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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AEROMOBILE)
APO San Francisco, California 96490

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AVDACG

15 August 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1967
(RCS CSFOR-65) (W-4CE-4A)

THRU: Channels

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

SECTION I SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATION OR UNIT ACTIVITIES

1. General

a. General Situation. During the period 1 May to 31 July 1967, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) conducted search and destroy, village cordon and search operations, and pacification programs in its area of operation. Operation FRESHING which started on 11 February 1967, continued in Binh Dinh Province. Operation DAZZLEM providing security of Camp Radcliff and the Division T.O.R., and Operation BYRD, a one battalion task force under the control of 1 FFCB(CAV) in the vicinity of Phan Thiet also continued. The 3rd Brigade was employed in Operation GALLEY under operational control of the 4th Infantry Division during the period 24 June to 25 July in Kontum Province. Concurrent with tactical operations the Camp Radcliff base development program continued.

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

(1) Division Headquarters

Major General John J. Tolson III	Commanding General
Brigadier General George S. Blanchard	Asst'Div Cndr
Brigadier General Edward de Saussure	Asst'Div Cndr
Colonel George W. Casey	Chief of Staff
Lieutenant Colonel William W. Palmer	ACoFS, G-1
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Runkle	10 Jul 67
Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Seigrist	ACoFS, G-2
Lieutenant Colonel Herman E. Schubarth	19 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel James T. Root	ACoFS, G-3
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Griffin, Jr.	25 May 67
Lieutenant Colonel William C. Louisell	13 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Tolar	ACoFS, G-4
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Hurd	22 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe Robinson, Jr.	5 Jul 67
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Tackaberry	ACoFS, G-5
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Wasik	17 Jul 67

(2) 1st Brigade

Colonel Donald V. Rattan	CO, 1st Bde
Lieutenant Colonel Ardis E. McClure, Jr.	CO, 1/8 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur G. Jenkins	28 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel John C. Dashiel	CO, 2/8 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel John E. Stannard	30 Jul 67
Lieutenant Colonel Loyd P. Rhiddlehoover	CO, 1/12 Cav

(3) 2nd Brigade

Colonel Fred E. Karhohs	CO, 2nd Bde
Lieutenant Colonel James H. Mapp	CO, 1/5 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel S. Rickard	5 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Stevenson	CO, 2/5 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. McDonough	20 May 67
Lieutenant Colonel William J. Buchanan	CO, 2/12 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel H.C. Ross	21 Jul 67

(4) 3rd Brigade

Colonel Jonathan R. Burton	CO, 3rd Bde
Colonel James C. McKenna	23 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel George W. Orton	CO, 1/7 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Pierce	26 Jul 67
Lieutenant Colonel Leo D. Turner	CO, 2/7 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Wickham	20 Jun 67

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(5) Division Artillery

Colonel George W. Putnam, Jr.	CO, Div Arty
Lieutenant Colonel James F. Culp Major Vernon W. Gillespie	CO, 2/12 Arty 26 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Knowles	CO, 2/20th Arty
Lieutenant Colonel William C. Carlson Lieutenant Colonel Lowell F. Oder	CO, 1/21 Arty 16 Jul 67
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur L. Kelly Major George P. Dawson	CO, 1/77 Arty 13 May 67
Major Stuart G. McLennan Major Edward E. Lee Captain James H. Brown	CO, E/82 Arty 21 Jun 67 4 Jul 67

(6) 11th Aviation Group

Colonel Howard I. Lukens Colonel Joseph L. Gude	CO, 11th Avn Gp 10 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel James F. Hanlett Lieutenant Colonel George C. Horton	CO, 227 Avn 9 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Frank W. Nadeau, Jr.	CO, 228 Avn
Lieutenant Colonel John M. Blair Lieutenant Colonel John E. Bell	CO, 229 Avn 31 May 67

(7) Support Command

Colonel Charles L. Daniel Colonel Hubert S. Campbell	CO, Spt Cmd 3 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Harry L. Corkill, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Vaughn	CO, 15 S&S 14 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Leighton Lieutenant Colonel W. Rex Davis	CO, 15 Med 18 Jun 67
Lieutenant Colonel Keith J. Bauer Lieutenant Colonel Vaughn C. Emerson	CO, 15 TC 1 Jul 67
Lieutenant Shreve D. Squires Major (F) William H. Crook	CO, 27 Maint 9 May 67
Captain William D. Henderson Captain Barton Whittlekind	CO, 15 Admin 31 Jul 67
(8) Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Nevin, Jr.	CO, 1/9 Cav Sqdn
(9) Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Olentine Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Townsley	CO, 8 Engr 27 May 67
(10) Lieutenant Colonel James C. Struthers Lieutenant Colonel Paul Gentry	CO 13 Sig 10 Jul 67

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(11)	Captain Gary W. Lawhead Captain Myrnard D. Eaves	CO, 545 MP Co 26 Jun 67
(12)	Captain Joseph K. Hultquist	CO, HHC 1st Cav Div
(13)	Special Staff	
	Lieutenant Colonel James W. Ransone Lieutenant Colonel W. Rex Davis	Surroon 18 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Daniel S. Rickard Lieutenant Colonel Daniel W. French	IG 5 Jun 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Duke C. Bradford, Jr.	Chem Off
	Lieutenant Colonel Emory M. Sneeden Major Richard K. McNealy	SJA 15 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Zane E. Finkelstein	17 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Daniel B. Flyor Major Carman T. Scitz	AG 21 Jun 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Donald W. Connally	5 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Lewell V. Autrey Lieutenant Colonel James S. Oliver	Fin Off Provost Marshal
	Lieutenant Colonel Angelo J. Marageones	28 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Wesley G. Jones Lieutenant Colonel Daniel W. French	CIMH
	Major William Witters	22 Jun 67 22 Jul 67
(14)	Attached Units	
	Lieutenant Colonel (I) Fred C. Parker III Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Whitbeck	CO, 2/17 Arty 21 Jul 67
	Major James E. Moore Major Eldridge W. Brock	CO, 478 Avn 1 Jul 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Edward L. Smith Major John R. McCann	CO, 19 MI Det 27 Jul 67
	Captain Thomas Cleary	CO, 371 Radio
	Captain Allen W. Hawks	Reasearch Co
	Captain David B. Knight	1 Jun 67 31 Jul 67
	Major Gordon Spillinger	CO, 24 Det, S Wea Sqdn
(15)	Supporting Units	
	Colonel Robert C. Arbuckle	Sub-area Commander
	Major James B. Barron Lieutenant Colonel William K. Hunzeker	34 S&S Bn 15 Jun 67
	Lieutenant Colonel Phillip D. Sellers	CO, 70 Engr
	Lieutenant Colonel Harold G. Carter Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Cochran	CO, 56 Med Det 21 Jul 67

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Captain Robert L. Jackson	CO, 11 Avn Gp Pathfinder Co
1st Lieutenant Gary E. Harvey	CO, 184 Cml Flt
1st Lieutenant Vernell D. Hasecher	13 May 67
1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Hawes	CO, Det 1, 54
1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Sucharshi	Sig Fr 5 Jul 67
Major Donald C. Flourot	CO, 382 TC Det
Captain Daniel J. Rice	8 Jul 67

2. (C) Personnel

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

(1) Beginning of Reporting Period	OFF	W	FM	ACG
Authorized	1279	697	15812	17723
Assigned	1373	537	17715	19625

(2) Close of Reporting Period	OFF	W	FM	ACG
Authorized	1279	697	15812	17723
Assigned	1131	557	17318	19006

b. Gains and Losses:

	Gains	Losses
Officers	637	379
Warrant Officer	222	202
Enlisted	5576	5973

Some 232 emergency leaves were processed during the period.

c. Morale and Personnel Services:

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

(2) Decorations awarded:

Distinguished Service Cross	5
Silver Star	176
Legion of Merit	33
Distinguished Flying Cross	192
Soldier's Medal	42
Bronze Star w/V	476
Bronze Star	1361
Air Medal w/V	140
Air Medal	11297
Army Commendation Medal w/V	249
Army Commendation Medal	1663
Purple Heart	705
TOTAL AWARDED	16339

(3) Combat Badges awarded:

Combat Infantryman Badge	1584
Combat Medic Badge	21
Aircraft Crewman Badge	92

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d. Promotions: A total of 6289 enlisted personnel were promoted during this reporting period.

e. Reenlistments: A total of 791 reenlistments or extension actions were completed. The reenlistment/extension breakdown was: 48 first term AR reenlistments, 122 career reenlistments, 33 AUS enlistments, 3 EP/NC enlistments, 379 extensions of Vietnam tours and 205 extensions of enlistment obligations.

f. Postal Operations:

(1) Mail sent out	\$2,430,613.72
(2) Postal Operational Fees	84,580.44
(3) Incoming Mail	1,254,776 lbs
Daily Average	41,385 lbs
(4) Outgoing Mail	439,963 lbs
Daily Average	14,477 lbs
(5) Number of Incoming Mail days	01
(6) Number of Outgoing Mail days	02

g. Special Operations: During the reporting period a total of 106 movies and TV shows were presented throughout the division. There were also 4 USC shows and 2 Soldier shows presented to the troops. A total of 1,611 out of country and 915 in country flight quotes were used during the period. During the reporting period a miniature golf course was completed and is now being good use by the troops. The 100 acres Recreation area continues to be a favorite relaxation spot. Other projects presently under construction include a library, swimming pool, service club, and golf driving range. A USC Club is under construction and is expected to open on or before 1 Sep 67.

h. Financial Services:

(1) During this period the responsibility for conversion of military payment certificates to U.S. dollars for all personnel departing the 1st Air Cav Div out of country PCS was transferred to the Finance Office at Fricku. This action reduced the finance workload in outprocessing and significantly reduced the requirements for U.S. dollars to be held on hand.

(2) 1st Air Cav Div Jan 37-1, Orientation on the Centralized Automated Military Pay System was revised to include the system changes effective in July and August 1967 and to include additional orientation material on finance matters. The pamphlet is distributed to all incoming personnel as an assistance in understanding the pay system and the finance service available. The use of this pamphlet has been an invaluable asset to this office in providing familiarity, understanding, and a ready source of finance information to the soldier. Further, the use of this pamphlet has reduced the number of pay inquiries during this period to an average of less than 50 per month.

(3) This office has handled all aspects of finance processing for the summer replacements to include orientation on CAMP and preparation of the forms required to establish a CMFS pay account. In 1966, during the period of peak summer turnover, the Finance Center assisted this office by providing the orientation at Oakland and by preparing the forms. The complete control of inprocessing activity, although it required a local augmentation of personnel, has proven to be a far better procedure as pay errors have been drastically reduced. Establishing the pay account correctly through this office is the best method of processing pay accounts regardless of volume. The lesson learned is that a split processing procedure between the finance office and the Finance Center is the least desirable alternative.

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i. Chaplain Activities:

(1) Light-weight combat chaplains kits have been received for use by chaplains in forward areas.

(2) Compact PA sets are being made for use in the field.

(3) When available, two priests will hold a Sunday Service; one for Mass and one for Confessions. The same procedure is to be followed for Division Training Center field Service. Arrangements are made for weekly Catholic coverage at Phan Thiet.

(4) Support Group Chaplain has responsibility for Combat Leadership Class Orientation and attendance at command briefing sessions when both Division Chaplain and Assistant Division Chaplain are forward.

(5) All assistants are assigned to 15th Administration Company pending trial period in working with chaplain prior to final assignment.

(6) Jewish representative meets with Jewish Personnel at Division Training Center field services to inform them of Division Jewish Program.

(7) Field services for the Division Training Center - held on the third day of each training cycle - will be conducted simultaneously by both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

(8) Assistant Division Chaplain will visit Cav Personnel each week in Qui Nhon hospitals.

j. Maintenance of Discipline, Law and Order:

(1) Military Justice:

(a) General Courts Martial	11
(b) Special Courts Martial	27
(c) Summary Courts Martial	10
(d) Article 15's	507

(2) Discipline: A total of 416 incidents were reported to the Provost Marshal's office during the reporting period.

k. Inspector General Activities: No significant trends in complaints and/or requests were revealed.

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1. Medical

(1) Disease and injury statistical data:

(a) Injured as a result of hostile action (IRH)	835
(b) Non-battle injuries	640
(c) Disease	2504
1 Malaria Total	412
a Vivax	110
b Falciparum	302
2 Scrub Typhus	0
3 Hook Worm	29
4 Psychiatric cases	32
(d) Killed in Action	160
(e) Remaining in Hospital (In Country)	407

(2) Discussion of diseases:

Malaria cases: A total of 412 cases of malaria occurred in personnel of this division from 1 May to 31 July 1967 inclusive. Of these 110 cases were due to plasmodium vivax.

The malaria incidence is as follows:

UNIT	MAY	JUNE	JULY	TOTAL
HHC 1st Bde	0	0	1	1
1/8	11	14	15	40
2/8	26	14	4	44
1/12	6	5	7	18
HHC 2nd Bde	0	4	0	4
1/5	4	15	13	42
2/5	3	14	7	24
2/12	9	18	14	41

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UNIT	MAY	JUNE	JULY	TOTAL
HMC 3rd Bde	1	1	1	3
1/7	10	24	24	58
2/7	6	19	15	40
5/7	16	18	11	45
Div Arty	7	5	5	17
1/9	0	2	4	6
Avn Gp	3	3	2	8
Spt Cmd	0	1	2	3
Sig Bn	0	1	0	1
Engr Bn	2	2	4	8
HMC Div	3	3	2	8
15th Admin	0	0	0	0
Others	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	117	164	131	412

(a) Experience gained from the previous quarters indicates that the malaria season in the Central Highlands ranges from March through November with a peak expected during the period of April through July.

(b) The total malaria incidence is 412 cases as opposed to 297 cases for previous quarter.

Other selected diseases of importance are as follows

Scrub Typhus	0
Immersion Foot	3
Heat Exhaustion	65
Poisoning	0
Animal Bites	34
Hepatitis	9
Dengue Fever	0
Infectious Meningitis	0

(c) Discussion of IRH_a, WIA and NBI

1 KIA/IRHA ratio 125/692 or 1/5.52 was considerably different from the ratio of 1/4.87 observed in Korea.

2 Types of IRHA's. During the reporting period 100 punji stake wounds occurred compared to 78 for last reporting period.

3 NBI: The total number of Non-Battle injuries this quarter is 640.

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m. Office of Information and History.

(1) Information activities will be discussed in paragraph 2 followed by historical activities in paragraph 3.

(2) The Information Office continued to increase its service to the world's press and division troops during the reported period. The following is an analytical breakdown by functions:

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

Pershing:	11	10	10
Byrd	26	26	26
Greely	24 J.	25 Jul 67	25 Jul 67

(b) The Information Section continued to place emphasis on hometowns both in radio and newspaper.

<u>HOMETOWNS</u>		<u>TAPED HOMETOWNS</u>
MAY	1,332	161
JUNE	1,192	109
JULY	2,073	140

(c) In addition the Information Section exchanged 9 taped messages with the citizens of Columbia, South Carolina for the daily support for Vietnam Personnel, (RJVP). Messages received are broadcast over the local radio station.

(d) A weekly hospital newsletter to four hospitals which provides unit level news such as promotions and awards is prepared and distributed to hospitalized Cavalrymen.

(e) Troop Topics emphasizing 1st Cavalry accomplishments were published each week and command information brochures were distributed on the following subjects:

- 1. The Arab-Israeli Conflict
- 2. Life in Saigon in Vietnam
- 3. War Control
- 4. CI Report of Vietnam Forces
- 5. Customs Laws
- 6. Why Vietnam?
- 7. Atrocities
- 8. R & R
- 9. Avoid Stockade
- 10. Red Chinese

(f) There were 56 newsmen who visited the Division during the quarter; 20, 18, 18 in May June, July respectively. They represented the following agencies:

- UPI
- AP
- ABC News
- Overseas Weekly
- Leds Publishing Co
- MBC
- Newsweek
- CBS
- JUSPAO
- Newark News

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New York Times
Blick, Zurich (Switzerland)
Arkansas Press Association
Graphic Publications Inc
NaNA
Evening Post, Reading, Pa.
Toronto Star
Pan Asia
NPA (Neue Press)
Army Digest

(g) The radio section produced the following news stories, interviews and editorial support, during this quarter:

1 Number of news stories (i.e. news copy) aired over AFPS-An Khe totaled 2,035. Section SCP calls for two newscasts each day at 13:05 and 7:05. 1st Cav news headlines are aired at 11:05 P.M.

2 Number of taped interviews aired over AFPS-An Khe during the quarter totaled 367. The interviews are usually featured during our local newscasts.

3 Number of regular taped radio hometown interviews sent to Hometown News Center, Kansas City totaled 40.

4 Number of taped radio hometown messages sent to MAC, Chicago totaled seven.

5 Continued to produce two taped news programs each week for hospitalized Cavalrymen in Qui Nhon.

6 Continued to provide APTV-Qui Nhon with war reports, news stories, taped interviews, Camp Radcliff recreational activities and slides.

7 Continued to produce two newsletters (0600 and 1800) each day totaling 184 newsletters during quarter. (Newsletters are produced for base camp and forward division command post). Special additional reports, concerning the Mid-East Crisis and war, and stateside racial disturbances, were attached to regular newsletters.

8 Continued to furnish Columbia R.S.V.P. officials with tapes concerning news of the 1st. Cav Division, its background and the effect the R.S.V.P. program is having on skytrooper morale and the "First Team's" civic action projects (19 tapes).

9 Continued to provide AFPS-An Khe with three radio announcers each day giving the Division approximately 12 hours of local broadcast time daily. Saigon AFPS provided the other 12 hours to complete the 24 hour broadcast day. During the local time periods the announcers provided musical entertainment, local weather, information and news programs while placing emphasis on division policies, etc.

(h) CLAH continues to have operational control of 13th Signal Battalion Photo section and was responsible for taking, developing an estimated 33,500 photos, several of which gained international attention for substance and quality.

(i) The Military Press section in addition to supporting with stories and editing was responsible for the release of 129/110/203 stories and features during this reporting period respectively, many gaining recognition in national papers, i.e. New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Army Times

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(j) Provided daily report to USARV to publicize the role of Army Aviation in Vietnam.

(k) Provided a 1st Cavalry Representative to Stars and Stripes Saigon.

(l) The publishing of the Cavalair in Tokyo at Stars and Stripes.

(3) The Office of the Staff Historian continued with considerable historical documentation of the Division's activities. One historical team completed two historical research documents, one on C 1/5 Cav on the Cambodian Border (21 November 1966), the other on 2nd Brigade action in the Bong Son Plain (27 - 31 January 1967). The second historical team completed a historical research document on the action at Hoa Hoi (2 - 3 October 1966). Research projects continued on the following combat actions:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
3d Bde, 25th Inf	6 Mar 67	Northern Crescent	Pershing
2/5th Cav	11 - 12 Mar 67	Southern Crescent	Pershing
2d Bde	7 - 22 Apr 67	Quang Ngai Province	LeJeune
1/5th Cav	14 - 15 Aug 66	Pleiku Province	Paul Revere II
1/12th Cav	17 Dec 66	506 Valley	Thayer II
1st Bde	30 May - 1 Jun 67	Bong Son Plain	Pershing
3rd Bde	6 - 8 Apr 67	An Lao Valley	Pershing
Division	23 Oct - 28 Nov 65	Pleiku Province	Pleiku

3. (C) Intelligence

a. (U) LTC Herman E. Schubarth replaced LTC Robert H. Siegrist as ACofS G2 on 19 June 1967. During this reporting period, 9 officers departed this section and 7 replacements arrived.

b. (C) Operations

(1) Pershing.

(a) Operation Pershing continued with daily light contacts throughout the AO and 6 moderate contacts in the eastern portion during the reporting period. Reliable intelligence indicates that the 1st ACD is engaging elements of the 22nd NVA Regiment in the northeastern portion of the AO and elements of the 18th Regiment in the southeastern portion.

(b) The six moderate contacts engaged in by the 1st ACD during this period were located in the eastern portion of the AO as follows:

1 On 31 May 1967, elements of the 22nd NVA Regiment were engaged in the Central Bong Son Plain near An Qui (1) (BS 8811). This engagement resulted in 96 enemy KIA.

2 On 19 June 1967, elements of a local VC unit and a reported infiltration group were engaged northeast of the Nui Mieu Mountains resulting in 32 enemy KIA.

3 On 20 June 1967, during conduct of a cordon operation in the vicinity of Binh Do Hamlet (BS 880145), an unknown size enemy force was engaged resulting in 42 enemy KIA.

4 On 21 June 1967, elements of the 7th Bn, 18th NVA Regt were engaged southeast of the Suoi Ca Valley (BK 8660) resulting in 92 enemy KIA.

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2 On 28 and 29 June 1967, three companies of the 9th Bn, 18th NVA Regt and one LP Co from Phu My were engaged near the east side of Dam Tra Lake (BR 9884) resulting in 75 enemy KIA.

6 On 2 July 1967, the 82nd and 83rd Co's of the 8th Bn, 22nd NVA Regt were engaged in the Central Bong Son Plains near Tuy Au (BS 8614) resulting in 86 enemy KIA.

(2) Operation Dazzler.

(a) There was no major contact in the TAGR during the reporting period; however long range reconnaissance patrols and agent reports confirmed wide spread low level enemy activity directed primarily at attempting to draw the support of the local populace back to the side of the enemy. The majority of this activity continues to be reported taking place in the NE, N and NW of An Khe. However, recently there has been increased activity in the form of sightings and small unit movements including two small contacts with elements of the Base Defense Battalion in the western portion of the TAGR.

(b) One major event during the reporting period was agent reports dtd 16 June received on 24 June indicating the presence of two unknown enemy battalions with 500 Montagnard laborers carrying heavy equipment, which were located Vic BR 410590 and BR 419692 respectively. This report coupled with other incidents of attempted reconnaissance of the defensive perimeter of Camp Radcliff pointed to a possible attempt to conduct an attack on the camp itself, sometime before 9 July. To counter this threat, on 3 July, composite companies, created by support units located at Camp Radcliff conducted a perimeter sweep of 4,000 meters, the range of the 82mm mortar. The Base Defense Battalion executed company and platoon size patrols in likely areas deeper in the TAGR. Thereafter, a high degree of aggressive patrolling, mixed with artillery raids and searches conducted to the North and West continued throughout the reporting period. On 20 July, reports from II Corps indicated that a VC battalion with 200 Montagnard laborers had moved out of the An Khe area to southeast of Kontum in the early part of July.

c. (C) Enemy casualties and losses.

	KIA NVA / VC	CAPTURED NVA / VC	WEAPONS NVA / VC
MAY	198 / 277	11 / 264	113 / 8
JUNE	212 / 366	21 / 168	16 / 18
JULY	110 / 136	6 / 64	89 / 17

d. (C) Order of Battle.

(1) The Order of Battle Section has continued operations at the division CP in Two Bits and at Camp Radcliff and with the 3rd Brigade in Kontum. Present organization and personnel strength has been adequate to fulfill the requirements of the 1st Air Cav Division's operations in these areas.

(2) The Section has just received a Microfilm Reader/Printer from the Combined Document Exploitation Section of J2. In the future we hope the Reader/Printer will eliminate a majority of our bulk files. However, our dependence upon CDEC and their microfilm camera restricts the speed and amount of material we can convert. Right now, we not only have all our files, but also the Microfilm Reader/Printer, making it impossible to move the section by organizational vehicles at any one time.

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(3) This Section will be augmented by a 3 man Order of Battle team from the 533rd MI Det. When these people arrive, we will hopefully be able to pull closer liaison with the brigades and be able to keep up to date files on areas other than those in which we are presently involved.

e. (C) G2 Air Surveillance Statistics for the Quarter.

(1) Missions.

MISSION TYPE

IR	504
SLR	112
PHOTO	189
VISUALS	220
REPRINTS	33
TOTAL	1058

(2) General Comments

(a) IR. The ASTA platoon has flown twice the number of missions reported in the previous quarter. This is an outstanding record, especially when considering the move to LZ English and the sensor difficulties encountered because of runway vibrations. The direct support element remained at An Khe causing ASTA to make many flights to the rear for sensor repair. On top of this, the fire and explosions of the English FOL and munitions storage areas destroyed one aircraft and a "hard" landing at An Khe required evacuation of the second, leaving ASTA to complete the quarter with only one aircraft.

(b) SLR. In coordination with Navy Swift boats in Operation "Market Time" and the 229th Aviation Bn in "Lightning Bug" operations, the SLR continued surveillance of the coast and inland waterways. The fire and explosions at LZ English destroyed 2 aircraft. One new aircraft arrived and ASTA ended the reporting period with 2 SLR mission ready.

(c) Excellent weather permitted all scheduled photo missions to be flown. The reduction in the number of photo missions may be attributed to the length of time the division has remained in the Pershing AO.

(d) Visual. Daily visual reconnaissance missions were flown during the first six weeks of the quarter. No significant sightings were made and VR has been discontinued as a separate mission for Mohawk aircraft. A new Aerial Surveillance plan has been distributed, with emphasis within 12 km's of LZ's English, Two Bits and Camp Radcliff.

(3) Miscellaneous Comments.

(a) The ASTA platoon and the II section arrived at LZ's English and Two Bits respectively. The anticipated advantages i.e., elimination of communications and distance problems, quicker reaction and closer coordination did not materialize. In an effort to overcome the difficulties the II section will move to the ASTA location at LZ English,

(b) Both TAQ-1 Ground Data Links are out of operation, awaiting parts which apparently are not in country.

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(c) Capt Michael J. Hidalgo has joined the staff of the G2 Air section, replacing Capt Frederick G. Myer who departed for a new assignment in Boston, Massachusetts.

f. (C) 191st Military Intelligence Detachment.

(1) Past operations have shown the necessity of a closely coordinated effort between CI Special Agents and IFW Interrogators. While an integrated effort of these two specialties is mandatory, cross-utilization should be discouraged. Past operations have shown that efficiency and effectiveness suffer when these personnel are utilized outside their primary field. Although there are occasions when the situation dictates this cross-utilization, it is justified only in emergencies.

(2) The IFW Section interrogated 1,941 detainees and 431 NVAs/VCC. 298 linear inches of captured enemy documents were translated. Items not translated at this headquarters were forwarded to IFFV for further exploitation/translation. Considerable intelligence was obtained from all sources, to include unit identifications, directions, locations, strengths pass on to US units warning information as to 3 mining incidents, as well as that concerning VC activities or movements. Liaison with GVN/RVN/US intelligence agencies has produced considerable collateral intelligence for the Division. Shortages of interpreters have hindered a smoother flow of PW's VCS's. Additional interpreters in the MI Detachment would provide rapid response to combat units requirements for immediate exploitation of detainees.

(3) Counterintelligence.

(a) on-the-job training (OJT) for CI personnel in security services has provided adequate support for units within the command. Continued emphasis in training CI personnel in security services should be maintained. This is especially true in technical support, i.e. "cracking safes".

(b) Unsolicited correspondence within the command is increasing. Special care should be taken by agent personnel to ascertain whether in fact, the correspondence is unsolicited.

(c) CI personnel utilized in an advisory capacity in National Police operations at brigade level have shown great potential and should be developed further.

(4) although it has been mentioned in past reports, it bears repeating that a Vietnamese linguistic ability is invaluable. This is especially true for special agents and interrogators. The excellent rapport now maintained with Vietnamese agencies in the Division's area of responsibility is attributable in many cases to this linguistic ability. It should be reiterated, too, that interrogation techniques are greatly enhanced by speaking as little as a dozen sentences of Vietnamese. The psychological impact is invaluable. Interrogation techniques remain the same as listed in last quarter's report on lessons learned.

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g. (C) Det 31, 5th Weather Squadron

The southwest Monsoon became firmly established during June; May being the transition period from the Northeast Monsoon to the Southwest Monsoon. High temperatures (near 100°F), light winds, clear to partly cloudy skies, infrequent rain showers, and high density altitudes were prevalent thru the period. Ground fog obscured in the interior valleys but only rarely occurred at An Khe or on the coastal plains. June and July weather was essentially favorable to airmobile operations with the most adverse conditions being caused by thunderstorms and rain showers which developed over the ridges west of the coastal plains and in the An Khe area in the afternoon and evening. The showers over the ridges occasionally moved northeast over the coastal plains. Ground fog frequently forms in the interior valleys in May and June but becomes infrequent by July. During May and June the dissipating ground fog will partially obscure ridges as it lifts and dissipates between 0700H and 0900H. With a northeast wind flow in May and June, coastal ridges are occasionally obscured during the mornings and evenings. Rain showers and thunderstorms occur with increasing frequency in the An Khe area thru June and July (few actually occur at An Khe). Early morning ground fog is a problem in the An Khe area but usually dissipates by 0830H.

4. (C) Operations and Training

a. Organization. Combat Tracker Teams 7 & 8 were attached to the division on 20 May 1967, and further attached to HHT, 1/9 Cav on 24 July 1967.

b. Operations. Commitment of battalions during the reporting period is shown below.

<u>BATTALION DAYS</u>	<u> DAYS IN OPERATION</u>	<u>% OF AVAIL TIME ON CHS</u>
INF 828	828	100%
ARTY 368	368	100%
CAV 92	92	100%

Defense of the Base Camp was conducted by an Inf Bn, an Arty Bn, and up to 350 reinforcing personnel from support and tenant units. The defense mission includes perimeter defense of Camp Radcliff, security of highway 19 from Mang Yang to the intersection of highway 19 with highway 1 and limited offensive operations within the tactical area of responsibility (TACR). All of the DAZZLEM operations included patrolling, ambushing, platoon and company sized air assault, village cordon and searches with the National Police Field Force (NPF), extensive aerial recon, Arty H&I, local CIDG operations and civic action programs.

c. Discussion & analysis of major Operations: During the reporting period, the Division continued Operation DAZZLEM I in the RVN II CTZ of eastern Binh Dinh Province. A battalion task force continued to operate under I FFORCEV control in Binh Thuan Province (BT) and from the period 23 June - 25 July, a brigade task force and a battalion task force operated in Kontum Province under control of the 4th Inf Div (Francis Marion) and 173rd Abn Bde (Grey) respectively. In addition, the division continued operation DAZZLEM I the TACR, provided reserve/reaction forces for I FFORCEV, and when needed, supported RVN, CIDG, and RP/PF operations.

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(1) Operation Pershing (11 Feb 1967 - continuing)

(a) With the exception of the time period 23 June - 25 July, the 1st Air Cav Div continued operations with 3 brigades deployed throughout eastern Binh Dinh Province. Initially, the division's northern boundary lay along the I Corp/II Corp boundary. Subsequent changes moved the boundary farther north to include the Nuoc Dinh Valley area and a portion of the Nui Sang Mountains. During the reporting period, the division continued its mission of seeking and destroying the 3rd NVA Division's 18th and 22nd Regiments, destroying the VC infrastructure on the Song Son Plain, and supporting GVN RD programs in the Phu My Valley. During its operation, the division placed major emphasis on the Bong Son Plain, the An Lao Valley, the Nuoc Dinh Valley area, the Kim Son Valley, the Cay Giep and Mui Micu Mountains, the Crescent area, and the Phu My Valley. Operations throughout the AO included air assaults, normal search missions, village searches, Tank/inf operations, infantry battalion raids, reconnaissance in force, long range patrolling, and numerous allied operations with both ARVN and ROK forces. On 26 May, the division's capabilities were greatly enhanced by the attachment of 3 companies from the 16th National Police Field Force (NFFF). Introduction of the NFFF into the Pershing AO brought a new weapon to bear on the VC infrastructure; that is, the predown cordon and subsequent search of hamlets and villages throughout the AO. Another effective method of employing the NFFF has been the "snatch" operation where NFFF squads are inserted in suspicious areas observed from aerial reconnaissance. The NFFF have also been successfully used on bridge and highway check points. Since their arrival in Pershing, the NFFF have been credited with killing 37 enemy and capturing 191 PW, 36 and 1 crew served weapon, and numerous rounds of large and small ammunition and hand grenades. In addition, information and intelligence gathered by the NFFF has directly or indirectly led to 3 major contacts with enemy forces.

(b) On 4 May, the division began operations in the Nuoc Dinh Valley area with the airlift of 1 company and an artillery battery to Ba To CIEG Camp (B3 5632). On completion of this lift, a battalion (-) air assaulted to L1 Gienn (B3 629276). For the next 5 days, intensive artillery fires were placed on suspected locations of the 3rd NVA Div Hqs. On 9 May two additional battalions air assaulted to the Nuoc Dinh area and a brigade CP was established at L1 Sandra (B3 803193). Since that time, the division has continuously conducted operations in northern An Lao and Nuoc Dinh areas. The largest single contact in the area resulted in only 22 enemy killed; however, subsequent sporadic contacts have accounted for many more enemy kills. In addition, a large hospital complex and major caches have been found totaling 14 crew served weapons, 29 Sh, 298 large caliber rounds, and 28,588 rounds SA ammo.

(c) On 17 May the division killed its 10,000th enemy in Vietnam. The division conducted a 3 day battalion raid west of the An Lao Valley in search of the 3rd NVA Div Hqs. The raid began on 19 May with air assaults to L2 Garnet (B3 595165), Steel (B3 572153) and Iron (B3 560164). Enemy contact was not established, however, and the raid terminated on 21 May.

(d) On 22 May, the division conducted another battalion raid, Operation Fisherman. This time, a battalion air assaulted to the vicinity of Sa Huynh (B3 9222), searched the high ground and along the coast, and detained 918 persons for questioning. On the next day, during Operation Roundup, 8 infantry companies, with the help of Market Time-Swift Boats, searched 180 fishing boats and questioned 250 persons along the coast from Sa Huynh to the Crescent area.

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(e) On 31 May, a company searching southwest from an area of light contact the day before, made contact with a reinforced enemy company in An Qui (BS 285110). Two additional companies and a tank platoon, already in the area, sped to An Qui. Artillery and TAC Air strikes softened the enemy's fortified positions and then, after a CS drop, tanks and infantry attacked. The surviving enemy withdrew that night leaving behind 77 bodies. The division suffered 8 killed and 30 wounded.

(f) On 5 June, a Hoi Chanh led members of the division to a weapons cache in the Kim Son Valley (BR 745765). The cache netted 11 crew served weapons, 22 SA, and 1200 rounds of SA ammo.

(g) On 6 June, the division lost a 3 day stockage of CL II, III, IV, and V supplies in a fire and subsequent explosion caused by enemy action at LZ Englinh. Two members of the division were killed and 39 wounded during the holocaust. Outstanding logistical and transportation support from Qui Nhon Spt Cmd made it possible to replenish the supplies rapidly with no loss in the division's combat effectiveness.

(h) On 12 June, the division air assaulted a battalion (+) to LZ's west of the An Lao Valley (BS 665015, BS 623020) to search for the 3rd NVA Div Hqs.

(i) On 18 June, the division participated in the first US/ROK/ARVN Allied operation since Irving. Two of the division's companies air assaulted into the Mt. Mieu Mountains (BR 980755, BR 982733) while one company moved down the coast east of Lake Dam Tra-C and another company searched east along the Phu My Valley floor with elements of the 22nd ARVN division. Units of the Capital ROK Division searched north and blocked along their boundary. On 19 June, contact was made with enemy forces when a company searching the Mui Mieu Mountains ran into heavy fire vicinity CR 026762. The enemy was estimated to be company size. The enemy left 24 dead on the battlefield while the division lost 6 killed and 16 wounded.

(j) On 20 June, 3 companies came in contact with an unknown number of enemy when they cordoned a hamlet for search by the NPFN on the Bong Son Plain (BS 980165). Once again artillery, TAC Air and CS preceded a Tank/Inf attack. The contact resulted in 30 enemy KIA, and 7 POW's. The division suffered 20 WIA.

(k) On 21 June, the division once again made contact with a large enemy force when a BN led a company to his unit's location southwest of Phu My Valley (BR 8560). Two other companies and a company from the 22nd ARVN division joined in the all-day battle. The enemy left 66 bodies on the battlefield while the division lost 6 killed and 22 wounded.

(l) On 23 June, a battalion task force was sent west to Dak To, OPCON to the 173rd ABn Bde, in compliance with an I FFORCCLV R&D order. The next day a brigade (-) was sent west OPCON to the 4th Inf Division. In order to cover the area left open by the brigades departure, one division spread out and operated with two battalions north of the Bong Son River and two battalions south of the river.

(m) On 28 June, an infantry platoon from the 1/9 CAV was inserted east of Lake Dam Tra-C (BR 983837) in response to an interregional report. The platoon immediately came under heavy fire. Three infantry companies air assaulted in the area, tanks and dusters fired on the enemy bunkers, followed by tank and infantry attacks. The battle resulted in 84 enemy killed and 34 wounded.

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(n) On 1 July, ARVN LZ's Tom and Crystal came under light mortar attack. Twenty-three rounds landed on LZ Crystal wounding 4 ARVN and 4 US soldiers. Twenty rounds fell on LZ Tom wounding 2 US soldiers. The next day, an infantry and tank platoon searching out of LZ Geronimo in response to the attack on LZ Tom came under intense fire vicinity of BS 865150. Two companies moved to engage an estimated 2 NVA companies. TAC Air and CS followed up by a tank/infantry attack accounted for 86 enemy KIA (BC). The division had 15 killed and 39 wounded.

(o) On 12 July, 1/9 Cav scouts conducting a last recon before an artillery raid in the Fish Hook area observed approximately 60 NVA northwest of the Fish Hook (BS 758105). "Go Go" and ARA assisted the scouts in engaging the force. An extremely heavy jungle canopy precluded determination of the total enemy killed; however, 12 bodies were left in the clearing where the enemy was observed.

(p) On 20 July, the brigades with the 4th Inf Bn and the battalion task force with the 173rd Abn Bde returned to the Herring AO. Operations with 3 brigades continued until the end of the reporting period with sporadic enemy contacts.

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV DIV</u>
KIA (BC) VC/NVA 764/522	KIA 140
CAP VC/NVA 502/42	WIA 724
SA 371	MIK 0
CR SVD WPNs 46	
RICE (tons) 146.65	

(2) Operation Dazzle (1 October 1966 - continuing)

At the beginning of the reporting period, an infantry battalion with 1 company of reinforcements performed the Dazzle missions. On 9 May, the Dazzle force was reduced to 1 battalion. On 20 May and again on 3 July 11 support and tenant units at Camp Maclellan executed CPLAN Marauder by conducting extensive search all around the barrier out to a distance of 2 Km. Artillery raids were conducted in the north T23 on 28 May and 7 July. The base defense battalion and the NVA (around up to 2000 and search hamlets vicinity BR 495550, BR 513532) and BR 535460. There were 2 contacts with enemy forces during the reporting period. On 17 June, a patrol made contact with 4 - 6 VC vicinity BR 344547, 1 VC was killed and 2 US wounded. On 5 July a patrol made contact with 3 - 4 VC vicinity BR 428536, but there were no casualties on either side.

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV DIV</u>
KIA (BC) VC/NVA 4/0	KIA 1
WCC/NVA 1/0	WIA 41
Indiv WPNs 3	MIK 0
Crew SVD WPNs 0	

(3) Operation Byrd (25 August 1966 - continuing)

Task force 2/7 Cav continued operations in support of GVN RD activities in Binh Thuan Province under control of I FFORCE V. The task force has been very successful in conducting joint operations with ARVN and PF forces in their AO. As of 31 July 1967, the following results have been reported:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV DIV</u>
KIA VC/NVA 190	KIA 4
POW VC/NVA 130	WIA 24
SMALL ARMS 44	MIK 0
C/R WPNs 4	
RICE 314.2 tons	

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d. Training

(1) Training activities continued under the provisions of Div Cir 350-50. Replacement Training was conducted during the reporting period by the Division Training Center. Three orientation courses were presented for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel. These courses were designed to prepare all replacements to discharge their responsibilities and duties as members of the 1st Air Cavalry Division. Courses conducted were as follows:

(a) Senior Officer Orientation Course

1 Student Personnel: Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and selected Majors holding key staff and command positions.

2 Length of Course: 5 days.

3 Graduates During Reporting Period: 3 Colonels, 32 Lieutenant Colonels, and 11 Majors.

(b) Replacement Officer Training Course

1 Student Personnel: Officers in grades 2LT through Major, all Warrant Officers, and all E 8's and E 9's.

2 Length of Course: 4 days.

3 Graduates During Reporting Period: 34 Officers, 158 Warrant Officers, 20 E 9's and 76 E 8's.

(c) Enlisted Replacement Training Course

1 Student Personnel: All enlisted personnel through grade E 7.

2 Length of Course: 4 days.

3 Graduates During Reporting Period: 5064

(d) Combat Leaders Training: During the reporting period a total of six, 12 day training courses for Junior Combat Leaders (grades B3 through B6) were conducted. These courses were designed to make selected enlisted personnel more effective fire team and squad leaders. A total of 257 AM completed the courses successfully. Additionally, 7 NCO's from the 22nd ARVN Infantry Division attended the courses that were conducted in June and July.

(2) Miscellaneous school given by non division agencies accounted for the following division participation:

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>PER CENT.</u>
(a) MCV Recendo	59
(b) DS/GS Maintenance Training on AN/VRC-2 Radio	7
(c) Tunnel Destruction Course	7
(d) DS/GS Maintenance Training in RRC-74 Radio	1
(e) PACAF Jungle Survival School	7
(f) Army Aviation Mobile Technical Assistance Program (AAMTP) 20	161

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(3) Training teams visited the division to offer instruction on:

- (a) CONEX Handling Equipment
- (b) Night Vision Devices
- (c) AN/PSR-1 Anti Intrusion Detector

e. Combat Developments.

(1) The following items were employed during the reporting period.

(a) Mortar Aerial Delivery System (MADS). The 81mm mortar dispersing system was introduced by the 173rd Abn Bde and was improved by the 2/20th Arty and the 15th Trans Bn. Its simplicity of installation and operation provides a new dimension of fire support when difficult targets in mountainous areas are discovered.

(b) AN/ASC-10. The AN/ASC-10 command and control console will replace the model designated AN/ASC-11. User comments indicate that at least three FM radios are required and the pilots cyclic and foot push to talk buttons must be integrated with the console.

(c) Low Light Level Television. A tactical demonstration of the early prototype introduced to Vietnam indicated the requirements for the viewing system to be integrated with the fire control system.

(d) Safety Lanyard for MK-24 flare. The lanyard has been employed successfully by the 11th Avn Gp. The 2/20th Arty prefers to use a six foot piece of parachute cord on the basis that it can be attached quicker, there is no entanglement hazard to the rear rotor, and it cannot be salvaged by the enemy forces like the safety lanyard.

(e) Lead angle computer for M-60 machine gun on UH-1. ACTIV offered a simple adjustable sighting device for informal evaluation. It is designed to compensate for lead or lag sighting.

(f) Autotape Airborne Control (ABC) Survey System. The ABC Survey System arrived in June. Essential test equipment was lost in shipment. Successful operation of the system will not be possible until the test equipment arrives.

(g) Modified litter for medical evacuation with aircraft hoist. The introduction of Velcro fastening material facilitates the rapid securing of personnel into litters. Velcro also offers simplicity of operation for untrained personnel.

(h) Reflective landing pad markers. A limited number of markers with reflective material are used to assist pilots to park in sandbag revetments at night. The items are considered marginally helpful, but are adequate until more suitable items are introduced.

(i) Redfield Adjustable Ranging Telescope. The limited War Laboratory (LWL) provided two national match M-14 rifles with the Redfield Adjustable Ranging Telescope. The 2/7 Cav had instruction presented by an LWL representative. The telescope/rifle combination is rated at .85 probability of first round hits at 800 meters.

(j) Shotgun Fleschettes. The advertised advantage of the fleschette is better penetration through jungle foliage. They are not recommended for use on the inner barriers of the base camp, but KPs and infantry point personnel may find them useful for counter-ambush.

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(k) Multiple part .45 and .38 caliber ammunition. A hold on the tactical use of this ammunition is currently in effect. Target practice evaluations will be made.

(l) Lightweight Load Bearing Equipment. Forty sets of nylon load bearing equipment were allocated to the LRRPs and CTTs. Initial reaction is highly favorable because of its lighter weight, convenience packet for malaria and salt tablets, and quick drying characteristic.

(m) 2.75 inch FFAR with 17 pound warhead. The Project Manager's Office for 2.75 inch FFAR demonstrated the 17 pound HE warhead to division personnel. The 1/9 Cav and the 2/20th Arty indicated interest in obtaining the new warhead in tactical quantities.

(n) Proximity fuze for 2.75 inch FFAR warheads (10 or 17 lb). The Project Manager's Office for 2.75 inch FFAR demonstrated a proximity fuze with the 10 pound and 17 pound warheads to division personnel. The 2/20th Arty indicated that 10%-25% of their 2.75 inch ordnance should have the new fuze.

(o) 15 K. XENON Searchlight. The Project Manager's Office for Night Vision demonstrated a prototype Xenon searchlight. User reaction was highly favorable. The primary characteristic is the illumination of a grid square area with an intensity of 10 times moonlight from 3000 ft above terrain.

(p) Eye Glass. The Project Manager's Office for Night Vision demonstrated an improved Night Observation Device. In addition to wider field of view, greater sensitivity, and greater depth of field, it has a stabilized sight for use from the UH-1 helicopter.

(2) The following items were reported in the previous CRLL and are still under evaluation:

(a) SS-11 AFERS Warhead. Matching personnel targets with the availability of the SS-11 AFERS warhead has not yet been possible. However, demonstrations have indicated useful potential.

(b) Fragmacord. Similar to Beehive the lack of appropriate personnel targets continues to prevent the compilation of data.

(c) Sniper Telescopes. The Colt Realist telescopes for the M-16 Rifles are in full tactical use. Sniper training has been conducted within the battalions and monthly sniper summaries indicate useful results.

(d) Man Pack Personnel Detectors modified for airborne use. The lack of spare parts and maintenance specialists has drastically reduced the availability of this item. Users continue to report successful results when the item is available.

(e) Airborne Personnel Detector. The item is definitely an asset to the intelligence gathering capability of the division. Missions conducted by the Air Cavalry Squadron are recorded and analyzed for contributions to the intelligence estimate. Detailed weekly reports are furnished to ACTIV.

(3) Requests for the following non standard items were submitted:

(a) British Fire Direction Equipment. This equipment was requested to show how a battery can adjust fire more rapidly in any direction than with conventional fire direction techniques.

(b) Australian Shower Buckets. Additional buckets have been requested as a result of their utility and popularity.

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(c) New discharge nozzles for 55 gal collapsible water drums. A discharge nozzle which will permit the filling of canteens without water wastage will be furnished with the new 55 gal collapsible water drums.

(d) Lightweight Wallet. The division requested a wallet with waterproof characteristics. Most personnel use makeshift plastic bags which do not always protect their money or valuable cards or photos.

(e) Psywar Cigarettes. The effort to make VC/NVA read Chieu Hoi Messages could reach a new dimension in effectiveness if persuaded to read leaflets. While the VC/NVA may destroy leaflets, he would certainly be reluctant to destroy cigarettes with psywar messages on them.

(f) LWL Aerial Polaroid Camera System. A simple lightweight polaroid camera for aerial recon from the UH-4 features a pistol grip.

(g) Intrusion Detection. The 1st Bde requested permission to experiment with powder that glows under ultraviolet light. The intended use is to powder mountain trails and roads. At check points personnel would be examined with the ultraviolet light to determine if they had used the trails.

(h) Eyeglass. This item was described in para (1) (p) above. Twelve items were requested.

(i) 15 K. AENON Searchlight. This item was described in para (1) (o) above. Four lights were requested.

f. Chemical Operations.

(1) During the three month period a total of 31 AH3 missions were flown, with an expenditure of 23,520 grenades. 2000 XM54 CS grenades were expended for evaluation and proved to be as successful as the M7A1 CS grenade. The XM54 has an 8 second delay fuze as compared to a 1-2 second delay fuze of the M7A1. The longer delay enables the aircraft to fly at higher elevation and still get maximum CS concentration on the ground. Units report the employment of CS utilizing the AH3 is extremely effective when employed in conjunction with a ground attack. CS renders the enemy combat ineffective for approximately 15 minutes. On 1 July 1967, E8 launchers were fired into cave entrances with the following results; two NVA soldiers surrendered and seven additional entrances were discovered. The M5 disperser continued to be used to disseminate CS-1 in selective small areas primarily in the TACR. 55 gal drums of CS-1 were dropped from CH-47 aircraft utilizing 12 to 24 drums per sortie in areas where a more persistent effort is desired. Eleven missions were flown and 246 drums (19,620 lbs) of CS-1 were dropped with good to excellent target coverage.

(2) Defoliation of the Camp Radcliff barrier and perimeter continued through the period. 3,550 gallons of herbicides were disseminated from the 500 gallon CH-47 spray device. In addition 580 gallons were disseminated from the UH-1D spray device to destroy small isolated crop areas in VC/NVA dominated areas. The Vietnamese Air Force flew 50 sorties disseminating 50,000 gallons of agent in large scale defoliation missions.

(3) Flame and flame field expedients continue to be standard items in perimeter defense plans. A different application of flame was employed in a large cave complex on 5 July. 18 drums of Napalm were poured into entrances and crevices and were ignited the following day by Napalm TAC Air strikes. A limited search of the complex was made after the area cooled, two bodies were found. This technique will be used in future operations.

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(4) Over 70 missions were flown using the Personnel Detector, Airborne with good to outstanding success. This instrument, if used in conjunction with other collection means, adds significantly to the intelligence gathering capability of the 1/9 Cav. On 10 July maximum readings were obtained in two general locations and 11 July the 1/9 Cav entering the areas found 13 detainees and located a platoon size camp site recently deserted.

5. Logistics

a. General: During the period 1 May 1967 through 31 July 1967 combat service support was provided for three major operations: Operations BYRD, PERSHING, and GREELEY.

(1) Operation BYRD which began in August 66, continued throughout the period. 2/7th Cav with supporting aviation and logistical elements remained under Operational Control of IFFV for this operation. DISCCM's 3rd FSE, collocated with (CAM RANH BAY) 1st Log Smd FSA, continued to receive supplies via Sea LOC from CAM RANH Bay.

(2) Operation PERSHING, initiated on 12 February, continued throughout this period. Initially all three brigades of this division were deployed in the PERSHING AC (BINH DINH Province). Company A, 1/69th Armor of the 4th Infantry Division remained under operational control of the 1st Air Cav Div.

(a) On 6 June 1967 a fire and explosion resulting from enemy action destroyed the supplies and facilities located at LZ ENGLISH. Recommendations of the officer investigating the incident were:

1. That sling-out areas be separated from all other storage areas and troop billets by approximately 500 meters.

2. That in areas where the lack of real estate precludes a 500 meter separation, the stock of ammunition and explosives be held to a minimum and stacks be separated from other stocks by barriers.

3. That ammunition storage areas be separated from other storage areas and troop billets by approximately 200 meters.

4. That POL storage areas be so located that liquid products cannot run into adjacent areas.

(b) The 1st and 2nd Brigades continued to operate from LZ ENGLISH and UHLIFT respectively. DISCCM's 2nd FSE continued to support LZ ENGLISH and a provisional FSE remained at LZ UHLIFT. QNSC continued daily resupply by land LOC, supplemented by air LOC for perishables and emergency supplies.

(c) The 3rd Brigade was employed in Operation GREELEY under operational control of the 4th Inf Div beginning 24 June 67. It was returned to the 1st Air Cav Div on 25 July. The brigade initiated operations in PERSHING AC on 26 July operating from LZ SANDRA. Rear elements of the brigade closed on 27 July. Logistical support was reestablished at LZ ENGLISH.

(3) During Operation GREELEY, the 3rd Brigade consisted of three battalions with aviation and logistical support. DISCCM's 1st FSE, collocated with a FSA from FLIEKU Sub Area Command was established at KONTUM and the primary means of resupply was by Land LOC from FLIEKU.

b. Supply and Services:

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(1) Class I Activities:

(a) 1LT Plank assumed the duties of Division Class I Officer on 3 July 1967, replacing CPT Grant.

(b) The dry ice plant located in Qui Nhon is operational. Three hundred (300) lbs of dry ice will be issued to An Khe everyday to be used for shipment of ice cream to the forward area of operations.

(c) Additional fresh produce was shipped to LZ English from Class I Qui Nhon Depot.

(d) The 28 day Cyclic Menu went into effect during June and will be the basis for all menus in country.

(e) Liaison visits were conducted in various unit mess halls throughout Camp Radcliff.

(f) Concertina wire was placed inside and outside of the barbed wire fence around the Class I area to improve the security.

(2) Class II & IV Activities:

(a) Major Dennis Crowley became assistant Division Supply Officer on 28 July 1967.

(b) The 70th Engineer Battalion completed construction of one warehouse and six open sheds for storage.

(c) Map Supply was relocated from tents into the warehouse.

(d) A liaison visit was made to the 547th Engineer Platoon (Map Depot) in Saigon to procure plastic relief maps for G-2.

(3) Class III activities:

(a) Frequent visits to forward support elements were conducted by personnel of the Division Class III office.

(b) One 20,000 and one 10,000 gallon tanks developed leaks and were replaced by three 10,000 gallon tanks.

(c) Reconstruction of revetments for 10,000 and 20,000 gallon tanks was completed.

(d) One additional refueling point was installed in the DF-2 refueling area to reduce customer waiting time.

(e) Numerous fuel surveillance checks were conducted throughout the Division AO during the reporting period.

(f) Personnel assisted the 478th Aviation Company in training of new pilots in rigging and hooking 500 gallon bags to CH-54 helicopters.

94) Class V Activities:

(a) Ammunition continues to be available in adequate quantities. During this reporting period, no major problem areas have arisen. Ammunition Support has been satisfactory in all aspects.

(b) Liaison visits were made to various units of the division.

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(5) The following amounts of supplies were used by the division during the quarter:

(a) Class I (short tons):

- 1 A Rations - 118.72
- 2 B Rations - 89.55
- 3 C Rations - 30.25

(b) Class II & IV

- 1 Clothing & Equipment - 175.20 Short Tons
- 2 Fortification Materials - 123.81 Short Tons

(c) Class III GALLONS

- 1 AVGAS 734,700
- 2 JP-4 6,919,900
- 3 MCC.S 1,859,450
- 4 Diesel 2,379,250

Added Package Produce - - - - - 252.5

(d) Class V:

Tonnage - - - 31,301.29 (short tons)

e. Transportation:

(1) Unit and Special Mission Movements:

(a) Significant movements during the period 1 May - 31 July 1967 are as follows:

TYPE	DATE	UNIT	ORIG	DEST	TYPE & C	CARGO LBS	MAX	SORTIES
CE	7,8 MAY	2d SURG	ANK	CHULAI	C130/C7A	628215	104	30
O1	24 MAY	ARTY	ENG	AK	C130	634	5	
O1	24 MAY	ARTY	ANK	ENG	C130	30000	585	7
O1	1 JUN	478 TRANS	ANK	VUNG	C130	15000	11	1
O1	1 JUN	27 MNT	ANK	ENG	C130	56000	10	3
CE	3 JUN	20 PRMED2	ANK	VUNG	C130	4600		1
O1	3 JUN	478 TRNS	ANK	VUNG	C130	15600	11	1
O1	7 JUN	2d SURG	ANK	CHULAI	C130	13130	1	2
O1	15 JUN	2/20	ENG	PHANT	C130	15500	10	1
O1	15 JUN	2/20	PHANT	ENG	C130	15500	5	2
O1	19 JUN	2/19	ENG	ANK	C130/C7A	75500	622	13
O1	19 JUN	2/19	ANK	ENG	C130/C7A	34680	611	14
TS	23 JUN	2/12	ENG	DAKTO	C130	129000	781	24
CB	24 JUN	3rd Bde	ENG	KONT	C130/123	893310	1633	61
O1	20 JUL	A 2/7	ANK	ENG	C130	80040	67	4
O1	20 JUL	B 2/17	ENG	ANK	C130	3200	70	2

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(b) In several instances more cargo and troops were presented for loading at aerial port than was requested in unit movement requirement. While all cargo was moved, changes in amounts for which lift is requested result in misutilization of transportation, unless properly coordinated prior to movement. Units must submit factual and accurate requirements for transportation support, and changes must be immediately coordinated with the Division Transportation Officer.

(2) SEA (USAF) Airlift and courier service.

(a) Eight C-130 passenger flights and three C-130 cargo flights were scheduled to An Khe on a daily basis during the period. Additionally, a C-130 medical evacuation service was provided on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A daily courier service was maintained throughout the period with C7A aircraft. At the close of the period C7A courier service was in operation between An Khe and Bong Son, Crystal, English, Qui Nhon and Phan Thiet.

(b) No major problems were encountered with the scheduled airlift and courier service. Inspite of occassional maintenance down time and weather influence, the service was responsive to, and satisfied the needs of the division.

(3) Ground Transportation:

(a) The division was supported throughout the period by the 541st Transportation Company (Light Truck). This unit furnishes transportation in support of base camp requirements as well as limited support to forward elements.

(b) Vehicle support averaged 40-45 2½ ton trucks daily, but fell below 35 vehicles available daily in the last half of the period, due to a shortage of drivers in the unit. Replacement in-put should bring availability of vehicles back to normal.

d. Ground Maintenance:

(1) Vehicle roadside spot checks in both the base camp and forward areas were continued throughout the reporting period. Spot checks in the base camp indicated improvement in organizational maintenance in this area. Spot checks in the forward area indicated a lack of emphasis on driver/operator and organizational maintenance. Inspection reports were forwarded through command channels and the units replied by indorsement on action taken to correct deficiencies. The following areas were emphasized to improve unit maintenance operations and condition of equipment:

(a) Use of DA Form 2404 by drivers/operators to report uncorrected faults on equipment.

(b) Daily supervised maintenance periods.

(c) Increased frequency of lubrication on equipment when operating in extreme dusty or wet weather conditions.

(2) Command Maintenance Management Inspections:

(a) A Battery, 2nd Battalion, 19th Artillery was inspected on 10 May 1967. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of satisfactory.

(b) Company A and Company D, 15th Transportation Corps Battalion was inspected on 17 May 1967. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of satisfactory.

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(d) The An Khe Army Airfield Command was inspected on 21 June 1967. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of satisfactory.

(e) Results of these inspections indicated that additional emphasis was needed in the areas of repair parts operations and Army Equipment Record Procedures. PLL classes were again conducted for all PLL clerks. Five eight hour classes were conducted during the period 10 - 14 July 1967.

(3) "Operation Counter" completed unit PLL purification on 8 June 1967. The results of this PLL check was an addition of approximately 3,000 lines to the ASL. Units were found to be short maintenance publications and were given a list of the needed publications and were requested to order them through their pin-point publication accounts.

(4) The addition of 2,901 lines to the ASL has brought the ASL lines to 11,791 55% of which are at zero balance. Conversion of the ASL to the mechanized record system was completed in late June. This system is providing quicker response to requests and should reduce supply action delays.

(5) End of Report Period Statistics (Percent Operational)

(a) Vehicles	96.1
(b) Radios	96.2
(c) Generators	93.1
(d) Artillery	100
(e) Weapons, light	99.5

(6) The following regulations and circulars were published during the report period:

(a) Cav Regulation 700-9, Red Ball Express, was published on 14 June 1967.

(b) Cav Regulation 750-32 and Cav Circular 750-35 were superseded by Cav Regulation 700-14, Repair Parts Supply which was published on 14 July 1967.

(c) Cav Regulation 700-2, Maintenance Management of Ground Equipment was revised and published on 12 June 1967.

(d) Cav Regulation 750-5, Weekly Command Deadline Reports was published on 1 July 1967.

(e) Cav Regulation 750-14, Maintenance and Operating Instructions, Drum Fabric, Collapsible, 250 Gallon and 500 Gallon Capacity (Nonvented) was revised and published on 15 July 1967.

(f) Cav Regulation 750-46, Preventive Maintenance Program was revised and published on 29 May 1967.

(7) The 4th quarter, FY 67 Material Readiness Report On Form 2406 was submitted to USAIV on 27 June 1967.

e. Construction and Facilities:

(1) Construction Materials. The critical shortage of electrical wire for MC structures continues. Some C&M funded wiring materials are available. The earliest anticipated availability date of wiring for MCA funded structures is November 1967.

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(2) Construction of the rigid pavement runway at An Khe Army Airfield continues. Work has resumed on the Golf Course helipads and revetments. M8A1 matting is being used for revetment construction. A total of 782 structures have been issued as troop billets. Estimated completion date for the Camp Radcliff Central Power system is 1 October 1967. Review of present construction directives issued to 70th Engineer Battalion for construction of Camp Radcliff discloses that project directives need updating to meet base camp requirements. Action is being initiated to increase the scope of these project directives.

(3) Pacific Architects and Engineers. P&E continues to provide R&D support for the base camp. P&E is still critically short of personnel in critical skill areas such as refrigeration mechanics, electricians, linemen, generator mechanics, and water point operators.

f. Aircraft Maintenance:

(1) The following number of aircraft, by type, have been dropped from accountability during the reporting period:

<u>ACFT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
OH-13S	11
UH-1B	14
UH-1C	6
UH-1D	39
CH-47A	17
ACH-47	1
OV-1	5
CH-54	2

(2) The following number of aircraft, by type, have been issued (from depot, stock or other commands) during the reporting period:

<u>ACFT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
OH-13S	26
UH-1B	10
UH-1C	3
UH-1D	22
UH-1H	17
CH-47A	18
OV-1	2
CH-54	2
U6A	1

(3) Safety of Flight Inspections.

(a) Inspection of Tail Rotor Crosshead - Slider Retaining Nuts, TB 55-1500-206-20/3. A one time inspection of the Tail Rotor Crosshead assemble to Slider Assembly Retaining Nuts for proper self-locking capability was preformed on all UH-1 aircraft in the 1st Cavalry Division. The inspection revealed that out of 289 aircraft inspected 53 aircraft were discrepant. Project was closed as of 10 June 1967.

(b) Inspection of Hinge Stabilizer Inboard, PN 0632106, FSN 1560-186-7025 for cracks, TB 55-1510-222-30/1. A one time inspection of all OV-1 aircraft assigned to 1st Cavalry Division was conducted for cracks in the inboard hinge. A total of three (3) aircraft were inspected, all of these aircraft were found to be without discrepancies. Project closed as of 16 July 1967.

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(c) Inspection of pressure port plugs in the fuel control dual element pump on T55 engines, TB 55-1520-209-20/21. An inspection was made to determine if any engines (T55) were installed on the CH47A aircraft without removal of the fuel control shipping plugs. All CH47A aircraft on hand were inspected and no discrepant aircraft were found. A continuous inspection is conducted to insure all new engines received have shipping plugs removed before installation. Project closed 20 June 1967.

(4) End of reporting period statistics:

(a) Aircraft ASL by DSU (% Fill):

	<u>Co A</u>	<u>Co B</u>	<u>Co C</u>	<u>Co D</u>
Aircraft	60	69	78	85
Armament	71	70	77	83
Avionics	64	66	82	84

(b) Average EDP's (\$)(1 May 67 thru 31 Jul 67):

<u>ACFT</u>	<u>(\$)</u>
OH-13S	7
UH-1B	6
UH-1C	7
UH-1D	3
CH-47A	2
OV-1	7
CH54A	8
All Aircraft	4

(c) Average EDM (%) (1 May 67 thru 31 Jul 67):

<u>ACFT</u>	<u>(%)</u>
OH-13S	15
UH-1B	17
UH-1C	19
UH-1D	21
CH-47A	33
OV-1	21
CH-54A	30
All Aircraft	22

(d) Average mission ready (%) (1 May 67 thru 31 Jul 67):

<u>ACFT</u>	<u>(%)</u>
OH-13S	78
UH-1B	77
UH-1C	74
UH-1D	76
CH-47A	65
OV-1	72
CH-54A	62
All Aircraft	74

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6. (C) Civil Affairs

a. General Civil affairs efforts during the reporting period were directed toward support of combat operations. Continuation of civic action in the TACR and conduct of psychological operations.

b. Support of Combat Operations, Operation PERSHING.

(1) Population and Resources Control.

(a) Refugees. No larger scale refugee operations were conducted during the reporting period in the Division AO. However, more stability and consolidation was achieved through continuous efforts to resettle the refugees produced in February, March and April. An additional 945 An Lao Valley refugees were resettled in An Lao District raising the total An Laoians there to 1800. USAID provided tin and cement for the construction of 100 family units located at the BUNG SON Soccer Field where approximately 500 refugees previously "evacuated" from the 22nd ARVN AO in the eastern Bung Son Plain area were resettled.

(b) Denial Areas. The three war zones of the Soui Ca, Kim Son and An Lao Valleys continued to be kept under surveillance to insure their populations remained out of the valleys. Efforts to eliminate resources that could not be removed from the An Lao Valley included attempts to destroy unharvested rice, the slaughtering of at least 62 cattle, the liberation of 43 Montagnards who the VC had forced to harvest rice, and the systematic leveling of all hamlets in the valley. Selected Hoi Chanks and VC relatives were permitted to return to the An Lao to persuade VC to give themselves up. This effort yielded approximately 300 to date. The concept of the establishment of numerous additional denial areas throughout the PERSHING AO was re-evaluated and determined to be unfeasible at the present time.

(c) The Division first large scale population and resources control operation - DR.GNET - was initiated in late May with the attachment of three Vietnamese National Police Field Forces (VNPF). Companies from the 816th VNPF Battalion based in Saigon. Two VNPF Companies were attached to the 1st and 2nd Brigades and the third company was split with a company minus attached to 1/9th Cav and one platoon to the 1st Brigade. The purpose of the operation was to eliminate the remnants of VC infrastructure and to sever the link between the enemy and the population upon which they thrive. Operations were characterized mainly by daily cordon and search operations where VNPF elements vary in size from one platoon to three platoons, searched and screened hamlets within the cordon established by 1st Cav elements. Other population and resources control measures employed by the VNPF were the operation of checkpoints on major routes of communication, roving patrols, ambushes and raids. Tabulated results of DR.GNET appear below:

Enemy KIA	32
Enemy PW	184
CD's	314
Weapons	42
Documents	126 inches
Ammo	7916
Med Supplies	43 lbs
Mines and Grenades	151

Operation DR.GNET is planned to continue through the end of August.

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(2) Civil Affairs/Civic Action.

(a) On 6 June a fire in the ENGLISH ammo dump caused mass destruction of US facilities, ~~burned~~ 63 civilian homes and killed one child. As a result 55 families had to be moved from near the perimeter to other locations in the vicinity of ENGLISH. Team 13, 41st Cav Company in direct support of the Division, assisted in the relocation of 275 people, 63 homes and 46 graves. Solatium payments were made to the family of the dead child and to the injured.

(b) On 23 July a house southwest of LZ Two Bits was partially destroyed and one person injured when a kerosene lamp turned over during a funeral ritual. Personnel of 1/9th Cav immediately went to the scene, gave medical treatment to the person injured. 1/9th Cav contacted Cn Team in order to obtain assistance in the repair of the destroyed structure.

(c) A people to people plan for improvement of security through better community relations with civilians surrounding Two Bits, ENGLISH and UHLIFT was initiated in June. Div Arty assumed responsibility in the local community surrounding TWO BITS. Support Command was responsible for coordinating the plan at ENGLISH until July when it was taken over by 1st Brigade along with the latter's assumption of base defense tasks. 2nd Brigade runs its own people to people plan at UHLIFT.

(d) The project for improvement of local school facilities in Bong Son progressed with the completion of six of the eleven schools. Civil defendants at Bong Son CD Camp completed the construction of 411 schools desks with which to equip the schools.

(e) Sickcalls continued to produce high impact with the civil populations throughout the reporting AO. As of 24 July 645 sickcalls had been held during the reporting period in which 34,035 patients were treated.

(3) Support of Revolutionary Development.

(a) 2nd Brigade, operation in Phu My District, assumed the major Division role in supporting RD by continuing to provide a protective outer shell to pacification in the Phu My Valley. Most civic action efforts in 2nd Brigade were directed toward self help projects in Phu My. Six VC mining incidents aimed at terrorizing the people of Phu My accounted for the deaths of 29 Vietnamese and the injury of 20. 2nd Brigade responded with civil affairs, psops, POC, medical and engineer assistance to help reduce the adverse impact of these atrocities.

(b) On 31 May, Phu My District completed Phase I of its Pacification Plan with ceremonies marking the successful pacification of the first twelve hamlets of the 31 scheduled for pacification during 1967. On 7 June, the twelve Military-Civil Teams enforced Phase II of the plan by occupying the second twelve hamlets. The 41st RVN Regiment continued to provide effective close in security to this RD type effort.

c. Civic Action in the TAOR.

(1) Nature of Operations. Civic action projects in the An Tuc District surrounding Camp Radcliff continues in both long term and short term, high impact projects. The district chief and the village and hamlet chiefs, now maintain lists of civic action projects according to priority and have become extremely capable of planning such projects. Vietnamese participation in actual project work has increased immensely with the First Team providing technical and material assistance.

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(2) Long Range Projects:

(a) An Tuc High School: The first floor is completed and concrete is being poured for the second floor.

(b) The Montagnard Resettlement Area: Has grown rapidly in both area and population (56 Montagnards in 4 Villages). The 1st Bde has continued sponsoring the Montagnard.

(c) The An Lao-Bong Son Refugees: Have built homes and planted small gardens. There is a serious problem in obtaining farm land for these people. The problem is that an effective survey cannot be performed. The GVN continues to move slowly even though pressure has been put on Province Officials.

(d) Playgrounds have been constructed at An Xuyen and An Dinh hamlets.

(e) The Engineer Battalions have continued improving roads and bridges in the district in order to improve communications with outlying villages and hamlets.

(f) There have been 109 English classes taught, with an attendance of 6,774.

(g) Units are assisting local PF units in self-help family housing improvement program. The 27th Maintenance Bn is assisting the district in a housing project for 26 PF families at the district headquarters. Latrines and electric lighting are included in the project plans. (Project is well on the way to completion).

(3) Short Range, High Impact Projects.

(a) Public Health

1. 42,502 patients have been treated at sick calls conducted by Division medics. 640 sick calls were conducted. Most of the patients were treated in the 10 villages around Camp Radcliff.

2. The 15th Medical Bn continues to provide support to the An Tuc Dispensary.

(b) Public Welfare.

1. 11,712 pounds of food, 1,757 pounds of clothing and over 3,289 bars of soap have been distributed to needy families and war victims.

2. Economic Support. The Division utilized 48,909 man days of VN civilians hired labor in the rear area.

Psychological Operations

(1) Activities of Reporting Period

(a) Psychological Operations during the reporting period were highlighted with emphasis placed on face to face persuasion. A total of 46,122,100 leaflets and 575.25 hrs loudspeaker broadcast were placed on selected psyops targets in the conduct of over 450 missions by USAF aircraft.

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(b) Significant campaigns conducted during the period which were targeted against the 18th and 22nd NVA Regiments, Viet Cong, Guerrillas, and the populace of contested areas:

1 A two-phased campaign directed at the 18th and 22nd NVA Regiments was conducted during the period 15-22 July. This campaign was designed to exploit the apparent low morale of the NVA units caused by defeat at the hands of Allied forces, malaria, and other hardships.

2 Continuation of the face to face campaign against the VC infrastructure in the An Lao Valley continues to show results with a total of 111 Hoi Chanh and some 280 refugees turning themselves in to the 1st Cav Div units since the program started.

3 The receipt and employment of the Hoi Chanh Armed Propaganda Team in support of NFFF operations, has added impetus to the person to person campaign that has been designed to gain the confidence of the populace.

4 A long range psyops campaign plan was developed to insure a stable psyops program with long range objectives to support the National Combined Campaign Plan. Propaganda materials were developed using information learned from recent area studies by psyops personnel.

(c) Support Limitations

1 Maintenance support for Division Psyops Loudspeaker equipment has been inadequate. Four 1000 watt loudspeaker sets have been non-operational since March 1967.

2 Aircraft support from the 9th Air Commando Squadron's Detachment located in Nha Trang is not as responsive as required by the 1st Cav Div mission. The receipt of the new O2B aircraft alleviated the problem of weak broadcasts, however, because of design limitations the aircraft cannot land at LZ Two Bits, therefore, limiting it's direct support capability. In addition the 9th ACS is plagued with the lack of a suitable larger area for aircraft in DS to the 1st Cav Div.

(d) Problem Areas

The lack of replacement parts for aerial Heliborne Loudspeaker sets has caused the complete loss of internal loudspeaker capabilities since March 1967.

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SECTION II (C) COMMANDER'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. PART I Observations (Lessons Learned)

a. Personnel

None

b. Operations

(1) Item: Using flex-x in clearing LZs.

Discussion: The use of flex-x explosive for clearing LZs has proved to be quick and efficient, and has greatly reduced the amount of splintered wood and debris normally associated with typical explosive tree cutting methods.

Observation: To further reduce the time required to clear an LZ with flex-x and to facilitate attachment of the explosive to rough bark trees heavy duty staple machines should be made available and utilized.

(2) Item: Barrier Construction:

Discussion: Hardening of forward fire bases has become more or less a fixed requirement for which we must plan and furnish guidance to the infantry commander. The triple standard concertina fence has proven to be the easiest, fastest and most effective system.

Observation: The standard concertina fence is not only constructed with ease and speed, but as a unit remains on an LZ, this barrier can be improved by adding an apron fence or more concertina.

(3) Item: Illumination Predicted Impact Points

Discussion: During the early morning hours of 11 July, expended illumination rounds, fired in support of the defense of the Bong Son Rail Station, fell in a friendly village damaging homes and property within the village.

Observations: Although proper clearance was obtained for the predicted impact points, skillful gunnery could have placed these impact points in known clear areas; in this case, the river. Gunnery officers should aid observers, in obtaining proper target illumination with minimum risk to friendlies located down range from the illumination point. This can often be accomplished by proper selection of the firing battery to accomplish the illumination. Flanking fire should be used when possible. When the situation does not allow flanking fire, a clear predicted impact point should be selected and fuze and charge should be varied to obtain desired height and range along gun-target line.

(4) Item: Optimum times for propaganda dissemination.

Discussion: The local populace schedules its activities around the seasonal weather; because of this they begin work in the fields as early as possible and rest during the heat of the day.

Observation: Daily observation of population habits indicate that target audiences are more susceptible to propaganda appeals during early morning and late afternoon hours.

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c. Training and Organization:

(1) Item: Organization of the Airmobile Engineer Battalion

Discussion: The 8th Engineer Battalion has found it necessary to continue the practice of supporting committed brigades with a company minus. Troop resources beyond this commitment are retained under battalion control in order to provide a general support capability.

Observation: The airmobile engineer battalion needs an additional combat engineer company. Such a unit is sorely needed to provide direct support to the division's cavalry squadron, the aviation group and the division Support Command as well as to provide a constant general support capability for the division.

(2) Item: Propaganda Technique (feed back)

Discussion: Members of the Hoi Chanh Armed propaganda team rely heavily on loudspeakers and bullhorns when talking to small target audience in the face to face role. Because of this the opportunity for the target audience to participate in the propaganda process is denied.

Observation: Armed propaganda team members are discouraged from using loudspeakers while talking to small audiences. Propaganda presented without loudspeakers encourages feed back which in turn provides a feel for audience attitudes.

d. Intelligence:

(1) Item: Propaganda Credibility

Discussions: There exists a credibility "gap" which is caused by a lack of actions in accordance with promises made in support of GVN programs. Refugees and Hoi Chanh are not well taken care of as promised. These conditions are especially evident in the refugee program and are brought about by a lack of facilities to handle the refugee influx.

Observation: To support the propaganda campaign every effort must be made to adequately plan for the receipt and maintenance of refugees during the period that they are dislocated.

(2) Item: Valid information as to target audience attitudes

Discussion: Propaganda campaigns directed at specific target audiences cannot be fully successful without specific information of target audience attitudes.

Observation: Information for determining attitudes is obtained from studies of social structure in a particular area. No study of local social groups is available for use in determining target audiences and their attitudes. Current intelligence will only augment historical social conditions and attitudes - not replace such information. To offset this problem area studies of selected areas within the Pershing AC are being developed.

e. Logistics

(1) Item: Airlift of Engineer Equipment

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1967

Discussion: The movement of the D6B dozer by CH-54 aircraft in the last three month period has become at best undependable. This same piece of equipment was moved as a matter of habit during the past few years. The undependability of movement has been attributed to the weight of the dozer body (16,400 lbs), the density altitude in the lift area, weather conditions, previous aircraft commitments, and the loss of the "air cushion effect" upon liftoff due to the length of the slings. Since this piece of equipment (D6B) is the mainstay in any large engineer project (i.e. airfield construction and heavy dozing at remote fire bases) it is imperative that it be one of the first pieces of equipment on the work site.

*Observation: In order to retain our airlift capability for large earth moving equipment every effort must be made to continue the practices of previous years in lifting the D6B. Therefore rotary wing aircraft with a greater load capacity must be provided or a slightly smaller dozer must be made available to the airmobile engineers.

f. Other:

(1) Item: Evacuation of civilians to expand tactical installations.

Discussion: It often becomes necessary to expand an LZ or a FSA. Civilian homes and industries may exist in the proposed area. Additionally many graves may exist in this area. It might possibly become necessary to move civilians from the area immediately outside the perimeter for security reasons.

Observation:

(a) Civil Affairs Teams may be used to coordinate the movement of civilians.

(b) Close coordination with District and Subsector officials is needed. District will have to determine a new location for the civilian homes and graves. The civilians involved may submit claims for dislocation to the district.

(c) A support or tactical unit will probably have to provide trucks to move household goods and homes.

(d) District must be given as much advance notice as possible. The District Chief will give the people official notice that they must move.

(2) Item: Quick reaction to civilian disaster caused by tactical operations.

Discussion: Innocent civilians are occasionally injured by tactical operations or as a result of disaster within a tactical installation. It is important that the tactical unit takes compensating action quickly or the support of the people may be lost. This type of disaster could be used as effective propaganda by the Viet Cong unless immediate action is taken.

Observation:

(a) The tactical unit must take responsibility for requesting funds for a Solatium payment.

(b) Payment should be made to the person or his dependents for family only. It should not be disbursed through district or village officials. This is the only way to insure that the party involved receives the full amount of the claim.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1967

2. PART II Recommendations

None

FOR THE COMMANDER:

George W. Casey

3 Incl
1. List of
Units at Camp Radcliff
2. Visitors Withdrawn, Hqs, DA
3. Aviation Data

GEORGE W. CASEY
COLONEL GS
Chief of Staff

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AVFA-GC-OT (15 Aug 67)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending
31 July 1967 (1st Cavalry Division) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, I FIELD FORCE VIETNAM, APO 96350

TO: Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, APO 96375

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

(C) This headquarters has reviewed the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period ending 31 July 1967, and pertinent comments are as follows:

a. Reference paragraph 6d (1)(c), Section 1 (page 34), Support Limitations:

(1) Paragraph 6d(1)(c) 1: Non-concur. The equipment was dead-lined for lack of publications and repair parts at the direct support maintenance level. Procurement of these items was made a unit responsibility by letter, Headquarters, MACV, MACPD, dtd: 21 Jul 66, subj: Psychological Operations Equipment (U). These four damaged sets will be replaced by six new ones in September or October.

(2) Paragraph 6d(1)(c) 2: Concur. O2B aircraft cannot land at LZ Two Bits because the airfield is too short. However, they land at LZ English. The 1st Cavalry Division (AM) now has two O2B and one C-47 aircraft in direct support daily. This makes it unnecessary to station aircraft closer to the division area.

b. Reference paragraph 1b(1), Section II, Part I (page 35), Commander's Observations: Concur. The "pressure tape" presently furnished with flex-x explosives works well. However, a heavy duty staple machine would save time in some cases. The 8th Engineer Battalion will be contacted to ascertain what action is contemplated and what assistance IFFORCEV can render.

c. Reference paragraph 1b(4), Section II, Part I (page 35), Commander's Observations: Concur. Several reports have been received stating that the best hours to make appeals to the target audience are during early morning, late afternoon and early evening hours because the local populace is most receptive at these times.

d. Reference paragraph 1c(1), Section II, Part I (page 36), Commander's Observations: Concur. A fourth company would greatly assist the engineer battalion commander in supplying the brigade and the cavalry squadron with the engineer assistance they need. In addition to the company a fourth light equipment squad would also be required since one squad normally accompanies each company. The lack of a fourth general support line company is particularly felt in the Vietnam environment where the division maintains a fixed base camp while conducting scattered, rapid, highly mobile operations in its AO.

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Downgraded at 8 year Intervals
Declassified after 12 years
DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVFA-GC-OT (15 Aug 67)

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending
31 July 1967 (1st Cavalry Division) (U)

e. Reference paragraph 1d(1), Section II, Part I (page 36), Commander's Observations: Concur. Efforts are being made by the Chieu Hoi Division, CORDS to encourage the GVN to fulfill their promise and better support the program.

f. Reference paragraph 1d(2), Section II, Part I, (page 36), Commander's Observations: Concur. However, detailed interrogation of local residents and the use of indigenous personnel in the PSYOP program assists the PSYOP officer in selecting the proper approach to his target. Proper pre-test and post-test of all media help avoid errors due to lack of knowledge of the target.

g. Reference paragraph 1e (1), Section II, Part I (page 36), Commander's Observations: Concur. The preferable solution is to obtain a larger crane, since a tractor of the D6B category is better suited to the majority of earthmoving tasks. Until one is developed, however, the D4 tractor best fits the present earthlift capability. The division has already requested through supply channels that they be issued D4's in lieu of D6B's. In connection with the 4th line company discussed in paragraph 5 of this indorsement, the concept of this company being equipped with heavier non-helicopter transportable but more productive engineer equipment appears to have merit. While this would not be usable in all division operations, it would be usable in many instances and would significantly increase the division's engineer capability.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

t/B. L. CHENAULT
2LT, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

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AVHGC-DST (15 Aug 67)

2d Ind

SUBJ: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 July 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 1900Z 0607

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT,
APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lesson Learned for the period ending 31 July 1967 from Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) (ACMA) as indorsed.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning organization of the Airmobile Engineer Battalion, paragraph c (1), page 36. The solution for additional resources is reflected in the discussion. Spaces are not available to this headquarters to support the need referred to in the observation. In the absence of available spaces no action can be initiated except by the unit concerned through trade-off action. All commands are cognizant of required procedures.

b. Reference item concerning maintenance support for loudspeakers, paragraph c and d, page 34 and paragraph a (1), 1st Indorsement: Concur with paragraph a (1), 1st Indorsement. Three new 1000 watt loudspeakers were issued to the Division in September. PLL and ASL are being set up in-country in order that adequate maintenance support can be rendered.

3. (U) Unit will be notified of actions and comments by routine indorsement which returns this report.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

3 Incl
nc

E. L. Kennedy
E. L. KENNEDY
CPT AGC
Asst AG

Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
DOD DIR 5200.10

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GPOF-DT (15 Aug 67)

3d Inf (U)

SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1967
from HQ, 1st Cavalry Division (UIC: WAGKAA)(ECS CSFOR-65)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 15 NOV 1967

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

This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding
endorsements and concurs in the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



MEAVRIN SEYER
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

3 Incl
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1. (C) The following is a listing of all military units stationed at Camp Radcliff.

a. 1st Air Cavalry Division assigned units:

1st Brigade (Airborne)
2d Brigade
3rd Brigade
5th Cavalry, 1st Battalion
5th Cavalry, 2d Battalion
7th Cavalry, 1st Battalion
7th Cavalry, 2d Battalion
7th Cavalry, 5th Battalion
8th Engineer Battalion
8th Cavalry, 1st Battalion
8th Cavalry, 2d Battalion
9th Cavalry, 1st Squadron
11th Aviation Group
11th General Support Aviation Company
12th Cavalry, 1st Battalion
12th Cavalry, 2d Battalion
13th Signal Battalion
15th Medical Battalion
15th Administration Company
15th Supply and Service Battalion
15th Transportation Corps Battalion (AM&S)
19th Artillery, 2d Battalion (105 Towed) (Airborne)
20th Artillery, 2d Battalion (Aerial Arty)
21st Artillery, 1st Battalion (105 Towed)
27th Maintenance Battalion
1st Public Information Detachment (Team FB)
42nd Public Information Detachment (Team FB)
77th Artillery, 1st Battalion (105 Towed)
82nd Artillery, B Battery (Avn)
227th Aviation Battalion (Assault Helicopter)
228th Aviation Battalion (Assault Support Helicopter)
229th Aviation Battalion (Assault Helicopter)
545th Military Police Company
HHC, 1st Air Cavalry Division
HHS, Division Artillery
HHC & Band, Support Command

b. 1st Air Cavalry Division attached units:

14th Military History Detachment
17th Artillery, 2d Battalion (105 Towed)
25th Infantry Platoon (Scout Dog)
26th Chemical Detachment
34th Infantry Platoon (Scout Dog)
41st Civil Affairs Company (Teams 4, 6, 11, 12, 13)
54th Infantry Detachment (Ground Radar)
54th Signal Battalion, Detachment 1
164th Chemical Platoon
191st Military Intelligence Detachment
211st Signal Detachment (CH-54 Avionics Support)
371st Radio Research Company
382nd Transportation Detachment (CH-54 Dr Maint)
478th Aviation Company (CH-54)

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c. 1st Air Cavalry Division provisional units:

1st Aviation Detachment (Provisional)
17th Artillery, 2d Battalion, D Battery (Provisional)
An Khe Army Airfield Command (Provisional)
Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol Detachment

d. The following units comprise the An Khe Sub Area Command:

13th Finance Detachment
34th Supply and Service Battalion (DS)
4th Medical Detachment (VFI)
25th Ordnance Detachment (EOD)
27th Transportation Detachment (TTP)
43rd Engineer Detachment (Maint)
52nd Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)
86th Engineer Detachment (Utilities)
178th Maintenance Company (DS) (Div)
235th Quartermaster Detachment (POL)
252nd Quartermaster Detachment (POL)
359th Transportation Detachment
504th Military Police Platoon
514th Quartermaster Detachment
527th Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)
527th Personnel Service Company, Detachment of
540th Engineer Company (Heavy Maint Sup)
541st Transportation Company (Light Truck)
537th Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)
554th Signal Detachment (Maint)
602nd Engineer Detachment (Water Point)
625th Supply and Service Company (DS)
630th Ordnance Platoon (Ammo)
727th Engineer Detachment (Water Point)
An Khe Area Transportation Office
Pacific Architects and Engineers, An Khe Office
Philco MHE

e. The following units comprise the 70th Engineer Battalion:

HMC and lettered companies, 70th Engineer Battalion
84th Engineer Battalion, B Company (Const)
444th Engineer Detachment (CH&P)
511th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge)
585th Engineer Company (Dump Truck), Platoon from company
630th Engineer Company (Light Equipment), Detachment from company

f. The following units comprise the Area Signal Coordinator:

36th Signal Battalion (Combat Area), D Company
69th Signal Battalion Photo Detachment
586th Signal Company (Support)

g. 60th Artillery, 4th Battalion, Battery C

h. The following medical units are located in An Khe:

4th Medical Detachment (VFI) (attach to 616th Med)
20th Preventive Medicine Detachment (attach to 616th Med)
56th Medical Detachment (DS)
616th Medical Clearing Company

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i. The following Air Force units are located at Camp Radcliff:

15th Aerial Port, Detachment 6
5th Weather Squadron, Detachment 24
537th Troop Carrier Squadron, An Khe Detachment
834th Air Division, An Khe Detachment (ALCE)
USAR (TACP)

j. 610th Transportation Company (AM) (GS)

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QUARTERLY REPORT AVIATION

PART I
AIRCRAFT FLIGHT HOURS (MONTHLY)

MAY 1967	O-1	OV-1	OH-13	UH-1B,D	CH-47	CH-54
11th Avn Group	0	381	0	12,747	2,147	0
1/9th Cavalry Sqdn	0	0	2,662	4,114	0	0
Div Artillery	419	0	891	2,587	60	0
Support	0	0	0	838	0	227
1st Bde	0	0	440	389	0	0
2nd Bde	0	0	592	452	0	0
3rd Bde	0	0	644	502	0	0
DIVISION TOTALS	419	381	5,229	21,629	2,207	227

TOTAL FLYING HOURS = 30,092 CUMULATIVE = 515,178

JUNE 1967

11th Avn Group	0	293	0	10,079	1,649	0
1/9th Cavalry Sqdn	0	0	2,591	4,372	0	0
Div Artillery	350	0	809	2,212	53	0
Support Command	0	0	0	717	0	177
1st Bde	0	0	442	392	0	0
2nd Bde	0	0	457	442	0	0
3rd Bde	0	0	436	470	0	0
DIVISION TOTALS	350	293	4,375	18,684	1,702	177

TOTAL FLYING HOURS = 25,941 CUMULATIVE = 541,119

JULY 1967

11th Avn Group	0	246	255	11,110	2,399	0
1/9th Cavalry Sqdn	0	0	2,561	4,405	0	0
Div Artillery	317	0	1,036	2,562	114	0
Support Command	0	0	0	851	0	115
1st Bde	0	0	474	371	0	0
2nd Bde	0	0	443	303	0	0
3rd Bde	0	0	397	341	0	0
DIVISION TOTALS	317	246	7,769	19,943	2,513	115

TOTAL FLYING HOURS = 28,403 CUMULATIVE = 569,527

PART II
MAJOR OPERATIONS - Apr-Jul 1967

OPERATION	DATES	HOURS FLOWN	SORTIES FLOWN	TONS CARGO	PASS
LeJuene	7-22 Apr	2,879	9,461	4,938	4,365
Pereshing	11 Feb -				

PART III
SUPPORT RENDERED TO NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS

Aviation support to non-divisional U.S. Forces includes support of the 101st Airborne Brigade and 3rd Brigade of 25th Infantry Division (except when attached to the 1st Air Cavalry Division) and recovery of downed USMC, USAF and Army aircraft. Detailed accounting of such support has not been a standing requirement. Therefore, the totals presented are estimates gleaned from situation reports. Support provided by UH-1 and CH-47 is expressed in days only.

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<u>MONTH</u>	<u>UNIT SUPPORTED</u>	<u>CH-47 DAYS</u>	<u>UH-1 DAYS</u>	<u>CH-47 HOURS</u>	<u>CH-54 HOURS</u>
MAY 67	VNAF - 1 CH-54	0	0	0	7
	7th USAF - Recovery C7A & CH-3 with 2 CH-54's	0	0	0	19
	34th GS Op - Recovery 4 CH-47's with 1 CH-54	0	0	0	12
	IFFV - Move engr equip 1 CH-54	0	0	0	6
	III MAF - Move 2 Towers & CH-46 recovery - 1 CH- 54	0	0	0	17
	1/31st Arty	4	0	0	0
	40th ARVN Regt	2	1	0	0
	22nd ARVN Division	2	35	0	0
	RVN National Police	3	0	0	0
JUN 67	40th ARVN Regt	0	13	0	0
	CIDG	0	3	0	0
	ARVN Marines	0	2	0	0
	US Marines	0	2	0	0
	41st ARVN Regt	0	20	0	0
	ARVN National Police	25	0	0	0
	1/30th Arty	9	0	0	0
	IFFV - Moved 2 100KW Generators 1 CH-54	0	0	0	3.75
	34th Group - C7A 1 CH-54	0	0	0	1.5
	4th Inf - 4 155 Howitzers 2 CH-54's	0	0	0	3.75
	USA.F - 2 90ft Tele Poles 1 CH-54	0	0	0	5.5
	III M.F recovery of CH-53A 1 CH-54	0	0	0	4
	II FFV 6 155 Howitzers 1 CH-54	0	0	0	5
	101st Abn Bde 1 D6B 1 CH-54	0	0	0	2.1

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<u>MONTH</u>	<u>UNIT SUPPORTED</u>	<u>CH-47 DAYS</u>	<u>UH-1 DAYS</u>	<u>CH-47 HOURS</u>	<u>CH-54 HOURS</u>
JUN 67 (Cont'd)	40th ARVN Regt	0	13	0	0
	CIDG	0	3	0	0
	ARVN Marines	0	2	0	0
	US Marines	0	2	0	0
	41st ARVN Regt	0	20	0	0
	RVN National Police	0	17	0	0
	Capital ROKS	0	6	0	0
	4th Inf Div	0	4	0	0
	RVN National Police	25	0	0	0
	1/30th Arty	9	0	0	0
	22nd ARVN Regt	3	0	0	0
	ROKS	1	0	0	0
	40th ARVN Regt	2	0	0	0
	1/69th Armor	2	0	0	0
	7/13th Arty	1	0	0	0
JUL 67	40th ARVN Regt	7	13	0	0
	CIDG	3	0	0	0
	ARVN Marines	4	2	0	0
	National Police	56	17	0	0
	US Marines	0	2	0	0
	41st ARVN Regt	0	20	0	0
	Capital ROKS	0	6	0	0
	ROKS	2	0	0	0
	4th Inf Div	0	4	0	0
	1/30th Arty	12	0	0	0
	22nd ARVN Regt	5	43	0	0
	1/69 Armor	2	0	0	0
	7/13th Arty	6	0	0	0
	3/44th Arty	0	18	0	0
	4/44th Arty	0	15	0	0
	Civil Construction	1	0	0	0

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PART IV
SIGNIFICANT AVIATION OPERATIONS
PERFORMED BY ORGANIC AIRCRAFT

7-22 APR 67

Operation LaJeme

5 Infantry battalion airlifted

18 Artillery batteries airlifted

PART V
MONTHLY AVIATION STATISTICS

MONTH	FLYING HRS	SORTIES	TONS CARGO	PASSENGERS
MAY 67	30,092	89,384	11,610	97,597
JUN 67	27,808	74,628	10,581	62,518
JUL 67	28,408	73,677	11,941	89,504
CUMULATIVE	86,308	237,709	34,132	249,619

PART VI
AIRCRAFT HIT DATA

UNIT	TOTAL HIT	SRR	SRN	SNR	DAG	DEG
11th Avn Gp	39	0	1	0	0	0
1/9th Cav Sqdn	74	0	0	1	0	0
Division Arty	2	0	0	0	0	0
Support Command	6	0	0	0	0	0
1st Bde	5	1	0	0	0	0
2nd Bde	1	0	0	0	0	0
3rd Bde	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	128	1	1	1	0	0

KEY: SRR-Shutdown - Recovered - Repairable
SRN-Shutdown - Recovered - Not Repairable
SNR-Shutdown - Not Recovered - Total Loss
DAG-Damaged on Ground - Enemy action
DEG-Destroyed on Ground - Enemy action

AVIATION CASUALTIES

UNIT	KIA	WIA	MIA
11th Avn Gp	2	17	6
1/9th Cav Sqdn	6	15	0
Division Arty	0	0	0
Support Command	1	5	0
1st Brigade	0	0	0
2nd Brigade	0	2	0
3rd Brigade	0	0	0
TOTALS	9	39	6

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PART VII
MONTHLY MISSION READY AIRCRAFT AVAILABILITY

TYPE & AIRCRAFT: % AVAILABLE		OH-13	UH-1B	UH-1D	CH-47	CH-54	OV-1	O-1
IN:	MAY	73	67	73	60	55	57	79
	JUN	72	72	72	53	55	60	83
	JUL	75	69	70	62	59	65	87
CUMULATIVE:		73%	69%	71%	58%	56%	61%	83%

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