

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

57TH AVIATION COMPANY ASSAULT HELICOPTER

Constituted 5 June 1961 in the Regular Army as the 57th Aviation Company

Activated 1 July 1961 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Inactivated 1 January 1967 in Vietnam

Activated 8 February 1967 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Inactivated 13 March 1973 in Vietnam

Activated 18 February 1986 in Germany

Inactivated 16 July 1987 in Germany

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

VIETNAM

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

57TH AVIATION COMPANY ASSAULT HELICOPTER

UNIT DECORATIONS

Valorous Unit Award, Streamer *embroidered VIETNAM 1969-1970*

Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer *embroidered VIETNAM 1956-1966*

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer *embroidered VIETNAM 1967-1970*

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer *embroidered VIETNAM 1970*

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer *embroidered VIETNAM 1970*

THE HISTORY
OF THE
57TH AVIATION COMPANY
U.S. ARMY
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

The 57th Aviation Company served two tours in Vietnam. One from December 31, 1965 to January 1, 1967....and the second from October 24, 1967 to March 13, 1973.

1966

In 1966, the 57th Aviation Co., an air mobile fixed wing company flying CU-26 Caribou's, went to war in Vietnam. Upon arrival shortly after the 1st of the year, the 57th and its maintenance support unit, the 138th Transportation Detachment were assigned to the 14th Aviation Battalion at Nha Trang. The first few days were difficult as few airplanes were flyable and living conditions that first month were primitive. The company achieved an operational status on 16 January and began flying an average of 1500 per month, nearly 55 hours per day.

The assigned mission of the 57th was to provide airlift of supplies and personnel as directed by the Army. To accomplish this, ten CU-26 aircraft were made available daily. During the year, the 57th flew missions from Ca Mau in the southernmost Delta to Dung Hoa on the DMZ, hauling ammo, food, supplies and troops.

In the fall, the 57th took part in a unique assimilation program, Operation "Red Leaf". This was the transfer of the CU-26 aircraft from the Army to the Air Force. As Air Force personnel filled the ranks in August through December, the remaining members of the 57th trained those men to take over the mission. When the Air Force took control 1 January 67, the 57th Aviation Co. returned to the United States. For them, the war was over. The 57th Aviation CO. was inactivated... but not for long.

1967

On 8 February 67, the 57th Aviation Company was re-activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina under TOE-1-77G by Grand Order 52, Headquarters, Third U.S. Army. Due to the nature and development of the role of the helicopter in the conflict in Vietnam, the 57th re-organized as an Assault Helicopter Company utilizing UH-1H troop carrying aircraft and UH-1C attack helicopters.

The company consisted of a Company Headquarters, two airlift platoons, one armed platoon and a service platoon. Units attached to the 57th AHC were the 615th Transportation Detachment, the 822nd Signal Detachment and the 154th Medical Detachment. Upon its deployment to Vietnam, the 57th and its attachment were authorized 20 commissioned Officers, 51 Warrant Officers and 227 enlisted men who operated and maintained 23 UH-1H helicopters and 8 UH-1C helicopters. The 57th became part of the 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion, 17th Combat Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade, Vietnam.

On 27 October, an advance party of men from the 57th AHC landed via C-141 in Pleiku and proceeded to their base at the Army air field located at Kontum in the northern section of the Central Highlands near the tri-border of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

During the last months of the year, not many missions were flown as the remainder of the company arrived and the compound was under construction.

On 10 November, pilots flew to Qui Nhon to pickup the aircraft. The only significant missions before the end of the year was during the Battle of Dak To in late November and early December, where American units from the 173rd and 82nd Infantry received heavy losses from the enemy.

1968

The new year brought the 57th its first bitter taste of war. In the early morning hours of 10 January, a NVA sapper platoon slipped into the Gladiator compound and executed a well planned attack. All total, the NVA destroyed 7 helicopters and damaged several other; 3 workshops were burned to the ground and many vehicles were destroyed. More seriously, 6 Gladiators were KIA in defense of the compound. NVA losses totaled 19. As a result of this attack, an all out effort was made to improve the perimeter. The 57th also petitioned the 17th Group to make 10 January the annual Organization Day to honor the men killed. The unit also named the compound Camp Pfeister in honor of the Pfeister twins, members of the 615th transportation Co., one who was KIA and the other WIA.

Missions flown during January in II Corps supported the 24th Special Tactical Zone, MACV, Special Forces Boarder Camps, ARVN II Corps and the 4th Infantry Division in the Dak To area. At the end of the month, the Gladiators began preparations for assuming the FOB II missions from the 119th AHC. The 57th was to have the FOB missions for the normal tour of 60 days as all the companies in the 52nd Battalion participated in the mission. FOB consisted of supporting Special Forces reconnaissance teams which operated along Vietnams' tri-border within Laos and Cambodia. The teams gathered intelligence as to the movement of NVA troops and equipment infiltrating the country along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

On the night of 29 January, small arms fire erupted all over Kontum City, with several Gladiator ships being fired upon as they returned from that day's missions. This was wrongly attributed to the ARVN's celebrating the arrival of the TET New Year. As the night progressed, the Gladiator compound and Kontum City were under siege. The TET Offensive had begun. For the next 6 days, Cougar gunships stayed in the air almost continuously breaking ground attacks and attacking mortar and sniper positions. They were also supported by the Gladiator slicks to provide flare support at night. The city was finally cleared of NVA on 4 February. Miraculously, no members of the unit were killed, although 26 were wounded. The body count of NVA reached 785 dead. Because of TET, the FOB missions were cut back, but reached full swing again near the end of February. The 57th saw its first combat aviation casualty on 19 Feb. as a lift ship was shot down in an emergency extraction of a FOB team. Although the pilots, crew chief and most of the team were rescued by the chase ship, the door gunner and other team members were KIA.

March saw the Gladiators completing the FOB mission. The next several months the 57th supported the 173rd Airborne Division around Kontum, assisted the 4th Division in establishing Fire Bases along the Cambodian border, in addition to its normal II Corps support missions.

In June, the unit supported the 101st Airborne Division at Dak Pec and the 4th Infantry Division at Dak To.

July and August saw the Gladiators working with the 134th AHC in operations in and around An Khe, and participated in the Battle of Fire Base 19 near Dak To.

Near the end of September, the 57th began the FOB ii mission again, relieving the Ghost Riders and the Avengers of the 189th AHC.

At mid October, the Cougars were assisted in gun support for the FOB missions from the "Pink Panthers" of the 361st Armed Helicopter Escort Company, utilizing lethal Cobra gunships.

The end of November again marked the completion of the demanding FOB mission for the 57th.

Decembers' missions included support of the 4th Infantry Division at Dak To, the Special Forces 24th Tactical Zone, MACV and numerous other units.

1969

As the new year began, it became clear to the 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion that the 57th had accomplished such a remarkable record of successful FOB missions with a minimal loss of aircraft and personnel.

It, therefore, was requested and approved that the 57th remain on the mission for an extended period of time.

It became the primary mission of the 57th AHC to support the 5th Special Forces Group, Command and Control Central Recon Company (CCC) with their secret mission. At the same time the unit would fulfill its responsibilities to other units in the area.

On 16 February, while trying to insert a FOB Mission, the lead insert slick was shot down, crashed and burned upon impact. The crew and 4 Team members aboard were KIA.

April was extremely tough on the Gladiators as three aircraft were lost, however, only one fatality incurred.

On 11 May, Mothers Day, the unit compound came under a sapper and ground attack. Thanks to the Cougar gunships, the ground attack was repelled. Although 13 enemy soldiers were KIA, they inflicted 6 million dollars worth of damage by destroying or damaging 10 aircraft and completely destroying the large maintenance hanger and all of its equipment. Luckily, only 3 people were wounded in the attack.

The siege of Ben Het also began in May, with re-supply and medical evacuation missions for the 57th, while still flying FOB.

In June, the 57th was given word that it would move to Camp Holloway in Pleiku and turn over the FOB mission to the 189th AHC. However, the CO of the 57th at the time, Maj. James T. Kearns, with the support of the entire company, requested that the 57th remain on FOB indefinitely. The request was granted and the unit stayed in Kontum.

As summer arrived, so did the monsoons, affecting the number of missions. During this time, one ship crashed and all the crew KIA while returning from a FOB mission while IFR. Engine failure claimed another ship. And another crew member was KIA and another wounded on another FOB mission.

In September, the weather began to break and FOB missions were put into high gear. On 27 September, while extracting a FOB team on strings, the aircraft lost power and fell straight down into the trees and exploded. Although the gunner was KIA, the remainder of the crew received only minor wounds. Of the FOB team, 3 survived and all were extracted by the chase ship.

On 12 November, while standing by at the FOB alternate launch site at Dak Pek, the crews from 1st Flight Platoon came under mortar attack. One crew member was KIA and 8 others wounded. One aircraft was completely destroyed and the other 3 were severely damaged.

The month of December was a busy one for the 57th with many operations against hostile forces, but also the loss of several crew members. On 6 December, a slick was shot down by small arms fire with all aboard KIA. On 22 Dec., a Cougar gunship was hit by hostile fire, lost its tailrotor and crashed. The gunner was KIA, and as the remaining 3 crew members were being extracted by strings, one fell out of his extraction harness and was KIA.

The coming of the new year had the 57th ready to continue the dangerous mission in the Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

1970

The motto of the 57th AHC was "COMBAT PROVEN, TRY US." In 1970, that motto was shown true time and time again.

The month of January truly showed the dangers facing the Gladiators in performing the FOB II mission, especially for W01 Weber. Weber had his ship shot up badly on 3 different FOB missions, once being shot down. In these incidents 2 team members were KIA by intense enemy ground fire, another was seriously wounded and Weber himself was slightly wounded.

In February, the 57th began training the 170th AHC to take over the FOB mission. The 57th began preparations for its move to An Khe to support the 4th Infantry Division. The move to An Khe was completed on 13 March and combat assault missions in support of the 4th Infantry Division began.

On 6 April, the 57th compound came under a sapper attack that resulted in four aircraft being completely destroyed and another seriously damaged. The rest of April saw the 57th in support of the siege of Dak Seang. Twelve aircraft received damage, 6 crew members were wounded but no lives were lost.

At the beginning of May, the 57th participated in the massive air-lift into Cambodia that was ordered directly from President Nixon. Four aircraft were damaged, one shot down and one crew member was wounded from the intense enemy fire.

By early June, all U.S. troops were withdrawn from Cambodia and An Khe once again became the primary area of operations.

From the middle of June until the end of September, the 57th continued to act in support of the 4th Infantry Division. During this time, several aircraft received damage from ground fire, but no casualties occurred.

In October, the 4th Infantry Division began to "Stand Down" and the 57th began preparations for its move to Pleiku. The move was completed on 18 November and the 57th began its support of ARVN units in the Pleiku area.

On 22 Nov. the 57th flew in support of the siege of Plei Mei. Six aircraft were damaged by intense enemy fire, a pilot was KIA and another crew member was wounded.

As the new year approached, the 57th began once again to take over the FOB II mission, once again proving the superior air combat capability of the 57th AHC.

1971

As the new year began, it would begin a turning point of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and consequently, an increased level of responsibility in carrying out our missions for the 57th AHC.

As the 57th once again took over the FOB II mission, it was decided by command at 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion and at 5th Special Forces Group that the Gladiators would have FOB "TFN" (Until Further Notice). This was done as a result of the unit performing this unique mission with great success and a minimal loss of aircraft and personnel. It was also decided that the 361st, the Pink Panthers, also based at Pleiku, would handle gun protection for the Gladiators on FOB for the duration as well.

In January, the process known as "Vietnamization" was in full gear. As more and more U.S. units were "Standing Down", the responsibilities of fighting on the ground was slowly being turned over to the ARVN's. Although now the 57th's primary mission was FOB, their other duties would be to support the ARVN's take-over of Fire Bases, ground operations and eventually the air war.

The FOB mission was rotated within the Gladiators every other day between the 1st (White) and 2nd (Yellow) Flight Platoons. When not flying FOB that particular day, that Gladiator platoon flew other missions in their expanded Area of Operation. This expanded AO, comprised of the Pleiku, Kontum and Dak To areas, meant flying an increased number of missions in support of ARVN units.

During January and February, intelligence obtained from the FOB missions indicated massive amounts of NVA soldiers and equipment were moving across the tri-border area into Vietnam. In response, Command began to set up approximately eight ARVN fire bases from Dak To to the border, to attempt to combat the enemy flow.

As March began, it became evident that the ARVN effort would fail to the massive NVA assault. One by one, the fire bases were over-run and destroyed by the NVA. This climaxed on 31 March as Fire Base 6, located just west of Dak To, was the last to fall. In support of Fire Base 6, two slicks from the 1st Cav's "Chickenman" unit were shot down atop the compound.

Units from the Gladiators and the Pink Panthers were sent to search for the crews who were E&E'ing from the base along with ARVN troops. Forced to fly low and slow to search the area, and facing heavy thunderstorms and extremely intense enemy ground fire, the Gladiator slicks were able to locate and extract the downed crews to safety.

All through April, the AO in and around Fire Base 6 and the surrounding area were repeatedly subjected to intense "Arc-Light" B-52 bombing on the NVA assault force. Intelligence recon by FOB II and other missions indicated many enemy KIA and an apparent withdrawal back across the border.

For the remainder of the year, the 57th continued FOB and its other assigned missions. As the year drew to a close, it once again became evident from the FOB recon's that the NVA advance across the border may have been hurt and slowed... but not stopped.

This would become more evident with the approach of the New Year, as the 57th would face a tremendous test in the face of a massive enemy offensive as one of the last U.S. combat units to fight in the Vietnam War.

1972

FOB missions during the early winter months again indicated massive numbers of NVA troops, supplies and for the first time, tanks, moving towards Kontum from the tri-border area. Now it seemed that almost any recon team insertion resulted in a pre-mature extraction, and almost always it was a "Hot" extraction.

The "Spring Offensive" in the Central Highlands began in March as two NVA divisions, led by T-64 tanks, attacked from the north. Their objective; Kontum City.

The ARVN bases between the tri-border and Kontum were either over-run or surrounded within the first few days. Both the Gladiators and the Cougars flew extensive support missions north of Kontum including emergency medi-vacs, resupply and gun support. It seemed that the Cougars had at least one gunship in the air at all times. Over QL-14, the road from Dak To to Kontum, four 57th helicopters were shot down within two weeks.

During the first week of April, both Tan Can and Dak To fell to the NVA. Just prior to being over-run, a Gladiator was on a mission to Tan Can to pick up some advisors. The chopper was shot down, and amazingly, 35 days later, two of the crew members walked into Kontum. They had been E&E'ing and surrounded by the NVA, for over a month.

The main attack on Kontum began 14 April as ARVN paratroopers and South Korean "ROK'S" fought desperately to keep Kontum city from falling and also to keep the road open from Pleiku for re-supply. At the height of the fighting, the order came down that any area, with the exception of Kontum City, was a "free fire zone". Both Gladiator and Cougar crews flew non-stop missions while receiving intense enemy fire, in the all out effort to save the City. At one point, Gladiator crews flew special B model Hueys, sent by Brigade that were equipped with TOW missiles, to be used against the NVA tanks. There were no FOB missions ... the men of the CCC compound had all the action they wanted just outside their own compound, as it was house to house combat in Kontum City.

At the end of April, massive B-52 strikes around Kontum began to have their effect on the NVA, and the siege of the city ended in early May. But the NVA's foothold in the Central Highlands had been established and would never be lost.

That summer, a portion of a 1st Cav unit that was standing down formed a 3rd slick platoon with the Gladiators, making the 57th the largest Assault Helicopter Company of its type in Vietnam.

In August, the 361st Escort Company "Stood Down". As the Pink Panthers went home, the now Cobra equipped Cougars once again took over gun duty for all Gladiator missions, including FOB. However, FOB missions had slowed considerably as they knew where the NVA were...surrounding Kontum City.

Throughout 1972, the Paris Peace Talks started and stalled several times over many disagreements on military and political questions. But in the fall, progress was being made and U.S. involvement in the War was ending swiftly. As more and more U.S. units "Stood Down" the Gladiators and Cougars stayed busy supporting those units going home.

In September, Leghorn, the FOB II radio relay base located atop a pinnacle in Laos was evacuated, and the Cougars were given the job of blowing it up so the NVA wouldn't have it.

In October, the CCC Recon Company ceased operations as that unit "Stood Down" and finally went home after carrying out the most secretive and dangerous mission of the Vietnam War.

As the year ended, the NVA were very close to seizing Kontum as the ARVN's were the last hope of survival of South Vietnam. But the 57th was still there flying support and guns in the final days of the U.S. involvement in the war. The 57th Assault Helicopter Company would be there to just about to the very end of the war.

1973

On 8 January, the Paris Peace talks resumed, and a positive attitude was taken by all parties. President Nixon ordered a halt to the bombing in the north, and on 23 January, an accord was reached. The next day, both sides claimed victory in Southeast Asia.

In January 1973, the 57th was very busy, especially the Cougars, flying support of the inept ARVN's. As the word of a cease fire came, action reduced considerably on both sides.

The Paris Peace Agreement was signed on 27 January, and the cease fire went into effect the next day.

February and March were chaotic and un-organized as the 57th began turning their mission to the South Vietnamese. At the same time, the ships were being sent to the coast for evacuation as the 57th began to "Stand Down". In the chaos, the records of the 57th AHC were lost, and have not been found to this day.

In March, the 57th AHC stood down and left the Republic of Vietnam. For the men of the Gladiators and the Cougars, the war was finally over.