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

AVDACC

15 November 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1967  
(RCS CSFOR-65) (W-AGE-AA)

THRU: Channels

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

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9 Downgraded at 3 year intervals  
Declassified after 12 years  
11 EOD DIT 5200.10

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2. (C) General

a. General situation: During the period 1 August to 31 October 1967, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) conducted extensive search and destroy, village cordon and search operations, and provided protection for the pacification programs in its area of operations. Operation PERSHING which started on 11 February 1967, continued in Binh Binh Province. Operation DAZZLEM providing security of Camp Radcliff and the Division FAC, and Operation BYRD, a one battalion task force under the control of I FFORCEV in Binh Thuan Province also continued. The 2/8 Cav conducted operations for four weeks under the control of the 173rd Abn Bde in Operation ROLLING. On 1 October 1967 the 3d Brigade was placed OPCON to the Americal Division conducting Operation WALLOWA. 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	Ass't Div Comdr
Brigadier General Richard L. Irby	2 Aug 67
Colonel Oscar E. Davis	Ass't Div Comdr
Colonel George W. Casey	Chief of Staff
Colonel George W. Putnam Jr.	12 Oct 67
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Runkle	ACofS, G-1
Lieutenant Colonel M.L. Welch	10 Oct 67
Lieutenant Colonel Herman E. Schubarth	ACofS, G-2
Lieutenant Colonel Lyman C. Richardson	12 Aug 67
Lieutenant Colonel William C. Louisell	ACofS, G-3
Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe Robinson, Jr.	ACofS, G-4
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Wesiak	ACofS, G-5

(2) 1st Brigade

Colonel Donald V. Rattan	CO, 1st Bde
Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur G. Jenkins	CO, 1/8 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel John E. Stannard	CO, 2/8 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Loyd P. Shiddlehoover	CO, 1/12 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel W. French	9 Oct 67

(3) 2d Brigade

Colonel Fred E. Karhohs	CO, 2d Bde
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. McDonough	10 Oct 67
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel S. Rickard	CO, 1/5 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. McDonough	CO, 2/5 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Love	26 Sep 67
Lieutenant Colonel M.C. Ross	CO, 2/12 Cav

(4) 3d Brigade

Colonel James O. McKenna	CO, 3d Bde
Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Pierce	CO, 1/7 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Leo D. Turner	CO, 2/7 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Griffin	2 Aug 67
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Wickham, Jr.	CO, 5/7 Cav
Lieutenant Colonel Herlihy T. Long	10 Oct 67

(5) Division Artillery

Colonel George W. Putnam, Jr.	CO, Div Arty
Colonel Richard Winfield	23 Sep 67

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Major Vernon W. Gillespie	CO, 2/19 Arty
Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Knowles	CO, 2/20 Arty
Lieutenant Colonel Lowell E. Oder	CO, 1/21 Arty
Lieutenant Colonel George P. Dawson	CO, 1/77 Arty
Major James H. Brown	CO, E/87 Arty
(6) 11th Aviation Group	
Colonel Joseph L. Gude	CO, 11th Avn Gp
Lieutenant Colonel George C. Horton	CO, 227 Avn
Lieutenant Colonel Frank W. Nadeau, Jr.	CO, 228 Avn
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Kerner	3 Aug 67
Lieutenant Colonel John E. Bell	CO, 229 Avn
(7) Support Command	
Colonel Hubert S. Campbell	CO, Spt Comd
Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Vaughan	CO, 15th S&S
Lieutenant Colonel Vaughn C. Emerson	CO, 15th TC
Lieutenant Colonel W. Rex Davis	CO, 15th Med
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Crest	CO, 27th Maint
Captain Barton Whittokind	CO, 15th Admin
Captain Douglas C. Verdier	2 Sep 67
(8) Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Nevins, Jr.	CO, 1/9 Cav Sdn
(9) Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Townsley	CO, 8th Sqr
(10) Lieutenant Colonel Paul Gentry	CO, 13th Sig
(11) Captain Maynard D. Eaves	CO, 545th MP Co
(12) Captain Joseph K. Hulquist	CO, RHC 1st Cav Div
Captain Robert L. Kruse	4 Sep 67
(13) Special Staff	
Lieutenant Colonel W. Rex Davis	Surgeon
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel W. French	IG
Lieutenant Colonel Clare F. Beames III	9 Oct 67
Lieutenant Colonel Duke C. Bradford, Jr.	Chem Off
Lieutenant Colonel Zane E. Finkelstein	SJA
Lieutenant Colonel Donald W. Connell	AG
Lieutenant Colonel Lowell V. Autrey	Fin - ff
Lieutenant Colonel Harold McCormack	28 Jul 67

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Lieutenant Colonel Stephen M. Maragodzes Provost Marshal

Major William Witters OIAH

(14) Attached Units

Lieutenant Colonel Albert L. Hutson, Jr. CO, 1/50 Mech Inf

Major Eldridge W. Brock CO, 473 Avn

Major John R. McCann CO, 191 MI Det

Major James T. Shirasichi CO, 14th Mil Hist  
Captain Walter H. Gunn 25 Sep 67

Captain David R. Knight CO, 371 Radio  
Research Co

Major Gordon Spillinger CO, 94 Det, 5th  
Woa Sqn

(15) Supporting Units

Colonel Robert C. Arbuckle Sub-Area Comdr  
Colonel Jack I. Hamlin 2 Aug 67

Lieutenant Colonel William K. Hunzeker CO, 34 348 Bn

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Cochran CO, 56 Med Det

Captain Robert L. Jackson CO, 11 Avn Gp  
Pathfinder Co

Captain Daniel J. Rice CO, 322d TC Det

1st Lieutenant Ver Neil D. Kosecher CO, 12. Cml Plt

1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Howes CO, Det 1, 54  
Sig Bn

1st Lieutenant Jerry F. Metcalfe CO, 25 Inf Plt (3D)

1st Lieutenant John P. Bavarn CO, 34 Inf Plt (3D)

(15) List of military units stationed at Camp Hadcliff, see  
inclosure 1-1.

(16) VIP visits listed at inclosure 2-1.

3. Personnel:

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

(1) Beginning of Reporting Period	OFF	NO	EM	AGG
Authorized	1221	677	15,027	17,925
Assigned	1131	557	17,318	19,006
(2) Close of Reporting Period	OFF	NO	EM	AGG
Authorized	1237	679	15,696	17,642
Assigned	1208	571	15,372	17,194

b. Replacements: A total of 4133 enlisted replacements were received.  
During the same period division losses were 3873. Some 239 emergency leaves  
were processed during the period.

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c. Morale and Personnel Services:

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

(2) Decorations Awarded:

Medal of Honor	2
Distinguished Service Cross	4
Silver Star	168
Legion of Merit	30
Distinguished Flying Cross	182
Soldier's Medal	94
Bronze Star w/V	354
Bronze Star	1138
Air Medal w/V	160
Air Medal	4719
Army Commendation Medal w/V	212
Army Commendation Medal	1821
Purple Heart	424

(3) Combat Badges Awarded:

Combat Infantryman Badge	2189
Combat Medic Badge	69
Aircraft Crewman Badge	345

d. Promotions: A total of 7747 enlisted personnel were promoted during this reporting period.

e. Reenlistments: A total of 231 reenlistments or extension actions were completed. The reenlistment/extension breakdown was: 70 first term RA reenlistments, 98 career reenlistments, 37 AUS enlistments, 24 extensions, and 2 enlisted reserve and national guard reenlistments.

f. Postal activities for the reporting period were as follows:

(1) Money Order Sales	\$2,226,834.61
(2) Postal and Parcel Post fees	92,335.06
(3) Incoming mail	1,191,093 lbs
Daily average:	38,793 lbs
(4) Outgoing mail	415,884 lbs
Daily average:	4,516 lbs
(5) Number of incoming mail days	92
(6) Number of outgoing mail days	92

g. Special Services: During the reporting period, ninety-six movies and TV shows were circulated throughout the division. Six USO shows and two Soldier shows were presented to the troops. 17,086 out of country and 905 in-country R&R quotas were used during the period.

h. Financial Services:

(1) CMPS was modified, to pay on the 15th currently and to distribute pay statements on the 30th.

(2) The in-processing pay orientation has been revised and formalized, and the twice-monthly pay has been de-emphasized. The savings program and SGLI have been emphasized.

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(3) In September a Savings Program campaign was conducted. The division participation rose from 83% to 91%. This kept the Minuteman Flag eligibility and entitles the division to a one-year star on the flag, which has been requested.

## i. Chaplain Activities:

(1) Distribution of New Testaments and Prayer Booklets was made to new Skytroopers at Division Training Center Chaplain's Orientation Lectures.

(2) Religious tapes for devotional services were produced for forward area chaplains.

(3) Non-divisional units in our AO were covered by the Division Chaplains.

(4) A chapel, constructed completely from ammunition boxes, was dedicated at LZ Bartlett. (BYRD AO)

(5) \$2,500.00 was contributed for the establishment of a Nursing School in Qui Nhon.

(6) Approximately 135 Division personnel attended Jewish High Holy Day services at Nha Trang during the first part of October.

## j. Military Justice

(1) General Courts Martial	14
(2) Special Courts Martial	58
(3) Summary Courts Martial	6
(4) Article 15's	489

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

## l. Medical

### (1) Disease and injury statistical data:

(a) Injured as a result of hostile action (INHA)	731
(b) Non-battle injuries	617
(c) Disease	
<u>1</u> Malaria Total	425
<u>a</u> Vivax	144
<u>b</u> Falciparum	281
<u>2</u> Scrub Typhus	0
<u>3</u> Hook Worm	11
<u>4</u> Psychiatric cases	32
<u>5</u> Others	2129

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(d) Killed in Action 149

(e) Remaining in Hospital (In country) 484

(2) Discussion of Diseases:

Malaria cases: A total of 425 cases of malaria occurred in personnel of this division from 1 August to 31 October 1967 inclusive. Of these 144 cases were due to plasmodium vivax.

The malaria incidence is as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
HHC 1st Bde	0	1	1	2
1/8	7	13	13	33
2/8	5	5	21	31
1/12	2	1	9	12
HHC 2nd Bde	1	0	6	7
1/5	9	11	24	44
2/5	2	10	12	24
2/12	21	18	13	52
HHC 3rd Bde	2	2	1	5
1/7	20	18	16	54
2/7	9	9	18	36
5/7	20	7	21	48
Div Arty	3	3	7	18
1/9	1	1	2	4
Avn Cp	1	2	5	11
Spt Cnd	2	4	5	11
Sig Bn	2	0	0	2
Engr Bn	2	4	4	10
HHC Div	3	5	4	12
15 Admin	0	1	1	2
1/50	0	0	3	3
Others	1	1	2	4
TOTAL	116	121	188	425

(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 April through July.

(b) The total malaria incidence is 425 cases as opposed to 412 for previous quarter.

Other selected diseases of importance are as follows:

Scrub Typhus	0
Immersion Foot	4
Heat Exhaustion	32
Poisoning	2
Animal Bites	45
Hepatitis	38
Dangue Fever	0
Infectious Meningitis	0

(c) Discussion of IRMA, MIA, and NBI

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

2 Types of IRHA's. During the reporting period 86 punji stake wounds occurred compared to 100 for last reporting period.

3 MBI: The total number of non-battle injuries this quarter is 617.

m. Office of Information and History

(1) 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 Feb 67 - continuing
Byrd	26 Aug 66 - continuing
Bolling	20 Sep 67 - 16 Oct 67
Wallowa	1 Oct 67 - continue

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

	HOMETOWNERS	TAPED HOMETOWNERS
August	546	146
September	579	349
October	<u>434</u>	<u>504</u>
TOTAL	1559	999

(c) In addition the Information Section exchanged 12 taped messages with citizens of Columbia, South Carolina for the Rally Support for Vietnam Personnel, (RSVP). Messages received were 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 Geneva Convention (3 Aug)
- 2 USARPAC (10 Aug)
- 3 Army C/S Speech (17 Aug)
- 4 Battle Field Litter (24 Aug)
- 5 Heroes of Vietnam (31 Aug)
- 6 Programs of Insurance (7 Sep)
- 7 Reserve Obligation (14 Sep)
- 8 Communism (21 Sep)
- 9 Stand-by Air Travel (28 Sep)
- 10 NCO Candidates School (5 Oct)
- 11 Presidency (12 Oct)
- 12 Red China (19 Oct)
- 13 Chieu Hoi (26 Oct)

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(f) 135 newsmen visited the division during the quarter, 53, 43, 39, in August, September, and October respectively. They represented the following agencies:

AP  
UPI  
LADD'S PUBLISHING CO  
ABC TV NEWS  
FREE LANCE  
CBS NEWS  
NBC NEWS  
JUSTIC  
MEXICAN TV  
TELE-LIFE  
I.N.S. NEWS  
CONSTELLATION MAGAZINE, PARIS  
YOUNGSTOWN INDICATOR, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO  
VALLEY PUBLICATIONS  
SASPO  
NATIONAL BRO. MAG. STS  
NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE  
YOMIURI SHIMBUN  
THE BIG PICTURE  
KXJB-4 BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA  
KOTV-TULSA  
KXTV-SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA  
LONDON DAILY MAIL  
KIRK-HOUSTON  
AGENCY FRANCE PRESSE  
CHINA MORNING STAR  
STARS AND STRIPES  
ORLANDO SENTINEL, ORLANDO, FLORIDA  
UPI INTERNATIONAL  
PUBLIC BROADCASTING LABORATORY  
EMPIRE NEWS SERVICE  
WLRN CHICAGO, ILL

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

1 Number of news stories (i.e. news copy) aired over AFPS-An Khe totaled 1,605. Section SOP calls for 2 newscasts each day at 1305 and 1905. 1st Cav news headlines are aired at 2305.

2 Number of taped interviews aired over AFPS-An Khe during the quarter totaled 351. 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 999.

4 Number of taped radio hometown messages sent to WALT in Tampa, Florida, totaled 42.

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

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

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7 Continued to produce two newsletters (0600 and 1600) each day totaling 92 newsletters during this quarter. (Newsletters are produced for base camp and forward division command post). Special additional reports concerning Sports Events, Mid-East Crisis and war, and stateside racial disturbances, were attached to regular newsletter.

8 Continued to furnish Columbia RVN officials with tapes concerning news of the 1st Cav Division, its background and the effects the RVN program is having on skytroopers morale and the "First Team's" civic action projects. (12 tapes)

9 Continued to provide AFVN-An Xho with 3 radio announcers each day giving the division approximately 11 1/2 hours of local broadcast time daily. AFVN, Saigon provided the other 12 1/2 hours to complete the 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) OIAH continues to have operational control of 13th Signal Battalion Photo Section and was responsible for taking and developing an estimated 17,000 photos. Almost 16,000 prints were made from selected negatives.

(i) The military press section, in addition to supporting with stories and editing, was responsible for the release of 209 stories and features during this reporting period, many gaining recognition in national papers such as the New York Times, Stars and Stripes, Chicago Tribune, Denver Post, Houston Chronicle, San Francisco Chronicle, Minneapolis Star, Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Miami Herald.

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

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

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

(3) The Office of Information and History continued with considerable historical documentation of the Division's activities. One historical team was in operation during the period. The team completed three historical research documents: 2/5th Cav in the Southern Crescent (11 Mar 67), 2nd Bde in Quang Nam Province (6-22 Apr 67) and 1/5th Cav in Pleiku Province (14-15 Aug 66). The second Seven Month History and Briefing Data for the period Apr-Oct 66 was completed and distributed during the reporting period. Research projects are in the final stages of preparation for the following combat actions:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
1/12th Cav	17 Dec 66	506 Valley	Thayer II
1st Bde	30 May - 1 Jun 67	Bong Son Plains	Ferishing
2nd Bde	28-29 Jun 67	Dam Tra-O Lake	Ferishing
2nd Bde	21 Jun 67	Fhu My Valley	Ferishing
2/5th Cav	9 Aug 67	Song Re Valley	Ferishing

Captain John A. Cash from the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, visited the Division during the period 27-29 October. The purpose of the visit was consultation with unit historians in support of The Army's Combat After Action Interview Program. All infantry battalion historians were contacted during the visit. As a result of Captain Cash's visit, reports for the next reporting period will be placed on After Action Interviews.

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4. Intelligence

a. (U) LTC Lyman C. Richardson replaced LTC Herman E. Schubarth as ACoFS, G2, on 23 August 1967. During this reporting period five officers departed this section and six replacements arrived.

b. (C) Operations. During the month of August the regiments of the 3d NVA Division engaged in considerable movement. Headquarters, 18th NVA Regiment, and one battalion moved from the Cay Giap area south to the Nui Mieu Mtns. This move was to facilitate the re-entry of the 2d VC Regiment from Quang Ngai into the Cay Giap area. At the same time, the 22d NVA Regiment redispersed with the 8th Battalion and regimental headquarters on the eastern side of the An Lao Valley; the 9th Battalion in and around the Bong Son Plains, and the 7th Battalion east of Highway One along the coast of the Bong Son Plains. Around 24 August the advanced elements of the 2d VC Regimental Headquarters and the 95th Battalion were located in the Cay Giap Mountains. PW reports and documents indicated that the Regimental HQ and the 93d and 97th Battalions of the 2d VC Regiment were also on the move south. Friendly operations in the Cay Giap Mountains on the 26th and 30th of August and, subsequently, a five battalion operation initiated on 6 September pre-empted any plans of the 2d VC Regiment to close the entire force in the Cay Giap area. The 22d NVA Regiment has continued operations in the same general vicinity. However, the Headquarters, 22d NVA Regiment, moved back to the Cat Mit area (BS 7626) where it now remains. Agent reports again indicated that the 2d VC Regiment (-) was making the move down to join with its 95th Battalion. In early October the 2d VC Regimental Headquarters and its 93d Battalion were identified by friendly operations in the 506 Valley area (BR 8377). The 97th Battalion of the 2d VC Regiment still remains in Quang Ngai. The 18th NVA Regiment continued moving south in September and October. The 18th Regimental Headquarters and the 9th Battalion are presently disposed in the CRTD AO, probably in the Phu Cat Mtns. The 8th Battalion had been identified in the Nui Mieu Mtns in October, exact location unknown. The 7th Battalion, 18th Regiment, is presently operating in the mountains west of LZ Crystal (vic BR 8266). The 2d VC Regiment has probably closed in the Cay Giap Mtns, while its 93d Battalion is probably still located in the 506 Valley area.

c. (C) Enemy Casualties and Losses.

	KIA NVA/VC	CAPTURED NVA/VC	WEAPONS IND/C/S
AUGUST	95/402	25/201	129/4
SEPTEMBER	154/275	52/65	145/22
OCTOBER	149/221	32/78	118/17

d. (C) Order of Battle. The Order of Battle Section continued operations at the Division CP at LZ Two Bits, at Camp Radcliff and with the 2d Brigade in Quang Nam. The receipt of a microfilm camera at the Division OB section and its use in conjunction with the sections Microfilm Reader/Printer should significantly expedite the processing and dissemination of Order of Battle information to 1st Cav units.

(f) Surveillance Missions:

MISSION TYPE	ASTA	COMPLETED BY IFFORCEV
IR	172	60
SLAR	125	
PHOTO	165	
REPRINT	33	
TOTALS	495	60

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(2) General Comments:

(a) IR. The ASTA Platoon had only one of three OV-10 aircraft authorized by TCE throughout the reporting period. This aircraft is one of the first OV-10 aircraft manufactured; hence, many missions were aborted due to aircraft and/or sensor system malfunctions. Weather during this period caused 136 missions to be aborted. Three new OV-10 aircraft were scheduled but failed to arrive during the period September-October. Assistance was requested from IFFORCIV in support of the Infrared Program and this was provided by the 225th Aerial Surveillance Company.

(b) SLAR. The ASTA Platoon has continued to support the "Market Time" operation in conjunction with the U.S. Navy and the "Lightning Bug" operation in conjunction with the 225th Aviation Bn. Only two of the three OV-10 aircraft authorized by TCE have been on hand throughout the reporting period. Weather had little effect on the SLAR due to the favorable characteristics of the sensor.

(c) PHOTO. The photo missions flown by the ASTA Platoon have been primarily medium to large area type coverage which were made into mosaics. One mission of the Civ. Cien Mountains was made into a full size 1/25,000 photo map by the 569th Engineer Co (Topographic). The majority of these missions have been beyond the designed capabilities of the ASTA Platoon. Another achievement of the ASTA Platoon in this field is the use of camouflage detection film and the ability to process it. Seven processing tanks and a water jacket had to be fabricated in order to facilitate processing of the film. The imagery interpretation (II) Section, 191st MI Det, has completed an experiment with a hand held camera program utilizing a 35mm commercial type camera equipped with a 200mm telephoto lens for photographing spot targets from aircraft. This program is being studied at the close of this period.

(d) The Photo Section of the ASTA Platoon and the II Section of the 191st MI Det were moved to LZ English where they joined up with the ASTA Platoon on 3 August 1967. The Direct Support Maintenance Detachment of the 15th Troop, in displaced from An Khe to join the ASTA Platoon at LZ English during August 1967. The relocation of the ASTA Platoon and support units has reduced the reaction time for support of the 1st Air Cavalry Division and resulted in a more efficient operation.

f. (C) 191st Military Intelligence Detachment.

(1) Counterintelligence (CI)

(a) It is a common practice in much of rural Vietnam for a father to take the name of his eldest son. For example, when Nguyen Van Ba has a son named Nguyen Van Hai, the father becomes known as Mr. Hai and the son is called Hai. During interrogations and compilation of blacklists it is important to obtain all names used by the subject.

(b) Counterintelligence personnel should remember that the Viet Cong use many low level type agents (barbers, coke girls, laundry women) in their reconnaissance and intelligence gathering networks. U.S. personnel often overlook the common bystander, peasant, or child in their search for the Viet Cong "intelligence agent".

(c) When dealing with Vietnamese names, diacritical marks (tone marks) should be used. When screening large numbers of people or making long lists of names, the tone marks are almost a necessity since it is common for two or more people to have the same name but different tone marks.

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(d) In the last three months it has become more apparent that the Viet Cong gain a great deal of information from loose or casual talk by U.S. troops. Information concerning future movements, strengths, location, and other classified information should be disseminated on a strict need-to-know basis.

(e) There has been an unusually high number of lost classified documents, mostly SOI's. In units implementing strong security measures the number of losses has been greatly reduced or eliminated. The increase in enemy imitative deception on friendly radio frequencies necessitates an increase in communication and communication document security.

(f) During the past 30 days, Viet Cong cadre and guerrillas seem to be changing their usual tactics of hiding during the day and staying in the hamlet from darkness to dawn. Lately the cadre and guerrillas appear to enter the hamlet at sundown and leave at 2300 or 2400 hours. This may be an attempt to counter the NIFF cordon and search operations.

(g) In a static situation intelligence personnel along with NIFF and Police Special Branch should gather as much information as possible about each area visited. It has been found that the same area is often re-visited in the search for cadre and guerrillas and a thorough knowledge of the terrain, population, and previous results from that hamlet are an invaluable aid in the second or third search.

(h) The first weeks of both training and utilization of the Kit Carson Scouts is the most important period for them. They have many fears, the least of which is their own doubt of being good enough to serve with a 1st Cav Company. The extra time spent briefing and retaining the Scouts adjusted in their new home will save many hours of problem solving in the future. Assigning them a "buddy" is one of the better methods used during these first few weeks.

(2) IPW

(a) The IPW Section interrogated 2,391 detainees and 346 NVA/VCC. 325 linear inches of captured enemy documents were translated. Items not translated at this headquarters were forwarded to IPFW for further exploitation/translation. Shortages of qualified linguists have slowed the readout's of documents, cut down on the speed of total interrogations and have made good liaison with CVV/ARVN intelligence agencies somewhat more difficult.

(b) Interrogation Techniques:

- 1 All previous lessons learned are still applicable.
- 2 It has been found that many male detainees have false identification papers. These papers usually try to represent the individual to be younger or older than he actually is, in order to avoid the draft.
- 3 The NVA soldier is often disillusioned with his indoctrination after having reached the South. This can be taken advantage of by the interrogator.
- 4 In some cases, PW's are so eager to please the interrogator they can be used successfully to get the cooperation of more reluctant PW's.
- 5 When interrogating, the use of unit rosters or blacklists should be used to check the detainee.

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6. The use of Chief Koi's or PW's from the same unit for identification purposes is useful. Once a PW has been identified by a comrade, he usually will cooperate.

7. The quicker an individual is interrogated after capture, the more information he is likely to reveal.

8. The new replacements appear to be much younger. Also, the enemy is starting to train and use large numbers of North Vietnamese Montagnards for replacement in their regular units.

3. (U) Oct 31, 5th Weather Squadron.

(1) The southeast monsoon during the weather thru August and September. During the latter part of September, the transition period began for the change to the northeast monsoon. The transition period was completed and the northeast monsoon established on 2 October. During the first week of October, tropical depression developed in the South China Sea, moved northeast, and entered the Republic of Vietnam near Chu Lai on 8 October.

(2) During the southwest monsoon, conditions were favorable for airmobile operations with the major obstacles to operations caused by scattered thunderstorms, fog and low clouds on the higher terrain. In both the Pershing and An Khe areas thunderstorms caused low visibilities and higher terrain to be obscured. The thunderstorms occurred most frequently between 1400 and 1200 local and were usually of short duration. With a moderately strong easterly sea breeze, usually in the afternoon, low clouds would form along the ridge line west of the coastal plain, occasionally partly obscuring the terrain above 2,000 ft. Fog and ground fog were also present during the southwest monsoon; however, fog on the coast was fairly rare and usually not dense except along the rivers. When fog did form on the plains it usually dissipated by 0800 local. Fog occurred with a greater frequency in the interior valleys. The An Lao Valley was particularly apt to have fog which usually formed near 0800 and dissipated near 0900 during August and September. An Khe reported fog on eight days that caused visibility considerably below three miles. The fog usually formed near 0700 and dissipated by 0800. Precipitation for both Bong Son and An Khe was below normal for August and September with An Khe reporting 4.99 inches in August and 7.09 inches in September. Maximum temperatures on the Bong Son Plain in August and September averaged in the high 90's and 100 plus degree temperatures were not uncommon. Low temperatures for this area averaged near 76 degrees. An Khe reported high and low mean temperatures as follows: Sep, 97-72, Oct, 87-73. Gusty surface winds in August were 25 to 30 knots, gusts from the southwest frequently occurring between midnight and 1800 local.

(3) The passage of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (the boundary between the southeast and northeast monsoon) followed by the tropical depression moving into the area caused heavy rains and scattered thunderstorms with the associated low cloudiness and poor visibilities during the first nine days of October. This condition frequently caused ridges to be obscured. Rain also fell from the 13th thru the 16th; other days conditions were favorable for airmobile operations. Light fog occurred on the coastal plain and the Pershing area, but it usually dissipated between 0700 and 0800. Fog in the interior valleys was more persistent, usually dissipating by 0900. Temperatures decreased in the morning then rose high and low after return in the Bong Son area being 84 and 73 degrees. An Khe reported average high and low temperatures of 82 and 67 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 17.43 inches at Bong Son to 9.4 inches at An Khe for October. The only time surface winds were a problem was when the tropical depression moved by Bong Son causing wind gusts to 30 knots.

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h. (U) 371st Radio Research Company. Due to the sensitive nature of activities, a negative report is submitted.

i. (C) 54th Inf Det

(1) During the period 1 August - 30 October 1967, the 54th Infantry Detachment (Silent Sentinels) maintained ground surveillance radar support for the 1st Cav Div (AM) in the Pershing AO and in An Khe.

(2) In the Pershing AO, AN/FPS-4 radar sets were located at LZ Two Bits (1), LZ Dog (1), and LZ English (2). Significant actions are those reported by the team at LZ English.

(3) During the early part of August (1-5), heavy movement was detected north of LZ English by the radar team, and it was suspected to be a resupply trail moving west into the An Lao Valley. This was later confirmed by patrols. Through constant surveillance by radar and frequent adjustment of artillery and M42 duster interdiction fires, it was reported by the end of August that the trail was no longer traveled during the hours of darkness.

(4) In An Khe the detachment maintains four operational teams for base defense. Teams are periodically sent to check points on Route 19, Popular Forces camps, and, in some instances, man up with foot patrols to provide additional surveillance security.

(5) At the end of this reporting period the 54th Inf Det had 29 personnel (19 authorized), 10 AN/FPS-4 radar (four authorized plus two from each brig to HHC) and two AN/FPS-22 (two authorized). The detachment is preparing a modified TOE requesting a total of 42 personnel to maintain a full operational capability with assigned equipment.

j. (C) Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (LRRP).

(1) On 24 September 1967, Captain Warren Gooding assumed command of the detachment when Captain Tucker was reassigned. Summary of strengths at the end of this reporting period is as follows:

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
Officers	4	3
EM	114	9
Montagnard ARVN	18	14
Vietnamese ARVN	18	6

(2) The LRRP detachment is assigned to Division HHC for administrative and logistic support and, at present, the detachment is operating without an approved TOE. This requires that equipment be obtained from resources within the Division.

(3) LRRP patrols operated to good advantage under operational control of the brigades, providing intelligence data and reporting enemy movement.

5. (C) Operations and Training

a. Organization

(1) MTOE Actions

(a) On 22 August representatives of this division attended a conference at Hq USARV on modified tables of organization and equipment (MTOE) for infantry and division artillery battalions. This division proposed that an airborne infantry battalion consist of a head-

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quarters and headquarters company, a combat support company, and four rifle companies with a total strength of 243. Proposed additions to the BS artillery battalion included a liaison party for the cavalry squadron, forward observer parties for the cavalry squadron and a fourth rifle company, additional fire direction personnel, and warrant officer technicians for the counter-mortar radars. A standardization team from 3A visited HQ USARV in September to review these proposals. To date no decisions have been made.

(b) On 15 October the division submitted to HQ USARV a list of critical personnel additions to the 677 Series FOC. MTOP incorporating these additions were submitted to USAFV on 21 October. To date only the first priority request, door gunners for all UH-1 helicopters, has been approved.

(2) A Bn TF (TF 2/8 Cav) was placed OPCON to 1731 Abn Bde during the period 17 Sep 67 through 14 Oct 67.

(3) On 25 Sep 67, OPCON of A/1/69 Armor was released and they became OPCON to 4th Inf Div.

(4) The 1/50 Inf (Mech) Bn arrived at Qui Nhon from the 21 and was attached to the division. The unit was placed OPCON to the 24 Bde and became operational in the CTRONG BINH area on 29 Sep 67.

(5) The 3d Bde (3 Bns with support elements) was placed OPCON to the Americal Div effective 1 Oct 67.

b. Operations: During the reporting period, combat elements of the division have continued operations in the PHU THUAN area. One Bn TF continued Operation BAZUEN. A Bn TF conducted operations under IFPV control in Operation BIRD throughout the reporting period. Another Bn TF conducted operations for four weeks under control of 1731 Abn Bde in Operation BOLLING. One Bde with full support was placed OPCON to Americal Div on 1 Oct and is conducting Operation BULLDOG. The division has continued to conduct Operation FISHING in eastern BINH BINH and southern QUANG BINH Provinces during the reporting period. The force employed has varied from three brigades with 7 battalions to two brigades with 4 battalions.

c. Description and Analysis of Major Operations: Figures used in discussing operations contained in this report have been taken from division daily reports. Discrepancies between these figures and data presented in after action reports should be resolved in favor of the after action reports which contain G-1 and G-2 figures developed after the operation was terminated.

(1) Operation BIRD (25 August 1966 - continuing). This is the oldest operation in IFPV and is taking place in BINH THUAN Province. This location has unique historical significance since Ho Chi Minh taught school in PHU THUAN, the province capital. TF 2/7 Cavalry is OPCON to IFPV and continues operations in support of GVN Revolutionary Development activities (see Enclosure 3 for Task Organization). As of 312000H Oct 67, the following results had been reported:

	HS	HS
KIA/MA/VA	754/17	KIA 23
MIA/MA/VA	94/7	MIA 278
DEAD/MA/VA	1131	MIA 0
MIA/MA/VA SA/CS	273/10	
MIA/MA/VA DEST/CAPT	360/24	

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(2) 3d Bde reconnaissance in force into the SONG RE Valley (1 Aug - 19 Aug 67). 1 Aug the 3d Bde began moving north into a recon zone in southern QUANG NGAI. The operation was initiated when the 5/7 Cav air assaulted into the NUOC DINH Valley. On 2 Aug 2/12 Cav air assaulted into the SONG RE Valley and on 3 Aug the 2/8 Cav air assaulted to the area north of the SONG RE Valley. The Brigade conducted operations in this area with moderate success until 6 Aug when 5/7 Cav shifted and air assaulted into the SONG RE Valley to the west. On 9 Aug the 2/8 Cav air assaulted to LZ's in the SONG RE Valley north of the 5/7 Cav. A/3/8 Cav upon landing received heavy automatic, mortar, and 57mm RR fire from an estimated 2 to 3 NVA Co's in heavily camouflaged and fortified positions. After engaging the enemy with organic weapons and support artillery, the company pulled back and 46 sorties of TAC AIR Strikes were conducted on enemy positions. 12 enemy AV positions were observed and engaged by aircraft. A second Co reinforced A Co in the afternoon, however contact could not be regained. A search of the battlefield disclosed 8 NVA KIA, 5 small arms and 2 crew served weapons. Another 20-30 enemy were estimated KIA. On 13 Aug the 2/12 Cav air assaulted to LZ's in the valley north of the 2/8 Cav. 3d Bde continued operations in the SONG RE Valley until 18 Aug when redeployment back to the PERSHING AO was initiated. Final elements departed the SONG RE and closed PERSHING AO on 20 Aug. Results of this operation were:

<u>ENEMY</u>		<u>FRIENDLY</u>	
KIA	42	KIA	7
POW	2	WIA	44
DETAINÉES	242		

(3) Operation JOIN HANDS (6 Sep - 15 Sep 67). This joint US/ARVN operation was initiated on 6 Sep with 3 Bn's (1/5 Cav, 1/8 Cav, and 2/12 Cav) from 2d Bde and 2 Bn's from Marine Task Force - Bravo, 22d Inf Div (ARVN). Two companies of the 1st Air Cavalry Division made amphibious landings on the beaches along the eastern base of the Cav Giap mountains. The other elements of the joint force air assaulted into LZ's in the Cav Giap Mountains. Elements of the 40th Regt. (ARVN) screened along the western flank while one Co of the 41st Regt. (ARVN) with attached AFG Troop screened to the south. Navy swift boats operated off shore throughout the operation. No major enemy force was encountered, and only sporadic contacts were encountered. Results of this operation were:

<u>1 ACD</u>		<u>22d INF DIV (ARVN)</u>	
ENEMY KIA	10		11
POW	5		13
FRLY KIA	0		1
WIA	12		8

(4) Operation ROLLING (1 ACD participation 17 Sep - 14 Oct 67). See Inclosure 3 for Task Organization. JEFFORDY directed 173d Abn Bde to conduct this operation with 2 Bn's in an AO located west of TUY HOA. The 1 ACD released TF 2/8 Cav OPCON to 173d Abn Bde effective 17 Sep 67. 2/8 Cav air assaulted into LZ's in the ROLLING AO on 19 Sep 67. 2/8 Cav operations terminated on 14 October when they returned to the PERSHING AO. Results of scattered contacts during this operation were:

<u>ENEMY</u>		<u>FRIENDLY</u>	
KIA	21	KIA	0
POW	12	WIA	7
SA VPNS CAPT	8		

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(5) Operation WALLOW (1 Oct 67 - continuing). (See Inclosure 3 Task Organization). IFFUCGV notified 1 ACO on 28 Sep that a rapidly deteriorating situation in ICTZ required that III MAF be reinforced. 1 ACO was alerted to be prepared to release one 3 Bn Bde. On 30 Sep an advance party moved north and 3d Bde began preparations for deployment to I Corps Tactical Zone. The Bde movement began the morning of 1 Oct as 2/12 Cav and the 3d Bde CP departed for CHU LAI. By that evening 3d Bde CP, 2/12 Cav, B/1/9 Cav, and C/1/77 Arty were closed and 3d Bde was OICOM to the Americal Division. The 1/7 Cav moved the following day and by 03:245H Oct 67, 5/9 Cav and all combat support elements of the 3d Bde were closed Americal Div. Operation WALLOW began the next day as the 3d Bde began air assaulting into their new AO. This rapid and responsive deployment of a combat Bde into a new area over 100 Km distant graphically illustrates the flexibility and movement capabilities of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

Since arriving in ICTZ, the 3d Bde has repulsed two major enemy attacks (one on a Bn CP/fire-base and another on a helicopter landing area) and made one major contact with elements of 2 MIL Bns. Additionally numerous small contacts are made daily. Results as of 312400 Oct 67 are as follows:

<u>ENEMY</u>		<u>FRIENDLY</u>	
KIA	675	KIA	46
POW	17	MIA	480
WHS CAPT SA/CS	64/21	MIA	0

(6) Operation VOTER (3 Sep 67) and VOTER II (22 Oct 67). The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in conjunction with the 22d Inf Div (ARVN) and civilian police forces took positive steps to insure that elections held in BINH DINH Province were not influenced by NVA/VC forces and were protected from enemy terrorist activities. Under both these plans the Division increased operations in the coastal populated areas in the days preceding the election. On election day, the civilian police secured all polling sites and elements of the 22d Inf Div (ARVN) formed an inner ring of security. The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) severely restricted its presence in the vicinity of all polling sites and repositioned forces to provide an outer ring of security. The success of these operations can be seen in the fact that in both elections the percentage of registered voters who actually voted in the AO/TAC exceeded the percentage in BINH DINH Province which exceeded the national percentage.

(7) Operation PERSHING (12 Feb 67 - continuing) (see inclosure 3 for Task Organization)

(a) Attached and supporting units of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) continued throughout the reporting period to conduct Operation PERSHING in a 1032 square mile AO in northeastern BINH DINH Province. Enemy Main Force Units having already been driven out of the heavily populated plains and scattered in the surrounding mountain areas, the Division effort was primarily directed toward continued elimination of the VC infrastructure, protection of the population and GVN secure areas, elimination and disruption of VC/NVA base areas, and the annihilation of isolated enemy units in the highlands.

(b) During the reporting period the Division has executed the following missions under Operation PERSHING:

1. Conducted operations in Northern BINH DINH and Southern QUANG NGAI Province to search out and capture or destroy the 3d NVA Div, VC units, VC infrastructure, and enemy base areas.

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2 Provided security/protection during GVN election periods to the heavily populated areas in Northern BINH DINH.

3 Coordinated for maximum combined operations with the 22d Inf Div (ARVN) and the Capitol BCK Inf Div.

4 Maintained sufficient force south of BONG SON to prevent the recurrence of enemy operations and to provide outer protection for revolutionary development efforts.

5 On a mission basis, furnished aviation support for elements of the 22d Inf Div (ARVN) employed in combat operations.

6 Coordinated with the 22d Inf Div (ARVN) for the security of Highway QL-1, a major North-South LCC passing through BINH DINH Province.

(c) Significant actions occurring in Operation PERSHING during the reporting period were:

1 Actions of A/2/5 Cav, Nui Mieu cave complex (vic CR 015771) from 22 Aug to 3 Sep. While on a search and destroy operation Co A/2/5 Cav spotted enemy movement in a rocky area. Contact was established late in the afternoon and the next morning a PCN reported that the cave complex contained 50-100 NVA. In continuous 24 hour operations, Co A laid siege to the area, killed those trying to escape and tried to persuade those remaining in the caves to surrender. On 3 Sep, further operations were deemed unprofitable and the Co withdrew as heavy naval gunfire was put into the area. Total results for the operation were 33 NVA KIA and 41 NVAO. US losses were only 1 KIA. In terms of enemy losses this was the most successful operation during the reporting period.

2 Enemy attack on D/1/8 Cav, RS 922046, 22 Aug 67. After a day of operations with negative enemy sightings, D/1/8 Cav established a defensive perimeter at darkness. At approximately 2020 sniper fire began around the position and five minutes later an estimated 2 VC platoons began firing small arms and rifle grenades into the company position and started to probe the perimeter. Artillery and illumination was placed on enemy positions and two separate VC squads observed moving into the perimeter were eliminated. Enemy activity continued until just prior to daylight. A first light search of the area around the perimeter disclosed 19 enemy KIA's. Friendly losses were 3 WIA (not serious).

3 Enemy attack of LZ CLIE and LZ UPLIFT, 25 Aug 67. At 252245H Aug the perimeter security force conducted a preplanned small arms "Mad Minute" as a routine security measure. Two minutes later LZ UPLIFT received 7 rounds of 75mm RR fire in the vicinity of the FCL storage area. Results were 14 WIA. ARA scrambled and engaged flashes until field artillery took over the target. Approximately 15 minutes later LZ CLIE received mortar fire. ARA was still airborne and engaged suspected targets. At 260120H Aug, LZ UPLIFT was on 100% alert with ARA and Spooky on station when approximately 40 rounds of mortar fire were received. Results were 2 KIA, 10 WIA, and 14 aircraft damaged (only one non-flyable, all repairable). ARA, artillery and Spooky engaged targets at two different locations. Daylight reconnaissance disclosed enemy positions and evidence of 75mm and 82mm weapons. It is believed that the "Mad Minute" at LZ UPLIFT confused the enemy and caused the disruption of a preplanned co-ordinated attack. Aircraft in secure revetments and all personnel on alert significantly reduced material damage and personnel casualties.

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4. 2d Bde attack against 2d VC Regt HQs, CMV GIEP Mtns, 28-30 Aug 67. On 28 August, B/1/9 Cav, utilizing a H&I CH-47, located the suspected site of the 95th VC Bn and 3d VC Regt HQs in the CMV GIEP Mtns. The troop called in T.C. Air strikes and air assaulted their rifle platoons to four different locations. Acting on the information obtained, 2d Bde air assaulted 1/5 Cav (-) on 30 Aug into the area and established contact with enemy elements. Heavy rain hampered operations however, medium and heavy artillery and 12 T.C. Air Strikes were put into the area. Sporadic contact continued throughout most of the night. Results were 25 NVN KIA and 1 NVN; various equipment was captured including 2 ChiCom radios of the type found only at Regt level. Friendly casualties were 2 KIA and 4 MIA.

5. Enemy attack on LZ T/O B173, 5 Sep 67. Enemy activity began at 052010 Sep with light probing action on the west side of T/O B173 north. Both perimeters were placed on 100% alert, however weather precluded dispatch of ARB. At 2035H probing again started and shortly thereafter 2 rounds of mortar fire fell inside the perimeter in the 1/9 Cav area. These rounds were followed almost immediately by heavy small arms and automatic weapons fire all around the perimeter of T/O B173 north. Artillery began firing interdiction fires and illumination at 2043. ARB and Spooky were on station at 2100H. Sporadic enemy firing continued until approximately 2145H. At 060045H Sep firing again broke out and it was apparent the enemy was in the village between T/O B173 north and south. The area was engaged with defensive fires from the perimeter and ARB. Enemy fire continued to come from this area until 0159H when all units reported no contact. The last and final incident occurred at 0325H when enemy fire was received for approximately 10 minutes in one sector of T/O B173 south. Results of this attack/probe conducted by an estimated reinforced company were 9 US KIA and one US KIA. 10 enemy were estimated KIA.

6. Search and Destroy operation of B/1/8 Cav, vic BS 917096, 17 Sep 67. At 170810H, ARVN elements from the 16th Regt reported sighting a VC Co. As ARVN forces advanced, the enemy scattered into small groups and attempted to evade to the south. 1st Brigade scouts were dispatched immediately and were engaging the enemy at 0317H. As aerial forces fixed the enemy and prevented his escape, B/1/8 Cav with six tanks and three D-7 bulldozers moved rapidly to the contact area. B Co closed the area at 0915H and began systematic search and destroy operations. The VC Co had gone to ground and were hiding in bunkers and tunnels in the village and in heavy brush along the water line. In a series of small scattered actions throughout the day, B/1/8 Cav accounted for 31 VC KIA, and 1 VCC. A total of 46 bunkers were destroyed as the D-7 bulldozers were put to use in assisting to clear the village.

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7 Enemy attack of Bridges 514-3, BR 803969, 24 Sep 67. One infantry squad of 1/1/8 Cav and an M-42 Duster were defending Bridge 514-3 on the night of 24 Sep 67. At 2220H a well armed enemy force of 15-25 men attacked using grenades, M-79's, AK-47's, and B-40 RL's. All comms were immediately knocked out, however preplanned defensive artillery and illumination began firing within 5 minutes of the start of the attack. The attack was repulsed and AAA and gunships were on station supporting at 2240H. A reinforcing platoon made a night air assault to an LZ north of the bridge and began to sweep north, however contact broke at 2315H shortly before they arrived. The area was immediately searched and 8 NVA KIA's, 2 AK-47's and 1 B-40 RL found. Friendly losses were 2 US KIA and 8 US WIA. The bridge was undamaged.

8 Search and Destroy operations of 1/7 Cav, in Leo Valley, 24-27 Sep 67. On the afternoon of 24 Sep while searching with the aid of a HOI CHANH, 4 enemy soldiers were observed entering a cave vic BS 777114. The area was searched and a typewriter and documents found relating to the 22d NVA Regt. The area yielded 1 NVA KIA, 1 M-16, and a new 15 watt Chicom radio. Another Co searching in the area vic BS 752196 discovered an arms cache and made light contacts. There were 6 NVA KIA, 6 NVAC, and 1 NVA HOI CHANH. All were from the 22d Regt. The arms cache yielded a total of 19 small arms, 22 crew served weapons and a large amount of ammunition. Among the weapons captured were 82mm mortars, 75mm BR's, RPG's, and 5 MG's.

9 Air/ground Search and Destroy Operation, 1/9 Cav and 1/5 Cav, BR 8175, 10 - 11 Oct 67. Elements of the 1/9 Cav, 1/5 Cav, and 1/50 Inf (Mech) had been searching in the 506 Valley for three days with minor success when C/1/9 Cav sighted and engaged an estimated 30 man force. Artillery fires and TAC Air strikes were called in and 10 enemy were KIA. The following day, 11 Oct, D/1/5 Cav air assaulted into the area. They made scattered contact resulting in 11 NVA KIA and 4 NVAC. They also found numerous bodies and weapons from the previous days fighting. Total enemy losses from this encounter were 53 NVA KIA, 5 NVAC, and 14 crew served and 34 small arms captured. Five days later C/1/9 Cav picked up 8 NVA HOI CHANH's from the same area.

10 Enemy attack of C/1/50 Inf (Mech), SH CAN GIAP Mtns, vic BR 9287, 31 Oct 67. Co C/1/50 Inf had conducted search operations and formed a perimeter for the night. At 31030H Oct an unknown size enemy force attacked utilizing rocket launcher and small arms fire. The Co called in AAA, artillery and TAC Air strikes. Spooky came on station and provided illumination. Sporadic contact continued until daylight resulting in 15 NVA KIA while friendly casualties were 3 US KIA and 10 US WIA.

(d) Enemy losses from Operation PERSHING as of 312400

Oct 67:

KIA NVA/VC	1134/2774
POW NVA/VC	192/1917
Returns NVA/VC	31/179
CD's captured	1539
Detainees	9416
Wpns Capt SA/CS	1053/102
Rice/Salt seized	364/43 (tons)

(8) Operation DAZZLEM (1 October 1966 - continuing)

(a) DAZZLEM is the plan for the defense of Camp Redcliff and security of the TAOR. One Infantry Battalion operating under Division control, assumes the mission of base security, conducts offensive operations in the TAOR, and provides for the security of Hwy 19 within the TAOR. This Infantry battalion, a DS artillery battalion and other attached units as required, form the Base Defense Task Force.

(b) Significant actions

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1. Convoy ambush, Hwy 19, RR 349454, 2 Sep 67.  
At 021855H Sep 67 a 24 vehicle convoy travelling from FLEIKU to CUI NHON was stopped when a mine was command detonated under the first vehicle. The convoy then began receiving small arms and automatic weapons fire from an estimated 200 man enemy force in a 700 meter killing range. 3 gun jeeps from 4/17 Cav were sent to the area and "Go-Go" came on station. Contact was not established. Friendly losses were 8 US KIA, 20 US MIA, and 17 vehicles damaged.

2. Enemy mortar attack of Hwy 19 firebase, 3 Sep 67. At 030246 Sep 67 the firebase at RR 361457 began to come under mortar attack. ARA and "Go-Go" were dispatched to the scene and engaged suspected targets. By 0325H firing had ceased. Approximately 20 rounds of 60mm and 81mm fire were received within the perimeter. Hunter/killer team and the Base Defense RF were inserted into the area but contact could not be established. Friendly losses were 1 US KIA and 11 US MIA. 3 enemy bodies were found the next day at first light.

3. Combat action of 5/7 Cav along Hwy 19 on 17 Sep 67. At 171225H Sep 67, a Bama platoon working along Hwy 19 was engaged and hit by an enemy B-40 rocket launcher. MPs arrived at the scene almost immediately and found 1 NVA KIA and saw 4-6 men running north. The CRF air assaulted into the area but was unable to establish contact. Then at 1420 a UH-1 landed on the highway to fix a journal machinegun. Firing erupted and the pilot was KIA, the copilot managed to get the ship off and out of the area. The CO, 5/7th now put ARA and "Go-Go" into the fight, air air assaulted the remainder of the RF company and called for TAC air support. Following the air strikes, the company swept thru the woods and as it neared the road an intense close range firefight erupted. Contact was not completely broken until 2000H. That night IPB report disclosed that 5/7 Cav prompt action had disrupted a VC vehicle ambush planned by 2 NV. Co's. The POW said his Co CO, XO, PO, and 1st PO were KIA this day. Total enemy losses were 20 NV KIA, 1 VC KIA, 1 PWIC, and 3 crew served and 10 small arms weapons captured. Friendly losses were 6 US KIA and 7 US MIA.

4. Enemy attack on Pacific Architects and Engineer site, RR 447448, 8 Oct 67. At 080030H Oct, the P&E site began to receive small arms fire. This was immediately followed by an estimated 15 VC entering the compound thru 2 holes cut in the wire on the south side. These VC ran thru the area throwing an estimated 200 different satchel charges into buildings and under trucks. The attack lasted from 15 to 30 minutes. At the time of the attack there were 9 US guards in the compound, 5 of which were on duty. Results of the attack were: 1 US soldier KIA, 1 US soldier MIA, 1 Korean civilian KIA, 1 VC civilian MIA, 25-30 vehicles damaged and various other damage to huts and buildings. 3 VC were KIA inside the compound.

(c) Enemy Losses from Operation BAZELT as of 312400  
Oct 67.

KIA NV/VC	20/37
POW NV/VC	1/8
Returns NV/VC	0/1
CD's captured	5
Detainees	25
Wpns Capt SA/CS	25/7
Rice/Salt seized	29.1 (tons)

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c. (C) Combat Developments

(1) Airborne Survey System (ABC System). Divarty continued to evaluate the ABC System throughout the reporting period. A lack of repair parts and an inoperable computer caused excessive downtime.

(2) Sniper Program. The division completed its evaluation of the Colt Reclint sniper scope. The M16 with the colt scope is not a suitable weapon for sniping. The division will issue three accurized M14 rifles with M24 scopes to each battalion and to the long range reconnaissance patrol (LRRP) company for sniping. The weapons are on hand; the scopes are on order.

(3) Night Vision. Sufficient individual night weapons sights have been issued to the division to permit the issue of 35 scopes to each infantry battalion. Nine medium range devices have been issued to Divarty for use on OP's at fire bases. They have proved successful in identifying movement at ranges beyond 2,000 meters and have been an asset to the interdiction program.

(4) Sound Radios. The sound radio (AN/PRT-4, AN/PRT-9) is being issued to replace the AN/PRC-6 on a one-for-one basis. Two battalions were issued sound radios during this period.

(5) Light Weight Load Carrying Equipment. The division completed its evaluation of 40 sets of light weight load carrying gear. Results of the evaluation were inconclusive due to the limited number of items. The division requested 400 additional sets for long term evaluation.

(6) M16 Grenade Launcher. This item proved unsatisfactory in infantry units due to its lack of durability; consequently, USRV directed that they be turned in. However, 1/9 Cav has devised a method of mounting the launcher coaxially on the M60 machine gun used by scout observers on OH-13 scout helicopters. Durability in this environment is not a problem since the weapon does not receive the rough handling it did in the hands of ground troops. Firepower on scout helicopters is significantly increased. Fifty-two M16's have been retained for use by 1/9 Cav.

d. (C) Training.

(1) Division Programs. The Division Training Center (DTC) continued its four-day replacement training course (RTC) and the combat leaders' course (CLC). A total of 4,054 officer and enlisted replacements were trained in this quarter. Seven NCO's from the ARVN 22d Division were graduated from the combat leaders' course along with 306 division soldiers. During the first two weeks in August the division conducted special five-day orientation courses for selected field grade officer replacements. The course included orientation in the field on division, brigade and support command operations plus liaison visits to adjacent US and ARVN divisions.

(2) Facilities. In September the DTC enlarged its mine and booby traps course. Now, after a thorough orientation, each trainee negotiates the course individually. Range facilities have been improved and expanded. Construction was begun on a new 100-man classroom. In October the 173d Airborne Brigade established its training center at An Khe. The Brigade will share 1st Air Cavalry Division training facilities with the DTC. In addition they have brought along a complete rock village which they share with the DTC.

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(3) Support of II CTZ RF/PP Training.

(a) In September the division organized and equipped six Combined Mobile Training Teams (CMTT) and five Combined Mobile Improvement Teams (CMIT) as part of a II CTZ/IFP/RCFV program to train and improve the combat proficiency of Regional and Popular Forces (RF/PP). Each CMIT consists of one company grade officer, one NCO and one EM from the division; one NCO from a MACV sector advisor team and one ARVN instructor/translator. Its mission is to provide two weeks refresher training on site to RF companies. Each CMTT consists of one officer, and one NCO from the division, one NCO from the MACV sector advisor team, and one interpreter. Its mission is to train PF platoons on site. At present the division is providing three of the six interpreters.

(b) The teams function under the operational control of the senior province advisor (SPA) of the sector in which they are employed. Support remains a division responsibility. The five CMTT's were dispatched to the five coastal provinces in II CTZ during the first week in October. During the second week in October, five CMTT's were dispatched to the five coastal provinces in II CTZ. The sixth team was dispatched to Phu Boh Province to work in the provincial PF training center. As of 31 October, two RF companies and two PF platoons had been trained. Three RF companies and three PF platoons began training on 30 October.

(c) Liaison has been established with the Regional Force Company Training Team (RFCCOTT) at Phu Cat. The division is prepared to provide assistance on call to this vital training program.

(4) Artillery Training. Divarty conducted four three-day forward observer courses for newly arrived FO's. A total of 24 FO's were trained. Emphasis was placed on problems and techniques peculiar to Vietnam. Each firing battery was administered the gunner's qualification test monthly. In addition, Divarty conducted periodic quick fire tests for all subordinate units.

(5) Other Training

(a) During this quarter 112 personnel from the division attended aviation maintenance and supply courses conducted under the Army Aviation Mobile Technical Assistance Program (AAMTAP). Thirty-one division soldiers attended the MACV Recon School; twenty-four of these were from the Division LERP Co. Future quotas to this school will be filled solely from the LERP Co.

(b) The 1st Brigade graduated twenty-six students from its Vietnamese language course. The objective of the course is to provide soldiers from rifle companies in the brigade with a basic language capability. The brigade's goal is to have two language qualified men per rifle company.

6. Logistics

a. General: During the period 1 August 67 through 31 October 67 combat service support was provided for three major operations: Brrd, Pershing, and 3d Bde Operations in I CTZ.

(1) Operation Byrd continued throughout this period with no changes to the logistical support system. Com Ranh Bay Support Command requested a conference on 15 August to discuss a reduction in strength of FSA personnel at Binh Thiet. It was determined as a result of the conference that FSA support could not be reduced below the current level of 112 personnel.

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(2) Operation Pershing continued throughout this period. On 1 August 1967 Pershing AO was extended to the north requiring that a FSE be established at LZ Montezuma (Duc Pho) to support the 3d Brigade. 3d Brigade trains remained at LZ English. FSP's were required at Ba To and Cia Vu due to the extensive flight time encountered by CH-47 in re-supply operations from LZ Montezuma. USAF aircraft (C-123 & C-7A) moved supplies from the FSA at LZ Montezuma to the FSP's. CH-47's transported supplies from FSP's to fire bases as required. This phase of Pershing terminated on 21 August 67. In September the FSA at LZ Uplift was reduced to the strength level maintained before the explosion at LZ English (6 June 67). Highway 1 between Qui Nhon and Pershing AO was closed on 3 October 67 because heavy rain washed out a bridge and bypass. The highway reopened on 5 October 67. Based on the arrival of the Northeast monsoon the stockage levels for all classes of supply were raised to a 3 day level in the Pershing AO on 8 October 67. In addition, Highway 1 was interdicted by enemy destruction of two bridges on 16 October 67 resulting in a blockage of the LCC for several hours.

(3) 3d Bde operations in I CTZ, initiated on 1 October 67, required the deployment of the 3d Bde with 3 battalions and logistical support units to Chu Lai and Tam Ky and vicinity under the operational control of the Americal Division. The brigade base and a FSE were established at Hill 63 (LZ Baldy). A medical clearing company (15th Med Bn) and a maintenance detachment (27th Maint Bn) were located with the FSE. Aircraft maintenance facilities were established at Chu Lai (C Co, 15th TC Bn). Resupply and services were provided by Qui Nhon Support Co Command through a FSA located at Hill 63. Considerable difficulty was encountered in resupply operations due to heavy rains washing out several bridges and flooding the road bed. Resupply operations by organic air from Chu Lai to Hill 63 (54 km) were not capable of supporting a brigade in combat operations. During the period 14 - 18 Oct resupply of rations (12,288 rations), barrier material (91.2 tons) and ammunition (308.8 tons) was conducted using 33 C-130 sorties. Normal resupply operations resumed on 19 Oct 67. The FSA was reduced to a liaison team on 30 Oct 67.

b. Supply and Services:

(1) General: During the reporting period the following key personnel changes were made in Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division and 15th Supply and Service Battalion.

(a) Major Francis X.R. Connors, Headquarters, 15th Supply and Service Battalion assumed the duties as Assistant Division Supply Officer on 18 September 1967.

(b) Major Wilson J. Sherrel, Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division assumed the duties of Assistant Chief of Supply and Service Branch, G-4.

(c) Captain William H. Hallam, Headquarters, 15th Supply and Service Battalion assumed the duties of Division Class III Officer on 30 August 1967.

(d) 1LT Robert B. Hahn, Headquarters, 15th Supply and Service Battalion assumed the duties of Division Class I Officer on 18 September 1967.

(2) Class I Activities:

(a) Liaison Staff visits and mess inspections were conducted in various unit mess halls throughout the TACR and AO. Generally, the standards for food preparation, storage, and Class I support have improved.

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(b) Ice and ice cream shipment to troop units in the AO has been successful without any significant delay. Reefer vans are being used as the principal means of transportation.

(c) Drainage and dust control problems have been alleviated within the Class I supply point by filling in holes and using pineprims as a dust palliative.

(d) Sentry dogs are provided by the 212th Military Police Company to patrol the Class I supply point during the hours of darkness.

(e) The Division Food Adviser attended Menu Board meetings at Qui Nhon on 12 August and 16 September 1967.

(3) Class II & IV Activities:

(a) Construction of new warehouses and open sheds continued with success during the reporting period. Sensitive items are being moved into the completed structures as they are completed.

(b) On 8 September 1967, two crane handling sections were attached to the Class II & IV Supply Point. These sections were utilized in re-warehousing procedures and delivery of supplies to divisional units.

(c) Replenishment of supplies has generally been adequate to meet the demands of the division. Certain critical shortages were experienced in the areas listed below but have not impaired the mission readiness of the division:

1. CG. 50-901 and 50-902 with particular emphasis on shortages of sweaters, wool pullovers; socks, cushioned sole (Socks medium and large); gloves, flying (sizes 2 and 3); helmet, ballistic flying (sizes medium and large).

2. Self-Service Supply Center items (e.g. office stationery and reproduction paper, identification tag (blank), chain, identification tag).

3. TOE items in the category of air craft tool sets, typewriters, camera and other photographic material, M-16C II, AN-IPC-25, launcher, grenade.

4. Construction and barrier material in the form of timber 4" x 4" through 8" x 8".

(d) A coordination meeting was held in the office of the DSO between Supply Officer 103d Airborne Brigade, DSO & Chief of Supply and Service Branch, G4 to discuss material and independent responsibilities in the area of Supply Support.

(e) Post, Camp and Station property responsibilities were transferred from the 1st Cavalry Division to the 625th Supply and Service Battalion, AKS.S effective 16 October 1967.

(f) During reporting period, the division made a large turn-in and made shipment to 1st Logistic Command of TOE & MTOE not required for operations. This is a recurring task and will continue to receive maximum attention.

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(4) Class III Activities

- (a) Frequent visits to the FSE were conducted by the G-4 Staff.
- (b) Numerous fuel surveillance checks were conducted throughout the division AO and fuel samplings were analysed to insure that blending ratios were in accordance with established standards.
- (c) Construction of revetments around the fuel bag area and construction for FCL drum racks began during the reporting period. Both of these construction projects are approximately 80% completed.
- (d) Class III personnel along with Aerial Equipment Support personnel established a JP-4 sling-out area in Da Nang for use in sling loading to LZ Ruddy.

(5) Class V Activities:

- (a) Liaison visits were made by various units of the division and a complete ammunition serviceability, accountability and storage inspection has been conducted in the TCR.
- (b) Ammunition was moved from the Class V sling-out area to the 630th Ammunition Supply Point. This move was completed 31 August 1967.
- (c) Ammunition continues to be available in adequate quantities to meet the division needs. During the reporting period two items of ammunition were placed on ASR, submitted to Headquarters for IFV and approved.

(6) Aerial Supply Activities

Aerial equipment support personnel continue to provide rigger support at the forward supply points, inspection recovery and classification of slings and other aerial deliver items.

(7) The following amounts of supplies were used during this reporting period:

(a) Class I (STON)

A Rations: 2,512.44  
B Rations: 3,322.39  
C Rations: 1,698.70

(b) Class II & IV (STONS)

Clothing & Equip: 3,365.09  
Fortification Material: 4,852.85

(c) Class III (Gals)

AVG.S: 735,905  
JP-4: 6,740,300  
HCG.S: 2,317,710  
Diesel: 2,819,895  
Package Product: 277.7 (STON)

(d) Class V (STON)

Tonnage---46,185.79 (STONS)

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c. Transportation

(1) Air Transportation. Significant movements during the period 1 August - 31 October 1967 were as follows:

TYPE	DATE	UNIT	ORIG	DEST	TYPE	PERIOD/LBS	LX	SCRIPTS
O1	1 Aug	1/7, C-4/21	Eng	AK	0130/07A	62500	562	18
O1	3 Aug	2/3, C-2/19	AK	BUCH	0130	12310	621	9
O1	3 Aug	2/8 (-)	AK	Eng	07A	21390	43	3
O1	10 Aug	15th Med	AK	BATO	07A	21390	20	12
CC	12/14 Aug	AKA FLT	AK	Eng	0123	151710	11	17
O1	17 Aug	3/18 Arty	AK	CHUL	0130	15640	6	1
O1	19 Aug	2/3, 2/12	BATO	Eng	07A	20400	353	33
O1	19 Aug	15th Med	BATO	LEITS	07A	12130	567	35
O1	15 Sep	2/6	Eng	TUEN	07A	4460	17	3
O1	17 Sep	2/8	Eng	WACO	0130	80000	562	10
O1	17 Sep	2/8	Eng	TUEN	0130	172502	103	10
O1	14 Sep	1/7	AK	Eng	0130	27000	307	6
CE	1 Oct	2/12	Eng	CHUL	0130	214700	870	29
CE	2/3 Oct	1/7	Eng	TUEN	0130	930000	947	57
CE	3 Oct	27/15	Eng	TRAK	0130	32000	53	3
CE	3 Oct	5/7	AK	TRAK	0130	312365	759	25
O1	4 Oct	2/5	LEITS	AK	07A	20000	332	20
CE	5 Oct	1st PFC	Eng	CHUL	0130	75969	43	4
CE	5-7 Oct	a/14TC	AK	CHUL	0130	1042941	243	7
O1	11 Oct	D/227	Eng	CHUL	0130	146900	31	1

(2) USA (USAF) Air Lift Service and 07A Courier Service.

(a) At close of reporting period a total of 9 daily passenger/cargo flights were scheduled to be flown by the 07A (USAF) Air-Lift Service. 0130 medical evacuation service was provided on Thursday, Thursday and Saturday.

(b) Daily courier service was maintained throughout the period with 07A flights in operation between LuKue, Peng Son, Chrystal, English, Dai Nhon, Phan Thiet and Chu Lai.

(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) During the reporting period vehicle support averaged below 35 available vehicles daily due to a shortage of drivers in the unit. A driver shortage has been identified as USAF wide, and has been in existence since July 1967.

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 notified by memorandum or action taken to correct deficiencies. The following areas were emphasized to improve unit maintenance operations and condition of equipment:

(2) Ground Maintenance Management Inspections:

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(a) 1st Battalion/7th Cavalry was inspected on 12 Sep 67. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of satisfactory.

(b) 191st Military Intelligence Detachment was inspected on 17 October 1967. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of unsatisfactory.

(c) 2nd Battalion/5th Cavalry was inspected on 26 October 1967. The inspection resulted in an overall rating of satisfactory.

(d) Results of these inspections indicated that additional emphasis was needed in the areas of Army Equipment Records Procedures and operator/organizational maintenance techniques. Classes were conducted for division personnel on DA Form 2406 (Material Readiness Report) and generator maintenance classes were conducted in the forward areas.

(3) Supply stock inventories, plus implementation of the mechanized records system have reduced the zero balance on the 11,728 line ASL to 51.4%. The need for RBE and REX requisitions has dropped considerably for this reason.

(4) Several courtesy visits were paid to the 27th Maintenance Battalion by Mr. Jack Turner, Technical Representative from ATAC, in an effort to reduce the multifuel fleet problems experienced by this division. This division has initiated an extensive program directed toward command emphasis, for complete and proper organizational/operator maintenance on these vehicles. This includes wide dissemination of information received by this headquarters such as directive changes, suggested improvements, modifications, and general information which should be common knowledge both at D/S and organization/operator level.

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

Vehicles - 96.3%  
Radios - 96.8%  
Generators - 95.8%  
Artillery - 98.7%  
Weapons, Light - 99.8%

e. Facilities:

(1) The construction of the 1st Air Cavalry Division base camp has been underway for twenty-five months. During this period the base camp has changed from a forward operations center to the division rear area. The majority of the maneuver elements of the division receive their logistical support from other than the Camp Redcliff complex. These units have a very small percentage of their unit at Camp Redcliff.

(2) This small percentage consists of housekeeping personnel and those either just arriving in the unit or rotating. Since the units are primarily located in the area of operations, there is no need for mess hall and billets to be built for these troops.

(3) Facilities should be built to house only the personnel expected to be occupying the area.

(4) The engineer unit which has been tasked with the mission of constructing the base camp can concentrate their efforts on the operational facilities. It would also enable the units to have more personnel in the area of operation.

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f. Aircraft Maintenance:

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

<u>ACFT TYPE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
OH-133	10
UH-1B	17
UH-1C	5
UH-1D	63
UH-1H	6
CH-47A	2
CH-54	3
TC-10	1

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

<u>ACFT TYPE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
OH-133	9
UH-1B	6
UH-1C	7
UH-1H	132
CH-47A	2
CH-54	2

(3) Safety of Flight Inspection

Inspection of AFT Vertical Shaft Thrust Bearing Lubrication Lines, TB 5501529-209-20/23 dtd 13 Oct 67. A one time inspection of the line to insure that adequate lubrication is being provided to the thrust bearing. There were no discrepant lines found on the fifty-three (53) aircraft inspected. Project completed and closed on 31 October 1967.

(4) Maintenance Management Projects:

(1) BECCN Provisions: All aircraft assigned to the division were inspected for compliance with modification work orders that incorporated BECCN Navigation System provisions. Survey indicates compliance accomplished on 179 aircraft. Project completed and closed on 15 October 1967.

(5) End of reporting period statistics:

(a) Aircraft MSL by DSU (% Fill)

	<u>Co. A</u>	<u>Co. B</u>	<u>Co. C</u>	<u>Co. D</u>
Aircraft	73	72	77	85
Armament	92	68	88	90
Avionics	73	76	92	89

(b) Average NORS (%) (1 Aug '67 thru 31 Oct 67):

<u>ACFT TYPE</u>	<u>NORS (%)</u>
OH-13	5
UH-1B	6
UH-1C	4
UH-1D	3
UH-1H	2
CH-47A	1
CH-54	15
TC-10	1

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(c) Average NORM (%) (1 Aug 67 thru 31 Oct 67)

<u>AGST TYPE</u>	<u>NORM (%)</u>
CH-13S	22
UH-1B	24
UH-1C	25
UH-1D	23
UH-1H	19
CH-47	37
CV-1	19
CH-54	25

(d) Average operationally ready (%) (1 Aug 67 thru 31 Oct 67):

<u>AGST TYPE</u>	<u>OR (%)</u>
CH-13S	73
UH-1B	70
UH-1C	71
UH-1D	74
UH-1H	79
CH-47	62
CV-1	66
CH-54	74

7. (C) Civil Affairs

a. General efforts during the reporting period were directed toward support of combat operations in the Fershing AO, and continuation of civic action in the TCCR.

(1) Population and Resources Control

(a) Operation DRIGNET continued with noticeable success during the reporting period. The 816th National Police Field Force (NFFF) Battalion was replaced by the 222nd Battalion. Tabulated results of DRIGNET appear below:

Enemy KIA - 133  
Enemy POW - 159  
Houses searched - 16,111  
COs - 375  
ICs - 60,830  
Weapons - 86  
Documents - 147 in  
Ammo - 14,324 rds  
MMI Supplies - 46 lbs  
Mines and Grenades - 445  
Rice - 7,610 lbs captured  
TNT - 51 one pound blocks

(b) Rice Harvest Control. The 1st ACD assumed the initiative for the control of rice in the Fershing AO with operation "RICE GRAIN". While the development of a rice control plan was primarily a GVN responsibility the 1st ACD requested meetings on 19 September with GVN officials. Another meeting was held on 26 September at which time the rice control plans for Hoi An, Hoi An and Phu My Districts and Binh Dinh Province were presented. Implementation of the plans was begun immediately.

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Support includes night patrols, aerial surveillance, normal ground operations in the vicinity of harvesting areas and transportation for movement of rice from contested areas. Additionally, harassment and interdiction fires have been placed in areas in which intelligence indicates possible rice caches are located or possible routes used for transportation of rice by the VC. The current status of the rice harvest is as indicated below.

Hoai Nhon District - 40% completed  
Hoai An District - 75% completed  
Phu My District - 10% completed

(c) During the last few days of July 1967 the 1st Rie began extensive operations in the upper An Lao Valley to extract Montagnards of the Ede Tribe. By the end of August 1967 approximately 300 Montagnards had been extracted. A temporary holding area was established adjacent to the CD camp in Bong Son. On 6, 8, and 10 Sep a total of 274 Montagnards were transported by 229th Avn Bn to An Khe and the permanent Montagnard Resettlement Camp. The long delay in movement was caused by indecision on the part of District and Province GVN officials as to where to settle the refugees. From 10 Sep to 31 Oct an additional 142 Montagnards were transported directly to An Khe from the Div IFM Cage after interrogation was complete. In the TACR 395 Montagnard refugees came in voluntarily to the 1st Cav Div and were placed in the Montagnard resettlement area. Other than the Montagnards, very few refugees were picked up during this period.

(d) During the period 64,875 lbs of salt was captured of which 58,550 lbs were redistributed in GVN controlled areas, 150,681 lbs of rice were captured of which 108,277 lbs were redistributed in GVN controlled areas.

(2) National elections were held on 3 September for president, vice president and senate. No incidents were recorded in the TACR and Pershing AO. Percent of registered voters voting in our area of operations was 95.7% compared to 89.9% in Binh Dinh Province and 81% nation wide.

Elections for the Lower House of Delegates were held on 22 Oct. Again no incidents were reported in the 1st Cavalry Division area of operations. In the Division area 89.3% of the registered voters turned out to vote. 84.7% voted in Binh Dinh Province and 73% nation wide.

(3) Support of Revolutionary Development

(a) 2nd Brigade, operating in Phu My District, continued the major Division role in supporting RD by providing a protective outer shell to the pacification program in Phu My Valley.

(b) On 31 October, Phu My District completed Phase II of its pacification plan marking the successful completion of pacifying twenty-four hamlets of the thirty-six scheduled for pacification during 1967. The 4th ARVN Regiment continued to provide effective close in security to the RD effort.

b. Civic Action

(1) On 20 Sep 67 an Air Force jet accidentally dropped one 750 lb bomb on Tam Quan Village, BS 88064. Representatives of the AINO, SFA, and G-5 offices went to the scene of the incident immediately. On 21 Sep 84 pieces of 2"x4"x10' lumber, 32 ammo boxes and 120 lbs of rice were delivered by G-5 and distributed through District officials to those people whose houses had been destroyed or badly damaged. On 23 Sep solatium payments were made by the 9JA for 3 dead and 16 wounded by the bomb.

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(2) On the night of 5-6 Sep 67 an estimated 40 VC attacked Two Bits North. ARA was called into action resulting in extensive damage to the hamlet adjacent to the west side of the perimeter. On 8 Sep G-5 distributed, through District officials, 160 ammo boxes and 160 lbs of rice to the people whose homes were destroyed or badly damaged. Solatium payments were made by the on 12 Sep for 6 dead and 26 wounded innocent civilians.

(3) During the reporting period 575 MEDCAPS were held treating 27,550 patients.

(4) All but two of the eleven schools programmed for repair in the Bong Sen area are now completed.

(5) In the TACR the An Tuc High School continues to be a major project. Control of this project has been turned over to the 1st Air Cav Div Civic Action Fund Council. The Council, which now has over \$11,000.00 in funds is responsible for financing the project which is now 45% completed.

(6) Over 1000 Montagnards have settled in the Montagnard Resettlement Area west of An Khe during the past quarter bringing the total population to approximately 1700.

(7) A long range project continued in the form of cooperative pig stys in the An Khe area.

c. Psychological Operations:

(1) General

(a) Psychological Operations from August through October were characterized by emphasizing enemy vulnerabilities within the ranks of the enemy. During the period approximately 400 hours of loudspeaker broadcast, 42,874,000 leaflets, and 28 rallies were recorded.

(b) Reports of PIs and Hoi Chanhs indicate that the psyops broadcast messages are best received during night time. Target audiences can hear the message better during these hours and are more susceptible to the propagandic appeals.

(c) Noteworthy activities included the establishment of rally points in the 506 and the An Lao Valley, followed by speaker appeals giving instruction to the enemy in the area to come down to the valley or wave to any helicopter in the area to be picked up. A significant event was the rallying of 8 NVN in the 506 Valley on 16 Oct 67. This event has been exploited and psyops effort continues in the area. New ideas have been developed to induce NVN soldiers to defect from their units. Leaflets include instructions on ways to escape from their units. Hoi Chanhs stated that this is one of the reasons they did not rally before. A special leaflet has been developed with instructions on how to escape from their unit and rally.

(2) Programs: Psyops programs during this period included operations to exploit VC/PVA vulnerabilities, over the An Lao Valley, 506 Valley, Cay Giap and Nui Mieu Mountains, information and weapons reward, curfew, elections and rice harvest.

(a) Themes used:

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not death.

- 1 VC leaders cannot support you; choose freedom
  - 2 Your life is hard, defect; GVN welcomes you.
  - 3 Good treatment to Hoi Chanhs.
  - 4 Hardship
  - 5 Are you sick or wounded.
  - 6 Chieu Hoi Appeals made by Hoi Chanhs.
  - 7 What does Chieu Hoi mean to the NVA soldier.
  - 8 Ways to escape from their units and rally
- 9 Weapons reward and reward for information.
  - 10 Don't pay VC taxes and inform of tax collectors.
  - 11 Curfew on water ways.

instructions.

(b) Posters and Leaflets developed:

- 1 Leaflet of Hoi Chanh message to his comrades.
- 2 Reward for information
- 3 Rally instructions
- 4 Curfew on water ways.

(c) Tapes used:

- 1 Appeal by Hoi Chanhs to their comrades.
- 2 Election tape.
- 3 Chieu Hoi appeals.
- 4 Hardship.
- 5 Curfew on waterways.
- 6 Anti-tax and food collection.
- 7 JUSPAO tapes.

(d) Chieu Hoi Program:

1 During this period a total of 28 Hoi Chanhs rallied to the 1st Cav Div, to include 10 NVA.

2 Results of Hoi Chanh interrogations revealed that most of them rallied because of a lack of food and medical supplies, sickness, afraid of being killed by artillery, air strikes and bombs.

3 Hoi Chanhs were exploited for psyops by tape recorded messages appealing to their comrades to rally to the GVN, emphasizing good treatment, food, clothing and medical care, and leaflet messages with the same appeals.

(3) Equipment and support:

(a) The 1st Cav Div received support from the 245th Psyops Co, in the form of leaflets, posters and tapes.

(b) The 9th Air Commando Sqdn continued air support with the O2B and C-47 aircraft broadcasting loudspeaker messages and leaflets drop.

(c) In late October heliborne loudspeakers were received by the Division. This will give the Bdes an immediate reaction capability and should improve the overall psyops effort.

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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: Minesweep SOP

Discussion: A number of mine and booby trap incidents could have been prevented had tactical commanders been aware of the capabilities and techniques employed by minesweep teams. Two deficiencies have been noted in recent minesweep operations:

1 Failure of the tactical unit commander and minesweep team leader to coordinate and agree on the type of sweep desired and the security for the mine-sweep team.

2 Impatience of the tactical commander to get on with his mission before the area has been properly swept.

Observation: Minesweep SOP's outlining the capabilities and limitations of, and the techniques employed by minesweep teams will be prepared and distributed to tactical units.

(2) Item: Land Mine Incidents Involving Vehicles

Discussion: During convoy operations several precautionary measures can be taken to minimize casualties caused by land mine detonations.

1 Wear protective vests during convoy operations. Serious wounds caused by fragments can be prevented.

2 Sand bag all vehicles. The sand bags serve as a barrier to fragments from the mine as well as fragments generated from the vehicle by the blast coming through the floor.

3 Strive for uniformity in vehicle markings; de-emphasize special markings on command element vehicles. There is a growing tendency to mark command vehicles in such a manner as to clearly distinguish them from all other vehicles in the column.

4 Disperse after a mining incident and clear the area with a minesweep team. The most common reaction is to gather around personnel wounded during a mining incident and attempt to assist them. However, further and unnecessary casualties have resulted from this due to the command detonation of a nearby mine.

Observation: The above techniques are being disseminated to all units in the division.

(3) Item: Effect of Terrain on Artillery Trajectories

Discussion: There is a danger inherent in firing over troops on ridgelines which are higher than the target being fired on and are between the firing battery and the target. If the ridgeline is wooded, a shift in range may result in a tree burst.

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Observation: FFO's have been directed to profile the area in the vicinity of each friendly position. This profile must include the safe clearance of any trees in the area occupied by friendly troops. A no-fire box is then established by deflection and quadrant elevation limits.

(4) Item: Airborne Mortar Patrols

Discussion: Maintaining aerial rocket artillery helicopters on airborne mortar patrol is inefficient and disproportionately increases aircraft flying time.

Observation: During the quarter a new mortar patrol technique was employed. ARA ships were kept on two-minute strip alert while an observer in an G-1 aircraft kept the area of interest under observation. Flying time for the ARA ships was reduced. Response time remained virtually the same. ARA ships should still be placed on airborne mortar patrol during periods of high tension, especially when the threat of enemy rocket attack is apparent.

(5) Item: Location of Villages Adjacent to Defensive Positions

Discussion: A small village occupies the draw between LZ's TD B199, North and TD B199, South. Many of the houses in this village are less than 50 meters from the perimeter. On the night of 5-6 September an estimated company of VC slipped into the village and attacked both LZ's by fire. Many of the VC occupied houses along the edge of the village. This fire was returned, and ARA ships attacked the enemy positions. This resulted in numerous civilian casualties and caused considerable damage to several of the houses.

Observation: Where possible, defensive positions or fire bases should not be built adjacent to villages. If the terrain and situation dictate otherwise, arrangements should be made, preferably before occupying the position, to relocate houses a reasonable distance away from the wire.

(6) Item: Search and Destroy Operations

Discussion: On 17 September B Co, 1/8th Cav, conducted a search and destroy operation on the Bong Son Plain. Their task organization included six tanks from A Co, 1/69 Armor, three D-7 bulldozers, and two M-42 dusters. Responding to a contact by elements of the 40th ARVN Regt, B Co closed the area of contact and began a thorough search. The VC force, an estimated company, had gone to ground. Individuals were discovered hiding in bunkers and tunnels and in heavy brush along a stream line. Making good use of the attached dozers, tanks and dusters, B Co systematically destroyed the bunker complex. Results were 31 VC KIA: 2 VC and four civil dependants captured. There were no US casualties.

Observation: Tailoring infantry units to include combat vehicles and bulldozers assists materially in routing the enemy from underground shelters and bunkers.

c. Training and Organization

None

d. Intelligence:

None

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e. Logistics

(1) Item: Increase of Ice Shipment to Divisional Units.

Discussion: During the reported period the replacement and consumption (R&C) factor of ice was increased from 3.0 lbs/man/day to 3.9 lbs/man/day for troops in the AO. The increase was made possible through the judicious use of available resources. Maximum use of all available reefer vans was made by the Qui Nhon Support Command for line haul through-put, thus reducing all through-put by air to emergency deliveries only. Additionally, Qui Nhon resorted to local purchase contract to procure additional ice when was necessary to increase the R&C factor.

Observation: Continuous effort is being made to further increase the replacement and consumption factor of ice for the troops in the AO. The objective is to achieve a R&C factor of 5-6 lbs/man/day which could then be diverted to the AO when necessary to raise the R&C in the AO.

(2) Item: Transportation of critical items of supplies from Saigon and Cam Ranh Bay Depots.

Discussion: Historically this division is required to request release of critical items of supplies which are located at either the division and in a critical depot in Saigon. Normally, these critical items are located at Saigon and Cam Ranh Bay Depots. These depots are not the assigned depots which provide direct service support to this division, therefore transportation requests for critical released items to Camp Radcliff become significant and require difficulties are encountered.

Observation: Coordination is being made with the 1st Cavalry Division Liaison Officer at Saigon to insure responsibility of making the necessary coordination to release items to the division and request shipment of released critical supply items to the division. Experience has shown that many critical items are not timely shipped to the division. Nonavailability of aircraft or other means of transport requests receive a higher priority than subject type items causing delays. A combination of air-lift and sea-lift is used to insure responsiveness and timely through-put of critical items of equipment released to the division at either Saigon or Cam Ranh Bay Depots. Additionally, small items which can be carried aboard the normal courier from the division to the depots mentioned above and the item is hand delivered to the division.

(3) Item: Lateral Transfer of Equipment.

Discussion: Property accountability has a vast impact on supply operations in the division. Management of available resources is applied at each level of Command to insure that necessary items of equipment are available in required quantities. Conversely, unneeded equipment must be redistributed and/or other methods of dispersing property must be effected. Lateral transfer is an available and responsive tool which the Commander can use to redistribute available resources to other units as required. Control of lateral transfer therefore becomes paramount and must be closely supervised.

Observation: It has been observed that proper lateral transfer procedures have not been enforced and have caused extreme hardships on existing supply operations and back-haul methods. To insure

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proper implementation of an effective lateral transfer system, units are now required to maintain and report to the AC of S, G4, current listings of equipment status to include authorized quantity, modified allowances, on hand quantities, FUPOSAT, and equipment unneeded.

(4) Item: Turn-in procedure for unneeded equipment.

Discussion: Upon deployment of the 1st Air Cavalry Division from Fort Benning, Georgia to RVN, units within the Division brought all equipment authorized by TOE. Some end items required for use in COMUS are not required for tactical operations in the RVN. Examples of this type equipment are; Burner, Assy Space Heater; Cutter, Grass Towed; Decontaminating Apparatus; Charger, Radiac; Heater Space Coal/Oil; Life Preserver; Stove, Gasoline. This type of equipment is considered to be non-mission essential in RVN and should be turned-in for storage so the units will not have unnecessary equipment on hand.

Observation: A request was submitted by the 1st Cavalry Division to USARV requesting authority to turn-in items of TOE/MPOE not needed. The request was approved. Units are now turning in, to the Division Supply Office, those items that have been approved by USAFV for turn-in. DSO coordinates with the 1st Log Supporting Supply Activity for Division turn-in, and the equipment is then placed in storage at Qui Nhon. All outstanding requisitions for like equipment will be cancelled and the units will retain a copy of 1st Cav unclas msg AFMCL-S T10-1433, 140520Z Oct 67 as authority for the turn-in.

f. Civil Affairs

(1) Item: Sanitary Fills

Discussion: At an LZ with several units, a sizeable sanitary fill is needed to handle the trash and garbage. Often there is not adequate room on the LZ itself.

Observation: Select a suitable safe site near the LZ. The site selected should be one that is not used for growing crops. Also there should be no trees or huts on it. Then coordinate with district officials for use of the land. This may take up to one week. If a site is not selected prior to consultation with District officials, they will attempt to give locations that are inadequate and much time will be wasted.

(2) Item: Movement of Graves

Discussion: Sometimes tactical necessity dictates that selected graves must be moved, especially around perimeters.

Observation: No grave should be moved unless absolutely necessary. Coordinate with district officials who will have the hamlet chief remove the necessary graves. Provide two ammo boxes for each grave moved.

(3) Item: Rice Control

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Discussion: The main responsibility for rice control falls to GVN officials at Province and District levels. The plan should include procedures for accountability from harvesting to consumption.

Observation: Present rice control plans to be effective, must be revised to include such items as: control and accountability of rice stored in hamlets after harvesting, transportation of rice across district and province boundaries, and merchants records check and accountability of imported rice. Further, early coordination prior to the beginning of harvesting seasons must be made to insure implementation and support by US/ARVN units.

(4) Item: Revolutionary Development

Discussion: The pacification program in Phu My District utilizing Military Civil Teams (MCT), will begin its final phase on 1 November for the 1967 schedule.

Observation: To date twenty-four of the projected thirty-six hamlets have been pacified thereby extending the area of GVN control in Phu My District. The success of the MCT thus far indicates that a similar type pacification program may be used in other areas where RD teams are not available.

(5) Item: Psyops Immediate Reaction missions

Discussion: During the past three months some psyops immediate reaction missions have not been exploited due to the absence of means available to react in the time required.

Observation: During the last part of October each Bde received one set of 1000 watt heliborne speakers. With these loudspeakers available in the Bdes any psyops immediate reaction mission can be exploited in the time required.

(6) Item: Psyops Ground Operations

Discussion: Psyops field teams employed the armed propaganda team in support of National Police Field Force (NFFF) cordon and search operations. The APT were called back by the Province Chief for a period of about three weeks, leaving the ground operations with no propaganda support.

Observation: To offset this problem members of the NFFF have been assigned the mission of giving propaganda support in this type of operation. Good comments have been received from the psyops field team about the effectiveness of the propaganda put out by the NFFF. Even so, they are not as effective from a psychological point of view. The APT members can describe how they lived under the VC and why they rallied to the GVN while the NFFF cannot.

g. Other

None

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1967

2. PART II Recommendations

None

FOR THE COMMANDER:

- 4 Incl
1. List of Units at Camp Redcliff
  - ~~2. Visitors - Withdrawn, Hqs, DA~~
  3. Task Organization
  4. TAC Air Supporting Forces

*George J. Fugnam, Jr.*  
GEORGE J. FUGNAM, JR.  
COLONEL GS  
Chief of Staff

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AVFA-60-07 (15 Nov 67) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending  
31 October 1967 RCS CSFOR-65 UIC NARBA 1st Cav Div (AM) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, I FIELD FORCE VIETNAM, APO 96350

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVFCO-DST,  
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 - Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1967 and concurs with the report and makes the following comments:

a. Reference Section II, Part I, paragraph f(3) (pages 41 and 42), Civil Affairs. These plans and concepts have been incorporated into the Combined Campaign Plan A5143.

b. Reference Section II, Part I, paragraph f(6) (page 42), Civil Affairs. The APT was detached from the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) in October to participate in the National Day Parade in Saigon. By the time the team returned, the new province chief had reconsidered the command relationship and to date has declined to return the APT to the control of the 1st Cavalry Division (AM).

c. Reference Inclosure 2, page 2 - 1, date line 31 August 1967. COL Arnold was the Deputy Chief of Staff I FORCEV during this period.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

  
JAMES P. GASTON  
Colonel, MAC  
Adjutant General

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

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AVHGC-DST (15 Nov 67) 2d Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1967  
(RCS CSFOR-65) (W-AGE-AA)

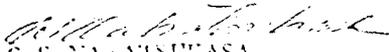
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 27 DEC 1967

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

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1967 from Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) (AGEA) as indorsed.

2. Concur with report as indorsed. Report is considered adequate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

  
C. S. NARASURASA  
Captain, AGC  
Assistant Adjutant General

Copies furnished:  
HQ, 1st Cav Div  
HQ, I FFORCEV

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GPOP-DT(15 Nov 67) 3d Ind (U)  
SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period  
Ending 31 Oct 67 from Hq, 1st Cavalry Division  
(UIC: WAGEAA) (RCS CSFOR-65)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 31 JAN 1968

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

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

2. Reference paragraph 5a(1), page 18, regarding MTOE actions: DA has directed that Infantry battalions of 1st Cavalry Division be standardized at 920 aggregate strength and be reorganized in March 1968 with the Artillery battalions to be reorganized in June 1968. A request was made by this headquarters to DA to change these dates to 15 Jan 1968; however, no reply has been received to date.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

K. F. OSBOURN  
MAJ, AGC  
Asst AG

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1967

(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  
3d Brigade  
5th Cavalry, 1st Battalion  
5th Cavalry, 2d Battalion  
7th Cavalry, 1st Battalion  
7th Cavalry, 2d Battalion  
7th Cavalry, 5th Battalion  
6th Engineer Battalion  
8th Cavalry, 1st Battalion (Airborne)  
8th Cavalry, 2d Battalion (Airborne)  
9th Cavalry, 1st Squadron  
11th Aviation Group  
11th General Support Aviation Company  
12th Cavalry, 1st Battalion (Airborne)  
12th Cavalry, 2d Battalion  
15th Signal Battalion  
15th Medical Battalion  
15th Administration Company  
15th Supply and Service Battalion  
15th Transportation Corps Battalion (M35)  
19th Artillery, 2d Battalion (105 Towed) (Airborne)  
20th Artillery, 2d Battalion (Aerial Rocket Artillery)  
21st Artillery, 1st Battalion (105 Towed)  
27th Maintenance Battalion  
41st Public Information Detachment (Team FB)  
43d Public Information Detachment (Team FB)  
47th Artillery, 1st Battalion (105 Towed)  
63d Artillery, B Battery (Aviation)  
227th Aviation Battalion (Assault Helicopter)  
228th Aviation Battalion (Assault Support Helicopter)  
229th Aviation Battalion (Assault Helicopter)  
345th Military Police Company  
400, 1st Air Cavalry Division  
401, 1st Air Cavalry Division Artillery  
402 & 403, Support Command

b. 1st Air Cavalry Division attached units:

14th Military History Detachment  
172d Artillery, 2d Battalion (105 Towed)  
25th Infantry Platoon (Scout Dog)  
26th Chemical Detachment  
29th Artillery, B Battery, 2d Platoon (Searchlight)  
34th Infantry Platoon (Scout Dog)  
41st Civil Affairs Company (Teams 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14)  
50th Infantry (Pack), 1st Battalion  
54th Infantry Detachment (Ground Radar)  
54th Signal Battalion, Detachment 1  
60th Artillery, 1st Battalion, C Battery (LOW AV SP)  
144th Chemical Platoon (DS)  
191st Military Intelligence Detachment  
241st Signal Detachment (CH-54 Avionics Support)  
371st Radio Research Company  
382d Transportation Detachment (CH-54 DS Maint)  
476th Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter)  
585d Military Intelligence Detachment  
United States Army Combat Tracker Team 7  
United States Army Combat Tracker Team 8

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c. 1st Air Cavalry Division provisional units:

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

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

25th Ordnance Detachment (POD)  
34th Supply and Service Battalion (SS)  
43d Engineer Detachment (Maint)  
52d Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)  
86th Engineer Detachment (Utilities)  
89th Finance Detachment  
178th Maintenance Company (DE) (Div)  
235th Quartermaster Detachment (POL)  
252d Quartermaster Detachment (POL)  
259th Transportation Detachment  
520th Transportation (TTP)  
522d TCME  
527th Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)  
527th Personnel Service Company, Detachment of  
527th Transportation Detachment (TTP)  
540th Engineer Company (Heavy Maint Sup)  
541st Transportation Company (Light truck)  
537th Engineer Detachment (Fire Truck)  
554th Signal Detachment (Maint)  
602d Engineer Detachment (Water Point)  
625th Supply and Service Company (SS)  
630th Ordnance Platoon (Arms)  
647th Quartermaster Company  
727th Engineer Detachment (Water Point)  
An Khe Area Transportation Office  
Pacific Architects and Engineers, An Khe Office  
Philco MBE

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

HHC and Lettered Companies, 70th Engineer Battalion (except  
A and B Companies)  
84th Engineer Battalion, B Company (Const)  
444th Engineer Detachment (Concrete Mixing and Placing)  
511th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge)  
630th Engineer Company (Light Equipment)

f. The following units comprise the Area Signal Coordinator:

36th Signal Battalion (Combat Area), D Company  
40th Signal Battalion, Platoon from D Company  
41st Signal Battalion, Platoon from HHC  
69th Signal Battalion Photo Detachment  
586th Signal Company (Support)

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

4th Medical Detachment (VPI) (attached to 616th Med)  
20th Preventive Medicine Detachment (attached to 616th)  
56th Medical Detachment (MS)  
435th Medical Detachment  
616th Medical Clearing Company

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1967

h. The following Air Force units are located at Camp Redcliff:

5th Weather Squadron, Detachment 24  
15th Aerial Port, Detachment 6  
537th Troop Carrier Squadron, An Khe Detachment  
834th Air Division, An Khe Detachment (ALCE)  
United States Air Force (T&CP)

i. 610th Transportation Company (AM) (CS)

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TASK ORGANIZATION FOR MAJOR OPERATIONS

OPERATION: (C)

1. BYRD (26 Aug 66 - Continuing)

TF 2/7 Cav

2/7 Cav  
A (-) 1/21 Arty  
Plat C/2/20 Arty (ARA)  
C (-) 229 AMB  
Sec B/228 ASHB  
Sct Sec C/1/9 Cav  
Plat C 8th Engr  
4 Tms 25 Plt (Scout Dog)  
2 Tms 13 Sig  
3 Tms LRRP Det  
Det 371 RRU  
3d FDE  
WP 8th Engr

2. BOLLING (19 Sep - Continuing)

TF 2/6 Cav (OPCON 173d Abn: 17 Sep 67 - 14 Oct 67)

2/8 Cav  
Sct Tm, C/1/9 Cav  
C/2/19 Arty  
1/A/2/20 Arty (ARA)  
Plat A 8th Engr  
PF Tm (-), 11 Avn Gp  
Tm, 13 Sig  
2 Tm's, 34 Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
Tm, 27 Maint

3. WILLOW (4 Oct 67 - Continuing)

3d Bde (OPCON Americal: 1 Oct 67 - Continuing)

1/7 Cav  
5/7 Cav  
2/12 Cav  
B/1/9 Cav  
Cmbt Tracker Tm  
2 Sqds, 34th Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
1/21 Arty (-) (Reinf) (DS)  
b/1/21 Arty  
C/1/21 Arty  
c/1/77 Arty  
C/2/20 Arty (ARA) (DS)  
Det E/82 Arty  
227 AMB (-)  
A 228 ASHB  
PF Tm 11 Avn Gp  
C 8 Engr (-) (Reinf)  
Plat B 8 Engr  
Equip Plat (-) Hq Co 8 Engr

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Tm, Det 31, 5th Wea Sqdn  
Plat 545 HF Co  
Tm IPW/ CI/GB 191 MI Det  
Tm, 371 RRU  
Tm, 13 Sig  
Tm, 245 Psy Ops Co  
TACP  
PSE  
Co 15 Med Bn  
Det 27 Maint Bn  
Co 15 TC Bn  
Plat (-) 473 Avn Bv Hel Co (MSN basis)  
Additional Non-Division Support  
1/1 Cav Sqdn (-) (Reinf) - Americal  
A/1/1 Cav  
B/1/1 Cav  
A/2/17 Cav

4. PERSHING (11 Feb - Continuing)

1st Brigade

Maneuver Battalions

2/19 Arty (-) DS  
C/1/30 GSR  
1/7/15 GSR  
C/7/13 GSR

A 8 Engr

Plat 545 HF Co

25 Inf Plat (Scout Dog) (-)

Tm, 13 Sig

Tm, IPW/CI 191 MI Det

Tm, 245 Psy Ops Co

Co, 222 KFFF

Tm, LRRP Det

Tm, 5th Wea Sqdn

2d Brigade

Maneuver Battalions

1/77 Arty (-) (DS)

C/2/19 DS

B/7/13 GSR

R/7/15 GSR

C/7/15 GSR

A/1/30 GSR

B/1/30 GSR

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B 8 Engr  
Plat 545 MP Co  
Tm, 13 Sig  
Tm, IFW/CI 191 MI Det  
Tm, 245 Psy Ops Co  
Tm, 5th Wea Sodr  
Tm LRRP Det  
2 Sqr, 25 Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
Co, 222 NFFF

3d Brigade (OPCON Americal Div 1 Oct 67)

Maneuver Battalions

1/21 Arty (-) DS  
C/1/77 Atch  
C/2/20 Atch  
A/1/30 OPCON  
C 8 Engr  
Plat 545 MP Co  
34 Inf Plat (Scout Dog) (-)  
Tm 13 Sig  
Tm IFW/CI 191 MI Det  
Tm, 245 Psy Ops Co  
Tm, 5th Wea Sodr  
Tm, LRRP Det  
Co, 222 NFFF

Maneuver Battalions

1/5 Cav  
2/5 Cav  
1/7 Cav  
5/7 Cav  
1/8 Cav  
2/8 Cav  
1/12 Cav  
2/12 Cav  
1/50 Inf (Mech)

Division Artillery

7/13 Arty  
2/17 Arty  
2/20 Arty (ARA) (-)  
B/29 Arty (SLI)  
C 4/60 Arty (AV)  
E/82 Arty (Avn)

Division Troops

Base Defense Battalion

1/9 Cav (Reinf)  
8th Engr (-)  
11th Avn Cp  
13th Sig (-)  
371 RR Co  
545 MP Co  
Tm 41 CA Co  
184 Cml Det  
222 NFFF (-)  
Det (-), 5th Wea Sodr

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5. DAZZLEM (1 Oct 66 - Continuing)

Base Defense Task Force

2/8 Cav (open period - 3 Aug)  
1/7 Cav (3 Aug - 14 Sep)  
5/7 Cav (2 Oct - 31 Oct)  
2/17 Arty (-)  
B/2/19 Arty  
A/2/20 Arty (IRA)  
3 Co's (Prov) (Guard)

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TAC AIR SUPPORTING FORCES:

DAZZLE (010600 Aug 67 to 010600 Nov 67)

TAC AIR		B-52	
Missions	106	Missions	None
Sorties	223	Sorties	None
Bombs	512,730	Bombs	None
Napalm	198,500		
Rockets	1,304		

PERSHING (010600 Aug 67 to 010600 Nov 67)

TAC AIR		B-52	
Missions	1,149	Missions	6
Sorties	2,698	Sorties	45
Bombs	5,929,846	Bombs	810 tons
Napalm	2,055,250		
Rockets	1,836		

Total for reporting period

TAC AIR		B-52	
Missions	1,255	Missions	6
Sorties	2,921	Sorties	45
Bombs	6,442,576	Bombs	810 tons
Napalm	2,253,750		
Rockets	3,140		

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CG, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)

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13. ABSTRACT

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END