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HEADQUARTERS 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)

Office of the Chief of Staff

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AVDG-CS

24 May 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: (SPUR-65 (R3) (U)

Commanding General
XXIV Corps
ATTN: AVII-GCT
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Inclusions

1. Operations Narrative/Significant Activities

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SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971. ICS 65001-65 (B) (U)

1. (C) Operational Report

a. Operations.

(1) During the reporting period, the division continued close coordination and cooperation with the 1st Infantry Division (Airmobile) and THUA THIEN Province and District officials. This close coordination has contributed greatly to the progress of Vietnamization. During this period, numerous combined operations were conducted with the ARVN. The largest operation combining ARVN, division and nondivisional assets was LAMSON 719 in QUANG TAY Province and LIOS. JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70 operations continued throughout the reporting period.

(2) The primary objective of JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70 is to provide a protective shield for the populated lowlands of THUA THIEN Province, to locate and destroy enemy forces, staging areas and forward cache sites, to protect vital lines of communications and to assist GVN officials to meet their pacification and development goals for 1970. The operation continues the concept of a complete integration of efforts of all agencies within the division area of operation to improve territorial security, protect the people against terrorism, improve the Peoples Self Defense Force (PSDF), develop local self management in administrative, economic and financial affairs, develop a greater national unity, improve the life of war victims, establish an information system to educate and motivate the people to participate in local development, and continue to build toward prosperity for all.

(3) To accomplish this mission during the northeast monsoon season, division units were repositioned in the piedmont and eastern mountain regions from their dry season dispositions deep in the canopied areas to the west. This repositioning permitted resupply operations by road which were necessary during extended periods of inclement weather. The division carried operations back into the canopy, conducting artillery raids and search and attack operations, as weather conditions improved beginning in January.

(4) Enemy losses inflicted by the division during Operation JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70 as of 30 April 1971:

Killed in Action (confirmed)	888	DECLASSIFIED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
Detainees	41	DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
Prisoners of War	38	
Retainees	2	DCG DIR 5200.10
Individual Weapons Captured	434	
Individual Weapons Destroyed	9	
Crew Served Weapons Captured	33	
Crew Served Weapons Destroyed	43	

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CGXOR 63 (KC) (U)

(5) Division Task Organization for the end of the reporting period
for Operation JEFFERSON CLEM/MONSOON PLAN 70 Frago 41 (LAMSON '70)
continuing.

1st Pds

1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf
2nd Bn (Ambl), 502nd Inf
2nd Bn (Ambl), 320th Arty (DS)
Co A, 326th Engr Bn (DS)
42nd Inf Plat (Set Dog) (DS)
1/265th RRC
TACP 20 TASS (USAF)
1st PSSE (DS)
PSE/A/501st Sig Bn (Ambl) (DS)
1/101st MP Co (Ambl)
TM 101st MI Co (Div) (DS)

2nd Pds

2nd Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf
1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf
3rd Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf
1st Bn (Ambl), 502nd Inf
Co C, 326th Engr Bn (DS)
47th Inf Plat (Set Dog) (DS)
2TM, 101st MI Co (Div) (DS)
1/265th RRC
TACP 20 TASS (USAF)
PSE/A/501st Sig Bn (Ambl) (DS)
2nd PSSE (DS)
2/101st MP Co (Ambl)
34th PI Det (Field Service)
CP & Weather TM, 5th Weather TM
4 TMs, 4th PSYOP Det (DS)
1st Bn (Ambl), 321st Arty (DS)

3rd Pds

1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf
2nd Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf
3rd Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf
2nd Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf
2nd Bn (Ambl), 319th Arty (DS)
Co B, 326th Engr Bn (DS)
58th Inf Plat (Set Dog) (DS)
TM, 101st MI Co (Div) (DS)
3/265th RRC

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Operational Report-Missions Learned, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS C5PCR-65 (R3) (U)

TACP 20 TASS (USAF)
FSE/A/501st Sig Bn (Ambl) (DS)
3rd FSSK (DS)
3/101st MP Co (Ambl)
25th FI Bn (Field Service)
CB1 Weather TM, 5th Weather TM
2 TMs, 4th PSICOS Det (DS)

101st Div Arty (Ambl)
HHC (Ambl)
2nd Bn (Ambl), 11th Arty
4th Bn (Aerial Arty), 77th Arty
Btry A (Avn), 377th Arty (Ambl)
266th FA Det (Surv Radar)

101st Avn Cpt (CWT) (Ambl)
101st Avn Bn (AH) (Ambl)
158th Avn Bn (AH (Ambl)
159th Avn Bn (ASH) (Ambl)
163rd Avn Co (GS) (Ambl)

101st Div Spt Cmd (Ambl)
HHC & Band (Ambl)
5th Trans Bn (Ambl)
326th Med Bn (Ambl)
426th S&S Bn (Ambl)
801st Maint Bn (Ambl)
101st Admin Co (Ambl)

Division Troops

501st Sig Bn
326th Engr Bn
2nd Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav
101st MP Co
101st MI Co

(6) LAMSON 719

(a) Operation LAMSON 719 was initiated on 30 January 1971 as PAGO
of JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70. The mission of the division was

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to continue JEFFERSON LION and provide support to the combined XXIV Corps/I Corps Operation LAMSON 719 in western QUANG TRI Province.

(b) The concept of the operation called for the 1st Bde, 5th Infantry Division (Mech) with one battalion from the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) OPCOM to attack to clear and secure Route 9 to the LAOTIAN border; secure Fire Bases VANDERGRIFT and KHE SANH; and to cover and protect the deployment of US artillery to western QUANG TRI. On order, the 1st Bde, 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) was to assume OPCOM Task Force 1-61 from 1st Bde 5th Infantry (Mech) and conduct a coordinated defense of the central and eastern DMZ. An engineer task force was placed OPCOM to the 45th Engineer Group for the initial combat engineer work in opening QL-9 and construction of the assault air strip at KHE SANH. Engineer elements from the 101st were to release engineer equipment on order to ARVN engineer units once the air strip at KHE SANH was completed. The ARVN objective of LAMSON 719 was to attack into IACS toward the NVL Base Area 604 to inflict maximum damage to enemy forces and supplies along the eastern HO CHI MINH TRAIL.

(c) The 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) provided an infantry battalion to the 1st Bde, 5th Infantry Division (Mech) in QUANG TRI at the onset of the operation. In addition, the division assumed the operational and security responsibilities of units of the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) in THUA THIEN and QUANG TRI Provinces, thus permitting their deployment into IACS. The Division opened Route 547 into the A SHAU VALLEY and conducted artillery raids as a diversion during Phase I of the operation. The 3rd Bde and four infantry battalions deployed to QUANG TRI Province. In March the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) assumed operational control of all United States Army tactical units in QUANG TRI and THUA THIEN Provinces and lines of communication supporting LAMSON 719. The Division's assets and resources were the reservoir from which LAMSON 719 was supported. The division closed KHE SANH and secured the movement out of western QUANG TRI of RVNAF and US units during the closing stages of the operation.

(d) LAMSON 719 proved to be a successful allied operation both in terms of achieving its objectives, and in demonstrating the ability of RVN to conduct large scale operations. Direct assessment of destruction and damage produced by the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) across the VIETNAMESE/LAOTIAN border was limited to that attained by aerial observation. Most of the results were gathered by the ARVN and reported to I Corps.

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(e) The following are confirmed US totals for QUANG TRI Province in support of LAMSON 719 (30 Jan - 7 Apr)

Enemy Personnel

	Killed	POW
1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech)	78	1
11th Bde, 23rd Inf Div	120	0
101st Abn Div (Abml)	122	5
TOTAL	320	6

Equipment Destroyed or Captured

	AM	CSW	Mortar or Rocket PDS	Breakers
1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech)	39	14	134	184
11th Bde, 23rd Inf Div	25	6	65	55
101st Abn Div (Abml)	91	6	126	209
TOTAL	155	26	325	448

(f) Total killed by Helicopter (confirmed) for LAMSON 719.

2-17th Cav, 101st Abn Div (Abml)	634
4-77th Arty, 101st Abn Div (Abml)	1163
101st Avn Gp, 101st Abn Div (Abml)	137

(g) Maneuver units and aviation assets arranged under parent organizations that participated in LAMSON 719.

101st Abn Div (Abml)

HHC (-) 101st Abn Div (Abml)
HHC 3rd Bde
1st Bn (Abml), 501st Inf
2nd Bn (Abml), 502nd Inf
1st Bn (Abml), 504th Inf (-C & D Co)
2nd Bn (Abml), 506th Inf
3rd Bn (Abml), 187th Inf
2nd Bn (Abml), 319th Arty
2nd Bn (Abml), 11th Arty
4th Bn (Aerial Arty), 77th Arty (Abml)
Co E, 326th Engr Bn (Abml)
2nd Sqdn (Abml), 17th Cav
101st Avn Gp

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, NCS CSFDR-65 (R3) (U)

101st Avn Bn (AH) (Ambl)
158th Avn Bn (AH) (Ambl)
159th Avn Bn (ASH) (Ambl)
571st Med (67th Med GP)
463rd Sqdn (CH-53 III MAR)

1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech)

1st Bn, 11th Inf (Mech)
1st Bn, 77th Armd
3rd Sqdn, 5th Cav
5th Bn, 4th Arty
Co A, 7th Engr
1st Bn, 61st Inf (Mech)

23rd Inf Div

HHC, 11th Bde
2nd Bn, 1st Inf (Mech)
4th Bn, 3rd Inf (Mech)
6th Bn, 11th Arty
Btry C, 1st Bn, 82nd Arty
Btry A, 3rd Bn, 82nd Arty
Co C, 26th Engr Bn
14th Avn Co (AH)
71st Avn Co (AH)
174th Avn Co (AH)
Trp F, 8th Cav
Trp H, 17th Cav
132nd (ASH) Co

1st Avn Bde (EARV)

Trp B, 7th Sqdn, 1st Cav
Trp C, 7th Sqdn, 17th Cav
223rd Avn Bn HHC
173rd Avn Co
48th Avn Co
179th Avn Co
235th Avn Co (Aerial Wpn)

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS OSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

1st Cav Div (Ambl)

Co D (Aerial Wpu), 227th Avn Bn

(7) LAMSON 720.

(a) On 14 April 1971 the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) initiated Operation LAMSON 720 under FRAGO 41 to JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSCON PLAN '70. The order called for a combined airmobile operation with the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) (Reinf) conducting operations into the DA KHONG/A SHAU VALLEY areas to destroy enemy supply bases in forward logistical areas. The operation called for the 1st Bde, 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) to conduct airmobile assaults into the DA KHONG River/A SHAU VALLEY area, utilizing the airmobile raid and fire support shelf techniques, to destroy enemy supplies in enemy Base Area 129. The 3rd Bde employed similar techniques to achieve their objectives and destroy cache sites.

(b) Enemy losses inflicted by the division during Operation LAMSON 720 (14 April 1971 - continuing).

Killed in Action	130
Detainees	0
Prisoners of War	0
Individual Weapons Captured	6
Individual Weapons Destroyed	1
Crew Served Weapons Captured	1
Crew Served Weapons Destroyed	5

(8) G3 Air Activities. During the period Nov 70 - Apr 71 the following air assets were expended in support of the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl):

(a) PAC Directed Air Strikes (in sorties):	NOV	52
	DEC	139
	JAN	206
	FEB	181
	MAR	279
	AIR	957
	TOTAL	1754

(b) Combat Skyspots/Beacons (in sorties):	NOV	391
	DEC	476
	JAN	285
	FEB	250
	MAR	357
	AIR	368
	TOTAL	1277

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFORM-65 (R3) (U)

(c) USAF Gunships (in sorties):

NOV	00
DEC	09
JAN	00
FEB	02
MAR	00
AIR	12
TOTAL	14

(d) USMC Flareships (in sorties):

NOV	00
DEC	00
JAN	00
FEB	00
MAR	00
AIR	02
TOTAL	02

(e) Ordnance Expended:

MONTH	HE (TONS)	NAPALM (TONS)	20mm Cannon (rds)	CHEMICAL AGENT (lbs)
NOV	1068.75	1.75	1600	0.0
DEC	1386.13	21.00	17070	0.0
JAN	1152.75	9.50	18310	3500.0
FEB	1019.00	4.00	12490	0.0
MAR	1592.25	36.00	58670	1400.0
AIR	2533.75	161.00	70708	9600.0
TOTAL	8752.63	213.25	179523	14500.0

7.62mm(rds) CBU Canisters Air-ground Rockets

NOV	00	008	000
DEC	00	014	000
JAN	5900	044	033
FEB	2400	000	040
MAR	7600	012	069
AIR	6300	200	000
TOTAL	22200	273	142

(f) ARC LIGHT Strikes in the 101st Airborne Division (Tabl) A.O.:

NOV	00
DEC	00
JAN	02
FEB	00
MAR	01
AIR	23
TOTAL	26

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, FCS CSFRR-65 (R3) (U)

(g) Cumulative friendly casualties from 1 November 1970 to 30 April 1971.

UNIT	KIA	WIA	MIA	MED	RBI	TOTALS
HHC/DIV	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHC/1BDE	2	2	0	0	1	12
HHC/2BDE	1	3	0	0	0	4
HHC/3BDE	4	10	0	0	6	20
3/187 INF	19	118	0	5	15	198
1/327 INF	5	13	0	15	26	59
2/327 INF	6	41	0	2	40	89
1/501 INF	16	91	0	4	21	132
2/501 INF	12	94	3	2	23	134
1/502 INF	7	44	0	1	20	72
2/502 INF	5	41	0	3	26	75
1/506 INF	5	57	0	4	24	90
2/506 INF	11	65	0	6	17	99
3/506 INF	6	33	0	0	28	67
DIV ARTY	5	37	0	4	19	65
101 AVB GP	22	62	13	8	29	134
SPT COMD	10	25	0	4	11	50
2/17 CAV	17	85	10	8	11	131
L/75 RANGERS	9	20	2	3	4	38
326 EMER	3	10	0	1	12	32
501 SIG	0	0	0	0	2	2
101 MP	0	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	165	858	28	71	343	1465

As of 30 April 1971

b. Training.

(1) Training for divisional and non-divisional personnel continued at the Screaming Eagle Replacement Training School (SERTS). Five courses of instruction were conducted, to include:

(a) Replacement training for all new in-country personnel assigned to division except for enlisted personnel in the grade E-9 and officers in the grade of O-4 and above.

(b) Combat Commanders Course (CCC) for all company grade and combat support officers assigned to the division. The POI familiarizes the student with concepts and tactics used in the division.

(c) Combat Leaders Course for junior noncommissioned officers and potential noncommissioned officers. The POI includes instruction in selected general subjects, as well as weapons, tactics, and fire support.

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(d) *Lac Luong 66 Program.* This course trains scouts to work with infantry units within the division. A US trooper is selected as the scout's "Buddy" and trains with the scout, assisting him to learn the duties of a scout.

(e) *Advanced Marksmanship Program.* Selected personnel from infantry battalions are pretrained in advanced marksmanship procedures with the M-16 Rifle.

(f) *Sniper School.* This is an eighteen day course designed to provide commanders with highly skilled marksmen. Personnel train with the M-61 weapon system to make kills consistently at ranges up to 900 meters during daylight hours and 400 meters during the hours of darkness.

(2) On 27 March 1971 the division discontinued replacement training for infusion personnel. This action was taken because in-country transfer personnel are generally familiar with airmobile operations and have already received mandatory, in-country training.

(3) Battalion refresher training continued with very few changes. The battalions modified their lesson plans in appropriate subject areas to cover problems that might be experienced during the southwest monsoon dry season. In addition, emphasis was placed on training in the following areas: mines and booby traps, field hygiene, small unit tactics, equipment maintenance, and prevention of heat injuries.

(4) Training assistance to RVNAF has now been reduced to one mobile training team. This MTT, composed of men of the Screaming Eagle Band, offers training assistance in music to the THUA THIEM Sector and 1st ARVN Division Bands on a twice-a-week basis.

c. Chemical. During the period 1 November 1970 through 30 April 1971 the Division Chemical Section with the 10th Chemical Platoon (DS) and the 20th Chemical Detachment (under its operational control) continued to provide combat and combat service support to the units of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).

During the reporting period chemical personnel performed the following missions in support of LAMSON 719, LAMSON 720, and other operations:

<u>TYPE MISSION</u>	<u>MISSIONS</u>	<u>SORTIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Airmobile Personnel Detector (sniffer)	54	54	122 source locations
PMIS Slurry, Retroreflective Flame Drop	3 153	6 716	260 gallons 6268 55-gallon drums (112 secondary explosions)
Bulk C32 (Persistent)	6 5	16 8	448 drums 24 BLU-52 A/B Bombs

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<u>TYPE MISSION</u>	<u>MISSIONS</u>	<u>SORTIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Bunker Seeding Operations	5	12	85 JERPOs
Tactical CS (Non-persistent)	22	25	24.3 E-178 Cannisters
Defoliation:			
Herbicide, Agent Blue	3	4	300 gallons Agent Blue
E-8 CS Nachr Issued	1A	NA	68
Teams Inspect/Install	57	NA	806/23
Pougasse Issued	NA	NA	586 Drums
Teams Inspect/Install	40	NA	1673/231
Husch Flares Inspect/Install	16	NA	586/127
Maintenance Teams	72	NA	NA
Protective Masks Inspected	NA	NA	8821 Masks
Repair/Evac	NA	NA	1822/815 Masks
PFTs Inspect/Evac	5	NA	13/12 Flamethrowers

New Techniques. Padding for Flame Nets. Flame drops are conducted by releasing 55-gallon drums of 4% thickened fuel from cargo nets slung beneath CH-47 helicopters. The metal clasps and rings of the cargo net are padded with fibre padding and tape to prevent aircraft skin damage when one end of the net is released. During LAMSON 719 the large number of flame drop missions created a shortage of fibre padding and tape due to deterioration after successive drops. In order to continue flame drop missions a technique was developed in which sections of rubber inner tubes were wrapped around the fibre padding and tied in place with rubber laces, also cut from inner tubes. This produced a more effective and permanent padding since the rubber covering is more durable and flexible than the tape, which tore easily.

d. Intelligence.

(1) Enemy Situation.

(a) At the beginning of the reporting period, enemy units were located as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
HQ MRTTH	BA 611
4th Regt HQ	IC9781
K4B Inf Bn	ZC1897
K4C Inf Bn	ZC0193
5th Regt HQ	YC6382
804th Inf Bn	YC9398
810th Inf Bn	YD5715
K32 Rkt Arty Bn	YC7294
Chi Thua I Sapper Bn	YC8195

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Chi Thua II Sapper Bn	YD2774
439th Inf Bn	YD2774
6th Regt HQ	YD2818
800th Inf Bn	YD2775
802nd Inf Bn	YD2619
806th Inf Bn	YD2224
K35 Rkt Arty Bn	YD3620
K12 Sapper Bn	YD2718
7th Front	YD2130
808th Inf Bn	YD2339
814th Inf Bn	YD2820
K34 Rkt Arty Bn	YD2636
K10 Sapper Bn	YD3524
K11 Sapper Bn	YD2646
K12 Trans Bn	YD1327
324B Div HQ	YD2717
803rd Regt HQ	YD2415
1st Inf Bn	YD2814
2nd Inf Bn	YD2608
3rd Inf Bn	YD3310
U/I Trans Bn	YD2914
812th Regt HQ	YD2025
4th Inf Bn	YD2834
5th Inf Bn	YD0421
6th Inf Bn	YD2730
K19 Sapper Bn/304th Div	YD0520
29th Regt HQ	YD3317
7th Inf Bn	YD2823
8th Inf Bn	YD2018
9th Inf Bn	YD3310
675th Arty Regt	SA 611
K3 Sapper Bn	YD2613
11A Recon Bn	YC3298
HQ B5 Front	YD2782
12th AT Bn	DW1
13th Arty Bn	DW1
14th AA Bn	DW1
15th Engr Bn	Unlocated
16th Slg Bn	DW1
17th Trans Bn	DW1
19th Med Bn	DW1
33rd Sapper Bn	YD2732
75th AA Bn (12.7 mm)	YD2661

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
304th Div HQ	Unlocated
FE 304th Div	YD5722
29th Sapper Bn	YD1010
9th Inf Regt HQ	YD0445
1st Inf Bn	YD0285
2nd Inf Bn	YD1731
3rd Inf Bn	YD1938
24B Inf Regt	Unlocated
66th Inf Regt HQ	YD9533
7th Inf Bn	YD9836
8th Inf Bn	YD0637
9th Inf Bn	YD0530
320th Div HQ	Unlocated
48th Inf Regt	Unlocated
52nd Inf Regt	Unlocated
64th Inf Regt	Unlocated
308th Div HQ	Unlocated
36th Inf Regt	Unlocated
88th Inf Regt	Unlocated
102nd Inf Regt	Unlocated
27th Inf Regt (Indep)	YD9254
1st Inf Bn	YD0563
2nd Inf Bn	YD9255
3rd Inf Bn	YD8459
31st Local Force Gp	YD1185
27th Inf Bn	YD1144
138th Inf Regt (Indep)	Unlocated
246th Inf Regt (Indep) HQ	YD9269
1st Inf Bn	YD6768
2nd Inf Bn	YD8336
3rd Inf Bn	YD9461
270th Inf Regt (Indep)	YD1976
126th Naval Sapper Regt	YD2189
84th Rkt Arty Regt	YD9269
164th Arty Regt	YD9624
2nd Arty Bn	YD9755
240th Arty Regt	Unlocated

(b) November 1970.

1 MRTTH. During November, activity by MRTTH units was generally at a lower level than previous months. The 4th Regt directed attacks against the HUE-DA NANG RR, traffic on QL-1, and bridges in THU LOC (D), their traditional AO. The 5th Regt activity was concentrated primarily in the Fire Base BRICK (YC335994) and Fire Base EARTHEN (YD476111) areas.

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The 6th Regt operations consisted mostly of attacks by fire in the vicinity of Camp Evans. The 7th Front was the one MRTTH unit which was responsible for a higher level of activity in November than the previous month. Contacts were made with elements of the 10th Inf Bn, 808th Inf Bn, and the K10 Sapper Bn of the 7th Front as they were conducting the sonsoon campaign at HAI LANG (D) and PHONG DIEN (D). The 324B Division continued its logistical and security role in western QUANG TRI (P) and THUA THIEN (P), its traditional AO.

2 B5 Front. Activity in the B5 Front was light during November. Activity was characterized by attacks by fire, mining incidents, and ground contacts with small size enemy forces, primarily in the eastern and central DMZ areas. Activity in the western QUANG TRI area was limited to sensor indications and bunker and trail activity. The most significant incidents occurred in the eastern and central DMZ areas. On 8 November at XD9985, 3/3/2 ARVN received 125 x 82mm mortar rounds resulting in one KIA and one WIA. Of the 14 attacks by fire in the central DMZ area, Fire Base TAN LAM BAC (YD019593) received seven.

3 VC/VCI. The number of VC/VCI incidents increased from 19 in October to 28 in November. Of the total incidents, 61 percent were acts of terrorism and 32 percent were rice/tax collections. A significant increase was noted in kidnapping and sabotage incidents; however, propaganda incidents decreased from October's total. The significant increase in activity in November can be attributed to the efforts of the 4th Regt in support of VC/VCI units in and around PHU LOC (D). The PHU LOC Special Action Unit (PLSAU) in conjunction with the 804th Bn/5th Regt, increased activity in PHU LOC (D) to its highest level since the 101st Airborne Division began operating in THUA THIEN (P).

(c) December 1970.

1 MRTTH. OB analysis indicated that the 4th Regt disbanded the K4C Bn and used those personnel to reinforce the K4B Bn. The 5th Regt continued its relatively low level of activity in the Fire Base ERICK (YC835994) and Fire Base KATHRYN (YD476111) areas. Elements of the 6th Regt continued to infiltrate PHONG DIEN (D) to conduct harassment of Allied installations. A rallier from the Medical Section of MRTTH stated that the K11 Sapper Bn/7th Front had been disbanded and its personnel assigned to the K10 Sapper Bn/7th Front. The 324B Division continued to provide logistical support throughout the month.

2 B5 Front. Activity in the B5 Front was light during December. Activity was characterized by attacks by fire occurring primarily in the eastern DMZ area and ground contacts with small size enemy forces. Mining incidents were concentrated primarily in the central DMZ area.

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The most significant incidents were in the eastern DMZ area where, on 16 December at YD1875, 1/4/2 ARVN contacted an unknown size and received 150 rounds of 82mm and 60mm mortar fire; on 27 December Popular Force Units 95, 98, 100, 164, and 170, with assistance from 3-17th Cav, engaged an enemy platoon with SAF resulting in 17 NVA KIA and one NVA PW from the 126 Naval Sapper Regt.

3 VC/VCI. The number of VC/VCI related incidents increased from 28 in November to 38 in December. Of the total incidents, 64 percent were terror oriented; and 29 percent were rice/tax collections and propaganda incidents. MU LOC (D) again maintained its high level of VC/VCI activity with 47 percent of the total incidents. VC/VCI activity also increased in PHONG DIEN and HUONG ERA Districts. The month of December gave indications of efforts by the enemy to increase his activity in the lowlands.

(d) January 1971.

1 MRTTH. During January the 4th Regt failed to mount any coordinated attacks against US/ARVN installations. The 5th Regt continued to be active in the Fire Base BRICK (YC835994) vicinity and was using the area between Fire Base BRICK (YC835994) and Fire Base LA SOW (YD931068) to infiltrate into the lowlands. The 6th Regt continued its harassment of of PHONG DIEN (D) and the CAMP EVANS area, working closely with the local VC in these areas. Activity in the 7th Front decreased sharply with all reported incidents being BBTs. Reports indicated that the 803rd and 29th Regts/324B Division were assuming logistical support and security roles for base areas, cache sites, and infiltration routes in the A SHAU VALLEY and eastern Base Area 611 areas.

2 B5 Front. Activity in the B5 Front during January increased considerably over that reported in December as witnessed by attacks by fire, mining incidents, and ground contacts. These occurred primarily in the eastern and central DMZ area. Activity in western QUANG TRI was limited primarily to that detected by ground sensors and visual reconnaissance. The most significant incidents occurred in the western DMZ area, where on 2 January at YD253807, the 2-11th Cav and the 1/3/2 ARVN received three 122mm rockets, three 105mm arty rounds, and 694 x 82mm mortar rounds resulting in seven WIA. In addition, on 2 January at YD246774, a recon team from 1/3/2 ARVN received 130 x 82mm mortar rounds but suffered no casualties; and on 15 January at YD123728 B/1-61 engaged an unknown size enemy force with organic weapons fire resulting in 17 enemy KIA. Eight US personnel were wounded in this action.

3 VC/VCI. The number of VC/VCI related incidents decreased from 38 in December to 29 in January. There was a proportionate decrease in terror oriented incidents, and rice/tax collections were 50 percent

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less than those in the previous month. However, sabotage and assassinations increased slightly during January. PHU LOC (D) maintained its high level of activity, while H'ONG DIEN (D) and NAM YEN TRI (L) were second in total incidents for the month. A 525 MI ops report report stated that VC cadre had been instructed to establish communication and to guide NVA regulars into the lowlands.

(e) February 1971.

1 MRTTH. The enemy's activity in the 7th Regt AO consisted primarily of mining incidents on or near the HUE-DA RAIL RR. The level of activity in the 5th Regt generally decreased, but continued to be moderate in the Fire Base PE ROCK (Y0835994) area, while the Regt showed a renewed interest in Route 547. Contact with the 6th Regt decreased in February and activity continued to be of a harassing nature. Reported incidents from the 7th Front remained at a low level consisting of sporadic activity throughout the AO. Units of the 324B Division continued their logistical support role, while the 81st Regt/324B Division left RVN to oppose Operation LAMSON 719.

2 B5 Front. Activity in the B5 Front increased to a high level during February; the increase being attributable to Operation LAMSON 719. Activity in the form of ground contacts and attacks by fire was reported in western QUANG TRI for the first time since October. Areas of concentrated activity were the eastern DMZ vicinity Fire Bases A-1 (XD270734) and A-2 (Y2213734), the Rock Pile area, and central and western QUANG TRI, vicinity Route QL-9. Fire Base A-1 received 11 attacks by fire and Fire Base A-2 received 12 attacks by fire. Most of the activity in the ROCK PILE area was centered in the vicinity of Fire Base SCOTCH (XD912563). On 13 February at XD914550, a company sized enemy element was engaged with artillery fire resulting in 30 NVA KIA. On 3 February at XD9025, gunships attacked an ammunition storage area resulting in a total of 44 secondary explosions. The bulk of activity in western QUANG TRI occurred along the LAOTIAN border areas of QL-9 and was in the form of ambushes by indirect fire and SAF.

3 VC/VCI. The number of VC/VCI related incidents decreased from 29 in January to 27 in February. Decreases were noted in rice/tax collections and propaganda activity. Acts of terror increased slightly, while intelligence collections and kidnappings remained at the same level. There was a significant increase in sabotage incidents during the month of February, due primarily to the greater number of mining incidents along the HUE-DA RAIL RR in PHU LOC (D). There were 14 mining incidents along the railroad in February compared to 7 in January.

(f) March 1971.

1 MRTTH. March saw an increase of activity in the 7th Regt AO. Attacks were launched against RR bridges and there were incidents of

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vehicles receiving fire in the HAI VAN PAS area. The 5th Regt activity 'increased' sharply throughout the AO. The centers of activity were in the vicinity of Fire Base LA SON (YD93108), Fire Base HANG SON (YD625095), and western Route 547. The 6th Regt decreased its level of activity to harassment and attacks by fire against CAMP HUONG. Two battalions of the 6th Regt were identified in the 5th Regt AO in the vicinity of Fire Base VEGHEL (YD549034). It is now believed that this represents a temporary extension of the 6th Regt's AO, brought about by the continued commitment of 324B Division forces in IATG. Operations by the 7th Front increased and consisted of harassment and rice collection operations in the lowlands of HAI LANG (D). PW reports indicated that the 503rd Regt and the 612th Regt of the 324B Division were operating in eastern LAOS during Operation IAMSON 719. An agent also indicated that the 29th Regt participated in that operation.

2 B5 Front. Activity in the B5 Front continued at a high level and increased significantly over that reported in February. Activity was characterized by ground contacts with small size enemy forces, numerous incidents of attacks by fire, and mine detonations throughout the AO of the B5 Front. Concentrations of activity took the form of ambushes along NL-9 from the ROCK PILE area to the LAOTIAN border and large scale attacks by indirect fire centered on the KHE SANH Combat Base and its airfield. The central and western QUANG TRI areas were the scene of the most significant events during March. On 3 and 21 March, Fire Base VAN PHONG (F) (YD02438) received sapper attacks that destroyed a total of 36,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel and 8,600 x 20 mm rounds. There were 19 reported attacks by fire on KHE SANH (YD853418); KHE SANH received a sapper attack and 120-150 rounds of indirect fire on 23 March 1971. Results of the attack were 3 US KIA, 13 US WIA, one ARVN WIA, 14 NVA KIA, one NVA W, two aircraft destroyed, four aircraft damaged, and two rear points damaged. On 25 March at YD813485, 1/8/1-1 Cav received SAF and RRG rounds from an unknown site enemy force. Aerial rocket artillery and FAC's were employed. Results of the contact were one US KIA, 4 US WIA, and 36 NVA KIA.

3 VC/VCI. The number of VC/VCI related incidents increased significantly from 27 in February to 62 in March. This was the highest total of VC/VCI incidents for a one month period since September of 1969. Sabotage incidents decreased slightly from 16 in February to 13 in March. Terrorism, kidnapping, rice/tax collections, and propaganda incidents all increased sharply during March. MU LOC (D) accounted for 50 percent of the total incidents. Agent reports received during the month attributed the sudden rise in activity to the VC cadre's attempt to draw allied attention to the lowlands, and relieve pressure on NVA units engaged in Operation IAMSON 719. With the conclusion of IAMSON 719, activity began to decrease to its normal level.

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CUSFOR-65 (RJ) (U)

(g) April 1971.

1 MRTTH. During April, reported activity remained constant in the 4th Regt AO. Incidents were spread throughout the area and consisted primarily of BBTs and rice/tax collection incidents. The reported incidents from the 5th Regt were concentrated to the north and east of Fire Base BRICK. There was heavy contact in the area where elements of two 6th Regt Bns were identified in late March. This is the second month that the 6th Regt has extended beyond its normal AO. The 6th Regt continued combat sporadic harassment throughout the AO. A general increase in activity was noticed in the 7th Front AO. Most of this increase is associated with rice collection operations. A captured document referred to a "7th Front Spring Campaign" scheduled to begin after 15 April. Little information was reported concerning units of the 324B Division during April. According to PWs taken in late March, the 803rd and 812th Regts are moving back into their traditional areas of operation after LAMSON 719. An agent report indicated the 29th Regt is also returning. Other intelligence sources confirm the eastward movement of the 29th and 812th Regts. However, recent analysis indicates that the 803rd Regt remains in LAOS south of QL-9. The continuing deployment of the 803rd Regt away from its normal AO is probably due in part to heavy casualties suffered by the unit during Operation LAMSON 719, and in part to the enemy's fear of additional Allied incursions into Base Areas 604 and 611.

2 B5 Front. The B5 Front AO experienced a sharp decrease in activity during April. Activity was characterized by sporadic contacts and attacks by fire. Mining incidents also decreased considerably. There were no significant events during the month. This lull in activity is attributed to the withdrawal of the ARVN troops from LAOS. The enemy is believed to be resting and recuperating from the heavy fighting during Operation LAMSON 719.

3 VC/VCI. VC/VCI related activity declined significantly during early weeks of April, then increased again to a high level of activity by the end of the month. This is in contrast to the sharp increase of the previous month. In April, there were 49 reported incidents as compared to 62 for March. IAHU LOC (D) continued to show the highest total of VC/VCI incidents with 28. Kidnapping, sabotage, and propaganda incidents declined during April, while terror-oriented and rice/tax collection incidents have shown a slight increase. This decrease in activity may be a result of logistical shortages caused by Operation LAMSON 719, but time will be required to confirm this.

(h) Comparison table of VC/VCI incidents for reporting period Nov 70 - Apr 71.

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS CSFCR-65 (R3) (U)

1 November, December, and January.

DISTRICT	TERROR	KID	SAB	AS/AS	FIN/ECON	IRD/P	INTEL	TOTAL
Phong Dien	0/1/2	0/3/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/1/0	0/0/1	0/0/0	0/5/3
Quang Dien	1/0/0	1/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/0/0
Huong Dien	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Vinh Loc	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Phu Vang	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Phu Thu	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Phu Loc	0/3/2	4/4/2	6/5/7	1/1/2	6/2/2	0/2/2	1/0/0	18/17/17
Huong Tra	1/1/2	2/3/2	0/0/0	0/1/2	0/8/2	0/0/0	0/0/0	3/13/8
Huong Thuy	0/1/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/1/0	0/0/0	0/0/1	2/2/2
Nam Hoa	1/0/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	3/0/1
Hue City	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
TOTAL	3/6/8	7/10/4	6/ 5/7	1/2/6	9/12/4	0/2/3	2/0/1	28/37/31

2 February, March, and April

DISTRICT	TERROR	KID	SAB	AS AS	FIN/ECON	IRD/P	INTEL	TOTAL
Phong Dien	2/4/6	1/1/0	1/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/3/0	0/0/0	4/2/6
Quang Dien	0/0/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/1	0/0/0	0/0/2
Huong Dien	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Vinh Loc	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Phu Vang	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Phu Thu	0/0/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/1
Phu Loc	1/6/3	1/6/2	14/13/8	0/0/0	1/4/11	0/5/4	0/0/0	17/34/28
Huong Tra	0/0/1	1/3/2	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/3/3	0/2/1	0/0/0	1/32/7
Huong Thuy	1/1/2	0/1/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/2/3
Nam Hoa	0/0/0	0/0/1	1/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/1/0	1/1/0	2/2/1
Hue City	1/1/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/1/1
TOTAL	5/12/15	3/11/5	16/13/8	0/0/0	1/19/14	0/12/6	1/1/0	26/59/49

(1) At the end of the reporting period enemy units were relocated as follows:

UNITS RELOCATED	NEW LOCATION	OLD LOCATION
Chi Thua I Sapper Bn/5th Indep Rgt	YC7095	YC8195
800th Bn/6th Indep Rgt	YD5101	YD3725
802nd Bn/6th Infep Rgt	YD5202	YD2619
324B Div HQ	XD6020	YD2717
803rd Rgt HQ	XD6010	YD3415
1st Inf Bn	XD6010	YD3212
2nd Inf Bn	XD6000	YD3608
3rd Inf Bn	XD6520	YD3310
812th Rgt HQ	XD7431	YD2025
4th Inf Bn	XD7431	YD2834

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UNITS RELOCATED

<u>UNIT LOCATED</u>	<u>OLD LOCATION</u>	<u>NEW LOCATION</u>
5th Inf Bn	XD8434	YD6421
6th Inf Bn	YD6320	YD2730
29th Regt HQ	XD7416	YD3317
7th Inf Bn	XD7416	YD2823
8th Inf Bn	XD6815	YD3018
9th Inf Bn	XD7816	YD3819
33rd Sapper Bn/B5 Front HQ	Unclocated	YD4939
29th Sapper Bn/304th Div	Unclocated	YD1040
9th Inf Regt/304th Div	Unclocated	YD0925
1st Bn	Unclocated	YD1731
2nd Bn	Unclocated	YD2938
3rd Bn	Unclocated	XD9533
66th Inf Regt/304th Div	Unclocated	XD9836
7th Bn	Unclocated	YD0637
8th Bn	Unclocated	YD6530
9th Bn	Unclocated	

(j) Units not previously located.

UNIT LOCATED

<u>UNIT LOCATED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
15th Engr Bn/B5 Front HQ	ID9143	Documents/ Analysis, Mar 71
24B Inf Regt/304th Div	ID7037	Rallier, Mar 71
4th Bn	ID5640	Rallier, Mar 71
5th Bn	ID7037	Rallier, Mar 71
6th Bn	ID5039	Rallier, Mar 71
303th Div HQ	ID6871	PW, Mar 71
36th Inf Regt HQ	ID5750	PW, Mar 71
1st Bn	ID5749	PW, Mar 71
2nd Bn	ID5649	PW, Mar 71
3rd Bn	ID5450	PW, Mar 71
88th Inf Regt	ID5946	PW, Mar 71
102nd Inf Regt HQ	ID7240	Documents/ Analysis, Mar 71
7th Bn	ID6537	Rallier, Mar 71
64th Inf Regt/320th Div	ID4547	PW, Mar 71
7th Bn	ID5044	PW, Mar 71
4th Bn/270th Regt (Indep)	ID9652	Documents/ Analysis, Mar 71

(k) Units no longer carried. K11 Sapper Bn/7th Front disbanded:
personnel used to reinforce K10 Sapper Bn. K4C Inf Bn/5th Indep Regt
disbanded: personnel used to reinforce K4B Inf Bn. 439th Inf Bn/5th

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Indep Regt disbanded; personnel sapper trained, reassigned to 5th Regt. K19 Sapper Bn/304th Div is no longer OIFCON to 324B Division.

(1) Units not previously carried. The 708 Front, vicinity XD5762, is a corps level headquarters which directed NVA operations during LAMSON 719. As this was the first appearance of the 708 Front, it is not yet known whether this was a temporary task force HQ established to direct NVA operations during Operation LAMSON 719, or a permanent corps level HQ which will direct NVA operations in the northern VN-LAO border area.

(2) C2 Air Operations. During the period 1 November 1970 to 30 April 1971, 152 hand held photo missions were conducted by the Imagery Interpretation Section and the 220th PAC. 206 photo targets and 143 infrared targets were completed by the 131st SAC. Ninety-seven infrared and photo targets were flown for the 101st Airborne Division (Airmbl) by the 7th AF.

(3) C2 Ground Surveillance Operations.

(a) During this period Phase I sensors have been gradually replaced by Phase III sensors. As of 30 April there were 357 sensors employed in 93 sensor strings in the 101st Airborne Division (Airmbl) area of operations. All strings in the division reconnaissance zone are being monitored by Air Force aircraft. Activations are relayed from QUANG TRI (DART) to CAMP EAGLE by means of a direct telephone line.

(b) Each brigade has a BASS (Battle Area Surveillance System) employed at brigade headquarters with sensor relay equipment on OP CHECKMATE, Fire Base TOMAHAWK, and Fire Base PATHFINDER. In addition, there are manual readout sites at OP PHANTOM, Fire Bases ERICK, TOM-APAWK, RAKKASAN, CAMP EVANS, and HNU GLA.

(c) Sensor strings are classified in one of three roles: intelligence, security, and target acquisition. Current percentages by classification are: 30% intelligence, 44% security, and 26% target acquisition.

(d) There are currently 197 PSID (Patrol Seismic Intrusion Detector) sets in use in the division. Personnel receive instruction in use and capabilities of PSIDs during SERTS training at CAMP EVANS.

(4) Counterintelligence Section.

(a) During the period 1 November 1970 to 30 April 1971, the CI Section, 101st Military Intelligence Company, 101st Airborne Division

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(Ambl) engaged in a variety of activities in support of its primary mission of safeguarding the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) from enemy sabotage, espionage and subversion.

(b) IG and CI inspections of unit's personnel, document and physical security programs were conducted to detect and eliminate security violations and vulnerable areas subject to enemy exploitation.

(c) Personnel security investigations, complaint type investigations, and limited investigations were conducted to insure the validity of security clearances within the division. Clearances for 3404 replacements were validated, 1124 SECRET clearances were granted, local files checks for 8623 personnel were conducted, as were 1100 USAIRR checks and 612 CRYPTO ACCESS clearances.

(d) In order to assist the G1 in the hiring of Post Exchange, Open Mess, and Club Custodian personnel, this office initiates a USAIRR check. In these cases, the individual's finance records and his 201 file are reviewed. Upon receipt of favorable results of the USAIRR checks, USARV Form 235-R (Request For Investigative Repository Check) is forwarded to the ACofS, G1. When USAIRR checks result in unfavorable information, USARV attaches an extract of the derogatory information to the Form 235-R. This is forwarded immediately to the ACofS, G1.

(e) Technical support in the form of fingerprinting, changing safe combination, recovery of lost combinations, and repair of security containers was continuously provided both from division and supporting CI teams.

(f) The CI Section maintained liaison with XXIV Corps Security Section, DA NANG; 525th MI Group, PHU BAI and QUANG TRI; The Pacification, Security, and Coordination Headquarters, HUE; Advisors for the National Police; National Police Field Force; Police Special Branch; Province Interrogation Center; Provincial Reconnaissance Unit; Chieu Hoi; and Revolutionary Cadre, JUE; the 517th MI Detachment, QUANG TRI; PIQCC, CIOCC, and DIOCC in HUE; and the DIOCCs in TINH THIEN and QUANG TRI Provinces.

(5) Interrogation Section.

(a) During the period 1 January 1971 to 24 April 1971, the IIP Section, 101st Military Intelligence Company, 101st Airborne Division (Ambl), processed twelve (12) prisoners of war (12 NVA/PW, 0 VC/PW), three (3) NVA Hoi Chanhs, and one hundred and eighty-eight (188) batches of enemy documents captured by units of the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl).

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(b) In addition, twenty-two (22) prisoners of war (21 NVA/RW, 1 VC/RW), seven (7) ralliers (7 NVA/HC, 0 VC/HC) and an unknown number of enemy document batches from ARVN units in the tactical area were processed.

(6) G2 Plans/Order of Battle Sections. The G2 Order of Battle Section continued to monitor, analyze, and report the enemy situation throughout Northern Military Region I. Continuing emphasis was placed on the timely analysis and dissemination of collected intelligence information to all consumers. During Operation LIAISON 719, the Order of Battle Section provided intelligence personnel for the Tactical Command Post at CAMP ROBERTS thus facilitating on-the-spot intelligence analysis at both CAMP EAGLE and CAMP ROBERTS.

(7) Weather.

(a) November 1970. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 29.5 inches, which is about 7 inches more than that expected. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 18 days. No thunderstorms were observed over the coastal plains. Fog occurred in significant amounts on 16 days and was normally associated with light drizzle and rain. Ceilings of less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles occurred for 7 hours or more on 16 days, which was approximately twice the number of days expected for those conditions for the month. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 5 days over the coastal plain. Maximum temperatures were 3 degrees lower than normal with average maximum temperatures of 75 degrees F. Average minimum temperatures were 1 degree lower than normal with an average minimum temperature of 68 degrees F.

(b) December 1970. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 16.5 inches which is about 5 inches above normal. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 21 days. No thunderstorms were observed over the coastal plains. Fog occurred in significant amounts on 19 days and was normally associated with light rain and drizzle. Ceilings of less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles occurred for 7 hours or more on 17 days, which was approximately twice the number of days expected for this month. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and/or visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 7 days over the coastal plain. Maximum temperatures were about normal at 75° F along the coastal plain.

(c) January 1971. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 4.5 inches, which is almost two inches less than the mean monthly

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precipitation for January. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 19 days. No thunderstorms were observed over the coastal plain. Fog was present in significant amounts on 13 days and was normally associated with light rain and drizzle. Ceilings less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles occurred for 7 hours or more on 9 days, which is one day less than the average for this month. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and/or visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 8 days. Maximum temperatures were 3 degrees lower than normal with an average maximum temperature on 70°F. Average minimum temperatures were 3 degrees lower than normal with an average minimum temperature of 68°F.

(d) February 1971. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 3.17 inches which is just about one inch over the normal for February. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 7 days. One day with thunderstorms occurred over the coastal plains and 2 days over the mountains. Fog occurred in significant amounts on 16 days and was normally associated with light rain and drizzle. Ceilings less than 1000 feet and visibility less than 3 miles occurred for 7 hours on 10 days which is near normal for this month. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 10 days over the coastal plain and on 8 days at KHE SANH. Maximum temperatures were near normal with an average maximum temperature of 74°F. Average minimum temperatures were 2 degrees below normal with an average minimum temperature of 62°F.

(e) March 1971. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 1.95 inches which is about one half an inch less than normal for this month. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 6 days. Thunderstorms occurred on two days along the coastal plain. Fog occurred in significant amounts on 20 days in QUANG TRI Province and on 7 days in THUA THIEN Province, and was associated with both showers and light rain and drizzle. Ceilings less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles occurred for 7 hours or more in QUANG TRI Province on 8 days and on 3 days in THUA THIEN Province. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 16 days over the coastal plain and on 5 days over the mountains. The average maximum temperatures were 3 degrees above normal at 83° along the coastal plain. Average minimum temperatures were 1 degree above normal at 68°F.

(f) April 1971. The average rainfall over the coastal plain was 0.31 inches which was over 2 inches below normal for this month. Significant amounts of precipitation occurred on 3 days. Thunderstorms

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occurred over the coastal plain on 3 days during the month. Ceilings less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles for 7 hours or more did not occur in April. Ceilings greater than or equal to 5000 feet and visibility greater than or equal to 5 miles occurred on 25 days over the coastal plain. The average maximum temperature was 90°F which was 3 degrees above normal for the month. Average minimum temperatures were near normal with an average minimum temperature of 73°F.

e. Personnel.

(1) During the reporting period, the division Adjutant General's office undertook a study to enhance replacement operations, controls, and division personnel accounting procedures. As a result of the study, procedures were implemented to gain physical control of replacements from their point of arrival in the division area of operations, until they were delivered to and accounted for by battalions and separate companies of assignment. Replacement assignment procedures were revised to insure company level assignments were made without delay at the time of administrative in-processing. These procedures permit commanders of units to participate in this assignment process to improve sound personnel management and individual job satisfaction. The scope of the study included the continuing features of unit monthly muster, accounting reconciliations, and physical and accounting controls over personnel rotating to separation or assignments out of the division. These new procedures were implemented with no particular difficulties.

(2) Chaplain. During the reporting period, chaplains throughout the division provided continuous support to all units and provided area coverage as needed. Battalion Chaplains accompanied their units on extended operations. A total of 5,869 services were conducted with an attendance of 112,840. During this period, several distinguished visitors conferred with the Commanding General. On 20 December 1970, the division was visited by Dr. Oswald J. Hoffmann (Pastor from The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod), The Lutheran Hour Speaker, and Miss Suzanne Johnson (a former Miss Illinois). Dr. Hoffmann conducted services in the Division Memorial Chapel and on several fire bases. His visit to Vietnam was made at the invitation of General Creighton W. Abrams. On 22 December 1970, Cardinal Terence Cook, Military Vicar for The Armed Forces, visited the division. He met with all Catholic Chaplains, in the area. Cardinal Cook also visited troopers on several fire bases. His visit to Vietnam was made at the invitation of General Creighton W. Abrams. The Chief of Chaplains, MG Francis L. Sampson, visited the division on 8 January 1971. During his visit he conferred with all division and nondivision chaplains in the area. He also visited troopers on several fire bases. On 26 January 1971, four (4) Churchmen visited the division to confer with the

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Commanding General, and to discuss moral and morale problems of the division with chaplains, and their ministry to the troops. The Churchmen also visited several fire bases. The Churchmen were: Dr. Edward Brutaker - Chairman, The General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel; Dr. Robert James Marshall - President, Lutheran Church in America; Dr. Robert Verelle Moes, Jr. - President, United Church of Christ; Dr. William Phelps Thompson - Stated Clerk, The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. On 11 April 1971 an Ecumenical Easter Sunrise Service was held in the grassy area between Eagle International and Division Headquarters. The Division Band and Chorus provided special music. The participants were: Chaplain (LTC) Joseph J. Smolinski, Division Chaplain; Chaplain (LTC) John W. Wakefield, Deputy XXIV Corps Chaplain (Guest Speaker); Chaplain (MAJ) Arthur M. Webb, DIVARTY Chaplain; Chaplain (MAJ) Alfreda DeLoosa, Jr., DIVCOM Chaplain; Chaplain (CPT) Monroe Osburn, 2/17th Cavalry Chaplain. There were 300 personnel in attendance.

(3) Key personnel roster as of 30 April 1971 and changes in command and staff during the reporting period.

CG	MG T.M. Tarplay succeeded MG J.J. Hennessey, 1 Feb
ADC()	BG S.B. Berry
ADC(S)	BG O.E. Smith
Cars	COL D.A. Seibert succeeded COL H.A. MacDonald, 1 Nov
CO, 1st Bde	COL P.F. Gorman
CJ, 2nd Bde	COL J.E. Greene succeeded COL H.A. MacDonald, 2 Jan
CO, 3rd Bde	COL D.E. Grange, Jr. succeeded COL E.L. Harrison, 23 Dec
CJ, DESCOM	COL D.Z. Rosenblum
CO, Div Arty	COL L.E. Surut
CO, 101st Avn Gp	COL F.A. Davis
ACoFS, G1	MAJ R.G. Kurtz succeeded COL C.H. Ferguson & Mr
ACoFS, G2	MAJ D.S. Johnson
ACoFS, G3	LTC J.C. Bard succeeded LTC R.J. Young 23 Nov
ACoFS, G4	LTC S.M. Kicklighter
ACoFS, G5	LTC J.H. Simpson, Jr., succeeded LTC H. Purcell 15 Dec
Chca Off	LTC J.C. Jackson
Div Surg	LTC R.E. Day
FM	LTC S.J. Lobodinski
II	LTC T. Marvaez
3MA	LTC R.S. Hawley
Fin Off	LTC J. Truhan succeeded LTC W.J. Falconer 16 Apr
Chap	LTC J.F. Smolinski
AG	LTC J.M. Byrne succeeded LTC T.B. Minix 19 Feb
CO, 1st Bn (Abtl)	LTC D.C. Hilbert succeeded LTC G.H. Boroutas 19 Dec
327th Inf	LTC J.M. Hamilton succeeded LTC J.J. Gerda 25 Jan
CO, 2nd Bn (Abtl)	LTC J.M. Hamilton succeeded LTC J.J. Gerda 25 Jan
327th Inf	

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CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 502nd Inf	LTC L.N. Cosby succeeded LTC C.J. Shay 12 Jan
CO, 1st Bn (Abn), 501st Inf	LTC J. Hampton succeeded LTC A.C. Diater 18 Mar
CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 501st Inf	LTC M.A. Boco
CO, 1st Bn (Abn), 501st Inf	LTC M.N. Lang
CO, 1st Bn (Abn), 506th Inf	LTC K.A. Barlow succeeded LTC R.B. Porter 17 Jan
CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 506th Inf	LTC J.F. Bellochi succeeded LTC J.C. Pard 20 Nov
CO, 3rd Bn (Abn), 137th Inf	LTC J.R. Stevenson succeeded LTC R.J. Sutton 17 Mar
CO, 3rd Bn (Abn), 506th Inf	LTC O.J. Shalikashvili succeeded LTC J.E. Hartling 17 Dec
CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 11th Arty	LTC N.E. Qualtrough succeeded LTC R.J. Purke 14 Nov
CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 319th Arty	LTC E.J. Korpak
CO, 2nd Bn (Abn), 110th Arty	MAJ H.H. Brandt
CO, 1st Bn (Abn), 321st Arty	LTC J.L. Zorn
CO, 4th Bn (Abn), 77th Arty (Abn)	LTC W.L. Gallagher succeeded LTC C.L. Newalk 23 Feb
CO, 2nd Sqdn (Abn), 17th Cav	LTC A.A. Rider succeeded LTC Molinelli 5 Mar
CO, 101st Avn Bn (Aslt Hel) (Abn)	LTC B.B. Fernander succeeded LTC W.M. Peachey 18 Dec
CO, 158th Avn Bn (Aslt Hel) (Abn)	LTC R.A. Phillips succeeded LTC R.J. Gerard 21 Mar
CO, 159th Avn Bn (Aslt Hel) (Abn)	LTC G.F. Newton
CO, 326th Med Bn (Abn)	LTC R.E. Day
CO, 5th Trans Bn (Abn)	LTC H.B. Peasley succeeded LTC H.I. Small 25 Nov
CO, 426th S&S Bn (Abn)	LTC R.J. Cuthbertson succeeded LTC R.R. Jacobs 10 Feb
CO, 301st Maint Bn (Abn)	LTC T.L. Midover
CO, 501st Sig Bn (Abn)	MAJ A.N. Bone succeeded LTC Jensen 26 Mar

f. Logistics.

(1) 5th Transportation.

(a) As of 30 Apr 1971, the 5th Transportation Battalion (Acft Maint & Sup) (Abn) had 32 officers, 23 warrant officers and 486 enlisted men

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assigned. On 25 November 1970 LTC Horace B. Beasley assumed command of the battalion from LTC Harold I. Small. During February and March the 335th Direct Support Maintenance Company was placed under operational control of the battalion for IAFSON 719. In addition, 22 civilian augmentation personnel were distributed between A and B Companies for the operation.

(b) From 1 November through 30 April 1971, 2,210 aircraft were work ordered (to the battalion) for repair. During IAFSON 719 (February and March), the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) was augmented by 336 aircraft. The battalion was responsible for providing overall direct support maintenance for these and the 101st divisional aircraft. The 335th Direct Support Company assisted in performing this mission. During this 60 day period, 1,133 aircraft were processed through the three direct support companies and returned operationally, ready to the customer units. In addition, 7,582 job orders for aircraft avionics components and 1,610 work orders for armament repairs were completed.

(2) 426th Supply & Service Battalion

(a) During this six month period the battalion continued to support the division. Highlighting the period was the support of Operation IAFSON 719. The battalion continued its participation in the DISCOM Civic Assistance Program. Additional support was provided to add a ward on the PHU HEP Dispensary. Continued support is being given to a VN AMDSMC site in HUE. Company B externally slung in excess of 1,000 sorties of Class I, II, III, IV and V to the division units and the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN).

(b) The following figures reflect the operations of the Truck Platoon of Headquarters, Headquarters Service Company.

Total Passengers hauled	1,633
Total Freight hauled	1,763 short tons
Total Ice hauled	1,380 short tons
Total Water hauled	1,171,900 gallons
Total Fuel hauled	611,077 gallons
Total Miles driven	91,625

(c) The following figures reflect the operations of the battalion maintenance section.

Maintenance Man Hours	12,537
Number of Vehicles repaired	1,479

(d) In support of Operation JEFFERSON CIEN/HUE/ROCKY MOUNTAIN 70, Company A sent 26 green tag teams to fire bases to inspect arm vehicles for safety

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and serviceability prior to backhaul. There were 793 ammunition re-supply missions rigged and transported to fire bases from Philadelphia Hook Rad. There were 591 sorties flown from Corregidor Rad, consisting of 880 tons of water, 32.13 tons of Class I, 235.58 tons of Class III, 70.6 tons of Class IV, 11 tons of Class V and 111.45 tons of miscellaneous items. B Company continued to provide rigger support from five airlift pads within the three FSSE's and Fire Base HARFASAN. Rigger training classes were reduced during the period primarily due to Operation LIAISON 719, and the critical shortage of rigger personnel.

(e) Company A established and operated JP-4 refuel pads at DONG HA, MAI LOC, FSA 2 and LANG CON (In support of LIAISON 719). During the operation these refuel points issued an average daily total of 223,500 gallons of JP-4. Rearm points were established and operated by Company A at DONG HA, MAI LOC, FSA 1, FSA 2, and LANG CON. An average of 83 tons of Class I was issued daily. Company B rigged a total of 1,937 sorties with a total weight of 24,038,500 pounds. Company B riggers participated in the evacuation of 284 aircraft during the operation. B Company provided air items valued at \$182,000, to ARVN units.

(f) In Class I operations, the following has been accomplished:

1 ASP 102 (CAMP EVANS) now submits a daily status list of critical ammunition. This provides the DAO a ready reference as to status of critical ammunition stocks on hand. It also aids in providing adequate stockage of those munitions most in demand.

2 Due to the shortage of transportation, aviation units were requested to order ARVN ammunition in smaller quantities so that sufficient transportation can be provided.

3 An AN/PRC-25 radio set was installed at the DAO to monitor continuous communications with Philly Rad.

4 An ammunition material retrograde program was initiated to recover brass and critical ammunition packing materials required to retrograde Class V items.

(3) 801st Maintenance Battalion (Ambl).

(a) During the reporting period, the 801st Maintenance Battalion (Ambl) continued to maintain COMTEL, armament and automotive equipment well above the USARV deadline goal. A recapitulation of support maintenance activity is as follows:

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Jobs Completed During 1 NOV 70 to 30 APR 71

Signal	11,941
Arment	3,525
Engineer	11,382
Service	1,701
Automotive	1,658
Instrument	1,264
TOAL	21,441

(b) The following is the operational ready percentage during 1 November 70 to 30 April 71 in major commodity areas:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>	<u>Average</u>
Arment	99.8	99.9	99.8
Signal	97.6	98.9	97.6
Automotive	96.8	96.7	96.6

(c) On 28 January 1971 the 801st Maintenance Battalion (Ambl) received notification to prepare mobile maintenance teams to move on order in support of combat operations within Military Region I. Mobile Maintenance Teams were formed in each of the companies and on 6 February Company A's team moved from CAMP EAGLE by convoy to KHE SANH. The move was made with no problems and the team was fully operational upon closing at KHE SANH. During LAMSON 719 maintenance teams were employed on all operational fire bases and within QUANG TRI. The operation terminated in early April with the 801st sustaining no losses of either personnel or equipment.

g. Civil Affairs.

(1) Operations: Significant Activities.

(a) Pacification and development activities in THUA THIEN Province continued during the reporting period. During the past six months, 57 projects were completed, and at the end of the reporting period, 24 projects were currently in progress. The overall effort of the civil affairs section is directed toward the achievement of the national objectives outlined in the THUA THIEN Province Local Defense and Community Development Plan, 1971. Vietnamization of civil affairs programs has top priority. Increased coordination with Vietnamese officials is being effected to insure that Vietnamization is progressing. New civic action projects are not accepted unless a complete Vietnamese requisition, including a detailed description of required materials, is processed through province officials to CORDS and from CORDS to the 101st Civil Affairs Section.

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(b) After the October flooding, civic action initiated a survey to evaluate priorities, current status and estimated completion dates of civic action projects in progress. The survey indicated that continuous contact with district personnel was necessary for timely status reports to be accurately obtained. LTC Simpson, 101st Airborne Division (Abn), G5, initiated a program of continuous liaison with district senior advisors. He visited each DSA explaining the program, followed by civil affairs officers who have continued weekly visits. Continuous liaison has contributed to the Vietnamization program through regular exchange of ideas and immediate attention to problem areas. Personal contacts create improved working relationships with nondivisional organizations which increase the beneficial results of 101st civil-military activities.

(c) Community relations activities are being emphasized in THUA THIEN Province. As the Vietnamese assume more of a role in the civil affairs operations, community relations are finding new methods of expression other than civic action. During the reporting period, four major efforts towards community information were developed.

1 A civil-military operations fact sheet, "Vietnamese Civilians and You", developed by the civil affairs section of the 101st Airborne Division (Abn), G5 illustrated how Vietnamese civilians assist our military operations. The fact sheet reported what local Vietnamese civilians have done to hinder the enemy and aid US/TFWAF. Instances were described of NVA being turned away without food or information and of bunkers, weapons and booby traps being reported to US and ARVN units. The importance of treating the Vietnamese civilians respectfully was stressed; and it was pointed out that the resultant goodwill could further contribute significantly to US/CGN combat success. The fact sheet was distributed to the troops at platoon and squad level.

2 The 101st Airborne Division (Abn) took positive action to reduce traffic accidents occurring on highway 551. The route is a major supply route and is traveled heavily by trucks supplying MR 1. In coordination with the Province Chief and Province Senior Advisor, the 101st provided 15 bilingual traffic regulations and information signs which were posted by district personnel. A representative from the division provost marshal's office and the G5 traveled the route to check placement and determine the effect the signs had upon traffic patterns. Since the signs have been erected, there has been a noticeable reduction in speeding and accidents on Route 551. A concentrated effort by US military and province personnel in directing their attention towards reducing accidents has paid positive dividends in saving lives and building a better community relationship.

3 During the months of January, February, and March due to increased supply traffic for operation LAMSON 719 on Route 551 from TAN HT to HUF

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City, the PHU VANG District Chief again requested aid in preventing traffic accidents. A ground loudspeaker team was employed from the 4th Det, 7th PSYOP Bn, to warn the civilian population of the increased traffic danger. The 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), G5 authorized broadcasts every morning, afternoon, and evening from 1-7 Feb 71. Coordination between district officials and the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) on this traffic safety problem substantially reduced the number of accidents and incidents on Route 551.

4 The Province Chief and Province Senior Advisor, THUA THIEN Province, requested that the civilian population be informed of the dangers inherent in tapping the POL pipeline from TAN MY to CAMP EVANS. Tapping of the line resulted in the death of six Vietnamese civilians. The 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) ground and aerial broadcasts advising of the danger of tapping the pipeline were conducted daily from 17 Dec to 31 Dec 70. The messages were effective and the number of incidents of tapping decreased from approximately one per day to less than one per week. Many breaks in the pipeline were reported by the people to district officials resulting in safe operations and better community relations between the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) and the people of THUA THIEN Province. The POL program was broadcast again in February by a ground loudspeaker team from the 4th Det, 7th PSYOP Battalion.

5 A community relations regulation, Div Reg 360-2, was developed by the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), G5. This program is designed to enhance the effectiveness of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) by developing mutual understanding and rapport through the active confrontation and participation of both US and VN personnel in as many mixed activities as possible. This program includes the organization of installation community relations councils including members from all battalions and separate companies on each installation and establishment of a friendship council in Vietnamese communities including members from the US community relations council and local Vietnamese offices. Other programs include a cultural exchange program, English language instruction, the reduction of traffic accidents and disciplinary incidents, joint sport programs, and an information program.

(d) The Montagnard resettlement hamlet, TA RAU 'I in NAM HOA District, has been progressing satisfactorily during the winter months. In November 100 Montagnards were escorted by the 32nd River Assault Group (ARVN) to cut bamboo for siding on the homes they are constructing. They obtained sufficient bamboo to build an additional 35 houses. The 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) is providing the lumber for house frames and the CVN has supplied all the necessary tin roofing for 100 houses. The 7th Platoon, 29th CA Company, in direct support of the 101st, delivered 1,378 bd ft of scrap lumber and ammo boxes this reporting period. There are presently

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70 homes completed and 30 more houses with the frames and roofs complete, requiring only siding for completion. The houses were constructed in assembly line fashion. In addition, primary school classes are presently being taught to the children of TA RAU II in the hamlet chapel. The 5th Platoon, 29th CA Company, is teaching agriculture classes in vegetable cultivation, which resulted in several garden plots being planted during the spring months. The 101st Airborne Division (Abn) G5 warehouse supplied 300 lbs of fertilizer for demonstration purposes and will provide additional fertilizer as needed.

(e) An investigation of the types and locations of national monuments in THUA THIEN Province was completed by the 7th Platoon, 29th CA Company. The monument list was coordinated with province officials and compared with the official SAIGON listing. The members of the 7th Platoon, 29th CA Company, made visual identification of each monument and verified its coordinates. District, village and hamlet officials were extremely cooperative and appreciated this interest taken in their culture. An overlay showing the locations of all the monuments in THUA THIEN Province was prepared and provided to major tactical commands. A listing of national monuments was distributed to company level.

(f) A combined program of civic action and psychological operations was employed in PHU THU District. Civic action officers provided fertilizer to the district farmers while an HE (ground loudspeaker) team from the 4th Det, 7th PSYOP Battalion, provided a recorded tape explaining the proper application of the fertilizer. The tape stressed the importance of proper storage of the fertilizer prior to its application to the crops. The HE team was able to disseminate the message to the hamlets on the eastern borders of the district. The loudspeaker team enabled the farmers to understand the best method of application of the nutrients without resorting to detailed instructions. The program was extremely successful and neighboring hamlets requested to participate in the program. The 101st Airborne Division (Abn), G5 delivered 4,000 lbs of fertilizer to two more hamlets in PHU THU District and 4,000 lbs to the Montagnard resettlement hamlet, TA RAU II, XAM HOA District. The instruction tape was also played at the supported hamlets.

(g) During the reporting period 570 MEDCAPs were held and 28,989 patients were examined.

(h) Major projects completed during the reporting period:

1 GIA LE CHANH school (YL807247), MUONG THUY.

2 The CHI DONG Hamlet road repair (YL641422), MUONG DIEN.

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- 1 The CHI TAY Hamlet road repair (YD615433), HONG DIEN.
- 4 PHU THU District road repair (YD895185), PHU THU.
- 2 PHU DA Village market construction (YD900103), PHU THU.
- 6 PHU HIEP Village Headquarters renovation (YD763248), HUE II.
- 7 HUE III Headquarters bunkers (YD765215), HUE III.
- 8 VINH TRINH Hamlet market (YD945185), PHU THU.
- 9 VINH TRINH Hamlet school (YD945185), PHU THU.
- 10 LA CHU Hamlet market (YD695240), HUONG TRA.
- 11 SMDSLC (Sector Management and Direct Support Logistics Center), HUE II.
- 12 HUE City Recreation Association equipment (YD759226), HUE I.
- 13 PHU LUONG Village hospital (YD261161), HUONG THUY.
- 14 The MY C Hamlet school (YD639452), HUONG DIEN.
- 15 PHONG DIEN recreation equipment (YD529244), PHONG DIEN.
- 16 THUONG BANG Village meeting hall (YD753128), HAM HOA.

(i) During the reporting period 57 projects were completed. This number included three schools, three administrative projects, 29 wells, three washstands, three markets, three road repair projects, one hospital, and 12 miscellaneous projects.

(j) The civil affairs section currently has 24 civic action projects in progress. These include three wells, two dispensaries, three washstands, 11 schools, two road repairs, one pier, one water pipeline and one bridge.

(k) Commodities issued during the reporting period:

Cement (bags)	491
Tin (ea)	151
Lumber (bd ft)	56,737
Rails (kilo)	3
Paint (gals)	97
FSP (ea)	70
Ammo boxes (ea)	1,785
Culvert (ea)	537
Reinforcing wire (rolls)	1
Barbed wire (rolls)	10

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Engineer stakes (ea)	73
Rebar 8' (ea)	4
Pier pilings (ea)	16
Tanks oxygen (ea)	4
Tanks acetylene (ea)	2
Tar paper (rolls)	52
Dirt fill (cu yd)	2,328
Sand (cu yd)	12
Gravel (cu yd)	112
Lime (bags)	2
Scrap GP medium tent (ea)	3
Sandbags	135
Chain link fence (rolls)	3
Food (lbs)	6,400
Clothing (lbs)	1,529
Health items (lbs)	1,099
Nightstands (ea)	60
Desk (ea)	24
Fertilizer (lbs)	8,280
Medical school kits (ea)	3
School kits (ea)	100
Athletic equipment (ea)	37
Basketballs (ea)	7
Hand tools (ea)	15
Sewing kits (ea)	10

(1) Significant events:

1 During the holiday season, units of the 101st Airborne Division (Abn) gave clothing, candy, and parties to the Christian organizations which they regularly support. The 3/167th Infantry Battalion hosted approximately 50 children from TIN IAU Orphanage in QUANG TRI for a Christmas party. The 2/11th Artillery hosted 52 children and three Bns from KIM LONG Orphanage in HUE for a party at CAMP EAGLE. The 101st Band donated 200 lbs of clothing to the KIM LONG Orphanage. The 163rd Avn Company brought 14 students from VINH LOC to their company area for Christmas dinner and entertainment. The 159th Avn Bn presented boxes of clothing, toys, candy and perishable food to the VINH LOC Orphanage. The 326th Engr Bn took gifts to the THIEN AN Orphanage and then brought the children back to CAMP EAGLE for lunch and a tour.

2 As a gesture of goodwill for the Christmas holidays the Province Chief of BINH THIEN Province presented a Vietnamese cultural song and dance program to the members of the 101st Airborne Division (Abn) on 24 Dec 70 at CAMP EAGLE, CAMP EVANS, and the 85th Evacuation Hospital at HU BAI. Transportation for the performers was provided by two CH-47.

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Chinooks from A Company, 169th Avn Bn, and sound equipment came from the 501st Sig Bn. The vocalists were from the HONG KHANH and QUOC High Schools in HUE City. Dancers from the National High School of Music and the Imperial Ballet performed traditional collections depicting the culture of Vietnam. Music was provided by a group of musicians from the Imperial Ballet. A highlight of the show was a dance commemorating the Trung Sisters. The performance afforded the members of the division an opportunity to observe customs and traditions of the Vietnamese people. A representative of the province council and the Chief of Internal Security presented traditional Vietnamese art to the senior US representative at the beginning of each show. The generosity of province officials was an example of good community relations between members of the division and the populace of THUA THIEN Province.

3 The Disaster Relief Coordination Center (DRCC) was activated twice during the reporting period. On 29 Oct '70 the DRCC was activated to assist the CVN emergency evacuation and resupply of approximately 20,000 flood victims in THUA THIEN Province. QUY NHON Province was provided airlift support from 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) assets. The 2nd and 3rd Brigades established DRCCs, and DISCOM and the division engineers reported assets available for relief operations. These assets were immediately put to use. The districts of PHONG DINH and QUY NHON were hardest hit. Flood waters crested at approximately 16-foot above normal, completely inundating the northern lowland area. Division aircraft and boats evacuated 6,768 of the 20,000 evacuees, delivered 142 tons of supplies, flew 482 helicopter sorties employing 27 CH-47s and 39 UH-1Hs. In THUA THIEN Province 31 deaths were attributed to flooding conditions. By 5 Nov '70, the emergency had subsided and most of the evacuees had returned home. Only isolated villagers continued to receive aerial resupol. Following the close of the 29 Oct - 5 Nov '70 DRCC an SOP for the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) was prepared and circulated among the divisions staff and subordinate S3s. The SOP was finalized and printed and a test run of the DRCC was conducted from 29 Nov '70 to 1 Dec 70. Overall effectiveness of control and reporting during the test operation was credited to the new SOP. The final draft was approved, published and distributed.

4 The men of the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) contributed \$3,331.85 to the 101st Airborne Division (Abn1) Tet Fund of 1971. The total proceeds were exchanged, at the rate of 2763VN for each \$1 US, for a total of 1,567,400VN. The Board of Governors, composed of the S3's from divisional units, voted to present equal amounts to the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) and to THUA THIEN Sector military dependent children. BG Berry, acting CG, 101st Airborne Division (Abn1), presented 555,700VN wrapped in red Tet paper to BG Pham Van Huu, CG, 1st Infantry Division (ARVN), and a duplicate package to COL Le Van Than, THUA THIEN Province Chief. Additional Tet support was given to the following

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childrens organizations in THUAT THIEN Province. The 1/501 Infantry Battalion delivered food to TU MAU Orphanage in BINH THU District; the 3/506 Infantry Battalion delivered food and candy to the AN HAI Orphanage in PHU LOU District; the 3/187 Infantry Battalion delivered food to the NAM KRETIN Orphanage in HUE; the 2/506 Infantry Battalion delivered food to VAN TRI KH child care center in BINH DIEN District; and the 2/11 Artillery gave two parties at CAMP SAU LIE for the NAM LAM and KIM LON Orphanages of HUE.

5 On 17 March 1971, a 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) CH-47 picked up a delegation of 12 NAM HOA District and village officials and their donation of 15 baskets (2,000 lbs) of rice cakes, candy, cigarettes and other sundry items and flew them to the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) headquarters at KHE SANH where they presented their gifts to the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) Chief of Staff. The gifts were distributed to ARVN troops working at KHE SANH and in LAOS. The donation represents a significant effort by the people in NAM HOA to demonstrate their appreciation to the government and continuing support for the armed forces of Vietnam. NAM HOA District is one of the poorest districts in THUAT THIEN Province and the gift represents a real sacrifice for the people of the district.

5 Assistance to the PHU LUONG Hospital, HUONG THUY District, was completed in March 1971 by the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl), G5. A total of 40 beds, 12 desks and benches, and 60 nightstands constructed by Vietnamese carpenters at the G5 warehouse were delivered to the hospital. Since the inception of this project, the hospital has improved its services. At the beginning of the project, the hospital was only a local dispensary. Presently, it has local inpatient services and rural nurse and midwife training programs. Training programs are from two to six months in duration, depending on the quality of the medical facilities at the trainee's hamlet. More intensive training is given nurses and midwives from the more rural hamlets since they are virtually on their own after the training program is completed.

h. Psychological Operations: Significant Activities.

(1) On 11 Nov 70 1st Brigade requested a quick reaction leaflet exploiting NVA KIA's. A leaflet naming Nguyen Dinh Tu killed in action was targeted against the K10 Bn, 5th NVA Regt with the expressed intent of creating both a "fear of death" in the audience and a "loss of confidence" in the efforts of the NVA to win the war. The leaflet was received from Combined Psychological Operations Center on 13 Nov 70 and disseminated by the 1st Ede on 14 Nov. Text of the leaflet read:

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(front)

"Men of the NVA, do not wait for death. Run away and answer the Chieu Hoi program or become a prisoner and go home in a short time after the war is over. Friends of Nguyen Dinh Tu, Long, Dinh and Tu, understand that you will suffer many more hardships and danger as well as a useless death if you continue to fight. Lay down your weapons and rally, we are waiting for your return."

(back)

"Nguyen Dinh Tu was one of your best soldiers who died because he continued to fight. The great titles of "Heroic American Killer" and "hero" did not protect him from death, hunger, or hardships."

(2) Division PSYOP initiated a PSYOP Campaign Training Program designed to instruct the Brigade PSYOP officers and senior NCO's on the methods of planning and implementing PSYOP campaigns.

(a) The training program was conducted in three phases. During the first phase, initial campaign plans were developed for each brigade. Initial plans demonstrated how PSYOP campaign plans insure an organized and effective psychological operation.

(b) During phase two, division PSYOP and each brigade PSYOP section combined efforts to develop a brigade PSYOP campaign. Campaigns implemented by the brigades served as a training tool for the brigade PSYOP sections.

(3) On 8 Dec 70 an NVA lieutenant of the CL4 Sapper Company, 4th NVA Regt rallied to the 224th Regional Force Company in PHU LOC District. The Moi Chanh was exploited by division PSYOP in conjunction with 2nd Bde PSYOP, PHU LOC District Chief and MACV District Senior Advisor. Combined Psychological Operations Center developed and printed three different leaflets of the Hoi Chanh's statement utilizing hunger and monsoon hardships as themes. The Hoi Chanh also produced a recorded message targeted against his former unit.

(4) On 12 Dec 70 2nd Bde PSYOP conducted a "quick reaction" aerial broadcast mission in support of a contact made in NAM PCA District. Second Brigade utilized a general Chieu Hoi/Rally Instruction theme to exploit a RF/FF victory against an unidentified VC unit. The contact resulted in 1 VC KIA, 1 VC PW/WIA and a VC escapee. Subsequently a Scout Dog and PSYOP ground loudspeaker team were employed during the search for the escaped VC.

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(5) A VC village security chief of the QUANG DIEN Special Action Unit rallied to the 185th Popular Force Company in QUANG DIEN District on 24 Dec 70 and was exploited by 3rd Bde PSYOP with both leaflets and aerial broadcasts. The tape explained his reasons for rallying, how he has been treated by the GVN since rallying and encouraged his comrades to join him.

(6) On 31 Dec 4th Detachment, 7th PAVN Pn moved from 2nd Bde and was headquartered at CAMP EAGLE in direct support of division PSYOP. The move resulted in improved coordination with division PSYOP and increased utilization of the audio visual and ground loudspeaker teams.

(7) Five AN/UH-6 1000 watt aerial loudspeaker sets were received from XIV Corps. A 1000 watt system was given to each brigades and one aerial loudspeaker set is being utilized by division PSYOP. The other AN/UH-6 had to be turned into 801st Maintenance as unservicable.

(8) On 24 Jan a combined operation was conducted by division PSYOP in cooperation with 1st ARVN Division to exploit the GVN repatriation of PWS to North Vietnam. Aerial broadcasts and leaflet drops over HUE and QUANG TRI City resulted in 100,000 leaflets disseminated and 2:30 broadcast hours.

(9) Operation "Cypress Garden", targeting the C3 Company, PHU LOC Special Action Unit located in the VIEN KHONG Mountain Region, began 25 Jan 71. The concept of the operation was to employ tactical firepower in support of psychological operations. The tactical phase of this campaign combined the support of gunships, artillery, flame drops, and District Regional and Popular forces. Psychological operations to be employed exploiting the effects of allied firepower with fear and nostalgia tapes, leaflets, and scripts. The objective of the campaign was to force NVA and VC in the area of operation to either Chieu Hoi or move from their mountain sanctuary into GVN controlled territory.

(a) The technique employing tactical operations in support of PSYOP was relatively new to the division where previously PSYOP was generally employed in support of tactical operations. The techniques involved in this campaign called for progressive use of PSYOP and tactical firepower on an alternating and progressively concentrated basis. In the first five days of the campaign only aerial broadcasts, leaflet drops, and waterborne broadcasts exploiting Chieu Hoi and allied firepower themes were used in conjunction with the intermittent firing of 105mm propaganda rounds. This phase was to be followed by 3 days of tactical firepower using 105mm H2 and Fz VT rounds, thickened fuel drops, and aerial and waterborne broadcasts using harassment scripts. This

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action was to be followed by more Chieu Hoi and allied firepower, aerial broadcasts, and leaflet drops, and finally if all else failed this far in the campaign. If, by this time, there had been no reaction from the target audience, fully armed gunships were to arrive in addition to the AC and expand their munitions on successive energy densities. A visual recon of suggested and possible rally points would be conducted continually. By conducting ISYOP in this manner, it was believed that the objectives of the campaign would either be achieved or the feasibility of employing tactical firepower with psychological operations would be established. However, as a result of both inclement weather and a higher tactical aircraft priority for MACV 719 never an suspended aerial P.R.P. and tactical firepower missions were cancelled.

(b) The campaign was initially structured under the command and control of the RVN LOC District Chief, who in turn would request support from US and ARVN assets. This concept was in keeping with supporting and encouraging increased Vietnamization of psychological operations. However, it should be noted that his command and control, was not carried out, nor was any support requested by the district cadre. The following points probably account for the shortcomings of the campaign:

1. The district cadre did not feel that such a campaign would produce tangible results or benefit the overall political and tactical goals within their district.

2. The district cadre did not feel that the campaign was in keeping with their concepts of tactical psychological operations.

3. The coordination required between District and Province level agencies was not effected to the degree required for such an operation to be carried out successfully.

(10) At the request of COMDS, division ISYOP conducted a loudspeaker broadcast along QL-1 and Route 551. This mission had two purposes: one, to warn indigenous personnel of the dangers of using the vehicle aviation fuel leaking from the piping parallel to QL-1 and two, to warn indigenous personnel of the heavy convoy traffic on Route 551 during the initial phases of MACV 719. Missions were conducted by 4th Detachment, 7th ISYOP Battalion in direct support of division ISYOP. The broadcasts relating to aviation fuel were conducted for 26:30 hours contacting 4,400 people. The highway safety broadcasts ran 18 hours contacting 12,000 people.

(11) To further Vietnamization, division ISYOP conceived and conducted initial planning for a Riverine ISYOP/SDOAR Campaign. Targets were villages and hamlets along the B1 and BONG RIVER, including their tributaries. The campaign was planned in three phases: Phase I

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(a) On 1 Mar 71, the ARVN 10, 101st Airborne Division (ABD), chaired a meeting attended by representatives of units giving support to the Riverine Campaign. The Vietnamese were enthusiastic and were willing to support the campaign. The command and control of this campaign was released to RVN 112N Province Intel and Sector Headquarters who in turn developed and produced an operational order for the campaign. However, at the present time the Vietnamese have taken no further action on the campaign. It appears that even though US elements push further Vietnamization and offer their support for RVN 112N campaigns, the Vietnamese are hesitant to actively carry out major operations. A possible explanation for their reluctance to follow through on this operation may be due to the US active involvement in RVN 112N during this same time period.

(L) Nguyen Son rallied to the 337th RF Company on 26 Feb 71. On 26 Feb 71, G5 PNYOP and 3rd Pde interviewed Nguyen Son and were able to complete a Rallier's Guide and photograph Do Wei Chanh. Utilizing the M161 airmobile assets, G5 PNYOP was able to process a quick reaction leaflet request with CRC, AR 1, that same day. On 27 Feb 71, 3rd Pde disseminated 100,000 quick reaction leaflets advertising the rally.

(13) On 9 March 1971, at 1600H, Dang Xuan Lanh rallied to the 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, 1st Bde, 101st Airborne Division (Amb1) in the vic of Fire Base BASTILLE. The Hoi Chanh was a member of the 3rd Platoon, C3 Company, K10 Bn, 5th NVA Regt. Initial PAVN explication included a photograph and he now writes an statement by the rallier. Combined efforts of 1st Bde, division PAVN and the 7th PAVN Battalion in DA NANG, produced a quick reaction leaflet. As a result of the combined effort, an initial 300,000 leaflets were delivered by air to 1st Bde at 0400H 11 Mar 71, and 300,000 additional leaflets were received by air at 1800H 10 Mar 71. This combined effort represents an exceptional reaction by 7th PAVN Battalion.

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(14) On Monday, 15 Mar 71, during LUSON 719 division PSYOP reacted to a tactical PSYOP request from 1st Bn, 501st Infantry. An element of 1st Bn, 501st Infantry was in contact with an unknown size enemy force, located in several caves along QL-9, approximately 30 kilometers west of QUANG TRI Combat Base. A quick reaction aerial broadcast and leaflet drop was targeted against the enemy location using intense rally appeals and exploiting the Laotian situation. Firepower from tanks covering the enemy location was also directed against the target from the PSYOP aircraft. Firepower was immediately followed by another aerial broadcast exerting the enemy force to rally and escape further allied firepower and destruction. Even though no Hoi Chanh were received as a result of the operation, it served as an excellent example of combining PSYOP in support of tactical operations situations.

(15) On 31 Mar 71, QUANG DIEN District Headquarters reported to the Division Tactical Operations Center that a Hoi Chanh was received at approximately 1000H by the 22nd Popular Force Platoon. Division PSYOP was informed at 1330H and was able to acquire a helicopter to exploit Tran Dich Van, a member of the QUANG DIEN Special Action Unit. Tran Dich Van was collecting rice in DO CEN Hamlet, HONG DIEN District (ID612298), with other members of his unit, at the time of his escape. The Hoi Chanh traveled to the residence of his family QUANG DIEN District who persuaded him to return to the Government of Vietnam. At 1930, 31 Mar G5 PSYOP scheduled an aerial leaflet drop in the reported location of the QUANG DIEN Special Action Unit.

(16) Division PSYOP continues to actively exploit the Volunteer Informant Program utilizing the direct support of 4th Det, 7th PSYOP Battalion and the division aircraft assets. To enhance the effectiveness of the program, G5 PSYOP and 4th Det used reward funds from 101st MI Det class A Agent. On 30 Mar and 31 Mar 71 Vietnamese civilians in the vicinity of the AN LO Bridge (ID623302) led a ground PSYOP team of 4th Det to caches containing: one - 175mm artillery round, one - 155mm artillery round, two - 105mm artillery rounds, one - Mirk 15 white phosphorous grenade, one - 60mm Chi Com mortar round, one - 2.75mm HE rocket warhead, two - 82mm Chi Com mortar rounds, one - B3 aerial bomb, and four Chi Com grenades. All munitions were destroyed in place by a division EOD team. Rewards paid on the scene by the team for materials recovered totaled 8,000\$VN.

(17) Laotian Campaign: Operations in Laos were exploited in accordance with XXIV Corps TTX, DTC: 01205722 Feb 71. PSYOP officers within the division prepared organic assets to sustain the campaign in

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their respective areas of operations. During the operation division PSYOP conducted 7:30 aerial broadcast hours and disseminated 1,080,000 leaflets by utilizing the division's organic air assets. The 4th Det, 7th PSYOP Battalion also supported the Logistic Campaign with audio, visual and ground loudspeaker missions. A detailed listing of the districts covered follows:

<u>POINT LOC</u>	<u>BROADCAST HOURS</u>
THU THU	4:30
HUONG DIEN	9:00
HU LOC	5:30
QUANG DIEN	5:00
HUONG DIEN	3:00
HUONG THUY	27:00
HUONG DIEN	6:00
THU VANG	17:00
THU HOA	12:30
TOTAL	89:30

1. Medical.

(1) Preventive Medicine.

(a) A marked increase in the number of admissions for diarrheal diseases was manifested in November primarily because some unit mess halls unknowingly used non-potable water for drinking purposes. The office of the division surgeon as well as the division food service initiated tighter surveillance of the mess facilities in order to reduce the possibility of future contamination. Greater command emphasis to insure the use of iodine tablets in the field was made during this period as an adjunct to the prevention of diarrheal disease.

(b) With the onset of the wet monsoon season in October, the number of patients with skin disease became substantially greater and this trend continued in November, although to a lesser extent than October. Constant attention was devoted to this problem through dissemination of personal hygiene guidance to the maneuver battalions, the units most commonly afflicted with this disease.

(c) The division experienced a reduction in malaria incidence commensurate with colder weather and greater command emphasis on malaria prophylaxis as directed in a command letter of 29 Sep 70 titled Prevention of Malaria. More than half of the malaria cases occurring were of the

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strain and as such were 97% preventable, pointing out the need for constant vigilance in the area of malaria prophylaxis with the Wilson-Edison test being the prime tool. This test was designed to reveal whether or not an individual had taken his required weekly chloroquine-primaquine tablet and was performed on selected individuals on a weekly basis by all battalion surgeons. Guidance to commanders on the use of this test was given in a command letter of January 70. As an adjunct to the malaria prevention program, aerial spray missions were undertaken to reduce the mosquito population. The efforts of the malaria prevention program were quite successful, as evidenced in the division malaria rate, lowest of all tactical units in Vietnam.

(d) The abundant availability of marijuana and hard narcotics with increasing troop free time due in part to Vietnamization greatly increased the drug abuse problem. During the report period, over one in ten admissions were due to drug abuse, principally involving heroin. The Drug Amnesty Program was reemphasized as a means to alleviate the impact of drugs on division troops. The drug amnesty program offers help to those patients who want to get off and stay off drugs. Their participation in the program is strictly voluntary as these are the patients most amenable to rehabilitation. The extent of drug use in the division can be measured only by subjective observation and therefore estimates are not statistically reliable. Those patients under the drug amnesty program have been quite successful in staying off drugs. A new Division Circular, 40-3, was written outlining the purpose and responsibilities under the Drug Amnesty Program.

(e) The division drug education team, under the supervision of the Division Psychiatrist, continued to give classes informing incoming personnel at SERTS of the inherent dangers of drug abuse.

(f) In the month of April a dog was diagnosed as a carrier of rabies, the first such case to be reported in a year. Further, an excessive number of dogs were being kept as pets by division personnel. The Provost Marshal began a campaign to apprehend all stray dogs and to more effectively enforce Division Regulation 40-17, which limits the number of dogs to one per company sized unit. Reducing the dog population and proper emphasis of other control measures are expected to abort a rabies outbreak.

(2) MEDCAP. During the reporting period division medical personnel entered a phase of the MEDCAP program during which they rendered technical guidance and supervision over their Vietnamese counterparts who performed

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the actual treatment and administration. In this way, it was anticipated that the Vietnamese would develop their own supply system as well as become technically proficient in the care and treatment of the people. A problem encountered has been that Vietnamese health workers, at times, have failed to be at the appointed place and time.

(3) Visits of USARV Consultants.

(a) On 23 November 1970, LTC Gould, USARV Preventive Medicine Officer; LTC Foley USARV Entomologist; and LTC Ota, USARV Sanitary Engineer visited the division to discuss various aspects of preventive medicine with the Division Surgeon, LTC Day; Division Preventive Medicine Officer, CPT Ellison; and Division Sanitarian, 1LT Chen.

(b) COL Baker, Psychiatric consultant to the Surgeon General; and COL Bowen, Psychiatric consultant to the USARV Surgeon visited the division on 10 Mar 71 to receive an orientation on mental hygiene service capabilities within the division. LTC Day, Division Surgeon, and MAJ Cushman, Division Psychiatrist were the contact personnel.

(4) Reporting.

(a) A new drug abuse feeder report with RCS MACV 6260.1 was initiated in December. From December through March, an average of 70 persons a month have been admitted with a drug abuse diagnosis. In over 90% of these cases, heroin was the principal drug abused.

(b) This office continues to monitor and report outpatient and morbidity statistics for the division. The use of Medical Company CO's as brigade surgeons has aided in obtaining more accurate and timely reporting.

(5) Aviation Medicine.

(a) During the reporting period 720 Class IIA, II and III flight physicals were accomplished, an average of 120 a month. The monthly rate ranged from a low of 78 in Feb to 153 in both Dec 70 and March 71.

(b) Although authorized eight aviation medical officers, the division was assigned only four in November. At the end of the reporting period seven were assigned thus allowing excellent medical coverage of division aviation personnel.

(c) Through January only a few cases were noted where aviators accumulated flight time in excess of 110 hours per 30 day period.

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However, in February, with the increased aviation requirements in support of LAMSON 719, a few aviators were examined who had approached 140 hours and large numbers exceeded 110 hours. During March "pilot fatigue" appeared as a significant factor in the division's operations. An unknown number of crewmembers were examined 757 times for having exceeded 140 hours and fatigue resulted in 121 recommendations for grounding (16%). However, at no time during the reporting period was "pilot fatigue" considered a problem because, with rare exception, those crewmembers recommended for grounding were in fact grounded.

Admission Statistics (rates/1000 men/year):

	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
Hepatitis	2.2	0.5	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Malaria	12.9	3.6	3.2	1.1	1.6	2.8
Diarrhea	99.0	79.1	64.6	26.4	44.2	44.2
Psychiatric Disorders	24.8	15.8	88.5	50.0	64.5	58.1
Respiratory	93.4	127.5	84.3	70.4	54.6	35.2
Skin Disease	144.0	180.7	139.4	94.6	71.7	59.6
Venereal Disease	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fevers of undetermined origin (FUU)	66.4	97.9	43.9	36.9	38.0	24.6
Heat Injuries	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.7
Immersion Foot	34.6	27.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
NSI	52.9	57.6	60.4	47.3	31.2	30.0
IRHA	6.4	8.2	5.3	11.6	31.2	35.0

	A CO	B CO	C CO	SFT CO	TOTAL
Total patients seen at clearing station:	4,150	4,057	3,639	5,267	17,173
Total dental patients:	10	1,970	2,241	4,571	8,222
Total admissions:	275	280	527	541	1,623
Total transferred:	239	241	218	97	795
<u>Recapitulation:</u>					
IRHA	154	54	761	53	1,022
NBC	601	231	1,063	281	2,176
<u>Medical Diseases:</u>					
Malaria	0	1	16	9	26
FUU's	153	79	107	171	570
Diarrhea	101	123	78	111	413
Skin diseases	381	781	691	733	2,591
N/P	22	38	22	2,012	2,110
Gastroenteritis	53	102	64	207	426
Foot problems	52	212	146	189	579
Heat injuries	41	6	52	28	137
WD	239	373	106	389	1,107

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j. Signal.

(1) The 501st Signal Battalion (ASB) continued to provide communications for the Division in operation JEFFERS II, GIZN/THESCON MAN 70 and LA'SON 719. Four channel VHF systems were installed from Fire Bases TAWHAWK, LOS BIMBO, BRICK, ARSENAL, HARMONY, BASTOGNE, JACK, GLADIATOR, RAYKABAN and OF CHENKATE. Similar facilities were provided to units located at MAI LOC, ANH, VANDENGRIFT and CARROLL to the respective brigades. On Thanksgiving Day, five radio operators and one radio repairman were processed and sent to LONG BIM for further deployment to PAKISTAN. These personnel participated in the flood relief operations.

(2) During the period 18-23 January, communications were established at EAGLE BEACH in support of a division tactical CP. All equipment and personnel were airlifted. Equipment and personnel from the 63rd Signal Battalion were utilized to provide a 12 channel system to CAMP EAGLE. No problems were encountered in effecting close coordination with nondivisional units. The exercise was beneficial in that it provided realistic training for new personnel in the battalion.

(3) During the period 26 January-8 April the battalion provided communications support for a division forward CP at QUANG TRI and a division advance CP at KHE SANH. Additionally, secure relay stations were established for XXIV Corps and I Corps (ARVN) at Fire Base SHEPHERD and for MACV at LANG VEL. Equipment and personnel for the QUANG TRI CP moved by road from CAMP EAGLE on 25 January. Secure FM voice stations were established in the Command, Intelligence and Forward Operations nets. Three ground relay stations were established at Fire Base KHE SANH. A four channel VHF system to CAMP EAGLE was installed until circuits could be engineered over the area systems. Radioteletype was employed until conventional commcenter teletype circuits could be established and then used to backup the primary means of communication. Equipment and personnel for the KHE SANH CP moved by road to MAI LOC and were airlifted to KHE SANH on 2 February. Secure FM voice stations were established in the Corps, Command, Intelligence and Forward Operations nets. Radioteletype was used as at QUANG TRI. A four channel VHF system was installed at QUANG TRI and was utilized during the entire operation because of difficulties on the area system.

(4) As a result of the long delays in obtaining critical circuits over the area system, the Division Signal Officer obtained three teams of equipment and personnel from USARV for two 12 channel systems. Two teams were attached to the signal battalion. The third team was used to establish a 12 channel system from CAMP ROBERTS, QUANG TRI, to CAMP EVANS when the forward CP moved on 1 March. The other two teams were employed in establishing 12 channel systems from Fire Base CARROLL to CAMP EVANS in support of the 3rd Brigade Forward CP and from CAMP EVANS to CAMP EAGLE to provide circuit routing to CAMP EAGLE. These systems and their associated circuits were estab-

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lished within 24 hours as opposed to the 3-5 days required to get circuits on the area systems (14 days from KEP SAMI to QUANG TRI). In addition to the 12 channel system provided for the 3rd Brigade, four channel VHF systems were established from brigade to battalions located at MAI LOC, and Fire Bases ANNE and VADEGRIFT.

(5) When the Division Signal Officer was alerted that the tactical CP at LA VANG would be required, two teams were again obtained to establish 12 channel systems. Personnel and equipment for the CP at LA VANG moved by road from CAMP EAGLE on 18 April. A 12 channel system was established to CAMP EAGLE. Secure FM voice stations were established in the Command, Operations and Intelligence nets utilizing 2 relay stations established at Fire Base RAKESAN. A station in the General Purpose RPT net was also established. Minimum relay was experienced in establishing all communications facilities since all personnel and equipment were under control of the signal battalion. On 30 April, the TTY facility in the DTOC was deactivated. It was replaced by a RPT van outside the DTOC. RPT stations were also established at each brigade TOC. The purpose of this RPT net is to provide quick response for TOC operational traffic.

k. Aviation.

(1) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 101st Aviation Group (CBT) (Abn) continued to perform its mission to provide aviation support to the division and aviation staff personnel to the division special staff. During this reporting period this support was provided for Operations JEFFERSON GIEN/DOSEON PIAN 70, LAMSON 719, and LAMSON 720. The pathfinder platoon under the operational control of the 101st Aviation Group S-3, successfully completed the following missions:

US and ARVN LZ's/PZ's	32
US Arty moves	15
Opening FSB's	8
Closing FSB's	5
US Arty raids	3
ARVN CA's	8

The pathfinder platoon continued to furnish air traffic control on the division's fire bases. Daylight weather reports were furnished by these pathfinder teams hourly, conserving aircraft blade time and contributing to the area intelligence base. The pathfinder platoon conducted two pathfinder technique classes for 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) soldiers. Each class was four days in length and contributed greatly to ARVN 1st Infantry Division airmobile self-sufficiency for LAMSON 719.

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(2) During the past six months IHC, 101st Aviation Group, was responsible for conducting 2 MEDCAPs per week, one at VINEH LOC District. These were conducted to the maximum extent consistent with the weather and aircraft availability. During Operation LAMSON 719 (Feb - Mar), MEDCAPs were not held because the operation had first priority on aircraft. In 1971 there is increased emphasis on Vietnamization of civic action. The Group S-5 conducts the civil action program with this goal in mind. MEDCAPs are run with the aim of taking the Vietnamese medicines totally independent of US assistance. However, they still rely to a large extent on the US Army medical supply channels. While LAMSON 719 was in progress, the MACV Team, formerly located at VINEH LOC, was re-located to PHU LOC District. The Group S-5 will make periodic visits to that team prior to resuming MEDCAPs in VINEH LOC.

(3) Aviation Safety recorded the following breakdown of accident/incident experience in the 101st Aviation Group for the reporting period:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Accidents	13
Incidents	31
Forced Landings	13
Precautionary Landings	59
Combat Damaged Aircraft	1A

(4) The Airmobility School was conducted as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
1 - 2 Nov	35
11 - 12 Dec	33
22 - 23 Jan	19
26 - 27 Apr	22
TOTAL	110

1. Engineers.

(1) During November 1970, A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Brigade at Fire Base RASTOCHE, Fire Base PEMMINGHAM, and CP CHEGOMATE in addition to carrying out special missions in their area of operations. At Fire Base RASTOCHE, the rehabilitation program continued with the fireproofing of two mess bunkers and the continuous upgrading of interior and access roads. Extensive drainage work was accomplished by cutting ditches and placing culverts. At Fire Base PEMMINGHAM, five 10' x 24' and forty-one 8' x 12' bunkers and two observation towers were

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complated. The interior and access roads were upgraded to a minimum all-weather standard. At OP CHECKMATE, two one-ship LZs were cut. Minesweeps were conducted from Fire Base BIRMINHAM to Fire Base BASTOGNE daily and west of Fire Base BASTOGNE to Fire Base VONHOL with negative findings. B Company (-) was in direct support of the 3rd Brigade at Fire Base PAKKASAN and at Fire Base JACK in addition to carrying out special missions in their area of operations. At Fire Base PAKKASAN, the mess bunker was fireproofed with asbestos and tin, the drainage system was continuously improved and two observation towers, a gate and a guard house on the PAKKASAN Road were constructed. Daily minesweeps, in conjunction with D/14th Engineers, were conducted on the PAKKASAN Road with negative findings. In general support of the division, approximately 1,200 meters of the interior roads were upgraded and paved. In addition, six SEA huts were reconstructed for the 2/319th Artillery and for the 3/187th Infantry at CAMP EVANS. C Company (-) was in direct support of the 2nd Brigade at Fire Base ERICK, Fire Base ARSENAL, Fire Base TOMAHAWK, Fire Base LOS BANOS, and Fire Base ANZIO. At Fire Base ERICK, the fireproofing of the kitchen bunker, the excavation for three ASP bunkers, the rehabilitation of two 8' x 12' bunkers, the installation of drainage in the mess bunker, the construction of two latrines and a shower facility, and the construction of revetment walls was accomplished. At Fire Base ARSENAL, excavation for one 16' x 16' kitchen bunker, one 20' x 64' mess bunker, and one 10' x 16' radar bunker was completed, and work commenced on the above mentioned bunkers. One 8' x 12' bunker was completed at Fire Base TOMAHAWK, a personnel bunker in the CP area was rehabilitated, fireproofing of the kitchen and mess bunkers was accomplished, and a blast wall in the POL area was constructed. At Fire Base LOS BANOS, construction began on a 30' x 32' mess and 16' x 16' kitchen bunker. At Fire Base ANZIO, rehabilitation of an 8' x 48' personnel bunker was accomplished. Projects in general support of the division included the rehabilitation of an observation tower in HU PAI at "B" sector, and the construction of an observation tower in the 2/17th Cuv area. A daily minesweep was conducted from QL-1 to the GIA LE gate at CAMP EAGLE with negative findings. During the period 1 November through 30 November, Headquarters Company provided equipment support to engineer units at CAMP EVANS, CAMP CAMBRELL, Fire Bases JACK, ERICK, ARSENAL, BASTOGNE, BIRMINHAM, TOMAHAWK, and LOS BANOS. Additionally, the boat platoon supported infantry operations at LAM CO BAY, Fire Base BIRMINHAM, and POHL Bridge. On the CAMP EAGLE Roads during November, 900 cubic meters of fill were hauled, emplaced, and graded and 4,300 meters of ditches were improved. Various projects were accomplished by HHC in support of units stationed at CAMP EAGLE. The

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majority of these projects consisted of either hauling, filling, ditching, or grading. Headquarters Company continued to work on perimeter defenses in the F-17 sector by installing lights and clearing fields of fire. The upgrading of interior roads at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM was accomplished by the excavating and grading of 1,500 cubic yards of fill and the employment of one 20' x 36' culvert. From 1 to 4 November 1970, flood rescue/resupply missions were conducted in THU THU and PHU NAM DIEN Districts. Four Boston whalers and eight rafts were utilized in these operations. A total of 73 Vietnamese were rescued in PHU NAM DIEN District, and tons of supplies were distributed by these water craft.

(2) During December, A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Bde at Fire Base BASTOGNE, Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, and OP CHECKMATE in addition to carrying out special missions in their area of operations. At Fire Base PASCOE, six 8' x 12' and one 10' x 24' bunkers were completed. In addition, seven flying buttresses were emplaced for support of the 20' x 104' mess hall. At Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, a total of nineteen 8' x 12' and one 10' x 24' bunkers were completed. A combat assault and minesweep of Fire Base MAUREEN was accomplished on 19 December with negative findings. At OP CHECKMATE, two one-ship LAs were cut, a radar/pathfinder tower was built, and two blivet racks were constructed. At CAMP EAGLE, a 15' x 32' SEA hut was constructed for use as a psychiatric ward for the 326th Medical Battalion. Also, extensive rehabilitation of EAGLE Bowl in preparation for the Bob Hope Show was completed. B Company (-) continued in direct support of the 3rd Brigade at Fire Base RAKKASAN and Fire Base JACK in addition to carrying out special missions in their area of operations. At Fire Base RAKKASAN, seven of eleven blivet racks were completed, 500 meters of defensive wire were placed around the perimeter, and extensive bunker rehabilitation was accomplished. At Fire Base JACK, two observation pathfinder towers and an 8' x 12' shower were built. Roads and drainage systems were continuously maintained at both Fire Base JACK and CAMP EVANS. Two 14' x 14' SEA huts were constructed and three 80' towers were erected for the AFVN television relay station. During December, C Company (-) was in direct support of the 2nd Brigade at Fire Bases PRICK, ARSENAL, TOMAHAWK, and LOS BANOS. At Fire Base PRICK, the rehabilitation of bunkers 4 through 15 on the perimeter and the TIC was accomplished, and the construction of one 8' x 12' and one 12' x 12' bunker was completed. At Fire Base ARSENAL, the construction of one 20' x 64' mess bunker, one 16' x 16' kitchen bunker and one 10' x 16' radar bunker was completed. At Fire Base TOMAHAWK, work consisted of tearing down the old mess hall for a proposed stand-down area. At Fire Base LOS BANOS, one 30' x 32' mess bunker and one 16' x 16' kitchen bunker were completed and rehabilitation of the drainage system on the hill was completed. At Fire Base PISTOL on 18 December, a minesweep operation of Route 545 for three kilometers was conducted in conjunction with an artillery raid and positions for two 8" howitzers were constructed. On THU THU Road, 1,500 cubic yards of select fill were placed on the road and the elevation was raised one foot for approximately 2,000 meters. A daily mine-sweep from

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JL-1 to CIA HQ was conducted with negative findings. During December, Headquarters Company provided equipment support to units at CAM 204, CAM 205, CAM 206, Fire Base JACK, BRICK, ARSENAL, CAM 207, CAM 208, CAM 209, RAFAKAN, and KU BANCS. Additionally, Headquarters Company assisted the infantry operations at Lang Co Bay, BAKKAM, and the area around BAKKAM and at KUUL Bridge, and in the area around Lang Co Bay. During the reporting period, on the 18th, the unit placed 1,000 cubic yards of borrowed material and 100 cubic yards of select fill, tilled, emplaced, and graded, and 1,200 meters of defensive wire were placed along the roads to a minimum all-weather condition. At Lang Co Bay, the BIRMINGHAM airfield; four road culverts were replaced and the roads graded and shaped and compacted, and 24,000 railroad ties, concrete and asphalt.

(3) During January 1971, A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Brigade at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, Fire Base JACK, BAKKAM, Fire Base VEGHEL, and CAMP EAGLE Combat Base. At Fire Base JACK, one 16' x 16' bunker was constructed and fireroom fitted with a 10' x 10' door and a 10' x 16' concrete parapet rack pad was placed. A 10' x 10' strand concertina fence was placed around Fire Base JACK's air strip. At Fire Base EASTCO, a blivet rack was constructed, and the fireproof floor of the 20' x 104' mess hall was completed. At VEGHEL, 100' of ECG screen were emplaced and the VIP lounge was completed. Daily minesweeps were conducted on Route 540 from Fire Base JACK to Fire Base VEGHEL and from Fire Base PET 200, N to Fire Base EASTCO. In addition, minesweeps were conducted at Fire base 200 with no negative findings. During January 1971, B Company (-) was in direct support of the 3rd Brigade at Fire Base RAFAKAN, Fire Base JACK, CAMP EAGLE Combat Base, HUE SIEU, and other missions in the area of operations. At Fire Base RAFAKAN, the construction of eleven blivet racks, the improvement of shower facilities, and placing and repairing of defensive wire was accomplished. In addition, a daily minesweep in conjunction with elements of D/14th Engineers was conducted with negative findings. At Fire Base JACK, the construction of a temporary ice house, a 10' x 16' mess hall, and two latrines was completed. At CAMP EAGLE Combat Base, instead of seven SEA huts were reconstructed or replaced, and upgrading and drainage repair of the interior roads continued. C Company (-) was in direct support of the 2nd Brigade at Fire Base ARSENAL, BRICK, JACK, VEGHEL, KU BANCS, and in general support in the area of operations. At Fire Base ARSENAL, two 8' x 12' bunkers were completed, and a 10' x 10' shower was constructed. At Fire Base BRICK, four 12' x 12' bunkers and one 12' x 16' FDC bunker were constructed, the TCC was rehabilitated, a 6' x 12' culvert was constructed for use as a MMS station, and 700 meters of defensive wire were emplaced. At Fire Base JACK, a general upgrade of the fire base was accomplished. At Fire Base KU BANCS, a 12' x 16' shower was completed. On the PUV Rail perimeter roads, 1,000 cubic yards of select fill were placed and compacted, and 100 cubic yards of select fill were placed and twelve culverts and six walls were constructed. At the HUE-HUE BAI airfield, runway 1L were installed on the east end.

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of the runway. During January 1971, HHC provided equipment support at CAMP EAGLE, Fire Bases JACK, ZON, LOS PAJOS, BAC COCH, BIRMINGHAM, TOMAHAWK, BPI CK, and ARSENAL, and at BNU THU Road, CAMP EVANS, and KHE SANH. HHC continued interior road maintenance at CAMP PACIFIC. During January, 1,950 meters of ditch were improved, and 70 cubic yards of rock were placed, graded, and compacted. 23,000 gallons of penetrizer were placed on the interior roads as a dust palliative. Additionally, the fly ways of the 2/17th Cav, 4/77th ARA, Corridor Pad, Eagle Dustoff, and the 163rd Aviation were penetrized.

(4) On 27 January 1971, Task Force 326 was formed and assigned the mission of moving by air to KHE SANH to construct a C-130 assault airfield and repair the existing AM-2 airfield damaged during the January - March 1968 KHE SANH siege. Additionally, TF 326 was given the mission of opening a 16 kilometer section of Routes QL-9 and 608 from the vicinity of the RIVIERE DE QUANG RI River Valley to the KHE SANH airfield. To perform these missions, the task force was configured from elements of a line company and a supervisory section of the Battalion Staff. The 45th Engineer Group reinforced this task force with a combat engineer platoon, aluminum cutting and welding equipment, and a survey section. Convoy movement to the staging area at MAI LOC was conducted from 27-29 January. Seven convoy serials were required due to limited transportation assets and the wide variety of engineer equipment making the move. On 30 January, simultaneous combat assaults were conducted by TF 326 via Bridge 34 (XD902395) and KHE SANH. Two engineer platoons, two dozers, four 3/4-ton trucks and a radio jeep were lifted into via Bridge 34 to effect the opening of Route QL-9. The by-pass at Bridge 33 (XD921419) was prepared for an Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB) while the abutments at Bridge 34 were prepared for a 38-foot M-4 dry span bridge lifted in by CH-54 and CH-47s. To decrease the time required to open the section of road from Bridge 36 to KHE SANH, a third engineer platoon conducted minesweep operations from KHE SANH to Bridge 36. Additionally, a D-5 bulldozer removed the upper four inches of the old road surface, to increase the rate of mine clearing. Upon arrival at Bridge 36, it became apparent that the amount of earth work necessary to provide fill for the bridge abutments was beyond the capability of the airmobile bulldozers. Shaped and cratering charges were used throughout the night to blast rocky fill from the cliff's overhanging the bridge site. Due to the inaccessibility of the site to AVLB's, additional fill was required to build up the abutments for a 38-foot M-4 dry span. Traffic was passed at 1230 hours 31 January 1971. During the first two days of the engineer airmobile operations, a combination of 97 medium and heavy helicopter sorties were flown to KHE SANH in support of Task Force 326 by Army and Marine helicopters operating out of the forward staging area at MAI LOC. This impressive helicopter lift, which moved 125 tons of engineer equipment and supplies, may have been the most ambitious airlift of engineer equipment ever undertaken in Vietnam. It was accomplished without damage to a single item of equipment. From the

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time the first item of equipment was air landed at KHE SANH, combat engineer effort continued around the clock to construct a 3,200-foot C-130 airstrip. Dense fog, limiting ground visibility to a maximum of 20 feet, had a serious impact upon the ability to conduct the airfield survey, essential to efficient equipment utilization. Additionally, low-lying clouds increased the moisture content in the highly expansive clay soil compounding compaction and stabilization problems. In spite of numerous impediments, the assault airfield was completed by 1500 hours on 4 February 1971 and subsequently was accepted by the US Air Force Airfield Inspection Team. At 1555 hours, 5 February 1971, the first C-130 aircraft successfully landed and took off from the KHE SANH assault airfield, thus opening the facility to cargo aircraft for the first time in three years. During the entire construction period, the 346th Engineer Battalion (Airmobile) experienced no major equipment deadlines. Additionally, no engineer equipment, vehicles or communication equipment failed during this period, an effective tribute to the care and maintenance prior, during, and subsequent to this airmobile operation. Additionally, TF 326 received excellent supplemental equipment support from the 27th Engineer Battalion (Combat), a non-divisional engineer unit. Construction continued around-the-clock to provide a 38-point (260,000-gallons) helicopter POL refuel/storage facility. The construction of this 56-acre facility was impeded by the heavy cloud banks and by extensive underground bunkers and defensive positions which were partially destroyed by the US Marines in 1968. As large numbers of Allied troops began arriving at the KHE SANH area, the base, once occupied and defended by Task Force 326 and one infantry company, was expanded. Large areas of unrecorded minefields were encountered. The mines had to be found and neutralized because of their proximity to friendly troops and to satisfy the requirement for additional area. Employing a combination of burning, visual sweeping, probing, blasting, and bulldozing, approximately thirteen acres of BBT minefields were cleared by the TF 326 combat engineers. Four D7E bulldozers were destroyed during the clearing, confirming the presence and hazards of mine-clearing operations. Subsequent to the completion of the C-130 assault airfield, EM-19 matting was placed on the airfield to improve the runway bearing capacity and to insure sustained airfield operations over an extended period. Approximately 60 C-130 sorties were received daily. The completion of the aluminum mat overlay, provided a forward heavy cargo tactical facility in support of combined US-ARVN operations in northwestern South Vietnam and in Laos. On 16 February 1971, a platoon from B Company was placed under operational control of the 27th Engineer Battalion (Combat) and continued construction of a 20' x 32' bunker for 2/17th Cav and a 40m x 100m helipad for the 101st Airborne Division Advance at KHE SANH. These tasks were completed without incident and the platoon

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was extracted on 22 February. During February, A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Brigade at Fire Bases BIRMINGHAM, BASTOGNE, VEGHEL, CANNON, ZON, NORMANDY, RENDEZVOUS, and CAMP EAGLE Combat Base. The new log helipad, the command helipad and the interior roads by the mess hall were prepared in support of the 2/327th Infantry at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM. Improvements were also made on the sanitary fill and drainage ditches. Daily minesweeps were conducted on Route 547 from Fire Base BASTOGNE to Fire Base VEGHEL and from Fire Base BIRMINGHAM to Fire Base BASTOGNE with negative findings. An M-450 was employed on Fire Base ZON to cut gun pads and ammunition slots. An M-450 was employed on Fire Base NORMANDY to cut defilade positions and ammunition bunkers in support of 1/327th Infantry. Company A received the mission on 10 February 1971 of reconstructing Route QL-347 from Fire Base BLAZE to Fire Base RENDEZVOUS, a distance of 19 kilometers, in support of Operation SHAMROCK. The task force organization for this mission included Company A, 326th Engineer Battalion, and a platoon of Company B, 27th Engineer Battalion (Cht). On 12 February a portion of the task force moved by road to Fire Base BLAZE and began working west along QL-547. The equipment with this element included a scoop loader, two D7E bulldozers, and several 5-ton dump trucks. On 12 February, another element air-assaulted into abandoned Fire Base RENDEZVOUS on the floor of the A SHAU VALLEY with two M-450 dozers and two 3/4-ton dump trucks. The element began working to the east. On 13 February two additional elements air assaulted to intermediate road locations. One element received three M-450 dozers plus two 3/4-ton dump trucks while the other element received a D-5 bulldozer and two 3/4-ton dump trucks. These two elements began working toward each other as this portion of the road was considered the most critical. By the evening of 14 February, the entire 19 kilometers of road was passable to all classes of wheeled and tracked vehicles. Improvement of the road continued from 17 February through 21 February. The entire road is now 15 feet wide. Forty-six culverts are now operational in the road system. 125,000 cubic yards of earth and rock were moved while fazing out slides and side hill cuts. Five ford sites were improved in the section of road from Fire Base BLAZE to Fire Base RENDEZVOUS. Turnouts were constructed every kilometer to facilitate passing and pullout of non-operational vehicles. Seven landing zones were constructed along the road to be used in future operations. Two LZs will accept CH-54 traffic, and five will accept two UH-1Hs simultaneously. There are four points of particular significance along this route. 1) At point 31 (YC449974) two streams converge on the road bed and had washed it out. Also the slope of the road approaching the streams, exceeded 50 degrees. Culverts were installed to divert the streams, the area was filled and compacted, and the slope was cut to less than 30 degrees. 2) At point 32 (YC454987) the slope of the road exceeded 60 degrees, and a stream crossed the road at the base of the slope. A ford was constructed across the stream.

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The entire hill mass was shaped into a turnaround. Both western approaches to the stream were cut to less than 30 degrees. This is the only portion of the road where lengthy convoys can pass each other or halt without blocking traffic. 3) At point 22 (Y0457999) a stream and waterfall intersected the road. The configuration of the road was such that it was not possible to install a regular culvert. By use of demolitions, a "French culvert" was formed which has proven to be very satisfactory. 4) At point 1 (YD527022) a river crosses the road. A massive amount of rock was necessary to construct a ford capable of passing all traffic.

During February 1971, B Company (-) was in direct support of the 3rd Brigade at Fire Base HAKKASAN, Fire Base JACK, Fire Base A-2, CAMP CARROLL, MAI LOC and CAMP EVANS Combat Base. Daily minesweeps were performed on access roads from CAMP CARROLL, MAI LOC, Fire Base A-2, and Fire Base RAKFASAN with negative findings. C Company (-) was in direct support of the 2nd Brigade at Fire Bases ARSE'VAL, PRICK, TOMAHAWK, and LOS BANOS. C Company also continued improving the PHU BAI Combat Base perimeter roads. On Fire Base PRICK the defensive wire was installed, a 10' x 24' TOC bunker was rehabilitated and three 8' x 12' personnel bunkers were completed, numerous dud rounds were destroyed, earthwork was completed on the 155mm howitzer positions, and a trash trap was cut. On Fire Base ARSENAL, an 8' x 12' personnel bunker and a 16' x 16' mess personnel bunker were completed. On Fire Base TOMAHAWK, a 20' x 48' stand-down bunker and a 10' x 16' grease trap were completed; a helipad was graded and penetratored; a blivet rack was constructed; a D-7 dozer cut and shaped the access road to QL-1, cleared 25 meters of firing range, policed a trash sump, and cut a 25' x 75' slot for CONEX storage. On the PHU BAI "A" Sector Road 3,862 cubic yards of sand fill were hauled and spread on the road and two 24" culverts were installed. On 17 February a platoon of C Company began rehabilitation of Eagle Beach by repairing five guard towers, the helipad, the tennis court and retaining wall, the 2nd floor, constructing a dressing room, a floor for the EM club, and extending the basketball court playing surface. D Company (Provisional) was activated under the provisions of 101st Airborne Division General Order 1681 on 27 February 1971 with the mission of providing combat support to the engineer battalion, airmobile division, by accomplishing general and special engineer tasks and to undertake and carry out infantry combat missions when required. On 28 February 1971, 3rd Platoon, Company B moved by air to KHE SANH to begin construction of a 20' x 32' combined corps TOC at the Old KHE SANH POST.

(5) On 1 March 1971, the remaining elements of Company B, augmented by a platoon from Company D (Prov), convoyed to KHE SANH. Second Platoon, Company D began construction of a 20' x 64' TOC for 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) Advance Headquarters. Upon completion of the 20' x 64' TOC, 3rd Platoon, Company B constructed a 20' x 32' briefing room adjacent to the TOC. During the entire period, 1st Platoon, Company D provided

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equipment support to 101st forward units by cutting trenches for tentage, fighting positions, and bunkers. On 24 March, 1st Platoon, Company D moved by road convoy to CAMP EAGLE and the remaining elements (CP and 3rd Platoon, Company F) convoyed to CAMP SWAN on 26 March. During March 1971, HHC continued equipment support of the battalion and road maintenance within the CAMP EAGLE Combat Base. Approximately 37,000 gallons of pentazine were applied to various portions of the CAMP EAGLE road network as a dust palliative. During March, A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Brigade at Fire Bases EASTOGNE, BIRMINGHAM, SPEAR and NORMANDY, Observation Post (OP) Destroyer, CAMP EAGLE Combat Base and supported the division forward at QUANG TRI. At Fire Base EASTOGNE, daily minesweeps were conducted east and west along Route 547 with negative findings. A four-man team from A Company supported A Company, 2/501st Infantry, in its operations to the north of Fire Base EASTOGNE by conducting sweeps of the area with the infantry. While in support of the 1/506th Infantry and the 1st Brigade Aerial Rifle Platoon, a reinforced engineer squad combat assaulted into several fire bases in the AO. These fire bases included CLEADER, RIPPARD, BORNESGADE and LACER. At Fire Base LACER, the element received an undetermined amount of small arms fire from a nearby hill. At BORNESGADE and LACER, numerous booby traps were found, but only one was disarmed due to the short period of time to be spent in the area. At QUANG TRI, in support of division forward, general engineer maintenance was performed, NVA huts were repaired, two showers were constructed and the commanding general's briefing room was rehabilitated. At Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, in direct support of the 1/327th Infantry, daily minesweeps of Route 547 were conducted with negative findings. In direct support of the 1/506th Infantry at Fire Base SPEAR, a combat assault and sweep of the hill was conducted, and shortly thereafter, an M-450 dozer was airlifted onto the hill. A sanitary fill, two ASP slots, and two TOC slots were excavated. In direct support of the 1/327th Infantry at OP DESTROYER, the original LZ was expanded, fields of fire were cleared, five 8' x 12' slots were excavated, five 8' x 12' native timber bunkers were constructed and triple conciliation was emplaced around the CP. At Fire Base NORMANDY, a shower was constructed and numerous sleeping positions were sandbagged. On 10 March 1971, Company A received the mission of constructing a road network from Fire Base EASTOGNE to Fire Base GERWING. The purpose of constructing this road network was threefold: to deny the NVA the use of the base area southeast of Hill 246, to provide the ARVN with ready access to Fire Base EASTOGNE and BIRMINGHAM, and to open vast hardwood areas to the wood-cutters of THUA THIEN Province. On 18 March 1971, the 3rd Platoon, Company A air-assaulted to Hill 246 with three M-450 bulldozers, two D-5 bulldozers, and a 3/4-ton truck. They immediately began construction working to the south. Simultaneously, Company B, 27th Engineer Battalion, began work from Route 547 in the vicinity of Fire Base EASTOGNE to the north. They employed four D-7 dozers and a scoop loader. This first

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phase of the road construction encompassed clearing 8 kilometers of double-canopy jungle, installing numerous culverts, and clearing fields of fire on both sides of the road. Work from Hill 246 proceeded more slowly than estimated. The combat engineers quickly found that the hill was a solid mass of high density rock and the slope of the hill was excessive. On 2 April the two construction forces met, thus completing the pioneered road to Hill 246. Company A then began constructing OP KING in Hill 246. A 10' x 24' bunker and nine 8' x 12' bunkers were airlifted from Fire Base BIRMINGHAM to OP KING and emplaced in slots cut into the hill. On 10 April, the OP was turned over to ARV and the Company A element returned to CAMP EAGLE. Company B, 27th Battalion continued construction of the road which will eventually connect Fire Base LION, Fire Base GORONIMO, OP KING and Fire Base JACK.

During March, B Company continued engineer operations in the north sector of Military Region I. B Company minus was in direct support of the 3rd Brigade at Fire Base THUNDERBIRD II, Fire Base VANDERGRIFT, CAMP CARROLL, MAI LOC, Fire Base JACK, Fire Base RAKHESAN and CAMP EVANS and supported the Division Advance at KHE SANH. A daily minesweep was conducted from Fire Base RAKHESAN to the TEXAS FORD with negative findings. General engineer support continued at Fire Base JACK until the fire base was closed on 17 March 1971. Revetments were constructed for the 27th ABP and general engineer road maintenance continued at CAMP EVANS. At Fire Base VANDERGRIFT, daily minesweeps were conducted with one anti-personnel mine located and destroyed in place. The squad at Fire Base VANDERGRIFT also cleared one log pad, constructed an ammo storage bunker, an aid station, FDC bunker and other facilities. At MAI LOC, daily minesweeps were conducted to QL-9. On 14 March 1971, the minesweep vehicle detonated a mine resulting in three APVN KIA, one US KIA and four US WIA. Construction at MAI LOC consisted of blivet racks and a grease pit. Daily minesweeps were conducted from CAMP CARROLL with negative findings. Work at CAMP CARROLL consisted of construction of blivet racks, repairing roads and preparing areas for COMEX emplacement. At Fire Base THUNDERBIRD II, daily minesweeps were conducted with one anti-personnel mine found and destroyed in place. During March, C Company (-) was engaged in combat engineer support of Fire Bases ARSENAL, ERICK, TOMAHAWK, NZIO: upgrading of RVN RAI Roads, RVN THU Road, RVN KHUYEN Road, Christie Memorial Baseball Field, and in general engineer support in the RVN RAI/CAMP EAGLE Combat Bases. On Fire Base ERICK, an old 10' x 24' TOC bunker was dismantled, the slot widened with an M-450 and a new 20' x 32' TOC constructed in its place. Numerous dud rounds and trees were blown around the hill, two blivet racks were completed and fields of fire around the 155mm howitzer area were cleared. In RVN RAI, 3,800 meters of interior roads were upgraded and 8,000 gallons of pentaprime were applied as a dust palliative. At Fire Base ERICK, a minesweep was conducted with negative findings. A minesweep was conducted on Fire Base KATHRYN with one booby trap discovered and blown in place. On Fire Base ARSENAL, a 16' x 16' sleeping bunker was completed and 108 cubic yards of fill were hauled and spread with an M-450 dozer around

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existing bunkers. All work on the fire base ceased when it was closed on 25 Mar 71. At the HUU BAI Service Club, all carpenter work in the music room, work room, and kitchen was completed, old wiring replaced and two CONEXs emplaced to be used as sewage tanks. On HUONG THUY Road, 1,360 cubic yards of fill were hauled extending the road 200 meters. On the HU THU Road, 90 cubic yards of fill were hauled and placed on bridge approaches, one culvert was repaired and one 16' long 24" diameter culvert was emplaced. Within the CAMP EAGLE Combat Base, the Division softball field, Christie Field, was completed and at Eagle International, shields were placed around the landing lights on the edges of the helipad. On Fire Base TOMAHAWK, an M-450 dozer leveled and cleared positions for six 105mm howitzers, dug a slot for a 6' x 20' ASP and ice house, and covered a trash sump. Additionally, a blast wall was completed around the stand-down bunker, an ice house and wash rack were completed, and culvert drainage structures around the mess hall were repaired. A 10' x 30' bunker on the barge at LANG CO BAY was dismantled and the materials flown to Fire Base ARSENAL and Fire Base BRICK for use in new construction. An 8' x 12' sleeping bunker at NUOC NGOT was dismantled and the materials taken to Fire Base TOMAHAWK and the water point at that location was moved to HU LOC. Two minesweeps were conducted along the railroad tracks from LANG CO to Fire Base LCS RANG with negative findings. During March, D Company rendered equipment and personnel support to KHE SANH, Fire Base SPEAR, Fire Base BASTOGNE, Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, Fire Base ARSENAL, CAMP CARROLL and QUANG TRI, CAMP EAGLE, and HUU BAI Combat Bases. On 2 March 1971, a reinforced platoon from D Company was attached to B Company and moved to KHE SANH to furnish engineer support to XXIV Corps and 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) (Advance). Upon returning to CAMP EAGLE, the first platoon constructed a new 60,000 gallon vehicle refuel point and began improving the EAGLE water point and F II sector of the CAMP EAGLE bunkerline. Equipment from D Company supported operations at Fire Base SPEAR, Fire Base BASTOGNE, Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, Hill 246 (CP KING), and Fire Base ARSENAL by clearing fields of fire, filling trash dumps, digging bunker slots, and building roads. An improved drainage system was installed in the CG's mess. D Company supplied two Boston Whalers to work for the 2/502nd Infantry at QUANG TRI and CAMP CARROLL. An air boat was sent to LANG CO BAY to aid in moving scout dog teams investigating suspected enemy movement along the FUZ-DA NANG Railroad.

(6) During April 1971, HHC continued to furnish equipment support to the line companies of the battalion. HHC also continued maintenance of EAGLE roads by continuous scarifying and grading. 39,000 gallons of penoprime were applied to the roads and heliports in the CAMP EAGLE area as a dust palliative. HHC constructed a motor park and applied 16,000 gallons of penoprime as a dust palliative for the 1/1 Cav at HUU BAI. An ARA rearm point was constructed at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM and 16,000 gallons of penoprime were applied as a dust palliative. The mortar craters in the BIRMINGHAM airstrip were repaired. HHC also assumed responsibility for the HUONG THUY Road project and hauled and

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placed 2,100 cubic yards of select fill. A Company (-) was in direct support of the 1st Brigade at Fire Base BASTOCNE, Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, OP CHECK and OP KING in addition to performing combat and combat support missions in support of Operation LAMSON 720. At Fire Base BASTOCNE, daily minesweeps were conducted east toward Fire Base BIRMINGHAM and west toward Fire Base VENGE, with negative findings. General engineer support of the fire base continued until 16 April 1971 when the engineer responsibility for the fire base was turned over to D Company. At Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, daily minesweeps were conducted west toward Fire Base BASTOCNE with negative findings. A total of 36 8' x 12' bunkers and three 10' x 24' bunkers were excavated and prepared for air movement to other locations. Five bunkers were moved and emplaced on the top of the hill and the sanitary fill was impacted. On 16 April, engineer responsibility for the fire base was turned over to D Company. On 22 - 25 April, A Company supported the 1/327th Infantry staging area at the foot of Fire Base BIRMINGHAM by applying 4,800 gallons of penetrant to the access roads leading into their stand-down area. On 14 April, a squad of A Company conducted a combat assault and sweep of Fire Base FURY. During the sweep, 16 Chicom grenades, 2 baseball-type grenades and one 82mm mortar round booby traps were discovered, disarmed and destroyed. On 17 April, A Company sent a reinforced squad to LA VANG to construct a TOC/briefing room for the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) forward operations during LAMSON 720. They completed this high priority task in less than 24 hours from the initial warning order. A Company constructed several LZs in the 1st Brigade AOR during April and participated in several combat patrols in support of the 1/3 7th Infantry and 2/502nd Infantry. On these patrols in the A SHAU VALLEY antitank mines were emplaced at selected sites in an effort to harass the NVA using Route 548 as a resupply route. A Company supported the 1st Brigade headquarters at CAMP EAGLE by maintaining portions of the bunkerline, rehabilitating SEA huts and constructing revetments. During the first week of April, B Company continued in support of the 3rd Brigade at MAI LOC, CAMP CARROLL, Fire Base THUNDERBIRD II and Fire Base VANDERGRIFT. Fortifications were constantly improved until all forces withdrew on 10 April. On 10 April, two squads were airlifted to Fire Base GLADIATOR to provide engineer support for 1/505th Infantry operations and fire base maintenance. An M-450 and backhoe were employed to excavate four culvert bunkers and to clear a lower hill for a 155mm artillery battery. Also, on 10 April, D Company dispatched a squad to Fire Base KATHRYN to provide engineer support for 2/506th Infantry operations and fire base maintenance. An M-450 was employed to level an area for a 155mm artillery battery and the engineers assisted in bunker repair and installation of perimeter wire. E Company supported CAMP EVANS units with general engineer support and by maintaining the interior road network. B Company also supported 2/502nd Infantry operating

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out of Fire Base JACK by performing fire base maintenance and combat operations during LMSOM 720. During April, C Company (-) was in direct support of the 2nd Brigade at Fire Bases BRICK, TOMAHAWK, ANGIE, NORMANDY, ERICK, RIFLE, and conducted combat support missions in the AO. In early April, the decision was reached to construct Fire Base RIFLE and abandon Fire Base BRICK. While support continued at Fire Base RIFLE, plans were made to open Route QL-19 to Fire Base RIFLE and conduct deliberate construction of the fire base. On 10 April, Route QL-19 was opened and a platoon was inserted on Fire Base RIFLE. Simultaneously, these two construction forces began operations to clear and level the fire base and upgrade Route QL-19. Twenty-five culverts were installed, the road widened utilizing D-7 bulldozer blade and Rome plow dozers and grades lowered utilizing MFS-100 scrapers. At Fire Base RIFLE, the hill was leveled, artillery positions and bunker positions staked out and excavated. During April, C Company continued to improve the MU THU Road by hauling fill to improve bridge approaches. Prior to being relieved of responsibility for constructing the MUONG THOI Road on 10 April, C Company hauled 1,100 cubic yards of select fill to extend the road 80 meters. Upon change of units on Fire Base NORMANDY, new requirements were received and C Company employed an M-450 and a squad to excavate for ammunition dumps, trash dumps, for an alternate 100 bunker and for sleeping bunkers. The MU BAI interior and perimeter roads were continuously upgraded by C Company. Additionally, 11,000 gallons of petroprime/diesel mixture were applied to these roads as a dust palliative. Several LZs were constructed in the 2nd Brigade AO and one LZ (LZ TALON) was expanded to accommodate a battery of 105mm howitzers. On 5 April 1971 as KHE SANH was being vacated by American and ARVN units, a platoon (-) from Company C augmented with four M-450 dozers was airlifted into KHE SANH to assist in closing the base. Upon arriving at KHE SANH, the platoon began operations under the direction of Division Support Command. Non-salvageable equipment was buried, bunkers and munitions were destroyed. The entire force was extracted on 6 April 1971, thus terminating all 326th Engineer Battalion support at KHE SANH. During April, D Company (Provisional) furnished equipment support to the battalion and executed assigned projects at Fire Base BASTOGNE, Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, LANG CO BAY, CAMP EAGLE, MU BAI and IA VANG. D Company improved the CAMP EAGLE bunkerline by grading and shaping the perimeter road and constructing fighting positions. Extensive repairs were accomplished at the CAMP EAGLE water point by improving drainage and reshaping the entire truck park. The VIP quarters at MU BAI were extensively renovated during April. C Company supplied air boats and Boston whalers to LANG CO BAY TO support the scout dog teams utilized to secure the railroad in that area. A Boston whaler was employed at the PORL Bridge to patrol the Perfume River. On 16 April, D Company assumed fire base maintenance responsibility of Fire Base BASTOGNE and Fire Base BIRMINGHAM from A Company. D Company supported the

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division forward at LA VANG during DAYTON 720 by constructing showers, latrines, mess facilities and conducting general engineer support. D Company was also responsible for supplying power to CAMP TIGUON within CAMP EAGLE Combat Base by operating and maintaining the electric generators.

m. Air Cavalry Operations.

(1) A Troop.

(a) The mission of Troop A during November and December was to provide visual reconnaissance in the 2/17th Cavalry reconnaissance zones. It also provided reconnaissance and security for the 3rd Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) and its subordinate elements in the form of first and last light reconnaissance and reaction to contact missions. The Aero Rifle Platoon secured downed aircraft in the 101st Airborne Division's northern area of operations. On 6 November 1970 Troop A was given the mission to conduct a visual reconnaissance in the vicinity of Fire Bases KATE, KIRK, and BRADLEY. During the morning, the ARPs were inserted to secure a downed aircraft at coordinates XD928434. During a visual recon of Area 7 a UH-1H chopper aircraft received 8-10 rounds of .51 caliber fire with negative hits. While engaging this area a total of 110-130 rounds of AK fire was received with negative hits. Numerous trails were spotted in the vicinity of coordinates YD241132 with recent activity in the past 24-48 hours. Footprints of 2 to 3 personnel at coordinates YD241144 were observed with recent activity in the last 24 hours. In a 2 grid square area around YD230120 three hootches and 16 bunkers with signs of recent activity in the past 02-24 hours were observed. On 14 November the missions for Troop A began with visual recons in recon zone 7. Two .51 caliber pits, 10 bunkers, 3 trails, and several hootches were observed at coordinates YD148063. At coordinates YD150070, 25 hootches were observed in a 100 meter square. While conducting reconnaissance of the area at coordinates YD151055 a light observation helicopter took 20 to 30 rounds of AK-47 fire. The pilot was hit in the hand and the aircraft was flown back to DAYTON TRI. At coordinates XD862287 two big, reinforced bunkers, and numerous footprints were spotted. At coordinates YD151055 a gunship was fired at by both AK-47 and .51 caliber weapons. A FAC was on station to engage the target where the aircraft was fired on. Air strikes were placed on the target with unknown results. On 15 November a team from Troop A observed a 3/4-ton truck at coordinates YD305074. The truck was engaged and destroyed, and the aircraft received 10 rounds of .51 caliber fire with negative hits. Also at this location 5 to 7 bunkers were destroyed. An 8' x 8' bunker at coordinates XD923235 was observed and engaged with unknown results. AK-47 fire was received at coordinates YD125107 and XD923235 by light observation helicopter. On 26 November Troop A began

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a five day stand-down. During the stand-down period, time was allocated for proficiency check rides and instrument training. Major emphasis was placed on aircraft maintenance to insure maximum combat-ready aircraft at the termination of the stand-down. Final emphasis was placed on the maintenance of aircraft, the concluding of proficiency check rides, and police of the area.

(b) During December, A Troop provided visual reconnaissance in the 2/17th Cavalry reconnaissance zones. It also provided reconnaissance and security for the 3rd Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) and its subordinate elements in the form of first and last light reconnaissance and reaction to contact missions. Due to high winds and heavy rains, operations in the recon zones declined during the reporting period. Teams for L Company (Ranger) were sent to Troop A to be placed in the recon zones. Troop A supplied overflights, insertions, reaction forces, and extractions for the 101st Airborne Division's northern area of operations. Missions in support of ARVN located in the vicinity of Fire Base BARABARA were also performed by Troop A.

(c) During January Troop A participated in the JEFFERSON CITY operations in general support of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). 1-2 January, inclement weather prevented combat operations in the AO. On 3 January, VR of RT 616 showed signs of heavy truck traffic. Gunship: received 12.7mm anti-aircraft fire at XD910243. One aircraft was hit and suffered minor damage. On 4-5 January, inclement weather prevented combat operations in the AO. On 9-16 January, Troop A performed visual reconnaissance in the AO with emphasis on Route 616. Active 12.7mm pits were observed and engaged. TAC AIR and Artillery were called in on bunkers. On 18-21 January, Troop A worked in close support with TAC AIR, ARA and Artillery to destroy bunkers, cache sites, tunnels and spider holes along Route 616. On 22-23 January, inclement weather prevented combat operations in the AO. On 25 January, several sensor strings were activated and were visually checked for activity. On 26-28 January, inclement weather prevented combat operations in the AO. On 30 January, Troop A performed mission of flank security for 1/5th Mech in KHE SANH area of operations. A downed LCH from F Troop 8th Cavalry was secured and rigged for extraction. On 31 January, Troop A provided security for units in KHE SANH and SHEPPARD areas of operations. BDA's of Arc Lights were completed with satisfactory results noted.

(d) On 2-3 February, Troop A conducted VR of Route 616, extracted two Ranger teams and inserted two others. Troop D was inserted to accomplish ground reconnaissance of Route 616. On 4 February, Troop A ARP was inserted into KHE SANH Combat Base, to secure the arrival of Troop D and Squadron HQ. On 4-7 February bad weather precluded normal operations. On 8 February, Troop A crossed the LAOTIAN border. Aircraft reported taking fire with three aircraft reporting hits (The aircraft were reported flyable). On 10 February the troop worked the area west of KHE SANH utilizing FAC and ARA. A UH-1 and AH-1G were shot down. The crews were extracted. Seven PVA were KIA on that date. On 12-17 February, the group supported ARVN ground elements operating in LAOS. Troop A worked with FAC controlled TAC AIR, ARA and its organic guns/pa to suppress enemy antiaircraft fire, while team con-

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tinued their missions of VR for the ground forces. Approximately 16 NVA were KIA. On 18-25 February, Troop A was engaged in its assigned missions of VR and close screen to the ground forces. Weather during this period frequently delayed missions until 1100-1200 hours. On 26 February, Troop A had visual sightings of enemy armor. Two active tanks were sighted, and an AH-1G received 15 hits in the process of flying VR in the vicinity of LZ 31. On 27-28 February, Troop A alternated with Troop C and the Squadron Headquarters Company and CSC to recover an LOH that had been shot down Vic XD6225. Three 12.7mm anti-aircraft weapons were located in the area.

(e) On 1 March the troop employed airstrikes against known and suspected enemy locations. On 2-3 March, inclement weather prevented combat operations. On 4-6 March, A Troop supported ARVN bases at LZ SOPHIA and LZ VI TORY, and employed TAC AIR and Artillery on known positions. On 6 March, the Hac Bao was inserted to secure a downed crew at XD478409. On 7 March, the Hac Bao and the downed crew were extracted under heavy 12.7mm antiaircraft fire from three weapons. One AH-1G received 4 hits and returned to base where it was determined to be non flyable. A truck (5 ton) was destroyed and a bulldozer was spotted. The area was marked for a FAC. On 8-10 March inclement weather prevented combat operations. On 11 March, Troop A conducted a VR of LZ ALGJI, LZ PAVO, LZ ALPHIA, and LZ HOMEL to determine conditions. Five 2½ ton trucks were sighted and marked for a FAC. On 12-13 March, Troop A's mission was to conduct VR and screen Vic LZ 3011A. On 14-15 March, inclement weather prevented combat operations. On 16-22 March, Troop A supported the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) in the vicinity of LZ ERONI with heavy teams. Air strikes were employed and remaining targets were turned over to the FAC on station. During this period an AH-1G was shot down by small arms fire near XD432405. The crew was extracted. Tanks were sighted on 19 March and were marked for the FAC. On 24 March, A Troop continued support to 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) with heavy Cavalry teams. Marginal weather on 25 March prevented working in the AO until 1400 hours. Route recon of 616 revealed no significant spots and no traffic during the past three days. On 26-28 March, Troop A performed its visual recon role in the Laotian and Vietnamese Salient areas to spot possible targets of opportunity. Heavy small arms fire was received throughout the area of interest. On 29-30 March, Troop A supported insertions of ARVN's near XD4302 and performed VR in Laotian Salient.

(f) On 1-5 April, Troop A conducted visual reconnaissance in the Vietnamese and Laotian Salient areas. Emphasis was placed on Route 616 and by-passes. On 6 April, Troop A spent the early day in visual reconnaissance of routes of approach, departure, and planned LZ's for the insertion of the Hac Bao. TAC AIR was employed. Troop A screened ahead

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of the advancing ground forces after insertion. On 7-9 April, Troop A supported the 3rd Brigade in the Vic of VALENCIA, EFT and MAI LOC. On 10-13 April, inclement weather caused mission delays. Troop A, however, worked in the Vic of Fire Base CLADLAU, observing light trail traffic. In the Vic of Fire Base O'REILLY, Troop A observed light foot traffic. Gunships received heavy small arms fire. One AH-1G was downed, crashed-landed in a field. On 12 April inclement weather prevented combat operations in the AC. On 13-15 April, Troop A worked the recon zones with emphasis on Route 616 from Fire Base KLAERNECK to Fire Base SHILOH. Small amounts of traffic were observed and teams continued to receive 12.7mm and small arms fire. On 16 April, Teams observed old bunkers and trails but no recent activity Vic YD1220(8). On 17-18 April, Teams were given the priority mission of screening the HUE Rocket Belt. On 19 April, Troop A supported the 258th Vietnamese Marines in their insertion near HOLCOMB. Throughout the area 12.7mm fire was received. On 22-23 April, Teams worked in support of the 258th VIMC in the Vic of Fire Base SHILOH and TUN TAVERN. Support was also rendered to the 54th ARVN Regiment Vic Fire Base BARENT. A team observed 50-55 bunkers, two NVA, light foot traffic. On 24 April, Teams observed 3 bunkers under construction at YD009297 and 1 NVA was KIA. Bulldozers had been working on Route 616 by-passing bomb craters. Bunkers observed had a spacing of approximately 50 meters. On 25-26 April, Troop A worked with PAC and TAC AER to support the HAD DAO raid. On 27-28 April, Teams returned to visual reconnaissance in the Division Recon Zone. TAC AER was employed in the Vic YD095204 against a bunker complex. On 29-30 April, Troop A supported the PAC TAC raid and continued its visual reconnaissance responsibilities.

(2) B Troop.

(a) During November, B Troop was used in general support of the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) and worked closely with the 1st Brigade. Their primary mission was to gather intelligence through visual reconnaissance missions. Secondary missions included downed aircraft security in the division's area of operation, bomb damage assessments for B-52 strikes, sky spots, and artillery. On 1-7 November B Troop worked with elements of the 1st Brigade around the THREE FORES area (YD5012). Their specific mission was to determine the size, location, and movement of enemy forces that made contact with friendly infantry units. On 8-14 November the poor flying weather hampered B Troop's attempts to support the Rangers. On the 13th, the weather lifted enough to insert team BILLS. On 16 November Bills had contact with an unknown size enemy force. Two members of the team were wounded in the action. B Troop tried to extract the men but were driven off by enemy fire. In the action three UH-1H helicopters of B Troop received combat damage. From that time B Troop

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Troop B ARP was inserted on the site and the aircraft and crew were extracted. The second was shot down in the A SHAU VALLEY by 12.7mm antiaircraft fire. The aircraft was destroyed, and the crew are listed as MIA. From 11-14 February, Troop B worked the division reconnaissance zone detecting enemy truck traffic and destroying a truck and bulldozer. On 15 February, a UH-1H on a night Ranger extraction crashed resulting in seven US KIA. From 19-20 February, Troop B supported Ranger teams, and continued visual reconnaissance in the reconnaissance zone. On 21 February, an AH-1G in direct support of a Ranger contact fired too close to friendly troops, resulting in one KIA and two WIA. On 25 February, Troop B extracted a Ranger team with a UH-1C YD719901. From 26-27 February, Troop B secured the extraction of two aircraft in the vicinity of YD719901 and YD531132. On 28 February, Troop B conducted visual reconnaissance in the Division reconnaissance zone mapping enemy infiltration routes and directing air strikes in the A SHAU VALLEY.

(e) On 1-31 March, Troop B worked in the Division reconnaissance zone conducting visual reconnaissance, checking sensor activations and URS reports. During 5-6 March, Troop B ARP secured a downed AH-1G at YD865211 and a UH-1H at YD391261. On 13 March, an LCH received an unknown amount of 12.7mm antiaircraft and SAF in the Vic of YD149129. The aircraft crashed and burned resulting in two US MIA. During the period 14-17 March, Troop B ARP secured a downed UH-1H at YC727143, and an AH-1G at YD357472. On 22 March, Troop B ARP secured a downed AH-1G at YD961162. On 24 March, Troop B extracted Ranger teams 19a and 19w when the teams made contact. On 30 March, Troop B ARP was inserted at YD513031 to reinforce Ranger team 19a in the capture of 2 NVA PWs. During the entire reporting period, additional missions included RDA of airstrikes and Arc Lights and limited ground reconnaissance.

(f) On 1 April, B Troop ARP was inserted on Fire Base VICKY to secure and recover an AH-1G. Both the aircraft and the crew were recovered. On 2 April, B Troop extracted a Ranger team in contact. The team was then used to secure a B Troop LCH on Fire Base RENDEZVOUS. Both the aircraft and the crew were recovered. On 4 April, a B Troop UH-1H on medevac mission vicinity YD552017 received intense SAF resulting in one US WIA. On 5 April, a B Troop UH-1H carrying Rangers to attempt a body snatch vicinity YC451950 received intense SA and MG fire resulting in 1 US KIA and 3 WIA. On 10 April the ARP secured a B Troop UH-1H (CAC) on Fire Base RENDEZVOUS where it landed after receiving one 37mm hit west of Fire Base EYESORE, resulting in one US KIA. On 13 April, the ARP secured and recovered a B Troop LCH shot down vicinity of AT837978. For the remainder of the month, B Troop operated in the reconnaissance zones and provided support for Company L (Ranger), 75th Infantry. On 23 April, a B Troop UH-1H was shot down in the vicinity of YC479927 while attempting to reinforce a Ranger team in contact, resulting in 1 US KIA and 2 US WIA. The aircraft was not recovered.

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(3) C Troop.

(a) During November, Troop C staged three 101st Air Army Airfield in general support of the Division. This included aerial resupply, ground reconnaissance and Ranger support. In addition, the ARV was on a search for downed aircraft in the Division's AO. Due to the northeast monsoon season, there was little air and reconnaissance activity during the first portion of the reporting period. On 13 and 14 November, the ARV and a team of engineers were inserted to clear Fire Base MAHAKEN, MAHAKEN and HAWKIN. A number of 105mm rounds, fragmentation grenades and blasting caps were discovered and were destroyed. The ARV and elements of Delta Troop were inserted just south of Fire Base MAHAKEN. The ARV, in an attempt to recover the Ranger KIA, received RPG and AK-47 fire resulting in six wounded and another Ranger KIA. Due to extremely poor weather conditions, the wounded were unable to be extracted that day. On the following day, 17 November, extraction of the critically wounded was made by an LCH under heavy AK and 50 caliber fire. On 18 November, an unsuccessful attempt, due to weather restrictions, was made to extract the ground elements. In the rescue attempt one CIC, Mr. Cebri, and one LCH received heavy AK fire, 50 caliber, and five RPG rounds. The next day, 19 November, the ARV and other ground elements started to move by foot towards Fire Base CAUTION. In an attempt to make radio contact with the ground elements, one CIC took two RPG rounds and one LCH with pilot and crew member crashed into a mountain side killing both of them. On 20 November the element was able to be extracted, along with the remains of the LCH crew.

(b) During December, operations involving C Troop were significantly hampered by the northeast monsoon weather conditions. A short break in the weather allowed them to work in the northern end of the A SWAN VALLEY in the vicinity of River Mountain. On 11 December, the ARV, lead by one Fire Base YESSEL while D Troop was inserted by UH-1H helicopters in the vicinity of AL'UI airstrip. D Troop destroyed bridges that had been spotted earlier by LCH working in that area. During the next few days increasing enemy activity was noted in the northern valley and the surrounding areas. On frequent occasions observation aircraft came under enemy small arms fire, however, PIRK Teams worked the area with considerable success. Enemy bunkers, fighting positions, bridges, and huts were destroyed. A number of the enemy were KIA. On 16 December, a LCH on an AAA mission was shot down by enemy 50 caliber fire. The crew was uninjured and immediately picked up by the UH-1H, chase aircraft. On the night of 19 December this same general area was worked by FLIR. Sighting a number of the enemy in the open, FLIR engaged and was credited with 10 enemy KIA. During this period FLIR was also utilized in the daylight hours, accompanying the regular VR missions. In the reporting period, FLIR accounted for a large percentage of the enemy KIA credited to the Troop.

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(c) During the 1-31 January reporting period, Troop C staged from PHU BAI Airfield, in general support of the 101st Airborne Division (Abml), with a primary mission of intelligence gathering through visual reconnaissance. From 1-10 January, monsoon weather prohibited extensive reconnaissance of the Division reconnaissance zone. The period from 11-30 January, was marked by improving weather which enabled Troop C to continue the visual reconnaissance of the division reconnaissance zone. A heavy increase in enemy activity was noted during this period around the ALOUI airstrip and west of Tiger Mountain. An estimated 100 Company was pin pointed. A "Cavalry Cobra" raid was launched and a RDA in the fifteen foot high elephant grass revealed 3 NVA KSM. It is felt that better results were obtained than those indicated by the RDA, as the team was able to silence rather intense fire in the area. During this period Troop C reacted with its Aero Rifle Platoon to five downed aircraft. Additionally Troop C supported three Ranger Teams in contact.

(d) From 1-4 February Troop C staged from PHU L.I Airfield. From 5-28 February, it staged from KHE SANH Combat Base. On 8 February, 0743 hours the Troop C commander, MAJ James T. Newman led the first heavy Cavalry team into LAOS in support of the Vietnamese Rangers. On 12 February, Troop C lost two AH-1Gs to hostile fire on the LAOTIAN border. One crew was listed as MIA. The second crew was extracted. The area of the contact was engaged by Artillery, TAC AIR, and one B-52 strike. The remainder of the month of February was devoted screening for extraction of Vietnamese Ranger fire bases and working Fire Bases 30 and 31.

(e) From 1-31 March, Troop C staged out of KHE SANH Combat Base in general support of LA SON 719. During this period Troop C ARP manned a portion of the KHE SANH perimeter. The movement of ARVN forces enabled the Troop to resume its full time job of reconnaissance. Troop C was assigned a reconnaissance zone that extended westward to TCHEPONE and to the north of Highway 9. After the ground objectives had been reached and with rawal began, Troop C began close support by screening PZs and reconnaissance of flight routes. The Troop also acted in a resupply capacity on occasion during this period.

(f) April saw the end of LA SON 719, with Troop C performing missions in support of the final phases of the operation. Returning to PHU BAI, all efforts were again concentrated on the A SHAU VALLEY and the infiltration routes along the LAOTIAN border. Heavy pink teams once again employed their organic fire power along with artillery and air support against suspected enemy locations in and around Base Area 611. Often forced to work "without a LOW" because of hostile fire, the effectiveness of the visual reconnaissance was greatly reduced. Support of Delta Troop operations in the Valley raised morale and gave the troops

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a sense of accomplishment. Other daily missions included reconnaissance of the HUE-THU BII Rocket Belt, convoy escorts, and support of the 3rd Brigade.

(4) D Troop.

(a) During the last two months of 1970, Delta Troop provided ground reconnaissance, downed aircraft security, and reaction force for units in contact. Additionally, the troop provided ambushes and sweeps outside CAMP EAGLE and served as the base defense reaction force. During the period 1-28 January, Troop D performed its assigned missions of "EAGLE Reaction Force, Perimeter Defense and acted as immediate reaction force with Troop (-) for all insertions of any Squadron Aero Rifle Platoon. From 1-4 January, overflights of the perimeter defenses were made to discover possible enemy routes of infiltration and possible ambush sites. Reports submitted covering this activity indicated areas of requiring improvement. On 28 January, a warning order for movement to QUANG TRI was issued. On 2 February, Troop D made a combat assault in the vicinity of XD854238, to conduct a ground bomb damage assessment (PDA) and a ground reconnaissance of the surrounding area that had been tentatively identified as a NVA headquarters complex. The Troop was extracted at 031500 hours at XD854238 and XD848236, with the PZs were green. On 4 February, Troop D moved to KHE SANH Combat Base in support of LAVSON 719; Headquarters (-) by convoy and two platoons by air. From 5-14 February, Troop D hardened the perimeter defenses. Bunkers, fighting positions and overhead cover were given priority. On 15 February, Troop D was given the responsibility of security for the rearm/refuel point at LANG SON, XD814368, and at this time assumed control of the aero rifle platoons of the assigned and OPCW air cavalry troops. Ambush and sweep operations in the squadron AO were accomplished as part of the perimeter defense plan through 14 March.

(b) On 15 March, the KHE SANH Combat Base began to receive daily artillery attacks by NVA 120mm field guns. On 23 March, at 0330 hours, Troop D repulsed a Sapper attack by the 2nd Company 15th NVA Engineer Battalion. The 40 man attack, supported by indirect fire, 60mm mortars and RPGs, penetrated the 3rd Platoon position in an attempt to reach the airfield PZL and rearm points. The enemy broke contact at 0645 hours. A first light check revealed 14 NVA KIA, 1 PIA, 9 AK-47s, 3 RPG launchers and one 9mm pistol captured along with numerous small arms ammunition and demolition equipment. US losses were 3 KIA, 5 WIA major, 13 WIA minor. On 27 March, Troop D was given the order to return to QUANG TRI. From 28 March until the end of the reporting period Troop D acted as the squadron reaction force for downed aircraft and crew security.

(c) During the month of April 1971, Delta Troop provided ground reconnaissance, downed aircraft security, reaction force for the division and a reaction force for units in contact. Additionally, Delta Troop

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971. RIC 2000R-65 (R3) (1)

provided base security for A sector on the CAM PIGEON perimeter. Delta Troop secured two downed aircraft in A SHAU VALLEY, reinforced a Ranger team in contact in A SHAU VALLEY, inserted and provided diversion for two Ranger platoon size ambushes in A SHAU VALLEY, conducted three days of ground reconnaissance in A SHAU VALLEY, twenty-nine days of gun defense reaction force for CAM EAGLE, and 5 sweeps of the CAM PIGEON perimeter. After returning from KHE SANH on 2 April, Delta Troop began a week of stand-down training from 4-10 April. On 15 April the troop was inserted in the A SHAU VALLEY at coordinates YC451901. Delta Troop's mission was to provide security and diversion for a Ranger Platoon stay behind an ambush of Route 548. The troop also performed ground reconnaissance of 2½ kilometers of Route 548. D Troop found signs of recent vehicular traffic on the road as well as six 6 x 8 ft. bunkers which faced the road. The troop was extracted late on the afternoon of the 15th at grid YC452238. On 20 April the troop was again inserted in the A SHAU VALLEY at grid YC456903. The mission of the troop was to insert a Ranger platoon stay behind an ambush, provide a diversion for the Ranger platoons movement to their ambush site and to make ground reconnaissance of the western side of the A SHAU VALLEY between YC456903 and YC457006. The troop found very few signs of recent activity. There were 5 trails in the area which had been used within 18 to 22 hours, but they revealed no signs in that might have passed on them. A quantity of communication wire was found, but it had been previously cut in frequent intervals and showed no signs of repair. The troop was extracted from the ship HZ at YC457006. On 24 April the troop was once again inserted in the A SHAU VALLEY at YC454924 in response to a Ranger team in contact and two downed helicopters, one of which was a medivac. The troop was inserted north of the downed aircraft and moved south to make the pick up. Approximately 150 to 200 meters from the aircraft the lead element of the troop came under heavy RPG, small arms fire and Chicom grenades. The platoons maneuvered to react to the threat and to pick up survivors of the Ranger team. The contact on the 24th lasted approximately six hours and resulted in 5 friendly KIA, 14 WIA, one unknown enemy KIA by small arms fire, 11 enemy KIA by aircraft and an unknown number of enemy WIA. After the extraction of three US from the downed medivac helicopters, the troops withdrew approximately 400 meters north to establish an IDP, medivac engaged, and to reinforce by another company. The reinforcement was accomplished that night and in the morning the elements moved back to the contact point to attempt to extract the remaining US personnel. The WIA had withdrawn the majority of their forces during the night. The next morning fire was received from only one location. The enemy fire was eliminated but no WIA were found in the vicinity. The extraction of the troop was made at YC456914.

(5) Company L (Ranger), 75th Infantry.

(a) During the month of November a total of thirteen Ranger teams were deployed in the 1st Airborne Division (Airmobile) Area of Operations. Emphasis was on reconnaissance around Fire Bases RIFORD and PATRICK. Two enemy contacts were initiated. The contact initiated on 16 November by Ranger Team "Bills" provided the needed intelligence for establishing the location of the 1st Battalion, 803rd NVA Regiment. Due to inclement

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Earlier, Ranger teams were ordered to the RONG KONG area to the RONG KONG VALLEY, to locate infiltrants reported by the CIA from Laos into the location of RONG KONG village. No significant sightings were reported.

(b) During the month of December, Ranger operations were hampered by poor weather conditions caused by the northeast monsoon. Company B deployed a total of ten operational teams. Six teams were deployed in the KHE SANH PLAINS and Vietnamese Salient regions, with the remaining four teams deployed in the general area along the eastern side of the A SHAU VALLEY. Deployment of operational teams to the KHE SANH and Vietnamese Salient Area made it necessary for this company to locate a forward operating base at QUANG TRI, plus deploy a three man radio relay element at Signal Mountain to insure adequate communications with the operational elements. The only problem that arose was that of resupplying the forward operating base and the radio relay team.

(c) Poor weather conditions caused by the northeast monsoon continued to hamper Ranger operations during the month of January. Enemy sightings, however, increased during this period. Sightings occurred in the RONG KONG, KHE SANH, and RONG KONG VALLEY regions. Rangers performed a false extraction in the RONG KONG VALLEY, after the ranger team was compromised. Future false extractions are planned, to allow the ranger teams to continue their assigned mission.

(d) During the month of February, this unit deployed a total of seventeen ranger teams. Poor weather hampered deployment until February 28th, at which time seven operational teams were deployed in the RONG KONG VALLEY region. The mission of the teams were to replace one US infantry battalion that deployed to the KHE SANH region. Emphasis during this time was placed on ambush techniques. Two minor enemy contacts were initiated during this period. After being relieved by a US infantry unit from the RONG KONG VALLEY region, Ranger teams began began operating south and west of abandoned Fire Base RIFCORD, the remainder of the month. Emphasis was placed on reconnaissance of roads and trails through the area. Four enemy contacts were initiated in that region.

(e) During the month of March, this unit deployed a total of twenty-one Ranger teams. Initially continuing to concentrate on reconnaissance of the area surrounding abandoned Fire Base RIFCORD, this unit shifted to the mission of monitoring and bushing along Route 547 from Fire Base RENDEZVOUS to Fire Base BLA7 and along Route 548 in the A SHAU VALLEY floor. Six contacts were initiated in these areas resulting in eight NVA KIA and two NVA PW. The information passed on by these PWs resulted in large troop movements by the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Abn) to counter a serious enemy threat to their fire bases. At the request of 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Abn), three Ranger teams were deployed to the SHEAR VALLEY area to determine similar enemy concentrations in their AO.

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 20 April 1971, C-101-101 (11) (U)

(f) During the month of April, the Parares were employed a total of twenty-nine Ranger teams. From 1 April to 10 April, eight Ranger teams were employed in the SILVER VALLEY region with the mission of reconnaissance. One minor enemy contact was made. From 10-23 April emphasis was placed on the GOLD VALLEY region, in the form of platoon and company raids to facilitate the destruction of ambushes. During the January period, the ambushes were identified by following a well-used bridge.

n. Artillery.

(1) The 101st Airborne Division Artillery (Artl) provided close and continuous fire support to division maneuver units participating in Operations JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70, LA'SON 71G, and LA'SON 72G. The 2nd Battalion (Artl), 319th Artillery (105mm) provided direct support to the 3rd Brigade; the 2nd Battalion (Artl), 320th Artillery (105mm) provided direct support to the 1st Brigade; the 1st Battalion (Artl) 321st Artillery (105mm) provided direct support to the 2nd Brigade. In addition, the 2nd Battalion (Artl), 10th Artillery (155mm) and the 4th Battalion (Aerial Artillery), 77th Artillery provided general support to the division.

(2) During the months of November and December, Division Artillery units were positioned to support the JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70. The majority of the fire bases were accessible by road which insured an adequate stockage of ammunition regardless of the weather. During November one unit move was conducted. One raid was conducted by moving to a forward fire base, expending on predetermined targets and extracting before dark. A total of 82,049 artillery rounds and 10,010 aerial artillery rockets were expended during the month of November. In November the 4 millionth round was fired supporting division forces since their arrival in Vietnam. During December two artillery raids were conducted and 93,965 artillery rounds and 13,145 rockets were expended.

(3) During January flying conditions improved and maneuver units operated deeper into the jungle canopy. To support these operations six artillery units were repositioned and 65,221 artillery rounds and 21,260 rockets were expended.

(4) During February and March the Division Artillery supported all phases of Operation LA'SON 71G while continuing to support Operation JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70. In addition, the Division Artillery was responsible for fire support coordination in the defense of KHE SANH and TAIDENH RIPT areas. The Division Artillery established a forward operations center at CAMP ROBERTS, QUANG TRI; an Air Warning Control Center at DONG FA Combat Base to assume the posting of artillery and air strike warning data for Eastern QUANG TRI Province, and Battery A, 4th Battalion (AFA), 77th Artillery established a forward location at KHE SANH. On 6 February 1971 the 2nd Battalion, 320th Artillery deployed a headquarters element to a position near the eastern DMZ area. An artillery battalion radio net was established as part of a deception operation. The element r.

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deployed to CAMP EAGLE on 13 February. On 25 February the 2nd Battalion, 319th Artillery deployed to QUANG TRI Province to provide direct support to the 3rd Brigade. In addition, Battery C (-), 2nd Battalion, 11th Artillery was placed OIFCON to 2nd Battalion, 319th Artillery to provide 155mm artillery support. On 3 March the Division Artillery assumed operational control of the 5th Infantry Division (Mech); the 6th Battalion (-), 11th Artillery (two 105mm howitzer batteries), direct support artillery for the 11th Brigade, 23rd Infantry Division; and the 1st Battalion, 82nd Artillery (155mm), 23rd Division, general support artillery. Division Artillery units made seventeen moves during February and expended 104,716 artillery rounds. A total of fifteen unit moves were completed during March and 114,386 artillery rounds were expended in support of division maneuver units.

(5) The 4th Battalion (ARA), 77th Artillery provided extensive support to ARVN forces participating in LAMSON 719 while continuing to support all 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) operations. During the months of February and March the unit flew 7,365 sorties, expended 69,975 rockets and were credited with 1,147 enemy KIA. The vast majority of the expenditures and enemy KIA's were as a result of direct support to ARVN forces operating in LAOS.

(6) On 7 April the 6th Battalion (-), 11th Artillery and 1st Battalion, 82nd Artillery were released from their OIFCON status and redeployed to the 101st Airborne Division (Ambl) area. The 5th Battalion, 4th Artillery returned to its parent organization on 8 April and at that time assumed responsibility for artillery fires in QUANG TRI Province. All 101st Airborne Division Artillery elements departed QUANG TRI Province and were repositioned in the division area of operations by 10 April. During the remainder of the month Division Artillery forces supported operation LAMSON 720 and continued to support operation JEFFERSON GLEN/MONSOON PLAN 70. During April, twenty-six artillery moves were completed and 105,756 artillery rounds and 21,837 rockets were expended.

(7) During the entire period the 1st Battalion, 83rd Artillery, 108th Artillery Group provided the division with 8 inch howitzer and 175mm gun artillery support. The battalion had a mission of general support - reinforcing the 101st Airborne Division Artillery.

(8) Division Artillery units were repositioned during the reporting period as listed below:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
10 Nov	A/2-320	Veghel	Birmingham
4 Jan	D/2-320	Eagle	Birmingham
4 Jan	B/2-320	Birmingham	Eagle
8 Jan	A/2-319	Rakkasan	Evans
8 Jan	C/2-319	Evans	Rakkasan
28 Jan	B/2-320	Eagle	Veghel
30 Jan	B/2-11	Veghel	Zon
4 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Zon	Veghel

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
8 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Verhel	Bastogne
8 Feb	C(-)/2-11	Brick	Arsenal
10 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Bastogne	Anzio
11 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Bastogne	Zon
12 Feb	A/2-320	Birmingham	Rendezvous
16 Feb	C(-)/2-11	Brick	Arsenal
22 Feb	A/2-320	Rendezvous	Normandy
23 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Zon	Normandy
24 Feb	B/2-320	Verhel	Eagle
25 Feb	A/2-319	Evans	Mai Loc
25 Feb	B(-)/2-11	Anzio	Bastogne
26 Feb	B/2-320	Eagle	Jack
26 Feb	B/2-319	Jack	Evans
27 Feb	B/2-319	Evans	A-2
28 Feb	C(-)/2-11	Eagle	Mai Loc
28 Feb	C(-)/2-11	Brick	Eagle
1 Mar	C/2-319	Rakkasan	Carroll
1 Mar	C(-)/1-321	Ios Banos	Phu Bai
2 Mar	D/2-320	Birmingham	Rakkasan
2 Mar	C(-)/1-321	Phu Bai	Eagle
4 Mar	C(-)/2-11	Tomhawk	Brick
4 Mar	B/2-319	A-2	Anne
16 Mar	A/2-319	Mai Loc	XD742441
18 Mar	A(-)/2-320	Normandy	Spear
19 Mar	A/2-319	XD742441	Mai Loc
20 Mar	A(-)/2-11	Rakkasan	Evans
21 Mar	B(-)/2-11	Bastogne	Kathryn
22 Mar	A/2-319	Mai Loc	Sarge
23 Mar	A(-)/2-320	Spear	Normandy
24 Mar	A/1-321	Arsenal	Eagle
27 Mar	A(-)/1-321	Eagle	Blitz
1 Apr	A(-)/2-11	Evans	Bastogne
2 Apr	A(-)/1-321	Blitz	Spear
3 Apr	A(-)/1-321	Eagle	Spear
8 Apr	D/2-320	Rakkasan	Eagle
8 Apr	B/2-319	Anne	Rakkasan
8 Apr	B/2-320	Evans	Jack
8 Apr	C/2-319	Carroll	Evans
9 Apr	D/2-320	Eagle	Bastogne
9 Apr	A/2-319	Sarge	Evans
9 Apr	A/1-321	Spear	Phu Bai
10 Apr	C(-)/2-11	Mai Loc	Bastogne
10 Apr	A(-)/2-11	Bastogne	Evans
11 Apr	A/2-319	Evans	Gladiator
11 Apr	B(-)/2-11	Normandy	Kathryn

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(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RG) COMUSFOR (R3) (U)

DATE	UNIT	NAME	TO
12 Apr	A/1-321	Don Brad	Torzhok
12 Apr	C/1-321	Don Brad	Rudolf
12 Apr	C/2-320	Bogota	Birmingham
13 Apr	A/2-320	Bernard	Bagle
14 Apr	C/(-)/2-320	Bernard	Fury
16 Apr	C/2-320	Fury	Birmingham
17 Apr	C/2-11	Bravo	Yankee
23 Apr	C/(-)/2-11	Bravo	Platino
26 Apr	A/(-)/2-11	Brazos	Omega
27 Apr	B/2-11	Brazos	Wurzen
28 Apr	A/(-)/1-321	Bronk	Ulf Sc
30 Apr	A/2-320	Bronk	Beach

(9) In addition to the tactical moves listed above, the Division Artillery conducted six artillery raids during the period to exploit current intelligence. The raids were conducted by moving to a forward fire base, expending on predetermined targets and returning before dark. Raids were conducted as indicated below:

DATE	UNIT	NAME	TO
20 Nov	D/2-320	Bagle	Yephel
18 Dec	D/2-320	Bagle	Pistol
19 Dec	A/2-320	Birmingham	Wurzen
11 Jan	B/2-11	Bastogne	Bernard
29 Jan	B/2-11	Bastogne	Omega
25 Mar	D/2-320	Rakkean	Platino

(10) Cannon Artillery Ammunition Expenditures:

November	81,949
December	93,955
January	85,221
February	101,716
March	113,396
April	125,777
TOTAL	503,677

(11) Aerial Rocket Artillery Expenditures:

	Sorties	Rockets Fired
November	2,188	10,910
December	2,215	13,145
January	3,024	21,760
February	3,756	35,364

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, MCS CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

March	3,609	34,611
April	2,210	21,437
TOTAL	17,722	157,027

e. Information.

(1) Public Information:

- (a) Number of hometown news releases forwarded: 2,713
- (b) Number of individual news/feature stories released to public and military media: 374
- (c) Number of individual photographic releases prepared for release to public and military media: 159
- (d) Number of correspondents provided support by the information office: 37
- (e) Coverage was prepared for 16 distinguished visitors to the division, including: Senator Ted Stevens, R-Alaska; LTC William J. McCaffrey, DCG, USARV; LTC Charles Corcoran, CG, 101ABND; Mr. James Hammond, Associate Director of Defense Systems, QAO; LTC Bong, CG, 1st ARVN Division; Miss U.S. Savings Bonds; and Stephanie Clark, Miss Black America.
- (f) Special projects included command and public information support to the Miss Black America Show and a Department of the Army Special Photographic Team which visited the division to film a sequence using the 101st Airborne Division (Abn) Band as part of the DA file "The Army's Music Men".

(2) Command Information:

- (a) During the reporting period, six (6) issues of the division newspaper, "The Screaming Eagle", were published and distributed.
- (b) The initial issue of the Orientation Edition of "The Screaming Eagle" newspaper, a new yearly division command information publication, was distributed on 3 - 4 March.
- (c) An updated edition of the 101 History was distributed on 12 February.
- (d) Copy was prepared for the Winter-Spring 1971 issue of the "Rendezvous With Destiny" magazine.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (AirMobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, LOS COF R-65 (R3) (U)

(e) Twelve taped reports were produced and released to AFVN, SAIGON, for use over AFVN radio.

(f) Color slides were taken of Infantry RCTC officers in the division and were forwarded to the Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA.

(g) Division input to "The Army Greenbook" was forwarded on 30 April 1971.

(h) The Information Office presented the Commanding General, 101st Airborne Division (Abn) with the 1st place award in the HEARV Special Journalistic Achievement Awards, and the 2nd place award in the Department of the Army "Keith L. Ware Award" for special journalistic achievement. Both of these awards were for the "1969 Pictorial Review" prepared by the Information Office.

(i) Two command information fact sheets were published and distributed to division personnel:

"Heat Injuries Are Preventable" - - March 1971

"The GI Bill" - - April 1971

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, HGS: CAROL-65(RD)(U)

2. (C) Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluation and Recommendations.

a. Personnel. None

b. Intelligence.

(1) Air Cavalry as Intelligence Source.

(a) Observation: During operations in LAGS, the intelligence of most value was "where the enemy was not" rather than where they were. Flight routes, approach and departure lanes, flight altitudes, aircraft spacing, utilization of TAC Air and other supporting fires were determined primarily based on intelligence pertaining to antiaircraft locations rather than strictly on troop concentrations.

(b) Evaluation: Antiaircraft fire was likely to be encountered in almost any location after crossing the Laotian border. Consequently, the AMC had to plan supporting fire neutralization and suppression along the entire flight route, concentrating on the area where the lift aircraft were most vulnerable to the antiaircraft fire. The utilization of air cavalry to conduct reconnaissance of the LZ/LM areas and approach/departure lanes to determine enemy troop concentrations proved extremely valuable in selecting the best avenues of approach. The timely information provided the most useful data in planning to avoid enemy concentrations during critical phases of flight.

(c) Recommendations: Employment of air cavalry for gathering current intelligence on specific areas in addition to screening of LZ/LM sites is imperative during operations in a mid-intensity environment.

(2) Sensor Implant Techniques.

(a) Observation: Helicopter implant of sensors is a fast, yet accurate method of sensor implantation.

(b) Evaluation: For maximum effective use of sensors, implant points must be accurately plotted. The use of two spotters, one in the implant helicopter and one in a trail helicopter have provided greater accuracy as to the actual sensor implant point.

(c) Recommendation: That two spotters be used whenever sensors are implanted by helicopter.

c. Operations.

(1) FADAC vs Manual Computations.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RGS: CHUR-65(R3)(U)

(a) Observation: When FAIRAC becomes non-operational, a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in checking FAIRAC data with manual equipment.

(b) Evaluation: In a "danger close" situation there is a requirement to check firing data for every round between the battery and battalion FDC, at the minimum and maximum range for a given charge. The FAIRAC will produce a more accurate solution than a manual solution can offer, especially when the ranges are not listed on the graphical equipment. When this situation occurs in a manual FDC, range k is determined and applied to yield the solution. The FAIRAC will still compute the ballistic trajectory and apply all factors in determining its solution. This is impossible with the same accuracy in a manual FDC.

(c) Recommendations: When a firing element's FAIRAC is not operational, both the battery and battalion FDC should employ the manual solution, using all available corrections. The slight loss in accuracy is offset by elimination of delays.

(2) Detailed Planning for Future Operations.

(a) Observations: All operations, from resupply missions to multi-unit assaults, required thorough, detailed planning to be successful in the mid-intensity environment of LAMSON 719.

(b) Evaluation: With the high density and accuracy of heavy anti-aircraft fire encountered in the Laktion Operation it became imperative that all flights over enemy territory be executed swiftly, precisely, and efficiently. Thorough consideration had to be given to all aspects including flight routes, approach/departure lanes, and LZ and PZ locations. All available assets were employed throughout each operation to provide adequate cover and suppression to the flight during the enroute portion, the approach and departure portion, and the loading/off-loading portion of their mission. The high risk of loss made by orbiting an LZ until it could be properly prepared was unacceptable. S-turns and other methods of delaying PZ or LZ times were unacceptable due to the increased exposure time they entailed. The Air Mission Commander in all cases assessed the situation and made the final decision to go or not to go before the flight could enter the operational area. No hesitation in execution could be tolerated. Only through precise and timely execution could a mission be successfully accomplished. Detailed planning was the key to all success. All resources available were programmed and employed through each phase of all airmobile operations.

(c) Recommendation: Stress should be placed on the planning and utilization of all available assets on each and every operation in a mid-intensity environment. TAC Air, artillery, gunships and Air Force delivery screening smoke should be included and coordinated along all flight routes, PZ's and LZ's whenever possible. Thorough preparation must be demanded prior to initiating any operation in an environment such as that encountered during LAMSON 719.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CMUR-65(3)(U)

(3) Planning for ROL/Rearm Points.

(a) Observation: The number of bladestrike incidents occurring at ROL and Rarm areas increased considerably.

(b) Evaluation: Due to the increased tactical activity during the latter part of the reporting period, many new ROL/Rarm sites had to be constructed. Although having the correct point to point distance for aircraft clearance, they lacked suitable hover areas for maneuverability. The approach and departure panels and lanes were also inadequate. The ROL/Rarm points were unable to accommodate the large number of aircraft during peak periods.

(c) Recommendation: That ROL/Rarm points be given priority planning before tactical operations begin to ensure adequate size and traffic control.

(4) Combat Assaults Conducted in Marginal Weather.

(a) Observation: Combat assaults conducted in marginal weather as opposed to fair weather require a far greater degree of flexibility plus considerable additional planning.

(b) Evaluation: To insure successful mission accomplishment of operations conducted in marginal weather conditions, the following areas must be emphasized:

(1) A thorough map and ground reconnaissance by the ANC, flight leads and other planning personnel is essential.

(2) Personnel and supplies should be transported by surface means as close to the LZ as possible. Maximum utilization of the aircraft can be effected with weather improvement for a short span of time.

(3) A complete, detailed air movement table will reduce briefing time and provide maximum flexibility.

(4) Continuous weather checks will insure prompt reaction to weather changes.

(c) Recommendation: Since complete planning in each of the above areas enhances the chances of a successful mission, sufficient time should be allowed to insure that detailed planning be properly formulated.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Joint Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CCRUPL65(R3)(U)

(5) Recovery of Downed Crews.

(a) Observation: Recovery of downed crews and aircraft must be accomplished in the most expeditious manner if they are to survive.

(b) Evaluation: It was found that the recovery of downed crews and aircraft became proportionally more difficult the longer they were on the ground. In several cases, what started as a "simple" extraction of a downed crew soon evolved into a large scale operation involving Army and Air Force assets. On large moves a separate AMC, capable of controlling the tactical situation itself, was designated as the Air Mission Commander of Recovery Assets. The rapidly developing and ever-changing nature of operations in the mid-intensity environment required an individual who possessed experience, knowledge, and the ability to control a large scale operation to be in charge of the recovery forces.

(c) Recommendations: Recovery plans for downed crews and aircraft must be formulated and disseminated prior to initiating airmobile operations in a mid-intensity environment. All operations, whether single or multi-ship, should have chase or recovery assets available under the control of a qualified individual. These assets should include all the equipment necessary to extract crews and aircraft from a hostile environment.

d. Organization. None

e. Training.

(1) Aircraft Damage Training for Pilots.

(a) Observation: In certain instances, aviators indicated that they did not realize the seriousness of damage done to their aircraft by enemy fire.

(b) Evaluation: On one occasion an aircraft was hit by enemy fire and experienced a partial tail rotor failure over hostile territory. The aircraft commander elected to turn back toward a secure area rather than make a precautionary landing. It is felt that the loss of tail rotor control set up a vibration pattern which eventually shook the tail boom loose and caused the aircraft to invert and crash with a tragic loss of lives. Had the pilot landed, even in a hostile area, rather than attempting to fly a severely disabled aircraft to a secure area, tragedy probably would have been averted. After this incident it became SOP to put aircraft on the ground as soon as possible after any major difficulties arose. Crewmembers' fears of setting down in hostile territory were alleviated by insuring they were knowledgeable in survival, escape, and evasion as well as the most expeditious methods of crew recovery.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Recommendation: Training of aviators should at some point include an orientation of the handling characteristics and altered flight envelope of an aircraft resulting from various types of combat damage. Fear of setting down in hostile territory must be alleviated through proper training.

(2) Indirect Fire Adjustment.

(a) Observation: All infantrymen should be qualified to adjust mortar and artillery fires.

(b) Evaluation: It has been found that allowing all members of an infantry platoon to adjust defensive fires on a rotating basis teaches the men skills of adjusting indirect fires.

(c) Recommendation: The procedure of allowing members of a rifle platoon (with proper supervision) to adjust fires during slack periods should be introduced and adopted as a standard training policy.

f. Logistics.

(1) Hydraulic Failures on the AH1G and UH1H Aircraft.

(a) Observation: During the reporting period there have been hydraulic failures on AH1G and UH1H aircraft. A number were caused as a result of chaffing lines. Others were caused as a result of a hydraulic servo and a lateral servo failure.

(b) Evaluation: The hydraulic systems on both the AH1G and UH1H require frequent detailed inspections and chaffing lines separated or rerouted. Servos that are found to be seeping excessively or leaking should be replaced.

(c) Recommendation:

1 That more detailed inspections of the hydraulic system be performed daily to detect trouble spots and prevent chaffing lines.

2 That crewchiefs keep servos wiped clean and promptly report any abnormal seeping or leaks to maintenance for replacement.

(2) Aircraft Engine Failures.

(a) Observation: There have been a number of engine failures in the division. One of these resulted in incident damage to an AH1G on a FMP test flight with the weapons systems armed.

(b) Evaluation: The fourth stage compressor continues to be a factor in engine failures and this should be eliminated with the engines being replaced with T53L13B engines.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: GSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

(c) Recommendations:

- (1) That a continued emphasis be placed on FOD (Foreign Object Damage) checks and adherence to policies concerning DER (Daily Engine Recording) checks.
- (2) That a form be placed in the log book keeping a daily record of the DER checks so that pilots can compare current engine performance with past performances.
- (3) That functional test flights be completed prior to the arming of AH-1G Aircraft.

(3) Augmentation of Maintenance Facilities.

(a) Observation: Sustained aircraft operational readiness requires a full scale 24 hours maintenance effort during extended periods of heavy combat engagements.

(b) Evaluation: During periods of increased tactical activity such as experienced during LINEON 719, unscheduled maintenance demands for sheet metal, prop and rotor, electronics and avionics repairs significantly increased. To preclude any aircraft from being grounded for extensive periods of time, work must be initiated immediately. This must be forecast in advance and necessary augmentation programmed for the allied shops.

(c) Recommendation: OJT and/or augmentation from back-up DSU elements be programmed for units anticipating prolonged combat engagement.

(4) Quick Change Assemblies:

(a) Observation: A sharp increase in damage to major components was observed with increased operations in a higher intensity environment.

(b) Evaluation: Serviceable components on retrograde aircraft were removed and increased use of previously prepared quick change assemblies for placement on aircraft with like damaged items was employed. This was, in part, controlled cannibalization and considerably reduced the in-country demands on the supply system. It further conserved on skilled labor consumption by reducing component buildup time.

(c) Recommendation: That direct support units stock quick change assembly units such as transmissions, hubs, rotor head assemblies, tail booms, and engines. This would permit a marked decrease in the turn around time for aircraft at the direct support level.

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS. CSUR-65 (R3) (U)

g. Communications.

(1) Secure Communications in Aircraft.

(a) Observation: Secure radio capabilities are inadequate in the current aircraft inventory.

(b) Evaluation: In many cases during this reporting period, AMC's and flight leads have had to pass valuable information over non-secure radio because of the rapidly changing, intensely hostile situation and because their gunship escorts did not have a secure capability. Information passed in this manner almost certainly was monitored by the enemy and enabled him to engage our flights by direct and indirect fire. In an environment such as encountered in LAMSON 712, secure voice communication is considered essential to operational success.

(c) Recommendations: The AN/G communication system should be modified to include a secure capability. Every effort must be made to insure all secure radios are functional prior to launching on a mission. If possible, secure capabilities should be expanded to include UHF and VHF radios.

(2) Maintenance of Commo Equipment.

(a) Observation: During artillery raids, communications over extended distances were a continuous problem. Many locations required the use of AN/VRC-45 radios to provide the necessary range.

(b) Evaluation: The problem of range was alleviated to a certain extent by placing emphasis on properly adjusted radios prior to a move. Antennas were checked to insure that the proper elements were used, thus insuring an increase in range. Adjustments were made only by qualified radio mechanics. As a result even AN/PRC-25 and AN/PRC-77 radios yielded reliable long range communications.

(c) Recommendation: That all radios be checked, and the appropriate adjustments made prior to any move; That care be taken to check all antennas for completeness and that maximum use of AN/PRC-25 and AN/PRC-77 radios be made to reduce loads during moves.

(3) SOI implementation.

(a) Observation: With few exceptions, the implementation of a new SOI occurs at 2400 hours.

(b) Evaluation: Elements in the field must observe strict light and noise discipline during the hours of darkness. To implement an SOI change during the hours of darkness requires this discipline to be broken to some

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CSFVR-65 (R3) (U)

extent. Difficulties have been encountered which made it impossible to communicate until the following morning when the problem could be solved. Loss of communication during the hours of darkness causes justifiable concern.

(c) Recommendations: The SSI change should occur during daylight hours. This would facilitate the change by providing enough natural light to actually make the change. Also if difficulties arise, solutions may more easily be implemented without regard to noise or light discipline. The preferable time would be at first light, prior to planned operations.

h. Material.

(1) M102 Howitzer Recoil Mechanisms.

(a) Observation: Recoil mechanism failure in the M102 howitzer is one of the principal causes of equipment breakdown.

(b) Evaluation: Recoil leaks have developed due to overfull recoil reservoirs. The reservoir indicator will show that recoil oil is required when, in fact, a sufficient amount is already in the reservoir. During the heat of the afternoon, the indicator will reflect a more accurate reading.

(c) Recommendation: That the recoil oil reservoir indicator be checked during the afternoon when the recoil oil is at maximum expansion.

(2) Reinforced 16 ton Airmobile Trailers.

(a) Observation: 16-ton airmobile trailers Model OT-32A are damaged with prolonged hauling of D-5A dozers on unpaved roads.

(b) Evaluation: The 16-ton airmobile trailer is insufficiently reinforced for heavy hauls over rough roads. The frame in front of the dual tires has bent and cracked following repetitive hauling of a D-5A dozer over rough roads.

(c) Recommendation: The 16-ton airmobile trailer should be reinforced by welding angle steel to the frame assembly in front of the dual tires.

(3) Proper Mounting of Machinegun Mounts on ½-ton Trucks.

(a) Observation: Back floors and rear frames were being damaged from vibrations of machinegun mounts.

(b) Evaluation: Anchoring an M-60 machinegun mount to the floor results in body and frame damage due to the excessive vibration on rough roads. The 326th Engineer Battalion began welding the base plate to a ½-inch steel plate cut to fit the back floor of the ½-ton truck. The steel plate holds the machinegun rigid without being attached to the vehicle and thus prevents

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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile),
Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CGUR-63 (03) (U)

damage to the vehicle.

(4) Recommended fender support brackets for 5-ton dump trucks.

(a) Observation: The 326th Engineer Battalion presently is assigned 21 5-ton dump trucks. These trucks are utilized transporting engineer material, chiefly rock and laterite fill. The front fenders, particularly the right front fenders, have been bending and breaking on all of these trucks. The fenders are sturdily constructed of 18-gauge sheet metal and are properly mounted.

(b) Evaluation: The dump truck fenders are failing despite proper installation and durable construction. The weight of the air cleaner on the right fender of the truck contributes in part to the failure, but the main cause of fender failure appears to be excessive vibration on haul roads. This unit has fabricated brackets from flat steel stock, $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick by 1" wide. The brackets are welded or bolted from the front and rear of the fender to the cab. This modification of the fenders on new trucks has prevented the failure.

(c) Recommendations: 5-ton dump trucks should be equipped with fender supporting brackets either at general or direct support unit level.

(5) Field Expedient Covers for Hydraulic Couplings.

(a) Observation: Blowing dust and dirt presents a maintenance hazard to break-down engineer equipment during airmobile operations.

(b) Evaluation: Exposed hydraulic couplings are extremely susceptible to intrusion by blown dirt and dust caused by rotor wash during airlifts.

(c) Recommendations: Each hydraulic coupling should be covered with a plastic bag (M16 magazine plastic bags are an ideal covering) and sealed with tape immediately upon disconnection prior to airlift.

1. Other. None.

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AVIATION (24 May 71) Let Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Command Group, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period ending 30 April 1971, DA: 0100-71-0000-0000 (U) (U)

DA, Headquarters, XXIV Corps, APO 96349, 12 JUN 1971

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

1. (U) This Headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report - Lessons Learned for the period ending 30 April 1971 from Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) and concurs with the report except as indicated in paragraph 2 below.

2. (C) Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "Air Cavalry as Intelligence Source," page 79, paragraph 2b(1): The following clarifying remarks are added regarding this paragraph. It is iradvisable to devote all air cavalry assets to screen PZs and LZs while neglecting air cavalry capability to gather intelligence regarding enemy forces deployed along flight routes to and from the PZs and LZs. It is recommended that air cavalry be used in all their traditional reconnaissance roles and not solely for screening PZs and LZs.

b. Reference item concerning "FADAC vs Manual Computations," page 79, paragraph 2c(1): Concur.

(1) However, tolerances for manual FADAC check are outlined in XXIV Corps Tactical and Intelligence Standing Operating Procedures. Provided the data produced is within prescribed tolerances and the difference between the two data producing sources remains constant throughout conduct of the mission, there is no requirement to use only manually produced data in the situation described.

(2) The unit has been advised that there is no directive issued by this or higher headquarters, requiring the firing data check of each round for danger close missions referred to in the evaluation paragraph.

c. Reference item concerning "Planning for RCL/Rearm Points," page 81, paragraph 2c(3): Concur. Planning for RCL/rearm facilities must include suitable hover areas to provide the degree of maneuverability necessary to conduct safe refuel/rearm operations. A thorough survey of planned refueling/rearming facilities by aviation safety personnel will reduce potential operational hazards.

d. Reference item concerning "Recovery of Downed Crews," page 82, paragraph 2c(5): Concur. Successful recovery of downed assets becomes

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DECLASSIFIED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVII-CCT (24 May 71) 1st Ind 12 JUN 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 131st Airborne Division (Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CSFR-65 (R3) (U)

more difficult and costly the longer the recovery takes. Having an individual designated and prepared to supervise the extraction of these assets quickly, will in the long run save additional assets that would have to be committed for recovery operations.

e. Reference item concerning "Aircraft Damage Training for Pilots," page 82, paragraph 2e(1): Concur. Recommend the training be given at unit level during each aviator's in-country orientation and repeated periodically as required.

f. Reference item concerning "Indirect Fire Adjustment," page 83, paragraph 2e(2): Concur. Direct Support Artillery Forward Observers should conduct familiarization and orientation training for infantrymen at every opportunity. All fire missions should be supervised by the forward observer to insure troop safety and compliance with the rules of engagement.

g. Reference item concerning "Hydraulic Failures on the AH-1G and UH-1H Aircraft," page 83, paragraph 2f(1): Concur. The hydraulic systems of the AH-1G and UH-1H are items required to be checked before each day's flight, and are part of the pilot's pre-flight inspection. The by-the-book checks by crew chiefs and pilots plus awareness of changes of fluid reservoir levels will indicate possible failures before they occur.

h. Reference item concerning "Aircraft Engine Failures," page 83, paragraph 2f(2): Concur. There have been a few T-53L-13B engines with second or fourth stage compressor failures also. Recommend that before any maintenance other than daily routine maintenance is attempted, that armed helicopters be completely disarmed. This recommendation should be included in unit standing operating procedures.

i. Reference item concerning "Augmentation of Maintenance Facilities," page 84, paragraph 2f(3): Concur. Augmentation with skilled mechanics rather than OJT mechanics seems to be a far better solution for the increased maintenance work load inherent during periods of prolonged combat.

j. Reference item concerning "Quick Change Assemblies," page 84, paragraph 2f(4): Nonconcur. Prepositioned stockage of intensively managed, high dollar components would be too costly for the minimal time reduction in returning an aircraft to operational status.

k. Reference item concerning "Secure Communications in Aircraft," page 85, paragraph 2g(1): Concur. However, the physical security requirements for the radios themselves increase proportionately as the

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AVU-CCT (24 May 71) 1st Ind 12 JUN 1971

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CSFOR-03 (R3) (3)

number of aircraft with secure radios on board increases. Aircraft downed in hostile areas with secure radios aboard pose an additional problem for recovery forces. Recommend that sufficient secure radios be installed in AH-1Cs to provide one secure radio for each fire team, thereby allowing for a secure communications capability to be made available to each fire team.

m. Reference item concerning "Maintenance of Comm Equipment," page 85, paragraph 2g(2): Concur. However, the radio set AN/VRC-46 should always (when feasible) accompany a unit making an artillery raid due to the set's greater reliability and greater range capability. Secure gear, KY-8, employed with the AN/VRC-46 should also accompany the unit.

n. Reference item concerning "Reinforced 16 ton Airmobile Trailers," page 86, paragraph 2h(2): Concur. The unit has been advised to submit an Equipment Improvement Recommendation.

o. Reference item concerning "Proper Mounting of Machinegun Mounts on $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Trucks," page 86, paragraph 2h(3): Concur. The following recommendation is submitted: That M-60 machinegun mounts on $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks be welded to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steel plates fitted to the floor of the vehicles to avoid structural damage. The unit has been advised to submit an Equipment Improvement Recommendation.

p. Reference item concerning "Recommended fender support brackets for 5-ton dump trucks," page 87, paragraph 2h(4): Concur. The unit has been advised to submit an Equipment Improvement Recommendation.

q. Reference item concerning "Field Expedient Covers for Hydraulic Couplings," page 87, paragraph 2h(5): Concur. Field expedient seems practical and within the resources of users.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

W. H. Smith
W. H. SMITH
Captain, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

CC:
CG, 101st Atm Div (Ambl), APO 96383

AVHDO-DO (24 May 71) 2nd Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RCS: CSFOR-65 (R3) (U)

Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96375 24 AUG 1971

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

This Headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned
for the period ending 30 April 1971 from Headquarters, 101st Airborne
Division (Airmobile) and concurs with comments from indorsing headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

F. L. Honsowetz
F. L. HONSOWETZ
CPT. AGC.
Adjunct Adjutant General

Cy furn:
101st Airborne Division
XXIV Corps

100

REF ID: A6221422

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

THIS headquarter's concern in subject report is indicated.

TO: HQDA (DAPD-ZA), WASH DC 20310

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO SAN FRANCISCO 96558 1 NOV 67

SUBJECT: Operation Diversify (Alameda), HQ 101st Artillery Division (Alameda), Period including 30 April 1971, RCS GSP08-65 (R) (U)

GPDP-FD (24 MAY 71) 1d 1000 7-71

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Inclosure (Operations Narrative/Significant Activities) to Operations Report - Lessons Learned, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), Period Ending 30 April 1971, RPT: QFOL-83 (B3) (U).

1. (C) On 1 November 1970, the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) continued Operation JEFFERSON GL2/MONSON PLAN '70. In coordination with 1st Bde Div (ARVN) and CVN officials of THUA THIEN Province, the division conducted operations designed to locate and destroy enemy forces, staging areas and forward cache sites, to protect vital lines of communication and to assist CVN officials in meeting their pacification goals for 1970. Persisting low clouds, high winds and an extreme amount of rainfall prevailed during the last seven days of October resulting in wide spread flood conditions in the populated lowlands of the division area of operations. The division reacted to this natural disaster by establishing a disaster relief control center to assist CVN officials in evacuating and providing relief for victims. During the height of the flood disaster on 31 October and 1 November, 9,462 people from the ten districts of THUA THIEN Province and 4,000 people from HUE City were displaced from their homes. On 2 November, the flood waters began to subside and 3,300 people returned to their homes. Division UH-1H aircraft flew 255 sorties delivering 7,000 loaves of bread and 3,900 meals. Total cargo transported in support of the disaster was 18.5 tons. All flood victims returned to their homes by 5 November and were assisted by CVN officials in re-establishing their homes. The 326th Engr Bn (Ambl) commenced assistance in rehabilitation of roads, bridges and culverts throughout the lowland area. Division aircraft assets also were provided to XIV Corps civil affairs units to evacuate flood victims and distribute foodstuffs in the DA NANG area.

2. (C) 1 November - 30 November 1970.

a. Operations summary. On 1 November the 1st Bde, with its CP at CAMP EAGLE, maintained liaison with the 3d Rgt (ARVN). The 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf continued to conduct search and attack operations in the Fire Base VEGHEL area with the battalion CP located at OP CHECKMATE. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf moved by vehicle from Fire Base BASTOGNE to Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, while the 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf completed refresher training and moved from CAMP EAGLE to Fire Base BASTOGNE. Both battalions commenced search and attack operations in their respective areas of operation. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved by air, vehicle and overland from the Fire Base BIRMINGHAM area to the Fire Base AMERICAL area and returned to the operational control of the 2d Bde. The 2d Bde CP remained at HU BAI Combat Base and maintained liaison with the 54th Rgt (ARVN), CVN officials of THUA THIEN Province and the six districts southeast of the Perfume River. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf secured Fire Base TOWHAWK and LOS BANOS and conducted patrol and ambush operations in the area. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf remained at Fire Base WICK and conducted search and attack, and patrol and ambush operations, in the vicinity of the fire base. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf moved by air from the Fire Base ANSEN-AL area to HU BAI Combat Base to conduct battalion refresher training and assume the mission of division ready force. The 3d Bde CP continued to direct operations from CAMP EVANS and maintain liaison with CVN officials in the four districts north of the Perfume River. The 3d Bn (Ambl),

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187th Inf secured Fire Base RAKKASAN and conducted three company size search and attack operations south of the fire base. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf, with its CP at CAMP EVANS, conducted search and attack operations northwest of MEXICO.

On 4 November, Co C, 1st Bn (Ambl), 201st Inf moved by air from the vicinity of BIRMINGHAM to Fire Base VEGHEL and passed to the operational control of the 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf. The company moved overland from VEGHEL to YD 5504 to conduct surveillance and ambush operations along Route 547 and the KIE A TO River.

On 5 November, Trp C, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav inserted the HAC BAO Company, three kilometers south of BIJITZ to conduct reconnaissance in force operations. The 2d Flt, Trp D, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav was inserted on Fire Base BIJITZ as a radio relay team for the HAC BAO Company. The company had no contact with the enemy and both elements were extracted the following day.

The 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf completed refresher training on 7 November, moved by air and vehicle to Fire Base JACK and passed to the operational control of the 3d Bde. Co A secured the fire base while the remaining companies commenced search and attack operations in the area. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf moved by vehicle and by air from the JACK area to CAMP EVANS, assumed the mission of division ready force and commenced refresher training.

On 13 November, the 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf was extracted from the MEXICO area and redeployed by air to the Fire Base RAKKASAN area. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf completed refresher training and prepared for deployment to the MEXICO area. Co B air assaulted from CAMP EVANS to YD 4016 (six kilometers south of MEXICO) and commenced ambush and surveillance operations in the vicinity of the landing zone. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved by air from Fire Base RAKKASAN to CAMP EVANS, assumed the mission of division ready force and prepared for refresher training.

Co C, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf closed Fire Base VEGHEL on 14 November, moved by air to Fire Base EASTCONE and then moved 1,000 meters northwest of the fire base to conduct ambush and surveillance operations. Elements from Trp D, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav, reinforced by a fifteen man demolition team from the 326th Engr Bn (Ambl), were inserted into the A SHAU Valley to conduct road interdiction operations. The elements interdicted Route 548 from A LC11 Airstrip, southwest to YC 474390, destroying one large bridge and causing extensive damage to four smaller bridges. There was no contact during the mission and the team was extracted and returned to CAMP EAGLE.

On 15 November, elements of Trp D, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav were inserted to interdict Route 922, vicinity YD 232012, and to recover a 37mm antiaircraft gun. The elements destroyed one log bridge covered with pierced steel plank, three 6'x10' bunkers, 20 to 30 57mm rounds, cratered Route 922, and recovered and evacuated the 37mm barrel and trench assembly to CAMP EAGLE. The element leader indicated that the area showed signs of recent enemy activity.

On 16 November, Ranger Team HILLS made contact with four enemy in the

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KATHRYN-CANNON area (YD 461085). The ranger team reported that there was evidence of more enemy elements in the area. Trp C, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav inserted their Aerial Rifle Platoon (ARPL) to reinforce the ranger team. Later in the day, Trp D also was inserted into the area. The following day, attempts to resupply or extract the elements had to be aborted due to extremely poor weather conditions and heavy enemy fire in the area.

On 18 November, heavy rains and a low cloud ceiling again prohibited the use of division aircraft. Trp C ARPL, Trp D and Ranger Team BILIS moved overland towards a pickup zone, four kilometers southeast of the contact site.

On 19 November, the 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf completed refresher training and deployed to the Fire Base JACK area. Company C secured the fire base while the remainder of the battalion commenced search and attack operations in the area. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf moved by air from the JACK area to RAKKASAN, secured the fire base and commenced search and attack operations in the area, while the 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved by air from RAKKASAN to CAMP EVANS, prepared for refresher training and assumed the mission of division ready force. An OH-6A from Trp C, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav, while on armed aerial reconnaissance, received a heavy volume of unknown type ground fire six kilometers south of KATHRYN. The aircraft crashed and was completely destroyed, resulting in two US missing in action. Trp D and Trp C ARPL were resupplied and shuttled by UH-1E from their field location (YD 4205) to within 1,800 meters of the downed aircraft (YD 470046).

On 20 November, Trp D and Trp C ARPL, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav moved overland to the site of the downed OH-6A. The elements recovered the two US bodies from the wreckage and were extracted from the area at 1125 hours. In support of this operation, Co A, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf moved overland to VEGEL and secured the fire base. Btry D, 2d Bn (Ambl), 320th Arty was airlifted to Fire Base VEGEL to conduct an artillery raid, commencing at 1118 hours. The battery fired seven observed missions, expending 307 105mm rounds, and was returned to CAMP EAGLE at 1810 hours. Additionally, the 155mm howitzer battery at Fire Base BATTONE fired two observed missions, expending 199 rounds, while eight inch howitzers/175mm guns fired a total of 20 rounds on 13 unobserved targets. There were eleven Skyspot sorties and four Beacon sorties flown against active 12.7mm machine gun positions and suspected enemy locations. Thirteen of these sorties were targeted in the KATHRYN-CANNON area around the downed OH-6A. Also, one USAF C-130 aircraft dropped a BLU 82 device clearing a two ship landing zone for the 1st Bde, seven kilometers east of KATHRYN.

On 25 November, the 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf completed battalion refresher training and moved by air from CAMP EVANS to Fire Base RAKKASAN, secured the fire base and commenced search and attack operations in the area. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf moved by air from the Fire Base RAKKASAN area to Fire Base ARSENAL, passed to operational control of the 2d Bde from the 3d Bde, secured the fire base and commenced company and platoon search and attack operations. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved by air and vehicle from Fire Base ARSENAL to PHU DAL Combat Base where

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they assumed the mission of division ready force and prepared to conduct refresher training.

On 26 November, the 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cav extracted three ranger teams of Co L (Ranger), 75th Inf from separate pickup zones southwest of RICORD. The teams had conducted reconnaissance missions for a five day period. Ranger Team BOILERMAKERS reported the area in the vicinity of the KHE QUAUN River (YD 3816) as a possible infiltration route and had observed moderate enemy activity. The remaining teams reported no major activity. The Cavalry also inserted ranger teams GATORS and GATECRACKERS to conduct reconnaissance of suspected infiltration routes in the ROUNG RONG Valley area. On 27 November, two Skyspot missions were targeted against bunker complexes in the RICORD area, based on information obtained from Ranger Team BOILERMAKERS.

During the period 25 to 27 November, all units operating in the field were abtitled by air and vehicle or moved overland to a fire base or combat base for a full course turkey dinner to celbrates Thanksgiving and then returned to their respective field locations.

Ranger Teams GATORS and GATECRACKERS were extracted from the RONG RONG Valley area on 30 November and returned to CAMP EAGLE. Both teams reported there were no signs of recent enemy activity in the area.

Airmobile operations were restricted by prevailing northeast monsoon conditions throughout the month of November. The division took full advantage of short periods of acceptable flying weather to resupply units operating in the canopy regions and to conduct aerial reconnaissance in the western area of operation. Enemy contact was light throughout the period with 30% of US casualties (four KIA and 30 WIA) being caused by enemy booby traps. Ground troops discovered and destroyed 96 enemy booby traps during November, while division CH-47 aircraft flew 93 flame sorties, dropping 34,595 gallons of thickened fuel against 17 suspected booby trapped areas.

3. (C) 1 December - 31 December 1970.

During December the 1st Brigade participated in divisional operations in close co-operation with the 3d ARVN Regiment. The 1st Bn (Abtl), 321st Inf CP was located at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM, the 2d Bn (Abtl), 327th Inf CP was at Fire Base EASTONE and the 3d Bn (Abtl), 322d Inf CP was at OP CHECKMATE. On 13 December the 2d Bn (Abtl), 327th Inf passed CROC to the 1st Brigade and assumed responsibility for Fire Base BIRMINGHAM. The brigade conducted extensive search and attack operations with emphasis along the SONG BO River and artillery raids into the HA LAO Valley.

The 2d Brigade conducted search and attack patrols and surveillance and security operations in cooperation with the 56th Inf Regt (ARVN). The brigade was responsible for the security of EAGLE BEACH, the Muhl Bridge PA25 pumping station and the navigational beacon site (YD 959143). The 2d Bn (Abtl), 327th Inf conducted search and attack operations in the canopied areas of PHU LOI District south of GL-1 and provided security for Fire Bases LGS BANCS and TOWHAWK. On 7 December the 2d Bn (Abtl), 327th Inf was relieved of responsibility for the TOWHAWK/LGS

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BALOC area and conducted battalion refresher training. On 14 December the battalion passed OPCON to the 1st Brigade and redeployed to Fire Base BIRMINHAM. From 1-7 December the 2d Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf conducted battalion refresher training. On the morning of the 7th the battalion deployed to the Fire Base TETTUY/1st BALOC area and assumed responsibility for the fire bases and the surrounding area.

On 1 December the 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved by air to Fire Base BRICK area and relieved the 2d Bn (Mech), 501st Inf. The battalion conducted search and attack operations in the vicinity of BRICK. On 30 December the 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf passed OPCON to the 2d Bde at PHU BAI Combat Base and conducted battalion refresher training.

The 3d Bde continued to employ along the fringe of the canopy and maintained liaison with HUONG DIEN, PHUNG DIEN, QUANG DIEN, and QUANG TRA District officials. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf conducted patrol, surveillance and ambush operations in the Fire Base MEXICO/GLADIATOR area. The battalion CP was located at Fire Base RAKKASAN, moving to CAMP EVANS toward the end of the month.

The 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf conducted operations in the Fire Base JACK area and provided liaison and assistance to HUONG DIEN District. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf conducted operations in the vicinity of Fire Base RAKKASAN. The 1-77th Armor, OPCON to the brigade, conducted operations west of CAMP EVANS in the vicinity of Fire Base SWORD until 12 December when they passed OPCON to the 3d Bde. The 1-77th Armor Trains moved by vehicle from QUANG TRI to CAMP EVANS. The element passed OPCON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) on 15 December and moved to QUANG TRI.

At 011230 December in the vicinity of XD 392244 (one and one-half kilometers northwest of Fire Base MEXICO) Company A, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf was engaged by an estimated six enemy. The enemy fired three RPG rounds and small arms. The US element returned organic weapons fire and the enemy broke contact, withdrawing to the southeast. A search of the area revealed one US claymore mine and one RPG booster. The action resulted in one US wounded in action. At 1520 hours, A Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf discovered in the vicinity of XD 392243 (one kilometer northwest of Fire Base MEXICO) two bunkers 3'x5'x4' with 1½' of overhead cover. An additional bunker 12'x5'x4' with the same type overhead cover was discovered containing one 8" canister, one RPG booster, one NVA canister, and miscellaneous LIE. The unit indicated that enemy activity was present within the last 72 hours. Three quarters of an hour later, as A Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf continued its search of the area where the bunkers were discovered, two enemy soldiers in a 3'x4' bunker to the west of their position fired two RPG rounds and small arms at a range of 10 meters. One US soldier was wounded. The US element employed ARA and held their location for the night.

On 2 December, four kilometers northwest of CAMP EAGLE C Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf discovered two booby traps at 1530 hours. One consisted of a 105mm round, and the other was a 60mm mortar round. Both booby traps had had a pressure type firing device. The US element reported evidence of enemy activity in the last 12 hours. The US unit destroyed both devices. At 1625 hours in the vicinity of coordinates

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YD 370244 (one kilometer northeast of Fire Base NAMIC) A Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf discovered a tank 4'x4'x4' with 12' of overhead cover. The bunker contained four RPG rounds, two 82mm mortar rounds, six rucksacks, six hammocks, and one C-ration grenade, six blasting caps, one US entrenching tool, and miscellaneous medical supplies and documents. All of the items were evacuated. At 1415 hours A Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf, operating in the vicinity of YD 632032 (six kilometers south of Fire Base BASTOGNE), discovered one 60mm mortar tube and bipod, thirty-seven 60mm mortar rounds, and two M-72 Jaws. There were indications of recent enemy activity. The weapons were evacuated and the munitions were destroyed. Five kilometers north of Fire Base BASTOGNE, RHC, 1st Bn, 3d Inf (ARVN) engaged five enemy soldiers to their northeast with small arms fire and artillery. The element reported four enemy KIA and two weapons captured; one ARVN soldier was wounded.

On 4 December at 1512 hours two 1st Plt, D Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf was three kilometers to the northeast of Fire Base BRICK when it received small arms fire from an unknown number of enemy soldiers. The element returned organic weapons fire and employed RPG. A sweep of the area produced three rucksacks, one enemy billfold, one hammock, eight to ten lbs of rice, one set of green fatigues, three B-40 rounds and a bag of AK-47 ammunition.

On 6 December two bunkers 7'x7'x7' were found by D Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf in the vicinity of YD 632017 (two and one-half kilometers northeast of Fire Base BRICK) at 1135 hours. The bunkers contained three RPG rounds, two RPG launchers, eight RPG fuses, fifty 4 lb blocks of explosive, 50 lbs of rice and 25 lbs of salt.

On 7 December at 1500 hours in the vicinity of YD 563122 an element of B Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf discovered three unfinished bunkers. One SKE rifle and some miscellaneous cooking equipment were found. The weapon was evacuated.

On 8 December at 1745 hours in the vicinity of YD 663017 (three kilometers northeast of Fire Base BRICK) the 1st Plt, C Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf discovered an enemy rice cache totaling 370 lbs. The rice was found in two 8'x10'x8' bunkers. The US element destroyed the bunkers and evacuated the rice. In the vicinity of YD 447210 (one kilometer west of Fire Base SIELIA) at 1000 hours B Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf found five 5'x8'x4' fighting positions containing seven submachine guns, one RPG launcher, thirteen RPG rounds, two chicom grenades, thirty-seven 4 lb satchel charges, two AK-47 magazines, four pair of NVA binoculars, one NVA compass, one NVA protective mask, and one NVA poncho. The cache was evacuated.

On 11 December at 0945 hours in the vicinity of YD 743066 (three kilometers southwest of Fire Base ARSENAL) the 3d Plt, B Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf discovered eight RPG rounds, eight 60mm mortar rounds, one M-61 grenade, two loaded AK-47 magazines, twelve non-electrical blasting caps, one map, 51 lbs of rice, and miscellaneous cooking utensils and C-rations. There were signs of recent enemy activity. The mortar and RPG rounds were destroyed and the remainder of the equipment was evacuated.

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On 12 December in the vicinity of YD 644.14, (five kilometers northeast of Fire Base BANTANE) C Co 3/1-1 Inf (ARV.) engaged enemy bunkers with organic weapons. The enemy returned small arms fire and withdrew to the southeast. Artillery and a Pink Team were employed. A search of the area revealed six 4'x2'x4' bunkers and fifteen huts. The ARVN reported ten NVA KIA, three AK-47s, one RPG launcher, fifty RPG rounds, one M-72 LAW, thirty stick grenades, ten 1 lb blocks of TNT, thirty sets of knakis, and miscellaneous documents.

On 131200 December in the vicinity of YD 736065 (three kilometers southwest of Fire Base AB NAL) B Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 507d Inf discovered one AK-47, one Chinese 7mm pistol, two AK-47 magazines, eight blocks of an unknown type explosive, two 60mm mortar rounds, three RPG boosters, one NVA rucksack, one flashlight, and one NVA poncho. The cache was evacuated.

On 161310 December in the vicinity of YD 879007 (five kilometers east of Fire Base BRICK) the 1st Slt, D Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf employed organic weapons fire engaging one enemy soldier to the north of their position. The enemy soldier was killed and his AK-47 was captured and evacuated. In three separate actions, the 2d Sqdn, 17th Cav engaged enemy soldiers in their area of operations with good results. The Cavalry reported a total of nine NVA KIA in the actions with no US casualties.

On 18 December a mechanical ambush, placed by Recon Plt, 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf, killed five NVA soldiers in the vicinity of YD 548.11 (three kilometers southeast of Fire Base ZUW). A search of the area revealed two AK-47s, three rucksacks, and miscellaneous documents. D Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf, while operating in the vicinity of YD 554109 (five kilometers southeast of Fire Base ZUW) discovered sixty-six 82mm mortar primers, eight 82mm rounds, nine hundred powder charges and six hundred and fifty AK-47 rounds. There was no evidence of recent enemy activity. 2d Bde conducted an artillery raid into the Luong Buong Valley from Fire Base PISTOL. A total of one hundred and twenty-five 8" rounds, one hundred 175mm rounds, two hundred and ninety-six 155mm rounds, one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight 105mm rounds were expended in this operation.

On 19 December (three kilometers east of Fire Base BRICK) D Company, 31 Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf received blast and fragments from three command detonated claymore mines at 1450 hours. The blasts were followed by small arms fire and automatic weapons fire from four enemy 30 meters to the north of their position. The element returned organic weapons fire and the enemy withdrew in an unknown direction. The enemy fusillade produced four US wounded. At 1815 hours the Fire Base 40 BANG area received thirty-five 82mm mortar rounds. Fifteen rounds impacted inside the fire base. Artillery, ARA, and a Pink Team were employed on suspected enemy locations. Two US casualties were reported. The 1st Bde conducted an artillery raid from Fire Base MAUREEN expending 820 HE rounds into the RAO LAO River Valley.

On 211400 December one US soldier was wounded in the vicinity of YC 575995 (one kilometer northeast of Fire Base KIFIE) when four enemy

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soldiers were engaged by D Company, 3d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf. The US element employed organic weapons fire and artillery. A search of the area revealed bandages and a pair of enemy sandals.

On 240000 December, THU THIEN PROVINCE REGIONAL FORCES conducted Operation SANH LIU 10 (L-10) No 2, encompassing 1,500 persons. There were 13 detainees for fraudulent civil status and one VC detainee. At 1045 hours, a Hoi Chanh, who had rallied at 0700 hours, led a F-4 Eagle Flight to four bunkers located 3 kilometers southwest of Fire Base GMH. The platoon discovered four NVA ponchos, one AK-47 magazine, three small bags of rice, and detained four VC. In pre-trace deterrent operations, there were 112 55-gal. drums of persistent CS dropped to neutralize a bunker complex southwest of the 101st LAC Valley area. There were also 18 F-4 sorties flown in the division area of operations.

On 251500 December, 4 kilometers southwest of HUU, elements of A Company, 1st Bn (Abn), 501st Inf discovered a grave containing one enemy soldier killed by artillery approximately 7 days earlier. Surrounding the grave were six bunkers and three huts. The huts contained miscellaneous cooking equipment, two RPG rounds, one AK-47 magazine, and miscellaneous documents.

On 260903 December, 4 kilometers northeast of Fire Base BRICK, elements of D Company, 3d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf were engaged by small arms fire and one hand grenade 15 meters from their position, wounding three US soldiers. The element returned organic weapons fire and employed artillery on the enemy as they fled. A search of the area revealed no enemy assessment. At 1457 hours, elements of D Company, 3d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf engaged an unknown size enemy force with small arms fire and artillery in the same area. A search of the area revealed one NVA KIA and one AK-47 captured. At 1330 hours, elements of A Company, 1st Bn (Abn), 501st Inf discovered one NVA body wrapped in a poncho 5 kilometers west northwest of BI TOGE. Time and cause of death were undetermined.

4. (C) Operation DIFFERENTIAL (LAMSON 70) carried into 1971 continuing the support of GM programs and protection of the populated lowlands of THUA THIEN Province. The weather began to improve as the flow from the northeast monsoon began to loose force. January was marked periodically with periods of improved weather that continued into February, March and April. The 101st Abn Div (Abn) capitalized on the good weather to conduct operations in the canopy jungle areas of MP-1. Toward the end of January the division initiated operation Dewey Canyon II conducting artillery raids into the A SNAU Valley. This operation was Phase I of the XXIV Corps/I Corps operation LAMSON 719. The combined Corps operation supported an ARVN drive thru western QUANG TRI Province and into LAC striking the NVA base area 604 along the eastern HC SII MEKH Trail. Combined US forces secured Route 9 to the LAOTIAN Border and constructed a forward support base and air strip at RHE SIIH. The ARVN continued into LAC, with massive US air assistance, to accomplish their mission. With success during LAMSON 719 complete, the 101st Abn Div (Abn) joined with the 1st Inf Div (Abn) to conduct operation LAMSON 720 in April. The operation is designed to strike into the DA KHUNG and

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and A SHAU Valley areas to destroy enemy supplies in forward logistical areas. This operation is a continuation of JEFFERSON HAW/MONSOON PLAN 70 and is continuing into May.

5. (C) 1 January - 31 January 1971.

During January the 1st Brigade CP remained at CAMP EAGLE and continued to coordinate operations with the 3d Regt (ARVN) and RVN officials in HAU HOA District. On 16 January the brigade conducted an artillery raid from Fire Base BASTogne to Fire Base HORNBUCK. Elements of the 3d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf secured the fire base while 155mm howitzers from the 2d Bn (Ambl), 11th Arty fired 536 HE rounds on pre-designated targets in the Fire Base SPEAR area. The artillery raid ended the same day. On 28 January the brigade deployed artillery to Fire Base VEGHEL and ZON on the 29th. These actions were in support of Operation Dewey Canyon II. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf CP moved from CAMP EAGLE on 1 January to CP CHECKMATE. The battalion conducted search and attack operations throughout January in the surrounding AO. During the early days of January the 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf conducted search and attack operations in the surrounding AO. On 5 January the battalion deployed elements in the Fire Base HORNBUCK area in preparation for the artillery raid later in the month. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf conducted operations in the Fire Base BASTogne area until 27 January. On 28 January the battalion displaced to Fire Base VEGHEL and ZON. The area around ZON was secured and prepared for the receipt of artillery to conduct the brigade artillery raid in support of Dewey Canyon II.

The 2d Bde CP continued to direct operations from RVN BAI Combat Base and maintained liaison with 54th Inf Regt (ARVN) and RVN officials. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf conducted refresher training and provided troops for the Division Ready Force until 5 January. On 6 January the battalion passed OFCQ to the 3d Bde. It remained in the 3d Bde area of operation around Fire Base RAKKASAN until 26 January. On 27 January the battalion returned to OFCQ of the 2d Bde and moved to the Fire Base ARSENAL area. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf CP remained at Fire Base TIGA-HAWK with one platoon on Fire Base LOG EVANS until 9 January when the CP and elements displaced to Fire Base BRICK. On 15 January the battalion CP moved off the fire base to a field location to the west leaving one company to secure BRICK. The remainder of January was spent in similar operations in the BRICK AC. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf maintained its CP on Fire Base ARSENAL until 27 January when it moved to RVN BAI Combat Base. The battalion conducted refresher training and assumed the mission of Division Ready Force. The 3d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf CP remained at Fire Base JACK until 12 January when they moved to CAMP EVANS and assumed the mission of Division Ready Force and conducted refresher training. On 20 January elements moved by air southwest of SWORD with the CP moving to GLADIATOR. On 24 January the CP returned to CAMP EVANS. Elements continued to move north operating west of the GLADIATOR/THUNDER area. On 29 January the CP moved to Fire Base RAKKASAN with companies operating to the west.

The 3d Bde continued its operation at CAMP EVANS with the 2d Bn

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(Ambl), 187th Inf operating in the GLADIATOR/MEXICO area working west toward the Fire Base O'REILLY area. On 20 January the battalion moved by air to CAMP EVANS to assume the mission of Division Ready Force and conducted refresher training. On 30 January the battalion went OICON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) in support of LRRP 719. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf continued operations in the Fire Base JACK/CAMP EVANS area until 12 January. The battalion moved to CAMP EVANS on the 12th and assumed the mission of Division Ready Force and conducted refresher training. On 20 January the CP moved to a field location southwest of Fire Base SWARD with elements working farther south into the MEXICO/GLADIATOR area. The battalion continued south conducting search and attack operations. On 25 January the CP moved to CAMP EVANS. On 29 January the CP moved to Fire Base RAKKASAN. The maneuver companies were now operating in the RAKKASAN area of operation. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf CP remained at Fire Base RAKKASAN until 6 January when it moved to CAMP EVANS and assumed the mission of Division Ready Force and conducted refresher training. On 12 January the battalion CP moved to Fire Base JACK and conducted operations until 19 January. The next day the battalion moved to a location southwest of Fire Base SWARD while one company continued to secure JACK. The CP returned to JACK on 23 January. On 25 January one company conducted joint operations with the 1st Inf Regt (ARVN). The battalion continued to operate in the JACK area throughout January.

On 031330 January, vicinity ID 615033 (five kilometers southwest of Fire Base BASTOGIE) C Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf discovered 30 6'x4'x6' bunkers with 1' of overhead cover and a 1'x2' tunnel running between two of the bunkers. There were no indications of recent enemy activity. The bunkers were destroyed.

On 041315 January, vicinity ID 615033 (six kilometers northeast of Fire Base BASTOGIE) C Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf discovered 65 10'x10'x5' bunkers with 1' of overhead cover. There were no indications of recent enemy activity. The bunkers were destroyed. At 1330 hours, vicinity ID 871011 (four kilometers northeast of Fire Base ERICK) B Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf employed organic weapons fire, engaging one enemy 10 meters to the east of their position. The enemy returned small arms fire. A search of the area revealed one NVA KIA, one AK-47, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of rice, one 8'x15'x5' hut and five 2'x3'x2' fighting positions containing four RIG rounds. The hut and fighting positions were destroyed.

On 051625 January, vicinity ID 862010 (two kilometers northeast of Fire Base ERICK) A Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf employed organic weapons fire, engaging five enemy 15 meters to the west of their position. The enemy returned small arms fire and withdrew in an unknown direction. Artillery was employed on a suspected enemy position and a search of the area was conducted with one NVA KIA, one AK-47, and one rucksack found. At 1855 hours, vicinity ID 167960 (seven kilometers east of Fire Base TOWHAWK) D Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf observed their mechanical ambush detonate 80 meters to the south of their position. A search under artillery illumination revealed two NVA KIA, one AK-47, and two rucksacks. The NVA KIAs were wearing green uniforms and rucksacks. Enemy

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were moving north to south.

On 071150 January, vicinity YD 514237 (two kilometers north of Fire Base HELEN) Recon Team C, 1st Bn (Abtl), 506th Inf employed organic weapons fire engaging an estimated two enemy 10 meters to the northwest of their position. The enemy did not return but withdrew in an unknown direction. A search of the area revealed one NVA KIA and one blood trail.

On 081443 January, vicinity YD 366276 (five kilometers east of Fire Base O'REILLY) C Company, 3d Bn (Abtl), 187th Inf received small arms fire from fire enemy 30 meters to the north of the r position. The element returned organic weapons fire and the enemy withdrew to the northwest. A search of the area was conducted revealing one NVA KIA, one AK-47, one AK-47 magazine, one cigarette lighter, one pouch of tobacco and a cut up newspaper.

On 11 January at 0935 hours, vicinity YD 257234 (four kilometers west of Fire Base HELEN) Company B, 3d Bn (Abtl), 187th Inf employed organic weapons fire on one enemy 25 meters to the east of their position. The enemy did not return fire. A search of the area was conducted revealing one NVA KIA, one AK-47 and a trail two feet wide oriented northeast - southwest.

On 13 January at 1126 hours, vicinity YD 916230, Company A, 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry had an OH-6A receive 12.7mm machine gun and small arms fire. The aircraft was hit four times and two US were wounded. The area was engaged by gunships resulting in one NVA KIA. There were two US WIA and one NVA KIA.

On 15 January A Troop, 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry, while on armed aerial reconnaissance, again engaged the enemy at 1720 hours in the vicinity of YD 927236. The assault killed three NVA soldiers and destroyed a 12.7mm crew served weapon. A MH from A Troop, 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry spotted an active 12.7mm machine gun position at 1840 hours in the vicinity of YD 902234. An airstrike was immediately employed on the target, destroying the position.

On 16 January the 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry experienced a heavy day along the AO reconnaissance zone. The day produced 12 contacts for a total of 22 NVA KIA.

On 17 January at 1540 hours in the vicinity of YD 355226 (four kilometers northwest of Fire Base NIPCORD) C Company, 3d Bn (Abtl), 187th Inf received small arms fire from three to five enemy in bunkers 50 meters to the west of their position. The unit returned organic weapons fire and the enemy withdrew in an unknown direction. While conducting a search of the area the element engaged nineteen enemy to the west of their position. The unit employed a Pirk Team, ARA, and artillery. A search of the area revealed nine NVA KIA, and numerous blood trails. At 1806 hours in the vicinity of YC 436996, an OH-6A from B Troop 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry while on armed aerial reconnaissance received 20 rounds of small arms fire. Gunships were employed resulting in one NVA KIA. At 1655 hours a Pirk Team from A Troop 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry, while conducting bomb damage assessment of an airstrike, observed and engaged and killed one NVA.

On 20 January a Pirk Team from B Troop 2d Sqdn (Abtl), 17th Cavalry, while on armed reconnaissance, at 1330 hours in the vicinity of YC 926777

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observed and engaged one NVA. An aerial search of the area revealed one NVA KIA. One half-hour later in the vicinity of YC 737/68 a Pink Team from B Troop 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cavalry observed, engaged and killed two NVA. Again at 1625 hours a B Troop Pink Team, while on armed aerial reconnaissance, observed, engaged and killed one NVA.

On 22 January D Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf working in the vicinity of YC 864/940 (four kilometers south of Fire Base RIFLE) observed their mechanical ambush detonate 600 meters to the north of their position at 0708 hours. While searching the ambush area the element received small arms fire from 4-6 enemy 200 meters to the west of their position. The element returned organic weapons fire and the enemy withdrew to the west. A Pink Team was employed and successfully engaged three enemy soldiers, killing three, capturing three AK-47s, two rucksacks and containing miscellaneous documents. An OH6A from C Troop, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cavalry received small arms fire in the vicinity of YC 413963 at 1630 hours. The area was engaged by Cav resulting in three NVA KIA.

On 23 January, 1515 hours, the 3d Plt, Company A, 2d Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf observed and engaged three enemy soldiers resulting in two NVA KIA and one AK-47 captured. At 1100 hours, YD 507215, the 2d Plt, Co A, 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf discovered a weapons cache containing 93 SKS rifles, 12 AK-47s, 2 M-2 carbines, 1 M-1 carbine, 3 unknown type submachine guns, and 4 unknown type rifles. At 1347 hours, YD 518205, Co C, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cav received small arms fire from two enemy 100 to 500 meters from their position. The element returned organic weapons fire resulting in two enemy KIA and one AK-47. At 1315 hours, YC 422936, Co C, 2d Bn (Ambl), 17th Cav OH6A, while conducting visual reconnaissance, received small arms fire. The area was engaged by gunships and ARA resulting in three NVA KIA and five NVA KB-ARA.

6. (C) Chronology of 101st Abn Div (Ambl) units in QUANG TRI Province from LAMSON 719.

a. 30 Jan - 31 Mar. On 30 Jan 71 the 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf passed OPCON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) (see 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) significant activities summary). On 20 February the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) committed infantry units into QUANG TRI Province when the 3d Bde forward CP passed OPCON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech), moving to Camp C-ROLL. On 24 February, the brigade CP returned OPCON to the 101st Abn Div (Ambl), 1st Bn 501st Inf moved to Strong Point A-2; and the 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf moved to MAI LOC passing OPCON to the 3d Bde CP. On 28 February the 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf moved north into QUANG TRI in the vicinity of Fire Base SARGE and KHE GIO. On 1 March the 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf CP moved to KHE GIO. On 2 March the 11th Bde, 23d Inf Div passed OPCON to the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) continuing its mission of operating along the eastern edge of the DMZ. The following day the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) was passed OPCON to the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) continuing its mission of security of lines of communication and QL-9 in QUANG TRI Province. On 5 March the CP of the 1st Bn (Ambl), 501st Inf moved from DONG HA to Fire Base VANLEER-GRIFT. On 7 March Task Force 1-77 passed OPCON to the 3d Bde of the 101st with its CP at Fire Base VANLEER-GRIFT. On the 8th the Task Force moved to

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CA W, moving back to VANDERGRIFT on 10 March. On 19 March the 2d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf moved north into QUANG THI Province to Fire Base SAUVE passing OICCON to the 3d Bde, 101st. The 1st Bn (Abn), 506th Inf passed their A Company OICCON to the 3d Bn (Abn), 327th Inf in preparation of commitment of the battalion north. On 21 March the 1st Bn (Abn), 506th Inf CP and its B Company moved from Fire Base RUCKUS to Fire Base VANDERGRIFT. The 2d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf had moved from Fire Base SAUVE to NME CIO replacing the 2d Bn (Abn), 327th Inf that returned south to OICCON EVANS on 20 March. Also on 20 March Task Force 1-77 returned OICCON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech).

b. 1-9 Apr (withdrawal). On 7 April the 3d Bn (Abn), 327th Inf, after two months of operations with the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech), returned OICCON to the 101st Abn Div (Abn) moving to CAMP EVANS to prepare for future operations. The CP for the 1st Bn (Abn), 506th Inf moved to Fire Base SAUVE; the 3d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf passed OICCON to the 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech); and the 11th Bde, 23d Inf returned OICCON to their parent organization of 7 March. On 9 March the 2d Bn (Abn), 502d Inf returned OICCON to the 1st Bde, 101st Abn Div (Abn). The 1st Bn (Abn), 506th Inf moved south to Fire Base GLADIATOR and the 2d Bn (Abn), 506th Inf moved south to Fire Base RAKKASAN. The 1st Bde, 5th Inf Div (Mech) reverted from OICCON to the 101st Abn Div (Abn) ending the US Task Force for LAESON 719.

c. Significant Activities east of the MS C2 grid line (which defined the AO of LAESON 719).

(1) 031405 March in the vicinity of YD 166733 NTF 1-61 received small arms fire and RPG fire from an estimated enemy squad resulting in 7 US WIA (E), and 1 NVA KIA.

(2) 051415 March the Recon/2-327th, in vicinity of YD C40135, discovered a grave with one NVA.

(3) 101635 March 1/4-11 Inf, in the vicinity of YD 759487, discovered 7 graves containing NVA killed by artillery resulting in 7 NVA KIA.

(4) 090900 March F/4-8 Cav, in the vicinity of YD 286461, forced a sampan ashore resulting in one detainee.

(5) 120750 March 2/B/2-1 Inf, in the vicinity of YD 280760, engaged an unknown size enemy force resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured.

(6) 191745 March the security platoon 1-6 Mech, in the vicinity of YD 075641 engaged an unknown size enemy force resulting in 1 VC KIA and misc documents.

(7) 201420 March 3/D/2-502 Inf, in the vicinity of YD 051426, received small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured.

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(8) 211412 March 2/3/2-502 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 050724, received small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force and returned fire resulting in 1 US KIA (1) and 1 enemy PW.

(9) 231805 March Recon and security platoon fr 3d Bde, in the vicinity of XD 060455 discovered 3 bodies, reportin; 3 enemy KIA.

(10) 251015 March Recon/2-1 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 277747, engaged 3 NVA with organic weapons fire resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured.

(11) 281300 March the Recon and security platoon from the 3d Bde, in the vicinity of XD 072573, engaged 5 or 6 enemy resulting in 3 NVA KIA and 3 AK-47 captured.

(12) 021240 April 3/3/2-502 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 073603, received small arms fire from 2 or 3 enemy soldiers. The element returned organic weapons fire resulting in 1 NVA KIA, 1 NVA PW, 1 AK-47 captured and one rucksack.

(13) 052030 April Recon/2-502 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 323449, engaged suspected enemy positions resulting in 3 NVA KIA and 2 AK-47s captured.

d. Significant activities west of the ME 02 grid line.

(1) 101100 March 2/3/2-501 Inf received small arms fire and employed organic weapons fire engaging 3 enemy in the vicinity of XD 932597 resulting in 1 NVA KIA.

(2) 131103 March 3/3/1-501 Inf received small arms fire from an estimated enemy platoon 200 meters to their northeast resulting in 1 US KIA, 1 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47 and misc equipment captured.

(3) 131720 March 3/3/1-501 Inf observed their mechanical ambush detonate 800 meters north of their position resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured.

(4) 140917 March 1/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 943603, engaged an enemy element 50 meters west of their position resulting in 3 NVA KIA.

(5) 141500 March 1/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 943603, engaged an enemy element 100 meters west of their position resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47.

(6) 141715 March 1/V/2-327 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 905580, engaged 5 enemy 25 meters east of their position resulting in 2 NVA KIA.

(7) 141920 March 3/3/1-501 Inf observed their mechanical ambush detonate in the vicinity of XD 949604 resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47.

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captured. There were several blood trails leading from the area.

(8) 161435 March 1/C/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 947605, received small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force 100 meters from their position resulting in 1 US WIA (E), 2 NVA KIA, 1 RPG, 1 RPG and 1 AK-47 captured.

(9) 161710 March 1/B/2-327 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 000582, discovered twenty-three 82mm mortar rounds and 3 cases of 12.7 mm machine gun ammunition.

(10) 190845 March on QL-3, in the vicinity of XD 992495, 2 vehicles received 2 RPG rounds, small arms fire, and fragmentation grenades from an unknown size enemy force resulting in 1 US 5-ton truck moderately damaged, 1 ARVN 1/2 ton truck lightly damaged, 2 US WIA (H) and 2 ARVN WIA (H). D/1-77 engaged NVA fleeing west resulting in 1 NVA KIA.

(11) 210425 March sappers attacked the rear/r fuel point at Fire Base VANDENGRIFT resulting in two 10,000 gallon JP-4 blivets destroyed and 1 NVA KIA.

(12) 240925 March 1/B/2-506 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 001565, engaged an unknown size enemy force resulting in 9 NVA KIA and 5 AK-47s captured.

(13) 240925 March 2/C/2-506 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 007571, engaged 3 to 4 enemy 100 meters north of their position resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured.

(14) 241430 March 1/C/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 945597, engaged 8 NVA north of their position with 107mm mortars resulting in 2 NVA KIA.

(15) 250918 March 2/C/2-506 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 006574, engaged an unknown size enemy force with organic weapons fire 100 meters north of their position resulting in 1 NVA KIA, and discovered 20 bunkers made of wood and earth which were later destroyed.

(16) 251815 March 2/A/1-506 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 058583, engaged 4 to 6 enemy with organic weapons fire resulting in 2 NVA KIA.

(17) 261055 March 2/B/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 946553, discovered 3 graves containing 3 NVA KIA.

(18) 272230 March 1/A/2-506 Inf, in the vicinity of XD 005568, engaged an unknown size enemy force with hand grenades resulting in 6 NVA KIA, 1 NVA PW, 14 rucksacks, 1 K54 pistol, 6 AK-47s and 1 RPG launcher captured.

(19) 282155 March Fire Base VANDENGRIFT was attacked by sappers resulting in 2 NVA KIA and 2 AK-47s captured.

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(20) 291340 March 3/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of AB 951000, discovered a cave containing a total of sixty-two 82mm mortar rounds, forty-seven 82mm rounds, six 60mm mortar rounds, six hundred AK-47 rounds, twenty-five shrapnel grenades, three grenades, six boxes of an antitank gun, nine 7.62mm recoilless rifle rounds, eight anti-personnel firing devices and twenty-nine sleeping positions.

(21) 291000 March 3/3/3-4 Inf, in the vicinity of AB 951000, engaged 2 enemy resulting in 3 NVA KIA, 1 pair of binoculars, 1 field radio and an unknown number of 82mm mortar rounds.

(22) 291010 March 3/3/2-1 Inf, in the vicinity of AB 951000, engaged 2 enemy resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 RPG Launcher, 4 shrapnel grenades and also documents.

(23) 311830 March 3/3/2-5% Inf, in the vicinity of YD 903650, discovered 1 body trapped NVA body (approximately 1 day old).

(24) 011645 April 1-501 Inf employed air strikes and secondary on suspected enemy locations in the vicinity of AB 951000 resulting in 5 NVA KIA and 3 secondary fires.

(25) 010025 April 3/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of AB 951000, heard their mechanical ambush detonate and engaged the location with organic weapons resulting in 1 NVA PI, 2 AK-47s, 1 grenade, 18 AK-47 rounds captured and several blood trails.

(26) 020045 April 1/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of AB 951000, engaged 2 enemy resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 RPG Launcher and 1 AK-47 captured.

(27) 050156 April 3/3/3/2-5% Inf heard their mechanical ambush detonate. A search of the area produced 3 NVA KIA, 2 AK-47s, 6 M-47 magazines, 1 field radio, and 3 canteens and a map.

(28) 061155 April 3/3/1-501 Inf, in the vicinity of YD 903650 received small arms fire from an unknown fire enemy force. The unit returned organic weapons fire resulting in 2 US WIA (B) and 4 NVA KIA.

7. (3) Chronology of Operations in Laos (IUS 719).

a. Attack to ALON and Consolidation.

2-19 Feb. The attack into LAF was initiated on 3 February when forces established on the KHE SANH Plain. The 1st Armored Bde Task Force crossed the border at 1000 hours and 3 kilometers westward along Route 9 the first day. Three battalions of the 7th Regt, 1st Inf Div (ARVN) air assaulted into LZs south of Route 9 (12e HUONG and BIAU). North of Route 9, two battalions of the 1st Abn Div air assault to objectives 10 and 21, and one Ranger Battalion landed in the vicinity of BIAU and 12e HUONG. Additionally, 105mm howitzer batteries were air landed on 12e HUONG, objectives 20

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and 31 on 8 February. On 9 February all air moves were cancelled due to adverse weather. The armored task force moved forward 2 kilometers. On the 10th of February, the ARVN ABN Div assaulted a battalion into objective ALQUI, the armored task force linked up with the battalion at 1505 hours and the 1st Inf Div landed a battalion on LZ DELTA. The initial objective had been seized.

11-13 Feb. During the period the armored Task Force consolidated its position around objective ALQUI. The 1st Regt, 1st Inf Div (ARVN) inserted two battalions on LZ DELTA and one on LZ DELTA I. A ranger battalion was air assaulted to RANGER NORTH LZ. Additional forces, artillery and supplies were air lifted into objective ALQUI and other established LZs. An airborne battalion was inserted north of objective 31 on 13 February as the forces flanking the armor drive moved abreast of objective ALQUI.

14-18 Feb. With the armor column making no further progress to the west, the 1st Inf Div (ARVN) turned south expanding its search for enemy supplies and facilities. Elements of the 3d Regt, 1st Inf Div (ARVN) and accompanying artillery moved to HOIPL II and LZ GREEN. Attempts to insert a battalion on LZ GREEN were broken off because of intense enemy fire. Forces in the vicinity of LZ GREEN made increasing contacts with the enemy.

19-22 Feb. The northern flank of the penetration came under heavy attack with the enemy successively concentrating their forces on the RANGER LZs and airborne objectives. Recupply to these locations was limited by intense enemy fire on the LZs. On 20 February the 3d Ranger Battalion positions of RANGER NORTH were penetrated by the PVA. Elements of the battalion were able to reach RANGER SOUTH the next day. RANGER SOUTH and objective 31 came under increasing enemy pressure.

23 Feb - 2 Mar. During this period, preparations were made to regain the initiative and continue the drive west. 1st Inf Div elements were repositioned north and west. 3d Regt forces were moved from HOIPL II to DELTA I and from LZ GREEN to LZ BRUN. On 25 February, the ranger battalions were extracted. Objective 31 came under heavy attack which included the use of tanks by the enemy. The 1st Armored Task Force attacked North to relieve the airborne positions on Objective 31. 1st Inf Div (ARVN) Forces on the extreme southern flank continued to be under heavy pressure until withdrawn on 1 March. An airborne battalion was inserted at LZ ALMA to secure Route 9 and hold open the I Corps penetration into LAC.

b. Attack to TCHIENGHE and Consolidation.

3-6 Mar. The drive to TCHIENGHE was accomplished in a series of air-mobile assaults by the 1st Inf Div (ARVN) westward along the escarpment which overlooks Route 9. Division forces were released for this operation by inserting two brigades of the 1st Marine Div (ARVN); one in the vicinity of Fire Base HOTEL and the other around Fire Base DELTA. Additionally, the 2d Regt with 3 battalions was made available from eastern QUANG TRI Province (relieved by the 2d Bde, 101st ABN Div (ARVN) and the 11th Bde, 2d Inf Div). The 1st Inf Div (ARVN) units air assaulted successively into LZs LOLO, LZ and SONLIA WEST. By 5 March, the 3d Regt had occupied DELTA I and LZ HOTEL, and the 1st Regt was conducting operations in the vicinity of LZs LAC, and 101P. The 2d Regt was conducting

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Landing at SOHIA WEST and was moving westward along the escarpment. On 6 March two battalions air assaulted into LZ HOLE, north of TCHEPOME. These units then attacked south and west occupying the town. During this period the airborne division and the armored task force operated north and east of Objective ALQUI, and Fire Base BRAVO was seized by the airborne division.

LZ Hope

7-10 Mar. During this period the forces which had been operating from LZ HOLE into TCHEPOME, linked up with elements to the south of the escarpment. Adverse weather precluded several planned insertions. As enemy pressure began to build in the TCHEPOME area, all friendly elements withdrew south of LZ-9 and began moving toward SOHIA WEST. At this point major additional forces would have been required to proceed with the original plan of seizing the TCHEPOME air field and operating for an extended period in that area. In the face of the build up of numerically superior enemy forces in the objective area, the decision was made by the Commanding General of I Corps to withdraw toward Objective ALQUI.

c. Extraction.

11-14 Mar. The withdrawal from forward positions in the vicinity of TCHEPOME and SOHIA WEST was accomplished overland to the vicinity of LZ 102. On 11 March, two battalions and the 2d Regt CP, 1st Inf Div were extracted to SOHIA EAST and subsequently to DELTA I with two additional battalions moving the next day to the vicinity of LZ BROWN. The 1st Regt continued operations south and west of Fire Base LOLO and the 3d Regt continued southwest of Fire Base DELTA I and LZ BROWN. The Marine Division conducted operations with two brigades in the areas of LZ DELTA, Fire Base DELTA, and Fire Base HOTEL. Resupply to all units was curtailed because of indirect and small arms fire on the LZs.

15-18 Mar. Increased enemy pressure and unsuccessful attempts to resupply or conduct medical evacuation at Fire Base LOLO forced the defenders to abandon the base and move overland to the east. By the end of the 16th, the 3d Regt, less one battalion, had been extracted from multiple LZs around Fire Base DELTA I and SOHIA EAST. The battalions had been in continuous contact for several days and were forced to move to new pick-up zones on several occasions in order to break contact with the enemy. Extractions were completed only after intensive tactical air, artillery, and aerial rocket artillery preparation.

19-22 March. With the majority of the friendly forces off the escarpment west of Objective ALQUI, the evacuation of Objective ALQUI and elements of the Airborne Division commenced. By the end of the 21st, the 1st Inf Div had been completely withdrawn from LZ-9 with the extraction by air of the 2d Regt. As before, the units were forced to move overland, often at night, in order to break contact and make the extraction feasible. Elements of the Airborne Division were lifted out of LZ-9 under similar circumstances. Meanwhile, the armor column had run into resistance on its push toward TA BAT. It initially moved to Fire Base ALQUA on 19 March with no difficulty, but ran into enemy resistance and road blocks east of Fire Base BRAVO. At this point the Commanding General of I Corps wanted the Marine Brigade to hold and act as a pivot for a drive across the Vietnamese and Laotian silents to the east. This drive did not materialize.

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23 Mar - 6 Apr. On 23 Mar the armor column crossed the border and one marine brigade was extracted from the vicinity of Fire Base DELTA. The following day the last two reconnaissance teams were subsequently inserted on Fire Base HOTEL for two additional days. With the drive across the VIETNAMESE and LAOTIAN Salients cancelled, two raids into LAOS were planned. The first was scheduled for 23 March, but was postponed and relocated because of enemy ground fire in the objective areas. On 31 March, 300 men of the 1st Inf Div (ARVN) Mac Ruo (Black Panther) and Division Reconnaissance companies were inserted deep in base area 611. They were extracted the next day with virtually no casualties. A second raid was conducted on 6 April with 150 men successfully inserted and extracted on the same day in the LAOTIAN Salient.

8. (C) On 8 April 1971, Operations LUONG 719 ended and US and ARVN units began to reposition into QUANG BINH and THUA THIEN provinces. To exploit the successes of LUONG 719, the 101st Abn Div (Abn) and the 1st Inf Div (ARVN) initiated Operation LUONG 720 as a continuation of Operation JEEPERS-SCAR GLEN/MONSOON FLAM 70. The objective is to destroy forward enemy logistical areas in the DA KROUNG and A SHAU Valley areas thus striking another crippling blow to the NVA efforts to continue operations in SOUTH VIETNAM. Successes gained during LUONG 719 and those being obtained during LUONG 720 have contributed to the continuing drawdown of US forces in SOUTHEAST ASIA.

9. (C) Chronology of LUONG 720, 14-30 April 1971.

On 14 April the 1st Bde moved an advance CP to Fire Base FURY along with the CP from 1st Bn (Abn), 327th Inf. Two companies of the battalion were left at Fire Base BIRMINGHAM to provide a quick reaction force. C Battery (-) from the 2-320th Artillery moved three 105mm howitzers to Fire Base FURY. The 326th Engineers conducted a minesweep of FURY prior to the air moves. The 2d Sqdn (Abn), 17th Cavalry inserted the ARVN HAC Bn 9 and Team 21 from Company L (Rangers), 75th Infantry south of Fire Base FURY to conduct BDA of ARVN LIGHTS before the assault. The HAC Bn reported 9 NVA killed by ARVN LIGHT in the vicinity of YC 554501. The teams were extracted before dark. On 15 April the 1st Bde placed a forward CP on OP CEQUATE.

On 16 April the 1st Bde continued operations in the Fire Base FURY area. The 1st Bn (Abn), 327th Inf moved all elements, except those securing FURY, back to the Fire Base BIRMINGHAM area to prepare for future operations. The 3d Bde maintained liaison with 1st Inf Regt (ARVN). The 3d Bn (Abn), 137th Inf conducted operations in the Fire Base SWORD and JACK area. The 2d Bn (Abn), 327th Inf conducted search and attack operations in the vicinity of Fire Base GLADIATOR. The 2d Bn (Abn), 36th Inf secured Fire Bases RAKKASAN and KATHMANDU with the recon platoon on OP KHA TOI. At 1630 hours, while an aircraft was landing at Fire Base FURY, it received small arms fire resulting in two US WIA. No enemy assessment was made. On 21 April an AMMO from B Troop, 2d Sqdn (Abn), 17th Cavalry received 12.7mm fire five kilometers southwest of Fire Base CURNINNE. The area was engaged with gunships resulting in one crew served weapon destroyed. On

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21 April C Company, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf, operating in the vicinity of YC 473890 ambushed an unknown size enemy force with organic weapons and mortar fire. A search of the area revealed 5 NVA KIA, one 82mm mortar, 3 rucksacks and medical supplies. At 1300 hours, again on the 21st, a platoon from B Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf observed their HA detonate northwest of their position (YD 412292). A search of the area revealed 4 VC KIA, 2 AK-47s, and 30 lbs of rice and salt. On 22 April the 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf completed refresher training and moved by air to Fire Base GLADIATOR in the 3d Bde area of operations with companies operating to the south and east. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf moved to CAMP KIMMIE to conduct refresher training. On 230350 April C Troop, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cavalry while conducting armed aerial reconnaissance engaged 4 NVA killing 2 by helicopter. At 0855 hours the Recon Team from 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf engaged one enemy north of their location (YD 557210) resulting in 1 VC with equipment killed. At 0915 hours, in the vicinity of YD 170229, C Troop, 2d Sqdn (Ambl), 17th Cavalry engaged and killed 1 NVA. At 1540 hours, in the vicinity of YC 484925, a ranger team from Company L (Ranger), 75th Inf was engaged by an unknown size enemy force resulting in 1 US WIA. While attempting to extract the team a UH-1H was shot down resulting in 1 US WIA and 3 US MIA. Later, an individual ranger from the team attempted to locate the downed aircraft and failed to return. B Company, 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf was inserted into the area to assist in locating the downed UH-1H. The company met with heavy enemy resistance and fire. The total results for the action on 23 and 24 April were 2 US KIA, 16 US WIA (E), 4 US MIA. On 25 April the 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf reinforced and A Co, 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf were air assaulted to YC 4839 to provide support. The aircraft was located and extracted. All elements were extracted with the totals for the engagement: 10 US KIA, 20 US WIA (E), and 3 US MIA.

In the 1st Bde area of operation for LAMSON 720, the 1st Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf continued operations in the vicinity of Fire Base BIRMINHAM. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 502d Inf continued operations in the Fire Base JACK area, with elements also on OP CHECKMATE. In the 3d Bde area of operation for LAMSON 720, TF 3-137 maintained its CP at CAMP EVANS. A Company, 3d Bde Company and 3d Platoon, A Company, 1-1 Cavalry conducted operations west of CAMP EVANS. Company B had the security mission for MAI LOC, Company C and the 956 RF Company conducted search and attack operations southwest of Fire Base JACK. D Company conducted operations in the vicinity of IP 3329. Team A, 1-1 Cavalry and elements of A Company, 3d Bn (Ambl), 187th Inf conducted search and attack operations south of JACK. The 2d Bn (Ambl), 327th Inf continued operations at Fire Base RAKKAWA with elements securing KATHIE, HELEN, and OP PHANTOM. The 1st Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf continued operations in the Fire Base GLADIATOR.

The 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf continued refresher training. At 1049 hours on the 26th, C Company, TF 3-137 Inf engaged and killed 1 VC. On 29 April the 2d Bn (Ambl), 506th Inf completed refresher training and returned to Fire Base RAKKAWA with elements moving to MAI LOC, KATHIE, and MAUREEN. Operation LAMSON 720 continued into May as an operation of the containing JEFFERSON GLEN/MUISOON PLATE.

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