

★ Perhaps you should start with a "Mission Statement" or "Statement of Intent." Move Personal + un-technical. Then...

★ Look on Back

The Scribe

Lt. Col. John G. "Jack" Heslin (U.S. Army, retired)

"Blue One" "Alligator 3"

"Dragon 3" "Eagle 3 alpha" "Sage Street"

INTRODUCTION

I spent two tours in Vietnam (1967-68, 1971-72), both tours in the Central Highlands operating out of Camp Holloway in Pleiku. My experience as a helicopter pilot and operations officer during the Easter Offensive of 1972 in Kontum province, provided me with first-hand experience and many insights relating to military operations and the effective use of combat power. While a student at the Naval War College in 1978, I did a research paper entitled "Combat Power: An Ontological Approach." In the paper, I used the battle of Kontum to illustrate the effective use of combat power and the strategic decisions and perceptions that affect military operations in the field. Much of that work is reflected in this presentation. ^{Almost all} Most of the material ^{on website} used ^{was} for this presentation gathered as a participant observer during the Battle of Kontum in the Spring of 1972. My intent is to provide ^{as an Army aviator} ^{first hand account of} ^{many} an historical event that has been reported in other places. ^{quick eye for layout}

^{insightful} I ~~have tried to~~ present ^{ing is} the historical information and the "story" of the Battle of Kontum as accurately as memory and notes allow. I am solely responsible for sins of omission or commission and I am truly sorry if anything I report here offends or ⁱⁿ any way hurts another person. There have been some ^{insightful} wonderful documents, articles, books and web sites produced which add to the knowledge of the events I am presenting. I have provided "Notes" in some cases for my sources and a "Reference Section" for interested readers. The map overlays are mine and ^{although I am} ~~as you will see~~ I am obviously not an artist. ^{I have tried to make them accurate + consistent} All the pictures and maps are from my own collection gathered ^{both} mostly during

Website Sections

Mission Statement

Introduction

History

Perspectives

Acknowledgements

Notes

References

(67-68 and 71-72)

In the
confusion
of late
1972, as
America's
involvement
was tapered
off, I
boxed up
these
records
and brought
them home

My name is Jack Haslin. During my 2 tours in VN[↑], I was an
army helicopter pilot and known by the call signs... Although
I was involved, as were so many, in ~~other~~ situations of extraordinary
peril and intensity, it was my involvement in the battle of Kontum that
truly defined my experience in Vietnam. In the crucible that was that
battle, I feel that ~~the~~ ^{an important} ~~grain of~~ ^{perspective} ~~into~~ ^{myself} ~~a conflict~~ ^{very} ~~and the~~ ^{nature} of warfare. ~~the~~ The battle of
Kontum lasted approximately — (days/weeks/months?) and, in the role I
played in it as a/the —, I was afforded an opportunity
to have first hand knowledge of ^{almost} every aspect of the campaign. After
every mission, ~~My~~ My team + I made detailed notes and some taped
recordings of what had happened that day. These are the sources
from which I am drawing the information you will find on this
site. I don't pretend to be unbiased in my ideas ~~on~~ the victs
and failings of the American Experience in Vietnam. However,
after 30 years, it is time to share those ideas with others.
Perhaps it is too much to ask that you "enjoy" this site. I do ^{hope} ~~do~~,
though, that you gain something from visiting it. God knows, it
is an experience I have visited and revisited for 3 decades

Humbly,

Jack Haslin
"The Scribe"

the battle and, in December of 1972, just before I left Pleiku, as units were ^(clearing) closing out and disposing of a significant amount of material. There are specific acknowledgments of people who contributed to this effort whether they were aware of it or not. ^{To that end,} I have created an "Acknowledgment Section" for those who are interested. ~~The~~ ^{myself} web designers and ~~we~~ have tried to organize the material ~~to facilitate the processes of reading and gathering specific information~~ for both the curious and the more serious researcher. We view this as a work in progress and hope that it ^{provides} fills in some of the missing pieces of a story not completely told. Thank you for your patience and understanding and most of all, your interest in the ~~story~~ ^{event}.

★ Today, I am the Coordinator for Workforce Development at John Tyler Community College in Virginia. My wife and I have four adult children, two of whom have served in the armed forces. My oldest son is an Air Force major and was in the Pentagon on September 11th. Thankfully, he was spared, but the reality of war once again touched our family. My second son was an Army ^{Captain} aviator and helicopter pilot before he ~~resigned from service~~. ^{too serious} returned to civilian life.

Save u
end for
About the
author's sect

I like this and understand why it is here but it does the piece and I feel that the real REASON you are doing this website is to honor memories more than (but not exclud-
of) giving perspectives on current events. This is a key issue. You can't pull punches.

PREFACE
On this, the 30th anniversary of the Vietnam Easter Offensive or the Spring Offensive of 1972, it is my hope that some of the insights gained during this period will be of use to others and may provide a better understand of the use of military force as combat power. The narrative of the Battle of Kontum will not only serve to commemorate all those who fought there and elsewhere in Vietnam, especially the aviators, but also provide an example of coalition warfare and the use of effective fire, which, in my opinion, was very similar to our most recent combat operations in Afghanistan.

Is it for current or past women maybe both, better to put it out there as better and con on the former of the fact. Maybe a 'Thoughts, Perspectives & Editorials' section. Interactive?

We are living at a time when violence or threats of violence have permeated the very fabric of our lives. Never before have so many Americans lived in an environment so charged with the imminence of violence and the terror associated with it. Since September 11th, 2001, we have become painfully aware of the possibility, if not the probability, of violence in some form — spontaneous or premeditated. Now, more than ever, we must be prepared to respond. Lessons of the past, paid for in blood and sorrow, must not be forgotten. We must never become so arrogant as a nation that we are unable to learn from those who have already walked the path we are now walking.

If we accept the Clausewitzian view that war is a continuation of political intercourse and that battle is a means of continuing that intercourse, it should be recognized that success at the lower level may not always achieve the result desired at the higher level. Military objectives must support the political objectives, for they are only the means to a political end. Political leaders must understand military combat power, the instrument of violence that they are using, in order to be able to exploit the battlefield successes they will achieve.

Combat power can be an effective means for gaining our national objectives, however, those employing it must understand it. As we move into the uncharted waters of the post 9-11 period, clear objectives for the employment of combat power must be identified — for it is in framing the definition of “victory” that we also define “defeat”. The terrorists declared “total war” on America when it included the civilian population as a legitimate target for their fire. We must draw on all the lessons we have learned from past wars if we are to sustain ourselves and be victorious in our future wars.

“It is better that they do a thing imperfectly than for you to do it perfectly: for it is their country, their war, and your time is limited.” - Lawrence of Arabia, 1919

VIETNAM REVISITED

- FRANCE -

In order to place this presentation on the Battle of Kontum in perspective, I believe, it is important to better understand the American Experience in Vietnam in light of the French experience in Vietnam (or Indochina). ^{perhaps} If we had truly understood their situation, we might have been more successful ^{in ours.}

It is important to understand that France as a world power, ^{the} even in the post-WW II period, had a great ^(italicized) potential for force in the form of military combat power. However, the actualization of that potential was quite limited and the French did not have a significant potential to project that force. On the other hand, the Vietminh ^{forces} force potential and combat power had its basis not only in themselves but also in their allies, especially China. They elected to actualize as much force as they possibly could to generate the maximum amount of combat power, at the point of contact, against the French forces. Thus, they drew on their own potential for manpower and relied on China and others, for most of their weapons. When evaluating relative combat power between combatants, one must not confuse actualized force with the potential for force. ^{See notes in margin} In the early 1950's there appears to have been a tendency on the part of many observers to measure the ^{ital.} (potential) of France against the ^{ital.} (potential) of the Vietminh. This often resulted in the erroneous perception that the balance was clearly in favor of the French who were equipped with modern weapons and an organized army. In the court of world opinion, this misunderstanding worked in favor of the Vietminh and against the French. Vietminh losses were expected and, therefore, minimized; however, French losses were not expected, and an inordinate weight was attached to them. In addition, one must understand their purpose, ^{by defining the concepts of acceptable losses, expected acquisitions and eventually victory or defeat.} ~~the purpose or intent and objectives of the respective opponents~~. If we understand their objectives for actualizing force as combat power, then we can understand how they defined victory as well as defeat. It seems that the French labored under a post-World War conventional definition of victory ^(ie. total destruction or surrender of one's opponent) and therefore applied combat power to create a tactical ^{is there a better phrase?}

imbalance) in which the Vietminh would admit defeat. The French definition of victory depended on an admission of defeat by the Vietminh. This put the French at a tremendous disadvantage in that they had to expend what force was necessary to get the Vietminh to admit defeat or, by definition, face defeat themselves. For, if they could not win by their own definition, they would be defeated.

a great and
here would be
burden of proof
one is never pro
"innocent," Sim
"not guilty," her
the VN didn't
more, they "didn't lose"

The Vietminh defined the situation very differently from the French. For them, victory was simply the ability to survive in the face of French combat power, and to maintain a balance of combat power at the point of contact with the French. Their definition of victory was not dependent on any admission from the French. The situation was made more difficult for the French in that the rest of the world accepted the Vietminh definition and also understood the French definition. The Vietminh did not have to create an imbalance of combat power in order to defeat the French. The Vietminh merely had to remain viable in the face of what was perceived by the world as superior French combat power. The longer the Vietminh survived, the more recognized their definition of victory became. The French were committed to achieving an imbalance of combat power at the point of contact whereas, the Vietminh were committed to survival and, at minimum, achieving balance with the French.

Was it really
a Vietminh def-
inition or more
an unspoken
anti-thesis
to a spoken
French thesis?

Survivor
vs.
conqueror
(advantage
always goes
defender) now
good time for
Lawrence of
Arabia quote

defeats the concept of combat power is inherently coupled with the assumption of battlefield infrastructure relied upon, and fought over, in WWII. (Perhaps you could say) Beyond these ideas of victory and (i.e. roads and bridges). This assumption added to the failure of the French in VN. The French forces on the ground potentially had more firepower than did the Vietminh. However, they were limited to the few serviceable roads than available in Vietnam and although the Vietminh were foot mobile, they had a clear mobility advantage against the French. Although the French had airborne troops, (because of the terrain) they did not appreciably alter the balance. The Vietminh were able to engage the French ground forces when and where they chose, usually in a classic ambush, which provided them both surprise and devastatingly effective fire. The ambush is the quintessential application of combat power in that, if successful, it provides the attacker with total control and dominance of the situation. The Vietminh became masters at applying their combat power in this fashion. Their relative superior mobility allowed them to select the place and time to deliver their fire against the exposed and vulnerable French forces. The Vietminh were able to survive and were being

defined as victorious. The French were not able to dominate and, ^{therefore,} were being defined as defeated.

The French became decisively engaged at a place they chose, Dien Bien Phu. The French plan was based on the Vietminh presenting its massed forces as a vulnerable and exposed target in front of the French positions. The Vietminh did, in fact, mass ^{their} ~~its~~ forces and ^{were} ~~was~~ vulnerable to massive air strikes. Unfortunately for the French, they were unable to generate the volume of firepower needed to destroy the exposed Vietminh forces and were themselves decisively defeated. The fact that the French depended on the United States to provide that effective firepower was a fatal error, ~~for them~~. The Vietminh demonstrated that they were not only able to survive, but also dominate at the point of contact. The defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu sealed their fate and emboldened the Vietminh, and later, the Army of North Vietnam.

^{I have an idea. maybe at the beginning of this section on France, you can state "We are going to examine 3 mistakes made by the French in Vietnam that were their doing. These same mistakes also became ours."}
This lesson, this critical lesson, must not be lost on anyone contemplating the use of force in the form of combat power. The generation of effective firepower, at the point of contact, is the most essential ingredient to both physical and psychological dominance.

The Dien Bien Phu scenario was played out again in South Vietnam at the 1968 Battle of Khe Sanh, where the U.S. Marines made an heroic stand and the North Vietnam Army was defeated by enormous volumes of effective fire delivered by the U.S. Air Force. In 1972 at the Battle of Kontum, where the defending ARVN ^(Army of the Rep. of V.N.) forces were supported by massive U.S. B-52 air strikes, ARVN units were able to stop the NVA ^(NVA Army) on the battlefield. It should be remembered that no such massive U.S. fire support was ever forthcoming for ARVN forces when, in 1975, the Army of North Vietnam, once again, invaded South Vietnam. Like the French before them, they had made a fatal error in judgment.

Vietnam Revisited - America -

The American experience in Vietnam, which began well before most ~~of~~ Americans were aware of ~~a place called South~~ ^{a country called} Vietnam, differed greatly

from that of the French, but suffered under many of the same misunderstandings which brought about the French defeat.

be careful, because the pain and sorrow you want is American. It wouldn't have been less pain and sorrow for

^{Both} The lack of clear objectives (which has been well documented by others) and the incremental application of combat power, prolonged a war which, could have ~~been~~^{been} ended much sooner with much less ~~(pain and sorrow)~~^{trauma to America?}. The debate ^{of} goes on and this is ^{can} not the place to resolve ^{be} it. ~~long-festering~~ ("what ifs" "could haves" and "should haves") In retrospect, the decisive nature of the unrestricted B-52 bombing of North Vietnam in late 1972, ordered by President Richard Nixon, over a very short period of time, brought about a resolution to the combat operations of the Vietnam War, if not ^{the hoped for} "peace with honor".

The American ^{concept} definition of victory ^{in VN like the French before us, never realistically defined;} was ~~never really clear~~, however, the "Vietnamization" of the war ordered by President Nixon in the early 70's, clearly changed the definition of victory for North Vietnam. The old definition of survival in the face of superior American combat power had to be replaced with a new definition of victory, which meant defeating the ARVN in the field. In contrast, the ARVN merely had to hold on to their country and survive in the face of the NVA attacks in order for the South to be declared victorious. As stated earlier, their ability to do that, was totally depending on the enormous firepower that could only be generated by the U.S. Air Force.

(Perhaps)

THE BATTLE OF KONTUM

In war, as in life, one's perception is their reality. This holds true ^{both} for the individual and their society.

If you ask most Americans today, ~~who were aware of the Vietnam War~~^{was} what ~~was~~ the biggest battle fought during that war, most would reply that the Tet Offensive of 1968 was the major battle of the war. If you asked them who won that battle, most would say America lost the battle just as they would say we lost the War. This perception does not accurately reflect the battlefield results but does match the perception created at the time by the media reporting the event and the political leaders who were in a position to evaluate the event. This perception, held by most Americans at that time, supported the objectives of the Army of North Vietnam and eroded the moral support for the U.S. Army in the field. ~~(This must never happen again.)~~

let the reader come to this. If you force it, they will try to dismiss you. If your argument is sound & logical no statement will be necessary, if not, no statement will sway them.

★

Same Key Ideas that keep coming up (mentioned here in intro)

- panic/murder
- air support /
- weather/intangibles
- armor.

①

By?

In 1972, the largest battles ~~ever~~ fought in Vietnam were not well known, or understood by ~~most~~ Americans. ^{the majority of the} ~~Maybe most of us~~ ^{people} just wanted the War ~~to be over~~ ^{take over} or the negative emotions associated with our involvement in the war blocked us from hearing about the battles. Maybe, ^{as} ~~because~~ almost all the U.S. ground troops had been withdrawn from Vietnam, our interest, and that of the media, had waned to the point of ~~no concern or~~ ^{one must} indifference ~~at best~~. ^{Among most important} The lessons learned in the Vietnam War ^{end of the} include the events of 1972 ^{These events most} and ~~should~~ be studied, and remembered, if we are to gain from that experience; an experience many ~~of us~~ paid for.

②

On March 30, 1972, the army of North Vietnam (NVA) invaded South Vietnam. ^{is} The battle, ^{which} ~~that~~ had been in the making for years, had finally begun. The enemy opened three major fronts. The first was in I Corps where ~~he sent~~ ^{were sent} 30,000 troops streaming across the DMZ. The second was in III Corps where the enemy attacked out of his Cambodian sanctuaries and tried to capture the city of An Loc. The third was in II Corps where two NVA divisions and parts of a third, tried to capture the provincial capital of Kontum. This presentation deals only with the battle of Kontum, ^{as it typified the combat on} ~~as it~~ ^{all 3 fronts, in both its strengths} ~~and weaknesses.~~

③

For the first time in the Vietnam War, both U. S. and ^{South} Vietnamese forces depended completely on the other for victory. ^{as} Neither of the allies could win alone. The U. S. forces could support the Vietnamese; however, the responsibility for the ground combat rested squarely on the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). ~~The Battle of Kontum typified the combat on all the fronts.~~ ~~The weaknesses and strengths that became obvious as the battle developed are a source of pride, and sometimes shame, for all involved.~~ Although there were no U.S. ground combat troops directly involved, there were a number of Americans acting as advisors and flying U.S. aircraft in support of the South Vietnamese effort. ^{It was this} ~~The~~ presence of U.S. advisors on the ground, and ^{of the} the large scale U.S. air support ^{that} were the key factors in the successful defensive operations conducted by the South Vietnamese Army in the Spring of 1972. ^{It was exactly the} ~~The~~ lack of this magnitude of U. S. support, on the ground and in the air in the Spring of 1975 ^{which} ~~was~~, in my judgment, the

likely to be a good time to explain the role of "advisors" heard so much in US involvement.

This may be a good time to explain the role of "advisors" heard so much in US involvement.

Look on back of page 2

single major cause of the battlefield defeat inflicted on the South Vietnamese Army by the NVA.

Intro to battle
4
Kontum, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, is located about 30 kilometers north of Pleiku City, in the Central Highlands. During ^{the 1st 3 months} (January, February, and March) of 1972, a large build-up of enemy forces was detected in the valley area southwest of Dak To and northwest of Kontum City (MAP OVERLAY). Elements of the 22nd ARVN Division were located northwest of the city and deployed in a broad arc, which extended from the southern end of "Rocket Ridge" to the district headquarters of Dak To. Most of the ARVN units were located in fortified positions known as fire support bases (FSB). These FSBs were occupied by units that ranged from company size organizations ^(# men) to full battalions. Most of the FSBs were located on the peaks of large hill masses or mountains. These bases were prepared to accept attacks from any direction and usually had interlocking artillery fire for mutual support. ^(mortar? cannon? range? tanks? ...)

5
In addition to the positions occupied by ^{these} elements of the 22nd Division there were two Ranger camps located along the Laos and Cambodian Borders. These camps were manned by Ranger battalions from the Ranger Group and were placed under the operational control of the 22nd Division. The Division headquarters was located in Binh Dinh Province; however, a forward headquarters was established northwest of Kontum City near the village of Tan Canh. ^{# men?}

6
For the purpose of this presentation, I have divided the Battle of Kontum into three distinct phases. Phase I was the battle for the fire support bases and Tan Canh, Phase II was the battle for the border camps, and Phase III was the battle for the city of Kontum. Phase I lasted most of the month of April; Phase II the first two weeks of May, and Phase III from the middle of May until the first week of June. There was overlap in time between the separate phases. ^{what day or date about putting these in? following with previous dates worked as 02 phase/group}

7
As the threat mounted in Kontum Province, the 22nd Division was reinforced by elements of the strategic reserve, two brigades of an ^{ARVN} airborne division. ^{outlet} Elements from the airborne division were located in

7

FSBs on "Rocket Ridge," and the division headquarters was established near the village of Vo Dinh.

8

ARVN units operating in Kontum Province, were provided helicopter support by the U. S. Army, 17th Combat Aviation Group (CAG) and the 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion (CAB) operating out of Camp Holloway in Pleiku and Vietnamese helicopter squadrons operating out of the Pleiku Air base. The U.S. aviation units primarily supporting the 22nd Division and the airborne units were from the 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion (this unit actually stood down in March of 1972 and these aviation assets came directly under the 17th Group): 57th Assault Hel. Co. (8 AH-1G, 20 UH-1H); 180th Assault Support (16 CH-47); 361st Aerial Weapons Co. (12 AH-1G); B Troop 7/17 Air Cavalry Squadron (9 AH-1G, 8 UH-1H, 10 OH-6) — This unit was re-designated H Troop 17th CAV in April 1972 and a small team from C Troop 7/17 Air Cavalry Squadron — This unit was re-designated H Troop 10th CAV in April 1972. Some aviation assets from the 201st helicopter company supported II Corps operations, most notably, the OH-58s supporting Mr. John Paul Vann and the II Corps advisors.

more 2
more I
thick
how helpful
a glossary
be in the
future. It
such a sh
line to w
between the
correctness
by term and
study.

Is this necessary or maybe a footnote.

PHASE I – BATTLE FOR THE FIRE SUPPORT BASES AND TAN CANH

how many FSB's were there?

During the latter part of March, the FSBs on "Rocket Ridge" had received probing attacks, and attacks by fire (ABF) from a mixed caliber of weapons. The intensity of the attacks increased until the first major assault took place on the 4th of April. This early morning attack against FSB "D" marked the beginning of Phase I, the battle for the fire support bases. The attacks were made by elements of the NVA 320th Infantry Division and consisted of heavy infantry assaults supported by direct and indirect artillery and rocket fire. Numerous anti-aircraft weapons were positioned around the FSB in order to prevent aerial re-supply or fire support. However, helicopter Cobra gunships were dispatched by the Commanding Officer of the 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion, LTC Charles Bagnal, to provide fire support for the small hill-top base. These aircraft, along with artillery and Air Force (TACAIR), were able to deliver extremely effective fire against the

★ Another idea

how about making
each day marked as
May 14th: which bl...

how?
neighboring cells

did they
intervene
NVA advisors

^{was it impossible to} concentrated and vulnerable NVA infantry soldiers. Although the enemy ^{was} penetrated the defenses of the compound, the positions held, and the attack was beaten back with heavy losses to the attacking NVA forces. ^{what happened? did they leave altogether or was this a stratagem?}

For the next several days the enemy pounded the FSBs located on "Rocket Ridge." Several ground assaults were successfully repulsed with enemy forces suffering heavy losses from the concentrated fire of gunships, TACAIR, and artillery. The ARVN soldiers did well defending their positions, although it was clear to all concerned that their survival was due in large measure to the immediately available fire support. The enemy was taking a beating against the hardened, well-defended FSBs. In fact, it seemed the enemy would continue to smash himself against these small strong points indefinitely. This was very much to the advantage of the defenders in that NVA losses expended against this "hedgehog" type defense would not be available for the main assault on the city of Kontum.

^{(Perhaps) This defensive posture, although greatly effective against attacks did not allow for (good guys) to transition to an offensive configuration.}

Though the U.S. and Vietnamese coalition forces had tremendous quantities of fire available, it could not be employed effectively against the NVA units if the enemy was not attacking because most of the time, they were dispersed and well hidden in prepared positions. The problem was how to get the NVA units to ^{gather} concentrate in such a way that it would be vulnerable to concentrated fire. By locating the FSBs on terrain that dominated the area, "key terrain", it became necessary for the enemy to eliminate them in order to insure freedom of movement in the area. These small FSBs became the focal point of enemy activity and provided many opportunities for the coalition forces to deliver effective fire against the exposed, attacking NVA soldiers.

^{analogy to a castle on a hill with all the surrounding valleys}

^{Although} These small bases were relatively autonomous, ^{they} and were not ~~dependent on overland lines of communication. Though they appeared isolated, they were not, because their lines of communications were through the air.~~ The helicopters, both U.S. and VNAF, operating in and out of these FSBs linked them together both physically and psychologically with each other, and other friendly units. ^{involved in the conflict,} Even though there were periods during which helicopters were very restricted

^{Also, describe what a FSB looked like, how big, how many people. foxholes or bunkers, towers...}

^{this is to go at the beginning of this to explain physical psychological links in other (look for)}

because of enemy fire and bad weather, there was a belief among the defenders that eventually, the "choppers" would get through to them. As a result, the FSB defenders, for the most part, did not perceive their situation as hopeless. *even in the face of enormous onslaughts of NVA troops.*

leave as is. *of* *It was this* *however* *account* *in* *more...* *strength = weakness. he* *the bases were independent* *not interdependent* *could not v* *against* *but if I did* *the others w* *sure to follow*
(An important point ~~was~~ *IT* that these FSBs, were almost totally dependent on outside fire support, if they were to survive large scale, enemy attacks. This created a difficult situation for the NVA in that their estimates of the strength within the bases ~~were~~ *however* accurate, ~~however, they~~ *account* could not ~~know~~ *for sure* how much fire support would be committed to defend any particular base at any particular time. Although the enemy could count ARVN soldiers, they could not accurately estimate the potential fire that could be generated ~~to~~ *in* support the FSB. *It was this* In my opinion, the NVA consistently underestimated *it* this crucial element of the combat power equation. Eventually, some of the FSBs were overrun; however, even if one base was destroyed, the other bases continued to resist.

Is this still FSB's? As the battle for the FSBs wore on, there were numerous reports that NVA armored vehicles were operating in the area. Although helicopter crews reported sighting what appeared to be tank tracks in the valley west of "Rocket Ridge", the presence of armored vehicles could not be confirmed. *The importance of these sightings with becomes apparent as the focus of the battle shifted from the FSBs to the 22nd Div. command post.*

The most glaring weakness in the overall ARVN defensive plan was the vulnerability of the 22nd Division command post located at Tan Canh. This relatively small compound was located on a small hill southwest of the town of Tan Canh. The ARVN forces had 155mm and 105mm howitzers at the base as well as four M-41 tanks from the 22nd Division's 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment. Located within the compound were a large number of support troops and approximately one battalion from the 42nd Regiment. The base lacked defense in depth and was located on relatively low ground. There were no significant forces to the north to counter a serious threat from that direction.

The 22nd Division headquarters located at Tan Canh had received sporadic artillery fire throughout the month of April. The intensity of

these artillery attacks intensified until they reached more than 1,000 rounds per day. On the 23rd of April there were clear signs that an attack on the Division headquarters was imminent. Surface to surface wire guided missiles were used by NVA forces to destroy the ARVN tanks located within the compound and also to destroy the Division command bunker. Several of the American advisors were injured during these attacks. Colonel Philip Kaplan, the senior advisor to the 22nd Division, recognized the seriousness of the situation and began making plans for the eventual evacuation of the American advisory team. In addition to the tanks being destroyed, one of the two 106mm recoilless rifles was also destroyed. By the evening of the 23rd, the situation at Tan Canh was grave. The only remaining antitank defenses rested primarily on light antitank weapons (M72 LAW) and air support. The 22nd Division command post had been reestablished in the 42nd Regiment TOC, but the morale of the ARVN Division commander, Colonel Duc Dat, and his staff, was very poor. It was believed that Colonel Dat was fatalistic about the outcome of the battle and was convinced that the NVA could not be resisted. This situation made it particularly difficult for Colonel Kaplan to get the division to adopt a more aggressive attitude.

} So it moved?

Late in the evening of April 23rd, there were reports that enemy tanks were approaching the Tan Canh area from the northwest. An Air Force C-130 "Spectre" gunship was called to the scene and with its onboard night vision equipment was able to detect a column of tanks on the road north of Tan Canh. The gunship engaged the tanks with a 105mm cannon and reported hitting three tanks. The column continued its advance toward Tan Canh. There were two bridges between the approaching tanks and the 22nd Division headquarters that were being secured by Regional Force/Popular Force (RF/PF) troops. These RF/PF troops did not offer any significant resistance to the tanks nor did they destroy the bridges. The introduction of enemy armor and the employment of the wire guided missiles, were both materially and psychologically shocking to the defending units. This was the first large scale, introduction of armored vehicles into this area of South Vietnam and the defenders were ill prepared to cope with them. It should be noted that the antitank rockets being used on the AH-1G gunships were only marginally effective. The Soviet and Chinese T-

(how many tanks)?

(South or North)?

ARVN

helicopter?

STOPPED HERE
54/T-59 tanks with their 100mm main guns, totally out-gunned the ARVN M-41 tanks, with their 76mm guns.

When the tank column reached the town of Tan Canh, antitank hunter/killer teams ^(in support) from the 42nd Regiment engaged them with M-72 LAWs. Using the M-72 LAW, the hunter/killer teams disabled two of the enemy tanks. However, the tank column continued their approach during the early morning hours of April 24th. Some of the tanks, ^(successful) ~~about~~ 10, split off from the main column and moved into positions north of the 22nd Division headquarters compound, in order to provide direct fire support for the attack of the main body. Large numbers of infantry were observed moving into positions around the compound. Some of these formations were taken under fire by the Air Force AC-130 gunship and also by artillery fire however, early morning fog limited visibility in the battle area. At about 0530 that morning, the tanks began their attack on the 22nd Division headquarters. The tanks approached through the fog with their lights on and firing their machine guns at positions along the perimeter. The tanks that had taken up firing positions earlier supported the attack with direct fire from their main guns. Large infantry formations assaulted the compound from the north. One of the American advisors, Captain Ken Yonan, directed fire against the enemy from a water tower located in the compound. Unfortunately, many of the ARVN support troops located within the compound panicked and ran away from the attacking NVA forces. The exodus of ~~these~~ troops over the wire on the southern side of the compound spread a general sense of hopelessness among the remaining defenders. By 0600, the situation was critical. Fog and low clouds greatly restricted the effective employment of air support. The Senior U.S. advisor to the 22nd ARVN Division, Colonel Kaplan, made the decision to evacuate the American advisory team once it became evident that the compound was about to be overrun. His decision to leave the compound was supported by the Senior U.S. Advisor for Military Region II, John Paul Vann. Mr. Vann, a civilian advisor who had over ten years of experience in Vietnam, was flying over the besieged compound in an OH-58 helicopter directing the air support which was finally able to work as the weather improved. Some of the enemy tanks were engaged by the U.S. advisors using M-72 LAWs as they fought their way out of the ^(approach)

compound. Although some of the tanks were hit, it did not appear that the LAWs were being effective against the tanks at close range. The last time Colonel Dat the Division commander and his staff were seen, they were located in the men's room of the compound and had resigned themselves to eventual death or capture. It was reported some weeks later that Colonel Dat had, in fact, been captured and taken to North Vietnam.

Once outside the compound, the U.S. advisors were picked up by Mr. Vann in a daring rescue. John Vann was flying in his light OH-58 helicopter. Mr. Vann and his pilot Captain John Todd made several trips in the rescue effort and ferried some of the advisors to the Dak To II airstrip located about six kilometers to the west. It was necessary to keep the distance short because some of the ARVN soldiers had grabbed the skids of the helicopter as it departed and were hanging beneath it. On one of the trips, Mr. Vann's helicopter crashed while attempting to pick up the last of the advisors.

Fortunately, he and the advisors were rescued by another helicopter. ARVN armored units that had been located west of Dak To II, at the Ben Het border camp, were ambushed by NVA infantry as they approached Dak To. Enemy infantry weapons destroyed all of the ARVN tanks in the relief column. Several of the ARVN M-41 tanks located at the Dak To airstrip were destroyed by NVA tanks which were ~~then later~~ ^{in turn} destroyed by TAC AIR strikes. The ARVN M-41 tanks, which were armed with a 76mm main gun, were no match for the T-55 tanks of the NVA. Even though some of the ARVN tanks were able to get direct hits on the NVA tanks, their fire had no effect on the enemy.

However, when the NVA tanks fired their 100mm guns, they totally destroyed the ARVN M-41 tanks. ^{were able to} ~~(Is it any wonder that the ARVN tank crews quickly abandoned their vehicles if they had a chance to.)~~ ^{due to the reinforced armor used on the T-55.}

Several of the enemy tanks were engaged ^{again} (later in the morning) by helicopter gunships; however, even though the tanks were hit by anti tank rockets, they were not destroyed. ^{As this truth became apparent, several ARVN tank crews abandoned their vehicles rather than being eliminated with their tanks.}

The psychological shock created by the appearance of these enemy tanks from the 202nd NVA tank regiment was greater than the physical damage they wrought. This appeared to be a perfect example of the "classic" shock effect of armor on infantry troops. Fortunately,

the NVA were either unable or unwilling to exploit their initial success. One might argue that this was a major tactical ~~error~~, if not strategic, error on the part of the NVA. ^{After the conquest of the 22nd Div HQ,} They had the chance to exploit their success, however, it appeared they out-paced their own plans or logistical support and ^{were forced to} ~~so they waited~~ ^{until they could} consolidate their positions. This provided crucial time for the ARVN defenders to reorganize, reinforce and prepare ^{(for a counterattack/the NVA's next move).}

The destruction of the 22nd ARVN Division headquarters on ~~the~~ April 24th was a shock to the entire II Corps Headquarters. The Division, ^{now in disarray} ceased being an effective fighting unit, and the only things that stood between the NVA and Kontum City were a few airborne units located on the highway, QL 14, north of Kontum City. Reports of two separate ^(NVA or ARVN) regiments operating in the area subordinate to the ~~B-3 Front~~ brought the size of the enemy effort against Kontum to about three divisions, essentially a Corps size operation.

* Although the FSBs had been extremely effective against attack, their entrenchment ~~was~~ limited their combat efficacy once 22nd Div HQ had fallen.

General Ngo Dzu, the II Corps Commander, ordered the evacuation of the remaining FSBs on "Rocket Ridge." The troops walked out of these bases leaving their 105mm artillery pieces behind. Some of the units made heavy contact and took many casualties as the withdrawal turned into an exercise in escape and evasion. Some of the troops made it to the border camp at Ben Het and were extracted several days later by helicopter. Others were able to make their way to QL 14 ^(how much better?) and then, later, back to Kontum City. Many ARVN soldiers were lost; either captured or simply not able to make their way back to friendly locations.

The 22nd ARVN Division units operating in Kontum province were considered no longer combat effective and were withdrawn from the area to reorganize and refit at Camp Enari, Pleiku, which used to be the home of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division when it was in Vietnam. Most of the airborne units were pulled back to the Saigon area to assist in the defense of An Loc. The 23rd ARVN Infantry Division from Ban Me Thout was assigned the mission of defending Kontum.

^{general sense of} ^{Sometimes}
A gloom and pessimism, ^{troops} bordering on panic, infected U.S. and South Vietnamese alike. U.S. aviation units at Camp Holloway were

preparing to leave with essential equipment ^{had} only if the NVA continued their attacks South unchecked. If they wanted to, the NVA units could have driven their tanks all the way to Pleiku without significant resistance from ARVN ground forces. The fate of Kontum, and the Central Highlands, rested on the speed and determination of the 23rd ARVN Division and especially, of its commander, Colonel Ly Tong Ba.

Longdon General
On the 29th of April, Colonel John A. Todd, Deputy Commander of the 1st Aviation Brigade, arrived at Pleiku. His presence was requested by BGEN. John G. Hill, Deputy Senior Advisor for II Corps. Colonel Todd was the third member of a planning and control group consisting of the Senior Advisor, Mr. Vann, his deputy, General Hill, and Colonel Todd. These three men, along with the II Corps Commander, LTGEN Dzu, made the key decisions each day on the conduct of the battle. On a personal note, I worked very closely with Col. Todd during this period and found him extremely dedicated, courageous, and competent. As the senior aviator, he made key decisions on the employment of aviation assets and made a significant contribution to the overall effort. He was a man I admired greatly.

Another very significant event took place on April 29th. At about 1600 hours, two NUH-1B helicopters, mounting the only airborne TOW (tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided) antitank missile system in the world, arrived at Camp Holloway, Pleiku. These aircraft soon made Army aviation history and proved a concept that had only been in the testing stage. *tested in lab in the following weeks, was*
themselves
recently
had on "antitank" capability.

leave 23rd but the 1st coming
The next week was devoted to preparing for the defense of Kontum City. Initially, there was confusion, and attempts at establishing a perimeter defense were frustrated by command and control problems. The air cavalry, H troop (provisional) 17 CAV, conducted reconnaissance missions north and northwest of Kontum City. The importance of the role played by this single air cavalry troop can't be overstated. This unit was responsible for a very large operating area and consistently provided timely, crucial intelligence on enemy movements and actions. In spite of sustaining significant combat damage to its aircraft and casualties to the crews, H troop 17 CAV continued to perform its essential mission throughout the battle.

The air cavalry was able to pick up on enemy movement north and west of the city and there were strong indications that the battlefield was being prepared. Numerous reports of tanks throughout the area resulted in much lost time as the air cavalry tried to verify these reports. In fact, during this period most activity centered on attempts to locate and destroy tanks. However, the NVA were very successful in keeping their tanks hidden. Large bunker complexes and fighting positions were located north and northeast of the city and targeted for B-52 air strikes (ARC light strikes).

PHASE II - THE BATTLE FOR THE BORDER CAMPS

(describe the ranger camp, size, people, buildings)
On 5 May, the Ranger camp of Polei Kleng came under intense enemy artillery fire. The rounds were impacting in a tight pattern within the perimeter. Enemy forces had closed in around the camp and were placing accurate small arms fire on the defensive positions. The defenders reported tanks approaching from the north. A forward air controller (FAC) working in the area also observed the tanks but lost sight of them when they moved into a wooded area. Elements from the air cavalry were called in to ^{locate} ~~relocate~~ the tanks. In addition, the airborne TOW aircraft had been called in to engage the tanks. These two NUH-1B helicopters were the only aircraft in the world equipped with the TOW system and great caution was exercised in employing them. Only one TOW aircraft went out at a time and escorted by a team of two AH-1G cobra gunships and a UH-1H that was the command and control (C&C) aircraft. The airborne TOW aircraft used the call sign "Hawk's Claw." Shortly after the helicopters arrived in the area, a steady stream of F-4 attack aircraft began arriving over the target area.

The gunner on the TOW aircraft spotted two of the tanks, which appeared to be painted black. He acquired one of the ^m in his sight but elected not to fire when a helicopter from the air cavalry troop flew into his field of vision. Later, the targets were spotted several times, ^{each time} but the gunner was unable to acquire the targets early enough in his approach to engage them because of the thick jungle canopy in the

area. TACAIR, both U.S. and Vietnamese, dropped bombs on the suspected target locations in an attempt to blow away the jungle cover so that the "Hawk's Claw" could get a clear shot. F-4's and VNAF A1-E's struck the area; however, the tanks were not visible. Several secondary explosions and what appeared to be oil base fires indicated that the air strikes may have destroyed at least one of the tanks. As the aircraft orbited the camp, a 23mm antiaircraft gun as well as numerous 51 cal. machine guns and small arms fire sporadically engaged them. All aircraft were forced out of the area early in the evening due to weather. The ordeal by fire for the camp continued throughout the night. Intense artillery fire scored direct hits on the command bunker and other defensive positions in the compound. Many of these structures were damaged to the point that the defenders were forced to seek cover in individual foxholes. ^{as} The enemy moved his assault troops to within 100 to 200 meters of the camp. Late in the afternoon of May 6th the decision was made by Mr. Vann and General Hill to pull out the two U. S. advisors. This was a difficult decision in light of the fact that Polei Kleng was located on one of the main enemy avenues of approach into the city of Kontum. Many of the camp defenders had become casualties, and there was a shortage of supplies, especially water. It was decided to extract the two U.S. advisors in the evening when it was dark enough to afford some concealment for the light observation helicopter (LOH) OH-6 from the cavalry troop that would make the extraction. Just at dusk the LOH flew into the camp through a hail of enemy fire and successfully extracted the U.S. advisors. It had been planned ^{to} to replace the ARVN camp commander, however, the VNAF pilot of the UH-1 carrying the new commander refused to fly into the camp.

Another dramatic event took place on the 6th of May. A FAC, flying in support of the Polei Kleng operation received a radio call from "Gladiator 715." This aircraft had been shot down on April 24th south of Dak To and it had been reported ^{by eyewitnesses} that there were no survivors because the aircraft (UH-1H) had exploded on impact. The FAC established contact with a small group of survivors from the crash and a team from H troop 17 CAV were ^{immediately} dispatched to try and locate them. At first a trap was suspected because no one believed there ^{was any possibility of} could still be survivors from the crash. After locating the small party on the

explains: When a helicopter crashed, the general escape plan was for the crew chief and gunner to try to jump clear before impact. If they were then to go to the aircraft to attempt a rescue of the pilot, this plan, unfortunately, rarely worked as jumping from a quickly moving, airborne vehicle was dangerous or best and crashes would often burn on

during the
FSB and
22D/HQ
battles?

lead by SFC
Le, who had
managed to
stabilize the
wounded and
evade capture.

ground and insuring that they were in fact U.S. personnel, an LOH went in and picked up two survivors. They were accompanied by a group of ARVN soldiers and ^{experts} Montagnards who grabbed the aircraft when it landed and almost pulled it out of the air. Some of the aircraft in the area started receiving fire, so the U.S. personnel were the only ones recovered. These men told of three other badly wounded survivors located in the vicinity of the crash site. A "slick" (UH-1) from B/7/17th CAV landed in the reported location and recovered the three injured men. They reported that some ARVN soldiers who were in the area had helped them. It was also reported that a large number of these troops were wandering around in the hills south of Dak To, probably survivors from Tan Canh, Dak To, and the FSB's on Rocket Ridge. A group of Montagnards had provided food and other assistance to include an old PRC - 25 radio. It was with this radio that Spec/4 Lea finally made contact with the FAC.

This was indeed a bright point in an otherwise dismal picture. Polei Kleng took several ground probes during the night. Enemy attacks by fire continued throughout the day on May 7th. Most of the camp was destroyed and all the defenders were (living underground.)?

It was reported that the camp commander and other key officers attempted to escape from the camp during the night by way of a tunnel, however, it collapsed during the heavy shelling. The ARVN S-3 (operations officer) organized the defenders and generally took control of the situation. Mr. Vann spent a great deal of time flying over the besieged camp trying to offer assistance and encouragement to the defenders. On several occasions he attempted to have his counterpart, Gen. Dzu, talk to the commander, however, the camp commander was too shaken to talk to anyone.

Late in the afternoon of May 7th, a very serious problem arose when one of the Montagnard battalions, the 71st, located at the (Ben Het border camp), apparently mutinied. They shot one of their commanders and seized several Vietnamese officers as hostages. They threatened to shoot them all unless aircraft were made available the next day to transport them to Pleiku so that they could spend some time with their families. The dissident troops held a portion of the compound while

Ranger
Camp?
describe

the other battalion, still loyal, held the rest. Mr. Vann immediately flew out to the camp and worked out an agreement ^{between} with the Montagnards and Vietnamese.

A plan was drawn up to airlift the mutinous battalion out of the camp the next day. This seemed to appease ^{those} the mutinous troops and, for the moment, the situation stabilized. During the night Ben Het came under intense attacks by fire, and large numbers of enemy troops were observed to the northwest of the camp.

On May 8th, the enemy continued to put heavy fire into both Ben Het and Polei Kleng. The situation of Polei Kleng improved somewhat when an ARVN captain, who spoke fairly good English, virtually assumed command of the situation. He was promoted to the rank of major by General Dzu and put in command. At Polei Kleng, ^{one} of the most serious problems facing the defenders was their critical shortage of water. A plan was devised to airdrop 3,000 pound loads of water from CH-47 helicopters, into the camp before sunrise. Colonel John A. Todd organized and led the mission, however, it was aborted due to poor weather in the vicinity of the camp. And?

^{This young} ^{of} ~~The~~ commander at Polei Kleng estimated that 1,000 rounds of 130mm artillery had hit the camp during the night ^{of May 8th} and early morning of May 9th. Reports vary on the size of the attacking force, however, it is estimated that it was regimental size and supported by an unknown number of tanks. The defenders fired a 106mm recoilless rifle at the tanks but missed. Allegedly, small arms fire became ^{too} intense to even use the M-72 Light Antitank Weapons (LAW). Approximately 350 defenders (including some dependents) moved out of the camp to the south, leaving an unknown number of wounded behind. At 1700 hours there were reports of tanks leaving the area to the west and that 180 of the defenders were 6 km west of Kontum city. As of 1800 hours, 250 of the camp's defenders had joined with friendly units. In response to the loss of Polei Kleng, the ARVN airlifted a battalion from the 45th Regiment (23rd Division) into a blocking position 12 km west of Kontum city. The enemy antiaircraft fire was quite heavy in the vicinity of Polei Kleng, ^{resulting in} and a VNAF A1-E ^{being} shot down 3km northwest of the camp. ^{and 0}

due to its reliance on a wire guide which may be clipped or mis-guided by a 3rd bullet.

In response to the reported tank attack at Polei Kleng, the "Hawk's Claw" package was launched at about 0645 from Camp Holloway. Typically, the "Hawk's Claw" team was on (strip alert) at Camp Holloway. After arriving on station and not being able to locate suitable targets, the package was diverted to Ben Het.

At Ben Het, the revolt of the previous day ^{had} subsided and all personnel within the camp turned their attention to the defense of their positions. One of the Vietnamese held captive by the mutinous unit was released so that he could coordinate the defense.

On the morning of May 9th, Ben Het came under an intense combined arms assault. Prior to the attack, the NVA ^{had} sent dogs through the defensive wire from the north to detonate antipersonnel mines, ^{after which} and the infantry followed. The fighting ^{intensified to} continued at close quarters with positions on the eastern perimeter trading hands several times. Late in the afternoon a small enemy force still occupied several bunkers within the camp. The defenders ^{were able to destroy} stopped one tank at the main gate with an M-72 LAW. ^{During the battle, an} estimated 100 enemy were killed in the immediate vicinity of the camp. Due to the low clouds, TACAIR was not able to work, however, our TOW aircraft was able to acquire and destroy several tanks ^{quite easily} as they were not ^{so} well hidden during the enemy offensive.

During the early morning, a decision was made to send in a slick from the 57th Assault Helicopter Company (AHC), the Gladiators, to re-supply the defenders with M-72 LAW's. The aircraft was escorted by two AH-1G cobra gunships from the 361st Aerial Weapons Company (AWC), the Pink Panthers. ^{Although not} the aircraft received hits, the drop was successful, however, while escorting the slick out of the camp, one of the gunships received multiple hits and crashed several hundred meters southeast of the camp. ^{where it} The aircraft exploded shortly after impact. The front seat pilot was observed climbing out of the aircraft and falling nearby. The aircraft commander, Captain Reeder, was observed running to the southwest into a wooded area. After numerous air strikes, an LOH from the cavalry was able to locate and pick up the front seat pilot, however, Captain Reeder was not seen again. (It was learned later that he had become a POW.) The other

AH-1G also received several hits and the pilot, WO Allen, was shot through the chest. After the copilot/gunner, Captain Gamber, landed the aircraft on highway QL 14, east of Dak To, WO Allen was administered life saving first aid by Captain Roy Sudec who was flying the C&C aircraft for "Hawk's Claw." After WO Allen was stabilized, he was evacuated to a medical facility in Pleiku.

Dis this station ranger camp
After an intense fire-fight, the attack on (Ben Het) was successfully beaten off, with the enemy taking very heavy losses. The situation was relatively stable at Ben Het on May 10th, and by 0900 hours May 11th, the defenders had eliminated the enemy still inside the camp and secured the entire perimeter. During the fighting, four bunkers and some of the perimeter wire had been destroyed, *and the remaining troops took to repairing the damage as another attack was almost certain.*

It appeared that the NVA considered the two border camps of Polei Kleng and Ben Het important enough to expend a great deal of his resources against them. Although Polei Kleng was lost, the cost to the enemy in men, equipment and most of all, time, was a major advantage to the defenders of Kontum city, especially the 23rd ARVN Division. Preparations for the defense of Kontum were proceeding at a rapid pace, but time was the critical factor. The question was whether the defense would be well enough organized and prepared to survive the attack everyone knew was soon to come.

The battle for the ~~border~~ border camps was significant to the defense of Kontum for a number of reasons. First, it delayed the main attack on the city. Secondly, the resources expended on these well-fortified camps would not be easily replaced by the NVA in time for the attack on the city. Third, and probably most important, was the fact that the successful defense of Ben Het was the first really positive action since the disaster at Tan Canh. The fact had been established that the enemy could be stopped. On May 11th, MGEN Nguyen Van Toan replaced the Vietnamese II Corps commander, LTGEN Ngo Dzu. General Dzu departed smiling and apparently quite happy, remarking that he had been fired but at least he had not lost any province capitols. General Toan made a favorable impression. He was reputed to be ~~both~~ a fighter *(and a lover)*. Mr. Vann had remarked that if you didn't do one you wouldn't do the other, and he had hopes that things

would improve for the city of Kontum and the defense of the Central Highlands. The ^{supporting however} staff had not changed and was still very weak. Mr. Vann recommended strongly that General Toan use his personal influence to get some topnotch people from Saigon. A matter of serious concern ^{was that} ~~was~~ the briefings and other information presented to the Corps Commander bore no discernible resemblance to the actual facts. The daily staff update for the Commanding General was known as the "fairy tale hour." ~~(This lack of factual information created obvious problems in determining what should be done.)~~ This lack of accurate information from the ARVN leadership was exactly the same problem faced by the advisors for the 22nd Division. Much of the reports on troop activities and locations were not accurate and lead to a false picture of the situation on the ground. This was very frustrating to the U.S. advisors and created major problems in planning air strikes.

Kontum airfield continued to receive daily attacks by rocket and artillery fire. A special note of praise should go to the courageous ^{at the airfield} tower and Ground Control Approach (GCA) operators who continued to man their positions, even when hardened veterans were ducking for cover. Though the defensive preparations were proceeding at a feverish pitch, it was essential to have the airfield open and operating. Most of the supplies ^{being} were delivered to Kontum by Air Force C-130 cargo aircraft, operating at night, and often, in poor weather conditions.

The decision had been made to laager the cavalry troop and the Hawk's Claw package at Kontum airfield. This presented some problems in that the airfield received sporadic ^(ABF's) throughout the day. It was believed, however, that the high degree of risk was warranted. A great deal of wasted ^{at night however} blade time ^{was saved}, by having the aircraft on standby at the airfield. During this period, ^{with increasing enemy fire,} several aircraft were damaged ^{but} however, fortunately, ^{pilots were} no one was killed.

^{in the battle of Kontum, a Vietnam War legend} ~~(The role of the helicopters, both U.S. and Vietnam Air Force (VNAF) cannot be overstated.)~~ All of the U.S. advisors praised the aviation support they received and often gave special mention to the U.S. air cavalry, H troop 17 CAV. Their performance during the Battle of

A/SO

Kontum was extraordinary, by anyone's definition. The tremendous fire support provided by the U.S. Air Force, especially the B-52 strikes, has often been described as the "key" factor in the battle.

On May 12th, while conducting a visual reconnaissance, one of the cavalry LOH's, piloted by Lieutenant Smith, located a T-54 tank. Unfortunately, the tank fired his main gun at the aircraft along with his machine gun. Although the LOH was not hit by fire from the main gun, the aircraft was shot down by small arms fire. Both crewmembers were successfully extracted but the aircraft was destroyed.

In response to the tank sighting, the TOW package was launched. The Hawk's Claw had considerable difficulty acquiring the target because of the jungle canopy and camouflage. Several observers from the cavalry verified the report that three T-54 tanks were in the area. After several unsuccessful passes by the TOW ship, two missiles were fired into bamboo, camouflaged clumps in the area where the tanks were hidden, with unknown results. TACAIR strikes were used in an attempt to blow away the camouflage. The camouflage was blown away from one tank, and it received a direct hit by a TOW missile. The tank erupted into flames and was still burning as of 1900 hours that night. Numerous attempts were made to hit the other tanks with TOW missiles, however, the tanks could not be acquired by the gunner. The dense jungle, and the camouflage employed by the enemy, made it very difficult to find the tanks. The area appeared to be a tank park or assembly position and was nominated for a B-52 ARC light strike that night.

TACAIR was used against the enemy anywhere he was found. There were over 50 U.S. TACAIR sorties and 28 VNAF sorties in the Kontum area on May 12th. In addition to the TACAIR, there were 25 ARC light strikes.

Much has been said about the VNAF aviation support, both helicopter (mostly UH-1) and TACAIR (mostly A1-E). I got to know several of the VNAF pilots and after the war, I became a close friend with a helicopter pilot who had escaped and become a refugee. Some of the helicopter pilots of an earlier time, such as Kingbee pilots "Cowboy"

and "Mustachio" who had supported the SOG mission out of FOB 2, were legendary in their courage and skill. These pilots were not on a one-year tour. They continued to fly combat missions until they couldn't fly anymore. At Kontum, A1-E pilots took on 51 calls head-to-head and sometimes got shot down. It would be a mistake, and a disservice, to this brave group of aviators, not mention their contribution to the battle.

The approaches to Kontum City took on the appearance of the "carpet bombing" area for the breakout of St. Lo. The resemblance stopped there, however, for the ARVN were not interested in breaking out, especially, to the north. There have been many that have criticized the ARVN soldiers and leadership for their lack of aggressiveness and offensive spirit on the battlefield.

This is not the place to go into a detailed discussion on this aspect of the war, but observations by some of the U.S. advisors provide an interesting perspective. The ARVN were trained to fight anti-guerrilla war, not a conventional battle against battle hardened, well equipped, NVA division formations. The ARVN division commanders had never had an opportunity to command their units, as a division organization, until they were in the heat of battle. The ARVN soldier, on offensive operations, would stop and call for fire support as soon as they encountered enemy fire. They did not employ fire and maneuver tactics very successfully. However, if provided a good defensive position and adequate leadership and support, they would fight bravely and effectively. This lack of an aggressive spirit was not the American way, and often led to frustration for the advisors and criticism from the U.S. press.

On May 11, the new II Corps Commander, MGEN Toan, spent the night in Kontum City. He visited several positions and then met with the 23rd Division Commander and his staff. He told them that there would be no retreat from Kontum City. Early on the morning of the 12th, he conducted inspections of units and forward positions, and was highly critical of most positions. The single biggest criticism of the soldiers' positions was that they had not dug their fighting positions deep enough to protect them from tanks; ~~this was~~ a problem that had to be checked on daily.

The 44th Regiment was scheduled to arrive in the city on the night of May 12th. The 44th was reported to be one of the best ARVN regiments in the 23rd Division, and everyone was anxious to get the unit into position before the NVA launched the main attack. Although most officials were publicly voicing confidence that the city would ~~be~~ ^{hold} hold, these were dark days and most harbored grave doubts as to the ARVN's ability to hold the city. Most of the governmental officials had evacuated the city, and population control was becoming a serious problem. The enemy cut the road south to Pleiku, QL14, and panic had set in with the people of Kontum. ^{the} Near hysteria ^{that} existed with the civilians ^{had} that had a negative effect on many of the defenders, especially the local RF/PF forces who were defending the entire southern perimeter of the city. Chinooks (CH-47's) from the 180th ASHC stationed at Camp Holloway, did an extraordinary job of carrying in supplies and carrying out refugees and wounded. Often the aircraft were forced to orbit the city until the shelling slowed enough for them to get into one of the landing zones (LZ). Crowd control in the LZ's became ^{such} a ^{major} problem that ^{we were forced at times to use} ~~was sometimes dealt with quite~~ brutally ^{methods} by the armed police.

During this period, the city of Kontum started to fill up with several hundred ARVN deserters. These men were mostly from the units of the 22nd Division who had deserted in the confusion of battle. ARVN authorities were reluctant to round these men up and return them to fighting units. In order to force the ARVN authorities to take action, a false report was released that NVA soldiers were in the city masquerading as ARVN soldiers in uniform. This had the desired effect.

During the afternoon of May 13th, the great tank hunt continued. The LOH pilots of the cavalry troops continued their perilous work of hovering around suspected tank locations trying to get a visual fix on them. The air cavalry was the most important source of hard, timely intelligence, and the methods they used to get it were extremely hazardous, to say the least. This fact is attested to by the heavy losses they suffered in men and material during the months of March through June 1972. Later in the day of May 13th, the cavalry located

↓
Say how many

an armored personnel carrier (APC) and Hawk's Claw was launched to engage the target. The APC was hit and set ablaze. On one of the attacks by the Hawk's Claw, the pilot put the NUH-1B aircraft in a steep dive that nearly exceeded the safe flight envelope of the aircraft. The pilot had great difficulty in pulling out of his dive, and the TOW missile overshot the target. ^{Although} The NUH-1B helicopter was not the best platform for the TOW system, ~~but~~ they were the only ones available in 1972.

PHASE III - THE BATTLE FOR KONTUM CITY

On the morning of May 14th, the Battle of Kontum City began. The enemy fired numerous 122mm rockets and artillery rounds into the city. Many of the artillery rounds were being fired from captured ARVN weapons lost at Tan Canh and from other ARVN bases. At approximately 0530 hours, five tanks and an estimated two battalions of infantry attacked from the northwest. One of the tanks broke through the perimeter and attempted to crush a bunker. An ARVN soldier using an M - 72 LAW, put this tank out of action. Hawk's Claw had been launched from Camp Holloway and was on station over the battle area by 0650. The sky was overcast which prevented TACAIR from providing close air support. At the time the Hawk's Claw aircraft arrived on station two tanks were observed withdrawing to the northwest. One of them just entered a ford across a small stream, and the other one was immediately behind it. Hawk's Claw first engaged the tank in the stream. The first missile hit this tank, and the second tank was hit moments later by the second missile. Both tanks burst into flames and exploded. The entire engagement took about five minutes. A VNAF FAC directed accurate artillery fire on the attacking enemy troops, and they started to withdraw under this intense fire. The attack was over by 0900 hours. The burning tank hulks were a welcome sight for both the U.S. advisors and the ARVN troops. This first attack appeared to be more a probe than a full attack. A captured enemy tank driver stated that he was told that they would not meet much resistance. The NVA ^{had} probably thought the ARVN troops would break and run like they did at Tan Canh.

The enemy continued his rocket and artillery attacks on Kontum City and the airfield throughout the day. One of the (POL blivots) containing JP-4 fuel at the airfield was set ablaze; however, the fire was extinguished before it completely destroyed the POL facility. The ground attack resumed at 1700 when friendly elements were reported in heavy contact on the northern perimeter. This attack was beaten off before nightfall. Thus ended the first day of attacks on the city itself. The defenses held and the outstanding performance of the Hawk's Claw, ^{beyond the firepower it effectively would have helped to calm the panic that the NVA tanks had exacerbated at} had a very positive effect on everyone. Mr. Vann was over the battle area most of the day in his OH-58 helicopter directing the defensive effort. Due to the intensity and accuracy of enemy fire directed at the airfield, the decision was made to have the helicopters stand by at Camp Holloway instead of Kontum.

There was a sense that second to permeate everything, that the real battle for Kontum was about to begin

On the 15th there were numerous reports of contacts with enemy forces of unknown size north of the city, but no major attack developed. ^{As} Kontum continued to receive enemy rocket and artillery fire, ~~The shelling was a daily occurrence and the people of Kontum City tried to adjust to the bombardment.~~

Hawk's Claw

Hawk's Claw was laagered at the Kontum airfield again on May 15th. They launched several times in response to reports from the air cavalry. One of the scouts reported sighting a tank; however, when the TOW aircraft got in the area, the only thing observed was a vehicle variously reported as an armored personnel carrier (APC), half-track and 2 1/2 ton truck. At any rate, a missile was fired at it and scored a direct hit, totally destroying the vehicle.

So as to be able to move quickly res to reports of tank movement. Tanks had taken primary target and the US advise wanted to destroy as many as possible before they were able to be used in the attack both

At about 2000 hours that evening, six tanks were reported 2 km north of Kontum City. Hawk's Claw, which had returned to Holloway for the night, was scrambled to Kontum. The enemy tanks moved into firing positions just beyond the perimeter and began firing directly into friendly positions. An armed Air Force C-130 Specter gunship was on station and engaged the tanks with 40mm cannon fire without success. Flares were dropped to provide illumination for Hawk's Claw. Unfortunately, the TOW gunner had difficulty acquiring any of the tanks in his sighting system. One missile was fired at a suspected tank location, however, there was no indication that the tank had been

hit. After unsuccessfully attempting to acquire a target, the Hawk's Claw returned to Holloway. The Air Force gunship remained on station providing illumination and fire support for most of the night. Although the enemy tanks were firing on friendly positions, they never advanced any closer and after several hours, they ^{inexplicably} pulled back out of the area.

The Hawk's Claw destroyed numerous targets northwest of Kontum City on May 16th. Most of these were abandoned ARVN trucks and APC's. All of the items of equipment were considered usable. The targets were out of the range of friendly artillery and not suitable for TACAIR.

Kontum airfield received sporadic rocket and artillery on May 17th. One of the rockets impacted in close proximity to two Cobra AH-1G gunships wounding one crew member and damaging both aircraft. Later in the day, an exploding rocket set off a stack of ammunition just as an Air Force C-130 was unloading another ammunition pallet nearby. The pilot of the C-130 immediately applied full power in an attempt to make a take-off. Unfortunately, the aircraft rear ramp was still in the down position and when the pilot tried to rotate for take-off the ramp would drag on the runway slowing down the aircraft. As the aircraft ran off the end of the runway, the right wing struck a brick building sheering the wing and rupturing the fuel tanks. The fuel immediately ignited engulfing the aircraft in flames as it cartwheeled for several hundred yards. Only two survivors were pulled from the wreckage.

The ammunition continued to explode on the airfield for the rest of the day hurling 105mm artillery rounds all over the area. Eventually, the entire ammunition dump was destroyed. One of the shells landed near a POL blivet and set the JP-4 ablaze. The exploding ammunition dump eventually cost the allies over 3,000 105mm artillery rounds, 25,000 gallons of POL, one C-130, and seven Air Force personnel who were the crew for the C-130.

For the next several days, defensive preparations continued as the enemy continued firing artillery and rockets into the city. There were numerous reports of enemy contacts along the perimeter. At night the

flashes from enemy machine guns and recoilless rifles could be observed in close proximity to the friendly positions. TACAIR and gunships engaged these enemy targets.

Efforts were made on the night of May 17th and early morning of the 18th to clean up the airfield. By 1030 hours the airfield was open to rotary wing aircraft but not ready for fixed wing traffic. Hawk's Claw successfully engaged and destroyed a tank and 23mm antiaircraft weapon northwest of the city on the afternoon of the 18th.

*why were the
NVA waiting*

During the early morning of the May 19th, the 44th Regiment came under ground attack along the northern perimeter. The attack, which was supported by 105/155mm artillery fire lasted until about 0330 hours when the enemy finally withdrew. Gunships ^{from} Camp Holloway and Air Force gunships provided fire support for the 23rd ARVN Division. Some of the enemy troops managed to infiltrate behind elements of the 44th Regiment, however, these pockets were eliminated by 0730 hours.

The 23rd Division launched a reconnaissance in force to the north of Kontum City on the morning of May 19th. At 1100 hours the 23rd Recon Company air-assaulted, using VNAF helicopters, into a landing zone (LZ) 8 km north of the city in the vicinity of a suspected artillery position. The assault went well and elements of the 1/45th moved into blocking positions south of the LZ. The plan was to have the Recon Company move south from the LZ and catch any enemy troops between themselves and 1/45th. Enemy forces caught between the 23rd Recon Company and 1/45th, chose to attack 1/45th in their blocking positions. The position held, however, ARVN reaction forces refused to conduct counter attacks.

There was a cautious note of optimism beginning to appear as it became evident that ARVN forces would stand and fight under sustained enemy pressure.

During the night of May 19th, enemy forces apparently tunneled up to the perimeter of the 53rd Regiment area on the northeast side of the city. The enemy drove elements of the 53rd out of their positions and

occupied some of the ARVN bunkers. The 53rd conducted counterattacks supported by TACAIR, gunships, artillery, and 9 ARVN M - 41 tanks. A problem arose when the tank commanders refused to advance. General Toan and Colonel Ba rushed to the scene and, *original?* (through various means) managed to convince the tank commanders that it would be best for them if they advanced. By later afternoon the positions that had been lost were recaptured.

Kontum City and the airfield received the usual ABF's throughout the day. An enemy rocket hit a VNAF C-123 while it was parked on the ramp. The fuel cell was ignited and the aircraft burned to the ground. *luckily* The crew was able to get out of the aircraft without injury.

Reports from the air cavalry troop indicated the enemy was reinforcing his units by infiltrating troops into the area. The buildup was concentrated north and northeast of the city. B-52 ARC light strikes were scheduled into these areas on a daily basis. Bomb damage assessments (BDAs) conducted by air cavalry units indicated that the enemy bunkers and fighting positions were being destroyed. Although there were no clear indications that large numbers of enemy troops were being killed, it was believed the ARC light strikes were hurting the enemy. Later events proved this belief to be correct.

On May 21st the enemy launched a major attack against the northern perimeter. The friendly units were deployed generally in an arc to the north of the city running from west to east *so* the units were; 3/44, 4/44, 4/45 and 2/53rd. The forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) generally followed the arc, however, along QL 14, the FEBA extended up the highway to the northwest to form a finger. At 0500 hours friendly units received a heavy ABF of mixed caliber rounds, followed by a two-pronged ground attack. The enemy was initially successful in cutting QL 14 at the base of the finger and in driving a wedge between 4/45 and 2/53rd.

Friendly elements conducted counterattacks throughout the day supported by artillery, TACAIR, and ARVN M-41 tanks. 3/44th was successful in driving the enemy out and restoring the FEBA trace at the base of the finger. Two battalions attacked up QL 14 to the north, one on either side of the road. Eight tanks supported the

counterattack. One tank was hit and sustained moderate damage. The counterattack was successful in ejecting the enemy and restoring the FEBA. During the action Mr. Vann was overhead monitoring the situation and lending moral support. His presence in the battle area had a great stabilizing influence on both the U.S. advisors and the ARVN leadership. His role in the successful outcome of this battle can not be overstated.

As Mr. Vann observed the battle, he appeared to be pleased with the outcome and stated that Colonel Ba's presence in the battle area had a positive effect on the troops and was responsible for the successful outcome. It is believed that the enemy attacked with a regimental size force. The 406th sapper battalion was identified as the unit that ^{had} cut QL 14.

There was strong evidence that the enemy was continuing his build up north west of the city. It was the cavalry troop commander's evaluation that the main attack would come from that area in the next few days. This proved to be an accurate prediction.

Due to the heavy ABFs on Kontum airfield during the day, Air Force C-130s were operating at night only. Early in the morning of May 22nd the airfield received approximately five 122mm rockets. A C-130 blew a tire while landing at about 0115 hours. This closed the field due to the fact that the Air Force would not allow more than one aircraft on the field at a time. Throughout the early morning the airfield continued to take enemy rocket and artillery fire. The C-130 that had the blown tire was hit by a piece of shrapnel causing a fuel leak. The spilled fuel was ignited by another round. The fire burned for some time in close proximity to the aircraft, however, ^{approximately how} (there were no ^{why?} attempts to put out the fire). After ^{approximately how} while, the flames spread under the wing and set it on fire. (At about 1030 hours Colonel John A. Todd landed his helicopter near the burning aircraft and he and his crew put out the fire with buckets of sand. Then, Colonel Todd extracted the Air Force crew. This is just one example of the courage and determination of Col. John Todd. He made a significant contribution to the Army aviation effort in support of the ARVN defense of Kontum City.

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There were growing indications that the ARC light strikes had a significant impact on the combat effectiveness of the 320th NVA Division. The 4/53rd Infantry found 70 bodies just 2 km northwest of Kontum City. In addition, they recovered numerous small arms and crew ^{served} weapons. Later in the morning the 2/53rd found 28 more bodies 1 1/2 km north of the city. Years later, it would be reported that the NVA lost thousands of soldiers in this battle, most of whom were listed as missing in action.

Since January 1st, there had been 820 ARC light strikes in Kontum Province alone. In the previous week, there had been 84 such strikes. It was becoming obvious that the heavy bombing was taking a toll on the enemy forces. There was some frustration among the advisors on the use of the B-52 strikes. The rules of engagement imposed on the targeting for ARC light strikes often made it difficult to call in the strikes in a timely manner and close-in to friendly positions. There ^{was} ~~seemed to be~~ a great concern not to accidentally hit friendly positions. This conservative approach often limited the effectiveness of the strikes. ^{but} Another contributing factor was the uncertainty of the ARVN positions when they were out in the field. ^{If the ARVN positions were not precisely known, they too could be hit by the massive strikes of the B-52's.}

The 23rd and 24th of May were relatively quiet. It appeared to be the "calm before the storm." There were the usual ABFs against the city and the airfield. Elements of the 53rd Regiment made contact with an enemy force of unknown size, ^{killing} and ~~killed~~ 25 and captured ^{ing} two mortars. The Forward Operating Base (FOB) pad, which was an old Special Forces camp located about 3 km south of the city on QL 14, came under enemy artillery fire. ^{but there was no appreciable damage}

This camp, which actually straddled QL 14 on the east and west sides, had been used for years by the Special Forces to launch secret long range operations into Cambodia and Laos. On my first tour, 1967-68, I lived at the base as a lift platoon commander for more than 90 days as the 189th AHC, 119th AHC and 57th AHC provided support for the mission. During this battle, the base was being utilized as an alternate rearm and refuel point for helicopters operating in Kontum. I had the opportunity to fly the "Air Boss" mission over the battle area on a

number of occasions. The call sign for this mission was "Sage Street" and the mission was to coordinate and control all aircraft within the immediate battle area of Kontum City. This was General John Hill's idea and it worked well. An OH-58 was used for the mission and the responsibility for the mission was rotated between a core group of officers from the 17th CAG.

On May 24th, the 1/44th and 2/44th conducted a combat assault using seven VNAF units and two gunships about four km north of their perimeter. They met light resistance as they moved back towards friendly positions.

And? did they engage anyone? what happened.

On May 25th, enemy activity increased significantly in Kontum. Enemy ABFs on the city continued throughout the day. The caliber of weapons varied from 60mm mortars to 155mm artillery. There were reports that two NVA Sapper Battalions had infiltrated the southeastern part of the city wearing ARVN uniforms. RF units were in heavy contact within the southeast quadrant of the city. There was great concern about the ability of the RF units to hold. They had responsibility for the entire southern portion of the perimeter and that was considered the most vulnerable point. Many times at night the soldiers would go back into town to be with their families leaving gapping holes in the defensive positions. For what ever reason, this weakness was never truly exploited by the enemy units.

In the southern quadrant, the 4/44th killed 16 enemy soldiers and captured one. The POW stated his battalion (6th Bn, 1st Regiment, 2nd NVA Division) was in Kontum City. During this period, the intense enemy artillery and rocket fire neutralized the 23rd Division artillery. Most of the ARVN artillery pieces were operational, but the crews refused to leave the safety of their bunkers in order to fire their weapons. This was a continuing source of irritation and frustration for the U.S. advisors who knew the ARVN had to fire counter battery fire if they were ever going to affect the NVA guns. Mr. Vann closed the airfield and directed that all of the air controllers be evacuated; this was done by 1730 hours.

The air cavalry conducted extensive reconnaissance northwest of Kontum City. Numerous small arms and supply caches were found in the vicinity of Rocket Ridge and the adjacent valley. It appeared that the area north of Polei Kleng was being used as a storage and staging area. There were numerous sightings of small groups of people throughout the area. The road that had stopped west of the ridge now extended over it to the east. There were indications of heavy usage by wheeled and tracked vehicles.

The long awaited main attack hit the northeast quadrant of the city early in the morning of May 26th. The enemy conducted an intense artillery preparation beginning at about 0230 hours and lasting until about 0430 hours. The timing of the attack had been anticipated because of intelligence information. However, the exact hour was different from what was expected because the NVA were on Hanoi time that was one hour behind local time. The artillery preparation was followed by a massive combined arms attack spearheaded by 10-12 tanks. One of the lead tanks carried a large colorful NVA flag, it was the company commanders tank and inside were "hero" awards he had received for the tank battle of 1969. This information was found after the battle.

The enemy penetrated the perimeter and got in behind the 1/53rd and 3/53rd Infantry Battalions. The 44th Regiment was also heavily engaged. Enemy tanks and infantry penetrated to within several hundred meters of the runway at the airfield. In addition, enemy units that had occupied positions in the southeast part of the city had been reinforced during the night. Efforts to conduct a counterattack to eject the NVA were unsuccessful.

In response to the enemy attack, Hawk's Claw was launched from Camp Holloway at about 0615. The "turkey shoot" began at about 0645 when the first tank of the day was destroyed by a TOW missile. Some of the reports were that the enemy referred to the Hawk's Claw as "whispering death" because of the sound made by the trailing wires behind the missile. This was the optimum situation for the airborne TOW system. The weather was fairly good and the tanks were exposed in the attack during daylight hours. Before the morning was

over, the Hawk's Claw aircraft had destroyed nine tanks, two machine guns, one truck, and one bunker. This effectively stopped the momentum of the attack. During the remainder of the day the battle raged on with opposing forces locked in close combat within the city. By the end of the day, the enemy controlled the eastern part of the city. TACAIR, artillery, and gunships supported the ARVN effort to stop the enemy.

The 27th was the second day of major enemy attacks on Kontum City. The enemy continued his attacks by fire and reinforced his ~~forces~~ ^{positions} within the city. Pressure continued to be applied by enemy units to the northern portion of the perimeter. Enemy artillery fire was impacting with great accuracy and affect in the vicinity of the 44th Regiment Command Post. Early in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made another major infantry attack from the northeast. At this point there was great concern that the NVA units would breach the defenses and pour into the city.

Once again, Hawk's Claw was scrambled from Camp Holloway to meet the threat. Two T-54 tanks were destroyed as soon as the Claw arrived in the area. However, dense smoke and dust clouds from the artillery and rockets impacting in the area, obscured the battle area, which prevented Hawk's Claw from acquiring any more targets. The Senior Advisor for the 44th Regiment confirmed that two tanks were killed by the TOW missiles plus two T-54's were knocked out by M-72 LAWs 400 meters north of his command post. The ARVN soldiers were gaining confidence in their ability to stop the tanks with the LAW. After the battle, I saw pieces of 2x4 wood planks that the ARVN soldiers had rigged up to fire six M-72s at one time. Most of the tank hulks surveyed after the battle had multiple holes in them from the M-72 hits.

The helicopter re-supply effort continued throughout the battle. The main logistical burden during this period was carried by CH-47s belonging to the 180th Assault Support Helicopter Company (ASHC). Even though there were enemy snipers in close proximity to the LZ and enemy artillery rounds impacting nearby, the Chinooks continued their essential work of hauling ammunition and food to Kontum. The

only area that was secure enough to use was the soccer field located in the southwest part of the city. A serious problem that plagued the logistical effort throughout the battle was the lack of control of the refugees in the LZ. The CH-47s were taking as many civilians out of the city as possible, however, often in their panic to escape, the refugees would mob the aircraft. On several occasions the air controllers were threatened by unruly mobs. This sad spectacle was only made worse by the sometimes, brutal methods used by the local police to control these terrified people. This problem continued off and on throughout the period of intense enemy action but subsided as the situation ^{in Kontum} stabilized.

Late in the afternoon of May 27th, a VNAF A1-E was shot down 2km southwest of the city. The pilot parachuted safely and was picked up by a helicopter operating in the area.

During this intense period of combat, there was considerable concern that ARVN units were not successfully launching counterattacks. The biggest fear was that the longer the enemy stayed in the city, the more difficult it would be to dig them out.

An interesting event took place in the Kontum Pass, south of the city, where ARVN forces had been trying, without success, to open QL 14 between Kontum and Pleiku. Strong enemy forces occupying well-constructed bunkers and fighting positions bogged down friendly units. Colonel Tuong, II Corps Deputy for Operations, offered one third of his month's pay (he said about 10,000 piasters) to anyone in the unit he was with who would knock out a 51 cal ~~AA~~ weapon that had been firing at aircraft that came into the area. His offer was accepted by one of the ARVN soldiers. The soldier got into position, covered by his comrades, and threw a grenade into the cave from which the gun was firing. The soldier observed a 57mm recoilless rifle nearby and knocked this out with a grenade also. Both weapons were brought back to Colonel Tuong, but the gunner of the 51 cal. MG had to be cut loose from the weapon since he was chained to it. The enemy soldier was identified as being from the 40th Artillery Regiment, normally part of the 304th NVA Division, but now, apparently, supporting the 95th B Regiment. D. Commey

The NVA were masters in the use of the 51 cal. MG and the B-40 rocket. Both weapons were used in a variety of roles. Usually the 51 cal. MGs were employed with a crew of 10 - 12 men who supported the gun and prepared the firing positions. They used the gun for antiaircraft and antipersonnel missions. These weapons were deadly against helicopters. The B-40 rocket was also a very effective weapon, which was sometimes used in an antiaircraft role. It was apparently one of these gun positions in the pass that killed a friend of mine, CPT Joe Eubanks flying a 57th AHC UH-1H helicopter on June 2nd. Another friend, CPT Fred Suttle from H/10 CAV was also killed trying to go in to get Joe and his crew from the downed aircraft. They are not forgotten.

The operation to open QL 14 through the Kontum Pass dragged on for weeks. The enemy offered stiff resistance, and the ARVN forces were unable to dislodge them until the first week of July.

On May 28th the enemy continued the early morning attacks, however, they were not as strong as previous ones and were easily beaten off. Enemy ABFs continued throughout the day with the majority of the rounds landing in the vicinity of the 44th Regiment. The attacks were lighter than they had been for the previous three days. Although scattered contacts continued throughout the day, a major enemy assault never materialized. Hawk's Claw was launched at 0915 to engage an enemy 51cal. Machine gun position mounted on top of a water tower in the north central part of town. The position was attacked at 1010 hours. Five missiles were fired in an attempt to knock out the gun and destroy the water tower. The gun was destroyed, and the water tower was damaged to the point that it was leaning badly to one side. Another 51 cal. MG position located at the base of the tower was knocked out by 105mm artillery fire.

The situation within Kontum City remained critical. The enemy still occupied the eastern half of the city plus some small penetrations in the northwest. The Senior Advisor for the 23rd ARVN Division, Colonel John Truby, with his staff, made a crucial decision during the night of May 28th. After overcoming many difficulties, they decided to pull

friendly forces back, closer to the center of the city so that the rules of safe distance from ARC light strikes could be satisfied and they could bring the strikes much closer in. This was a courageous and risky decision but it was crucial to the successful defense of the city. The B-52 strikes caught the NVA units preparing to attack and had a devastating effect on the enemy.

The situation in Kontum remained about the same on May 29th. Enemy attacks by fire tapered off during the day. Although the ARVN were still not able to launch an effective counterattack, there were indications that the enemy was no longer able to reinforce his elements. VNAF airstrikes in the southeast quadrant of the city appeared to have a good effect. The enemy had dug in and constructed fighting positions and bunkers throughout the area that made movement and aircraft operations extremely hazardous. Two slicks received intense small arms fire while attempting to land at the 23rd Division CP. During the afternoon, reinforcements were sent to Kontum by CH-47. These troops, about 400 of them, were from the 47th Regiment.

Mr. Vann and General Toan were becoming more optimistic at this point. There were indications that the enemy had been badly hurt. POWs stated that enemy commanders at all levels had been directed to personally lead attacks to insure their success. Mr. Vann and General Toan directed that an all-out effort be made by psyops personnel to try to get enemy troops to surrender. These efforts, for the most part, were unsuccessful.

major of resupply
flying much higher than previously used Chinooks and...
The logistical problem was relieved somewhat as Air Force C-130 aircraft using radar vectors, started dropping bundles of supplies by parachute. This proved very effective and continued throughout the remainder of the battle.

the tide of the battle of Kontum, although still extremely volatile seemed to be shifting in favor of the ARVN forces
Early in the morning of May 30th, the 44th Regiment CP and 23rd Division CP received an intense ABF, however, it was of short duration, and damage limited. Enemy elements within the city attacked units of the 44th Regiment, but The enemy, however, was not able to make any significant gains. At about 0700 hours a large ammo dump located north of the airfield was

connected?

set on fire and exploded. Two wounded NVA troops were captured early in the morning near the 44th Regiment CP. There was an attempt to exploit these POWs for psyops purposes, however, the operation was not successful. Late in the day, elements of the 44th Regiment made some progress in clearing the northeast section of the city.

Although The weather turned poor, and started to adversely affect air operations, ~~however~~ there was a ^{sense} note of optimism, and the entire picture was looking a little brighter.

In the afternoon at about 1330 hours, President Thieu visited the 23rd Division CP. He promoted Colonel Ba to the rank of Brigadier General.

Some progress was made on the 31st of May when elements of the 44th Regiment and RF/PF units continued attacks against enemy-held positions within the city. The fighting in the northeast was difficult, and friendly forces suffered many casualties. The enemy, although not considered strong in numbers, occupied well-constructed bunkers. The difficult business of rooting them out fell on the ARVN infantry troops. The task was very costly to the ARVN. The soldiers demonstrated a great deal of courage and persistence in this hazardous work.

The situation in Kontum continued to improve on June 1st. The enemy penetration in the southeast quadrant had virtually been eliminated, and there were indications that the enemy was withdrawing to the northeast. The 23rd Division reported that they had seized control of the airfield.

For the next several days the friendly forces conducted clearing operations within the city. The southeast quadrant was cleared first and then all forces were directed to sweep the northeast quadrant. Hard, bitter fighting ensued with heavy losses resulting for both sides. ARVN M-41 tanks often fired point blank into buildings occupied by the enemy. Throughout this period, the enemy conducted sporadic ABFs. Several minor attacks on the northern perimeter were easily repulsed.

It was believed that these attacks were to support enemy units attempting to withdraw ~~from~~ the city.

from

On one occasion, as the enemy was withdrawing from the city, he ran into one of his own units. A firefight ensued and ARVN artillery supported both sides.

} expand.

As ARVN units continued clearing operations, large numbers of enemy weapons were captured. Stiff resistance was encountered in the northeast quadrant, but it eventually was cleared out.

The business of cleaning up the battlefield was made more difficult by the fact that the enemy had booby-trapped many of the dead ARVN soldiers. As time progressed this problem became more serious as the bodies rapidly decomposed in the hot sun.

By June 7th, it began to appear that another enemy attack on the city was unlikely, and everyone felt optimistic. On the 8th of June, Air Force C-130 aircraft began landing again at the airfield during the night.

June 9th was a most significant day. On that day, the 23rd Division Commander declared the city secured. Another event took place on the 9th of June that was felt by all of us. That was the death of John Paul Vann, the II Corps Senior Advisor. After a farewell party held in honor of BGEN John Hill, who was departing the next day, Mr. Vann got into his OH-58 Bell Ranger helicopter along with his pilot, First Lieutenant Ronald F. Doughtie and a passenger, Captain Robertson. They took off from II Corps Headquarters at about 2100 hours.

I had been flying a UH-1H helicopter from the 57th AHC to the coast that day on a routine mission. On my return, at about 1800 hours, I was notified that the Ground Control Approach (GCA) equipment at Kontum was down and that they needed a part to be flown up to the Kontum airfield as soon as possible to support the Air Force C-130 aircraft coming in that night. We picked up the part and went to Kontum. The weather was closing in and it was not easy to maintain Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. Rain, heavy at times, and low clouds were

present for most of the flight. We dropped off the needed part and headed back to Pleiku. The weather had deteriorated and we were flying under ^(instrument) IFR conditions back in to Pleiku. In the lightning flashes you could see low clouds in the Kontum Pass along QL 14. As we approached Camp Holloway we heard Mr. Vann call off of the II Corps helipad with his distinctive voice and call sign of "Rouges Gallery". When I got back in to the 17th CAG TOC, LTC Jack Anderson was there and they were monitoring a report that a helicopter had gone down in the Kontum pass.

Mr. Vann had insisted on going to Kontum because he wanted to spend the night with the 23rd Division. For the previous 30 days he had been up to Kontum at least once a day and he didn't want to break his record. He took some fresh fruit and other treats that were left over from the farewell party. He had intended these for the men in Kontum so that they could share in the festivities that had taken place earlier.

Apparently, Mr. Vann elected to low-level up QL 14 because the weather was poor. Mr. Vann called the 23rd Division CP shortly after take-off estimating 15 minutes from Kontum. That was the last anyone heard from him. An ARVN unit located in the Kontum Pass reported observing a helicopter crash. A search effort was launched by the 17th CAG from Camp Holloway. LTC Jack Anderson and CPT Bernard Ferguson went to the crash site and brought back Mr. Vann's body. A detailed description of this event can be found on page 786 of Neil Sheehan's excellent work on the life of John Paul Vann and the American experience in Vietnam, "A Bright Shining Lie". Mr. Sheehan interviewed me in Pleiku in August of 1972 about this event and the Battle of Kontum in general.

This concludes my presentation on the Battle of Kontum. My purpose has been to provide what information I have on an event that affected many people and an event that also gave us some powerful lessons learned. The recent events in Afghanistan bore an amazing resemblance to the tactics and battles fought in the Central Highlands of Vietnam more than 30 years ago. The fact that the C-130 Specter gunships and the B-52 ARC light strikes were used again only reinforces the timelessness of the lessons we learned so long ago. I

have tried to provide a more comprehensive picture of the role played by aviation units in this battle, especially the Army helicopter units that supported the ARVN units who fought the battle, along with their American advisors. The critical importance of the Air Force support, both on the ground and in the air can not be emphasized enough. Without the massive fire produced by the B-52 ARC light strikes it would have been impossible to resist the onslaught of the NVA divisions.

Finally, I wanted to remember those who were there and who gave all they had in a cause that remains to this day, a source of pride for some us, and, a source of pain for all of us.