Vietnam was the 4th Division's 2nd Brigade in August 1966, bringing three infantry battalions and one artillery battalion ashore at Qui Nhon. Along with the support elements, the brigade immediately moved to the Central Highlands and the area around Pleiku.

Establishing the division base camp at Dragon Mountain (later renamed Camp Enari) the brigade, along with the 3rd Brigade of the 25th Division, pushed into the area west of Pleiku in Operation Paul Revere IV. By late October, the 2nd Brigade was operating along the Cambodian border and moved the brigade base camp to Pter Djereng.

From this location, known as Three Lango, the infantry units moved across the Se San River where they met North Vietnamese Regular Army units in a series of pitched battles. By the close of 1966, the 2nd Brigade had killed more than 700 enemy.

As Operation Paul Revere IV waned into Operation Sam Houston in early 1967, the brigade again found the NVA and bloodied his large units. The close of Sam Houston left another 635 enemy killed at the hands of the 2nd Brigade.

Before Sam Houston ended in early April, the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry adopted armored personnel carriers (APCs)

## SECOND BRIGADE

### APCs Add Unique Versatility



*APCs Move Across The Monsoon Flooded Highlands*

and became a completely mechanized infantry battalion. The newly mechanized unit caught an NVA battalion in late April and overran them, killing 119, in an area 11 kilometers north of Plei Me.

On July 12th, the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry was hit by an estimated 1000 NVA regulars. The day-long battle saw one platoon fighting its way through three ranks of enemy to rejoin its company, but, as the smoke cleared, the battalion counted 146 enemy dead.

As the monsoon season drew to a close and the 2nd Brigade began its second year on foreign soil, they moved to the southern portion of the Ivy Division area of operation and established a base camp at Ban Blech. Searching the area, they intercepted numerous enemy supply carriers and on the 1st of October engaged an enemy force of unknown size. After the enemy had retreated, elements of the brigade counted 56 enemy dead.

The 2nd Brigade has worked closely with the division and with the Government of Vietnam in the pacification programs. Taking a leading role in the Montagnard resettlement program, Edap Enang, the brigade assisted in relocating more than 5000 people from 35 villages.



*Thorough Search Of All Villages Is Essential*



*2nd Brigade LRRP In Search Of The Enemy*



*Moving To A New Area Of Operations*

# THIRD BRIGADE

## Fighting On The Coastal Plain

The 4th Infantry Division's 3rd Brigade observed its second year in Vietnam during December 1967. During this time, the brigade has established an enviable record in operations that have taken it through the Central Highlands to the coastal plains of Quang Ngai Province and up to within 20 miles of Da Nang.

More than 4900 enemy have fallen before the Bronco Brigade during this period, while 1826 enemy have been taken prisoner and 2600 weapons captured. Almost 3000 enemy soldiers have been killed since April 1967, while the brigade has been operating near Duc Pho with only two battalions.

The 3rd Brigade also claims the only Medal of Honor to be won by a member of a 4th Division unit during the Vietnam conflict. America's highest award for valor was posthumously awarded in 1967 to Captain Joseph X. Grant for heroic action with Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry.

Military action, however, is not the only success story in the 3rd Brigade. Before the brigade arrived in Duc Pho, the area was ruled by the Viet Cong. Today, in sharp contrast, the economy has returned to life as rice fields and market places again hum with activity.

To evidence the success of the brigade, the highways in its area are freely traveled from one end to the other. Where once there was only fear and uncertainty, there is now peace and prosperity.

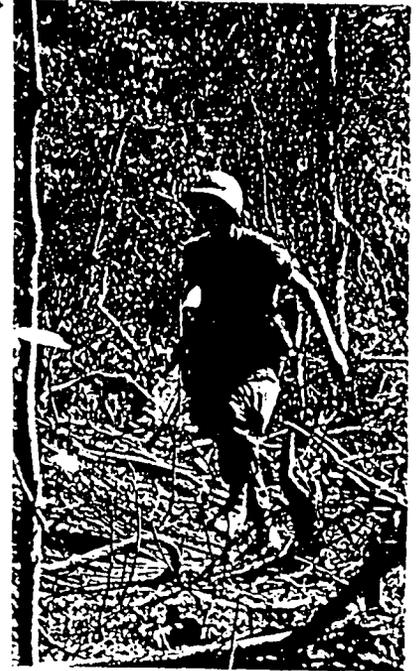
Units of the brigade actively sponsor many varied activities, particularly schools, orphanages and resettlement communities.

The 3rd Brigade's motto says it all: "NONE BETTER."



*Hueys Make Dust--As This Infantryman Learns*

*Soldier Charges Across Devastated Terrain ▶*

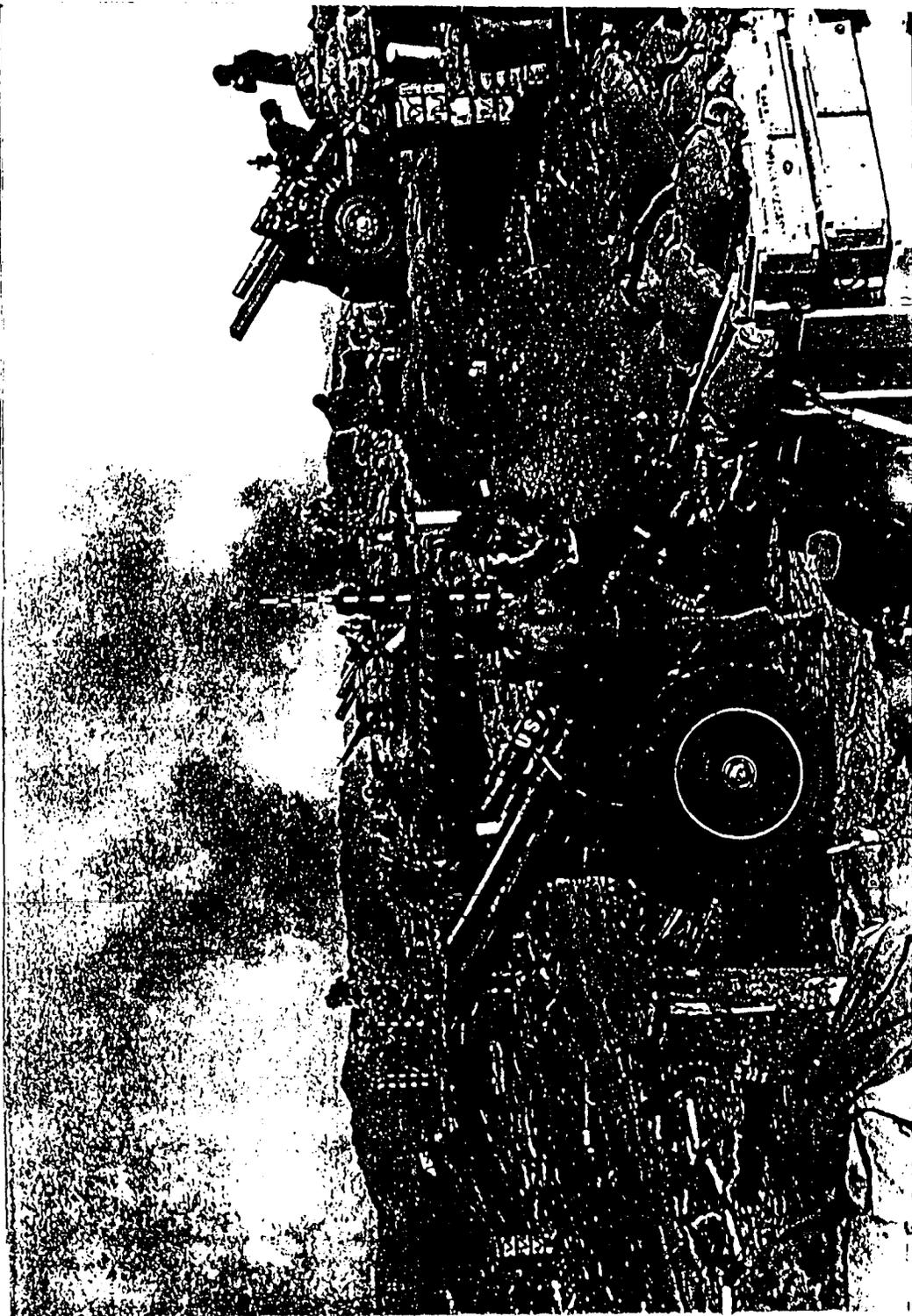


*Patrol Seeks The NVA*



*Sunday At LZ Thunder*

*▶ Infantrymen Chase The Enemy Into The Mountains*



## FIRE MISSION

Although the artilleryman has had little fanfare for the more than one million rounds he has fired against the enemy in the 4th Division area of operations, every infantryman will agree that the "Redleg" is worth his weight in gold.

The division receives artillery support from its organic units of Division Artillery and also from the 52nd Artillery Group. The organic units of Division Artillery include three battalions of 105mm light towed howitzers and one composite battalion of 155mm and 8-inch howitzers. The 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery is direct support of the 1st Brigade; the 4th Battalion, 42nd Artillery is direct support of the 2nd Brigade; and the 5th Battalion, 16th Artillery is in general



*8" Guns Throw Out 200 Pounds Of Lead*

support of the division. The 2nd Battalion, 9th Artillery is in direct support of and attached to the 3rd Brigade, which is further attached to the Americal Division.

With the aid of Chinooks, and "Cranes" for airlifts, the artillery has maintained the mobility needed to support the infantry in the remote jungle areas.

During Operation Francis Marion, the artillery fired more than 400,000 rounds in thwarting the monsoon offensive by the NVA in western Pleiku Province. The 2nd Brigade, supported by 432nd Artillery, had two major contacts in the area south of Duc Co with an estimated NVA regiment. In the two contacts more than 400 NVA were killed.

In November 1967, the 1st Brigade, supported by the 629th Artillery, made contact with an estimated three NVA regiments in the area of Dak To. The ensuing Battle of Dak To involved three US brigades, supported by 17 batteries of artillery, and resulted in more than 1600 NVA killed in action.

The devastating firepower of the artillery continues to be a major factor in quelling the enemy offensives and in demoralizing and defeating the NVA forces.



*Preparing 105mm Rounds For "Charlie"*

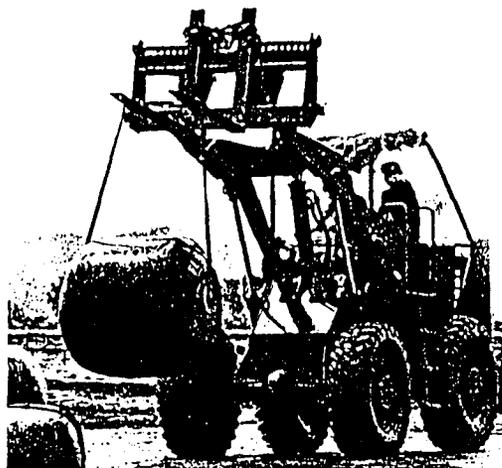
# DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

**F**rom the base camp to the firebase -- to the foxhole: the Support Command ensures that each Ivyman is equipped with the tools of war.

The three battalions which compose DISCOM provide the 4th Infantry Division with logistical support, maintenance facilities and medical aid, without which it would be impossible for the division to operate.

Movement of all supplies within the division is the responsibility of the 4th Supply and Transport Battalion. The coordination of the movement of all items, from the time they arrive in Vietnam until they reach the individual trooper in the foxhole or are used somewhere in between, falls within the realm of responsibility of the 4th S & T Battalion.

Artillery pieces, helicopters and all of the division's equipment must be kept in proper functioning order -- this is the



*Fuel Is Moved At Forward Base*

job of the 704th Maintenance Battalion. On the job 24 hours a day, the men of the battalion offer continuing support to the men in the forward area.

"Medic!" This single word shouted on the battlefield throws into operation the most sophisticated facilities known to man in wartime. The 4th Medical Battalion, operating through DISCOM in support of the Ivy Division, treats not only those injured on the battlefield, but also those who contract disease anywhere in the division area of operation.



*Ivy Sounds In The Central Highlands*

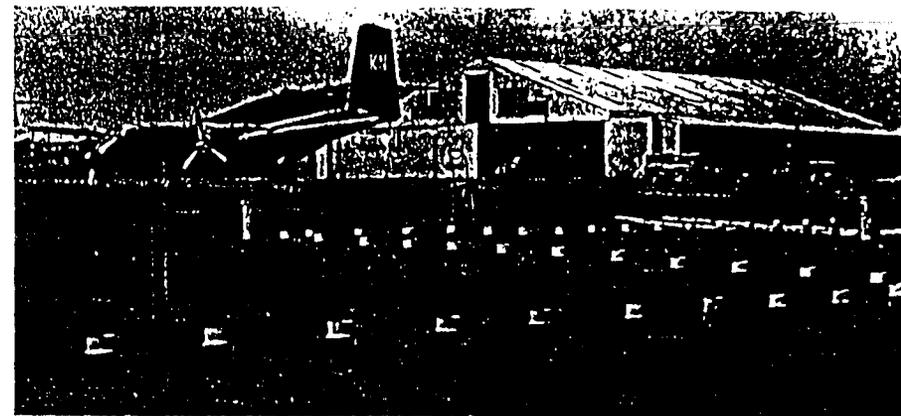


*Direct Support Maintenance On Tracks*

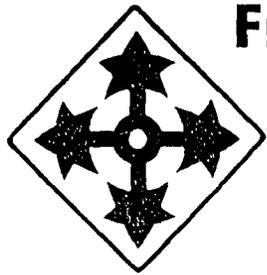
*Chow Moves Forward*



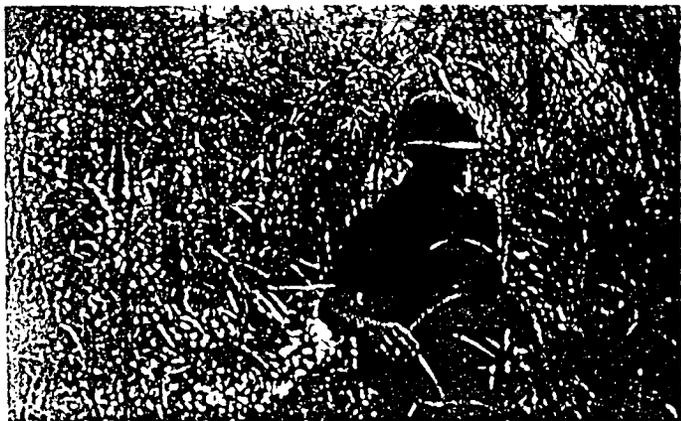
## Providing For Ivyman



*Imposing Chopper Maintenance Hangar At Airfield*



**FIRE SUPPORT  
BASES—  
HOME OF  
FIGHTING IVYMEN**



# AVIATION

## Offers Mobility And Firepower

**M**issions assigned to the aviation elements of the division are varied, but each is considered and fulfilled with the utmost speed.

The Ixy Division's 4th Aviation Battalion handles the bulk of the flying missions. The battalion has UH-1H, UH-1C and OH-23 helicopters available to support the division.

Chinook support is provided by the 52nd Aviation Battalion stationed at nearby Camp Holloway, and the 219th Aviation Company (Headhunters) there provides visual reconnaissance along the border.

All types of missions are called in for the choppers. Combat assault movements receive top priority. Other missions may include resupply, evacuation of casualties, command and control, air support for units on the ground, artillery spotting and adjusting, visual reconnaissance and ferrying troops between base camp and the forward area.

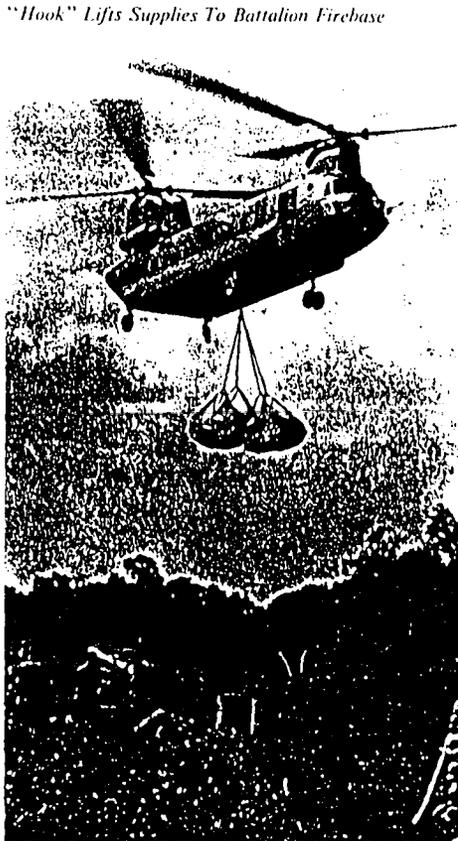
New aviators coming into the division are given orientation check rides to familiarize them with the terrain. They are then placed with an experienced pilot for a long period of time to learn all they can before being given their own ship. The program has proven itself many times over.

The gunships carry rockets and M-60 machine guns, in addition to machine guns operated by the door gunners.

Hensel Army Airfield, located at Camp Enari, is named in honor of the division's first aviator to be killed in action, WO Ernest V. Hensel Jr.



*Gunship Rolls For Another Pass At Enemy Position*



*"Hook" Lifts Supplies To Battalion Firebase*



*Observation Chopper Searching For Enemy ▶*

*Picking Up Wymen*



*Constant Maintenance Is Required ▶*

# CIVIC ACTION

## Ivy Division Helping Its Neighbors

In mid-November of 1966, approximately three and a half months after the arrival of the 4th Infantry Division's advance elements, the division began its civic actions program in support of Vietnam's Revolutionary Development Program.

Beginning as "The Hamlet Visitation Program," it incorporated 13 hamlets, within the immediate vicinity of the Ivy base camp, which were brought under the sponsorship of seven base camp support units. Each unit conducted weekly visits and was responsible for making known the important needs of its specific village.

The civic action program is essentially a self-help program designed to improve the living standards (to include medical

attention) of the Central Highlands people and at the same time introduce a program of nationalism, thereby making them aware of their government and the government's interest in them.

In January 1967, under the Commanding General's direction, the program underwent a complete revamping and the name was changed to "The Good Neighbor Program." Under the new program the medical visitation phase was cut from daily visits to five visits a week in order to break the regularity. Training programs were set up to teach the Montagnards the fundamentals of first aid, construction and updated agricultural techniques, including vaccination of cattle.

The program was also extended to include the 1st and 2nd Brigades operating in the forward areas. It was here that the Edap Enang program evolved. As enemy activity increased around already established villages, the need to evacuate these people to safer areas became apparent. The Vietnamese government appropriated secure land within the Ivy Division's tactical area of operations to resettle the villagers, and the Ivymen provided transportation and security for the moves. In each move, the entire village, minus permanent structures, was moved to the new location. The program has enjoyed immense success.



*Medcap*

*Good Neighbor*

*Project Security*



Initially, Civic Actions concentrated on helping the sick, injured, needy and homeless. As fears abated, civic action team members made friends with the villagers and responded to the peoples' needs by helping with construction or other projects. Later, civic action teams consulted with village chiefs on education, self-defense and commerce. Through these means, the Montagnard has been given an incentive to produce more of

the new life of which he has become aware.

In all these projects, the supplies are provided by the GVN, the labor by the village, and the technical advice by the 4th Division.

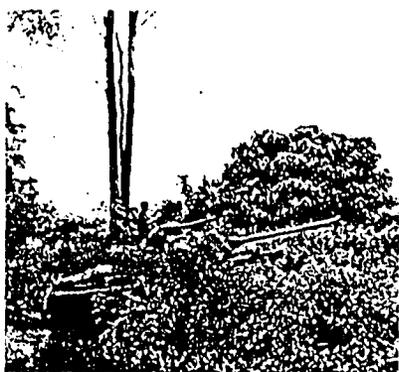
By working with the district and province chiefs, who work closely with the people themselves, the Fighting Fourth is creating a tight bond between a forgotten people and their country.

# ARMOR

## Fire Power

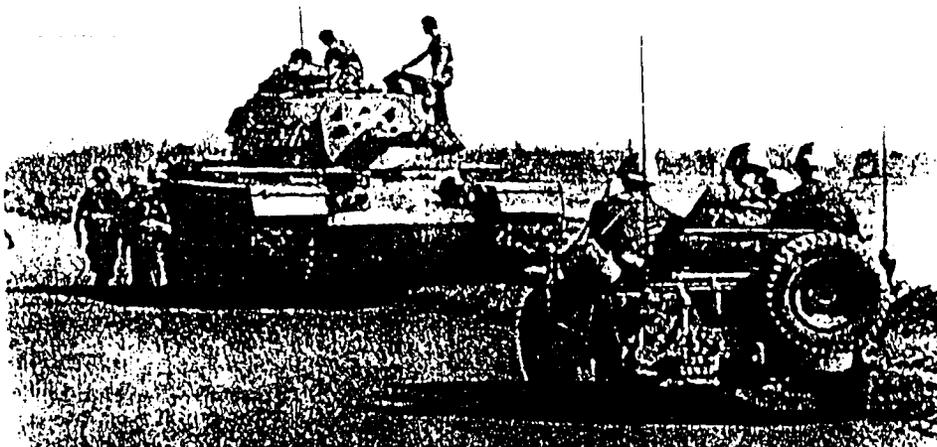
## Mobility

## Shock Action



*Rumbling Through The Highlands*

*Road Security*



The 1st Battalion, 69th Armor is one of two armor battalions in Vietnam. Arriving in country in January 1966, the "Black Panthers" were attached to the 3rd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division.

When the 3rd Brigade moved to Pleiku, they brought the tankers with them. After operating with the 4th Infantry Division for nearly a year, the battalion officially became a part of the Ivy team in August 1967.

Operating in Vietnam's Central Highlands, the 69th has been fulfilling a variety of missions. These have included: search and destroy; road clearing and security; convoy security; direct and indirect fire support for infantry units; perimeter defense; and acting as a mobile reaction force.

In addition to tactical missions, the "Black Panthers" have been active in an extensive civil affairs program both in the base camp and in the forward areas. On several occasions, the members of the 1/69th have used their tanks to aid Montagnard villagers in cattle drives.

At one time, military leaders felt that the use of armor in the jungled mountainous highlands was impractical. Today, the tanks of the 1/69th are an integral part of the overall military posture in the Central Highlands. This fact is attested by the impressive record that the "Black Panther" Battalion has amassed.

# ENGINEERS

## Combat Support

Engineer support for the 4th Infantry Division is the task of the 4th Engineer Battalion. Arriving in the Central Highlands with the division's advance party in August 1966, the engineers soon began to carve at the base of Dragon Mountain what would become, in a year's time, a city in the jungle.

Base camp construction is only one of the many tasks which fall to the 4th Engineer Battalion. Combat engineers may be found as far forward as the infantry company, clearing landing zones and building fire support bases. An engineer element usually accompanies the infantry on a combat assault, expressed by the

adage that "the infantry assaults the objective while the engineers assault the terrain."

Without roads to keep convoys rolling and troops on the move, the Ivy Division could not fight the effective war in which it is now engaged. The engineers not only build roads, but clear them daily of enemy mines.

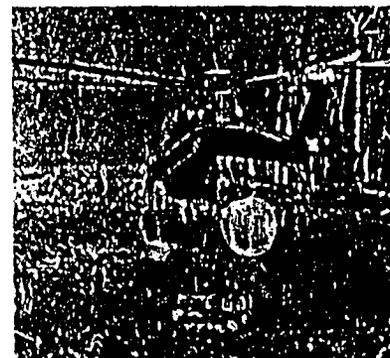
The monsoon rains tax the engineers to the fullest—keeping roads open and building a base camp are tasks not easily done in mud above the knees.

In little more than a year, the 4th Engineer Battalion has undertaken a large part of the construction of the more than 900 buildings which now make up the Ivy Division base camp.

No matter how large or small the task, the combat engineers of the 4th Engineer Battalion are always there to do their share and, then, a little more.



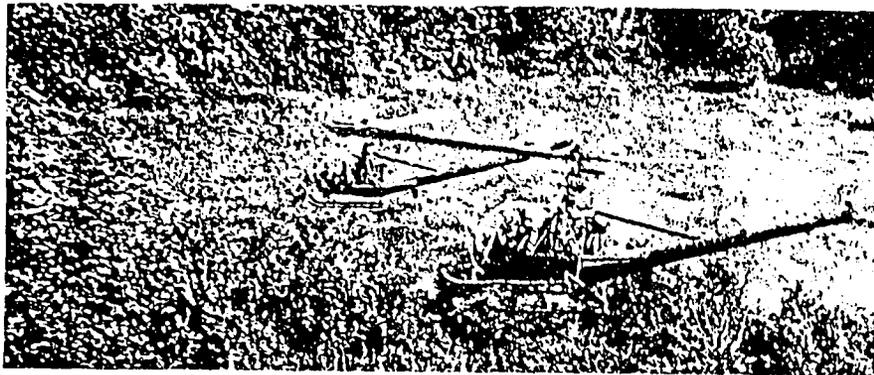
*Clearing A Firebase*



*Moving Dozers In The Highlands*



*Blowing An I.Z.*



Scouts Scan Jungle Terrain

## 1/10th Cav "Buffaloes" On Land And In The Air

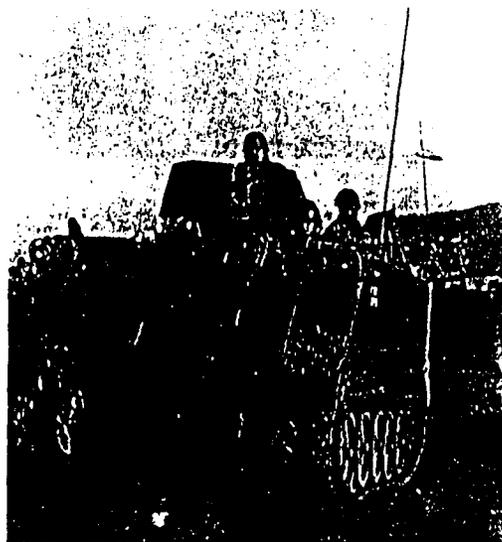
The 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry is the 4th Infantry Division's organic cavalry squadron. Deploying to Vietnam with the division, the "Buffalo Soldiers" have demonstrated that a cavalry unit can move, shoot and communicate in the dense jungle and rugged terrain of the Central Highlands.

Composed of three armored troops and one air cavalry troop, the squadron has been effective in security, road clearing, search and destroy, "hip shoots" (long range direct and indirect fire missions) and ground operations with infantry battalions and ARVN forces.

The air cav troop provides the Ivy Division with a unique, quick reaction capability, as well as a valuable reconnaissance and exploitation tool. The troop provides the ground units with the capability of close aerial observation over large areas in a relatively short period of time.

Participating in an extensive civic action program, the "Buffalo Soldiers" have given medical treatment to more than 30,000 Montagnard tribesmen, while constructing many beneficial facilities for the use of the villagers.

Despite the obstacles inherent in the Central Highlands—the jungle, mud and dust—the spirit and dedication of the cavalry soldier of the 1/10th continues to lead the way in the Ivy Division's fight against communism.



APC Moves Out On S & D

## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ALWAYS NEAR

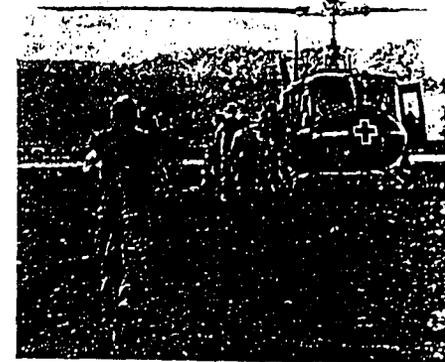
Medical support is only minutes away from any Ivy Division soldier because of the widespread use of the helicopter.

The 4th Medical Battalion supports the 4th Division in the Central Highlands. Each infantry brigade has a medical company from the battalion in direct support. These companies set up clearing stations which have the capability to provide minor medical and surgical treatment, routine laboratory, x-ray and dental procedures in the field. The clearing station is normally the first stop during medical evacuation from the battlefield.

Helicopters are the primary means of evacuating wounded from the battlefield to the clearing station, and from the clearing station to the base clearing station or the 71st Evacuation Hospital in Pleiku. The 283rd Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance) and the 498th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) provide the chopper support to the division. In addition to evacuating wounded, these choppers carry medical supplies and equipment to the scene of the action. No Ivyman is more than minutes away from a medical facility by using these "DUSTOFF" choppers.

The 71st Evacuation Hospital is a modern, fully equipped 400-bed complex capable of treating all types of casualties.

The battalion is responsible for the Division's Medical Civic Action Program, which consists of administering medical care to Montagnard villagers throughout the division's area of operation. The civic



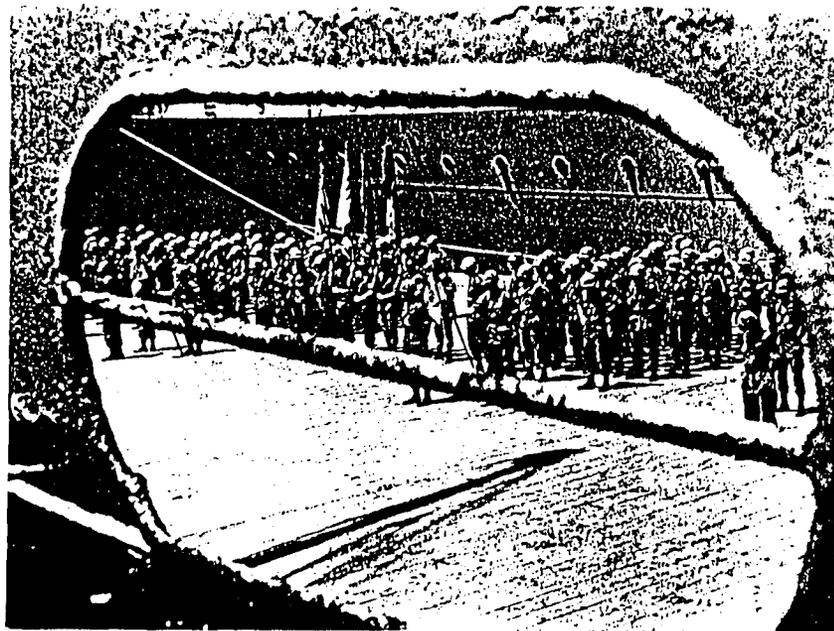
"Dustoff" Lands —



Treatment Begins

action teams teach basic first aid and transport sick tribesmen to medical facilities in their area that are equipped to provide the needed medical care.

This year, the medical personnel serving in the MEDCAP Program have expanded the use of soap, introduced vitamins, insect powder, toothbrushes and toothpaste, baby food and cereal, in an effort to improve the health of the Montagnard people. In addition, medical support (dental, preventive medicine and veterinarian) is rendered to the Montagnard population in the area. A number of individuals are being trained by the 4th Medical Battalion personnel in basic first aid. Also, several young Montagnards have attended the Le Trung District Medical Course sponsored by the Government of Vietnam.



*Landing At Qui Nhon*

## 2/1st CAV JOINS IVY

The 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry arrived in Vietnam on August 29, 1967, at Qui Nhon, and road-marched its armored vehicles and equipment up Highway 19 to Camp Euari. Joining the division during Operation Francis Marion, the "Blackhawks" assumed the mission of securing large segments of Highways 14 and 19.

Although only in country for a few months, the cavalrymen have already dealt severe blows to the enemy. During the Battle of Dak To, an attempted convoy ambush by the Viet Cong was foiled by 2/1st tanks and armored personnel carriers and, when the smoke had cleared, the "Blackhawks" counted 42 enemy bodies.

As a sidelight to combat operations, the squadron conducts an extensive civic actions program to help both the Montagnard and Vietnamese people. On one occasion, a Montagnard village had trouble rounding up the tribe's herd of

water buffalo. A cav civic actions team accepted the challenge and conducted an old-fashioned western round-up with a platoon of armored personnel carriers to corral the 29 critters.

The 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry working along with Fighting Fourth infantrymen, has proved that treacherous jungle can be overcome, while establishing itself as a strong and effective fighting force in the Highlands.



*Roaming The Highlands*



*The New LOH Adds Versatility*

*Constant Maintenance Is Required*



## 7/17th AIR MOBILE— Rapid Reaction

The 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry (Air-mobile) joined the 4th Infantry Division in October 1967, and added an air cav capability that previously had been available in only a limited amount.

The "Ruthless Riders," who were reactivated at Fort Knox in November 1966, brought to the Ivy Division the new light observation helicopters (LOHs) which are utilized in aerial scouting. Once they have located the enemy, the LOHs call for their big brothers—the heavily armed Huey gunships, who engage the enemy with their rockets and miniguns. Ground troops are then placed in the area from one of the squadron's aerial rifle platoons to exploit the gunship attack.

Although in country for only a short period of time, the squadron has become extensively engaged in the other war—civic action. Building chicken coops, dispensaries, bridges, spillways and pig pens, the "Ruthless Rider" civic action teams also bring needed medical attention to the Montagnard villagers.

The 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry has already compiled an impressive record and will continue to do so as it flies off to "E and Charlie."



## IVY'S MONTAGNARD NEIGHBORS

*War-Wearied Nomadic Tribesmen*



## The Fighting Fourth



*World War I*



*World War II*

The Fighting Fourth has recently marked its Golden Anniversary as a combat unit. Dating back to 1917, the division was formed at Camp Greene, North Carolina. The Ivy Division derives its name from the Roman Numeral "IV." Hence the "Ivy" division shoulder patch consists of four green Ivy leaves joined at the stem and opening into the four corners of a square.

The record of the 4th Infantry Division in two World Wars and in South Vietnam is one of fierce fighting, outstanding success and tremendous sacrifices. It is a record that has contributed heavily to the history of our country.

During the First World War, the Ivy men fought in the campaigns of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. In the Meuse-Argonne, the 4th achieved its initial triumph in a resounding list of "firsts" by cracking the Hindenburg Line and stopping the Kaiser's all-out drive on Paris.

At Normandy the 4th Division smashed ashore on Utah Beach and later spearheaded the drive on Cherbourg. The hard-driving 4th Division elements were the first US troops to set foot on German soil. During the Battle of the Bulge, the brunt of the last major German drive of World War II fell on the 4th Division, but with every man on the line the units threw back the determined attacks on their positions.

In 1966 the division deployed to Vietnam in four major increments. The 2d Brigade landed in August

and by October 13th the entire division was in Vietnam.

Ivy men wasted little time going into action. On October 18th the Ivy Division launched Operation Paul Revere IV west of Pleiku, with the 2nd Brigade pushing into the rugged jungle-covered Central Highlands along the border. A week later, on the coast near Tuy Hoa, the 1st Brigade kicked off Operation Adams in an effort to clear the infamous Highway 1 and eliminate the Viet Cong from Phu Yen Province.

The division's 3rd Brigade went under the operational control of the 25th Infantry Division, and in return the Ivy Division took control of the 3rd Brigade, 25th Division, which was already operating in the Central

Highlands. In August 1967, the two 3rd Brigades exchanged colors and became permanent parts of the division that they had worked with for nearly a year.

The now seasoned 4th Infantry Division troopers have proven themselves, as former Ivy men did, through Operations Adams, Paul Revere IV, Sam Houston, Giesley, Francis Marion and MacArthur.

With the division now having the responsibility for screening the Cambodian border from northern Kontum Province to Ban Me Thuot, Ivy units engaged and bloodied large North Vietnamese Army forces. As enemy units attempted to sneak across the border, the 4th moved to engage them and took great tolls upon the enemy. Major battles erupted in November 1966 and February-March 1967. Then came the "Nine Days in May," when the 1st Brigade tangled in five hard pitched battles. July saw two major fights and then all was quiet until November 3rd and the Battle of Dak To.

The time between large unit battles saw many small enemy contacts, continually inflicting heavy damage on his resupply and reinforcement plans. The use of long range reconnaissance patrols played a vital role in locating the enemy and interpreting his actions.

The Fighting Fourth has answered its third call to arms with distinction. Throughout Vietnam's Central Highlands, the Ivy patch is worn proudly by Ivy men, respected by civilians and feared by the enemy.



*Vietnam*