

IV. LINEBACKER II OPERATIONS

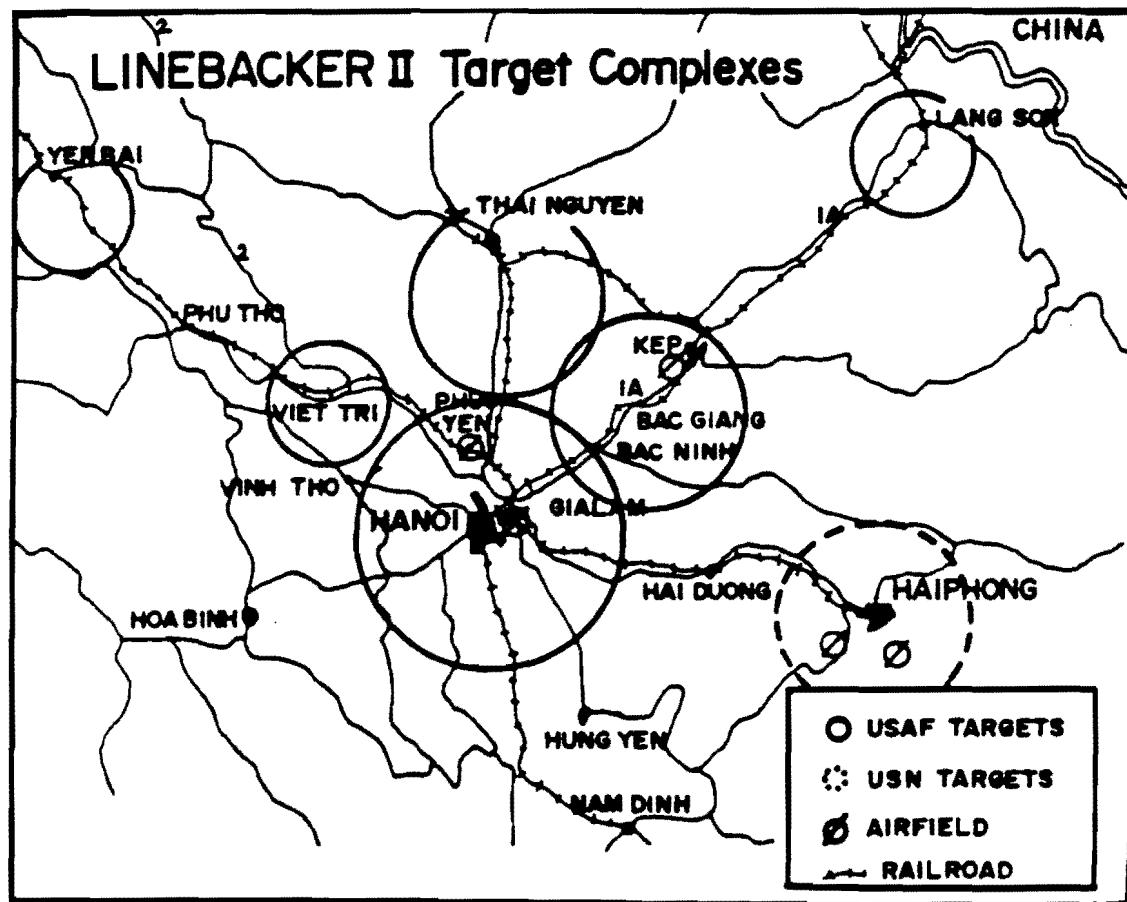
OVERVIEW

(U) Where Linebacker I had been an interdiction campaign directed against supply routes throughout North Vietnam, Linebacker II was a sustained maximum effort using air power to destroy all major target complexes located in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas (Fig 7). Linebacker II operations were a significant departure from all previous campaigns. This brief but intensive campaign provided USAF and USN forces with specific objectives and specific targets and removed many of the restrictions and frustrations surrounding earlier operations (underscored in the conduct of Rolling Thunder, Proud Deep Alpha, Freedom Train, and Linebacker I).

(U) Linebacker II operations north of 20°N were initiated on 18 December 1972 and were ordered by the JCS to "continue until further notice." During these operations, USAF/USN tactical aircraft and B-52s commenced an around-the-clock bombardment of the NVN heartland. The B-52s struck in RPs 5, 6A, and 6B during the hours of darkness with F-111s and USN TACAIR providing diversionary/suppression strikes on air-fields and SAM sites. In addition, MIGCAP, chaff support, BARCAP, escort aircraft, and SAC tankers were active members of the strike force. The daylight TACAIR effort was maintained primarily by A-7s and F-4s bombing visually or with LORAN techniques, depending upon the available weather windows over each target. The huge support effort, for both B-52 and TACAIR strikes, included the same mission functions mentioned in the previous chapter, and the details in planning and coordination were by no means reduced in scope. The timing required to optimize the total USAF effort in coordination with Navy and Marine support/strike missions was enhanced by a computerized fragmentary operations order (frag) during Linebacker II.¹⁷⁹

(S) Linebacker II was characterized by three distinct phases covering the 12-day period, 18 through 29 December 1972. The operation came to be known as the "Eleven Day War" (there was a standdown on Christmas Day), and was divided as follows:¹⁸⁰

- Phase I (18-20 Dec): A 3-day maximum effort against 11 target complexes with a total of 314 B-52 night sorties.
- Phase II (21-24 Dec): A reduced level of effort accompanied by a shift in target areas (to Haiphong and lower-threat areas). Only 120 B-52 sorties struck in the night attacks.
- Phase III (26-29 Dec): An increased level of effort with 295 B-52 sorties against 13 separate targets in the vicinity of Hanoi, Haiphong, selected railroad yards, and 5 SAM sites.



(U)

Figure 7

LINEBACKER II TARGET COMPLEXES

(S) Although comprised of three phases, Linebacker II was construed by planners to be two distinct operations, simultaneously imposed on the NVN war-making capability. The first operation involved the night strike/support package of B-52s, F-111s, and USAF/USN TACAIR. The second operation involved the day strike/support package of USAF A-7s and F-4s and USN/USMC A-6s, A-7s, and F-4s.¹⁸¹ Actual force structure, planning and employment will be discussed in this chapter.

(S) Linebacker II forces encountered intense enemy defensive reactions, losing 26 aircraft in the 12-day period. USAF losses included 15 B-52s, two F-4s, two F-111s, and one HH-53 SAR helicopter. USN/USMC losses included two A-7s, two A-6s, one RA-5, and one F-4. Seventeen of these losses were attributed to SA-2 missiles, three to daytime MIG attacks, three to AAA, and three to unknown causes. The threat picture was heavier than U.S. losses indicate, and the 2.1 percent B-52 attrition rate was far below that expected (see Appendix 5).¹⁸²

(C) Specific bomb damage results by weapon systems and targets indicated some surprising conclusions to planners (as discussed in Chapter III, LORAN and LGB results). The impact of the bombing was obvious in the severe damage to the NVN logistic and war supporting capability. Railroad complexes received the greatest number of bombs per target and also showed the highest damage level of all targets struck by the USAF. Another key factor in the Linebacker II success was the ability of USAF weaponeers to cope with the severe weather constraints in scheduling their LGB and LORAN strikes.¹⁸³

FORCES, TARGETS, AND PLANNING

(S) Three days prior to the commencement of Linebacker II, plans were initiated in an alerting message from the JCS to Admiral Gayler, CINCPAC. This message proposed a 3-day maximum effort of B-52 and TACAIR strikes in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas utilizing visual and all-weather bombing capabilities. Thirty-two specific targets were authorized by the JCS for the initial strikes. Additional guidance indicated appropriate targets for both B-52 and LGB forces. The emphasis on railroad yards, shipyards, and storage capacity was revealed by the scope of the first JCS target authorizations:¹⁸⁴

- Hanoi Target Complex (total 13): Radio station, power plant, railroad yards, repair shops, port, and Bac Mai Airfield.
- Haiphong Target Complex (total 8): Power plant, railroad yard, warehouses, shipyards, naval base, and airfield.
- Electric Power Facilities (total 3): Thermal power plants at Uong Bi, Thai Nguyen, and Bac Giang.
- Radio Communications Facilities (total 3): Hanoi international radio transmitter and Hanoi and Lang Truoc radio communications transmitters.

- Air Defense Targets (total 4): Strikes by B-52s on Phuc Yen, Kep, Yen Bai, and Hoa Lac Airfields.
- Transshipment Point (1): Strikes by B-52s on the Bac Giang TSP.

Actual target complexes struck during the Phase I bombardment included all of those listed above. For a detailed list of strikes by date and aircraft type, see Appendix 6.

(S) The general authorizations for Phase I allowed commanders to reduce their B-52 operations during the 24-hour period prior to initiation of Linebacker II in order to achieve a maximum effort on the first day. That B-52 effort was to include use of all resources which would not have a detrimental effect on support of operations in RVN and emergency/priority situations in Laos and Cambodia. Another planning guideline was the authorization to strike NVN airfields and active SAM sites as the tactical situation dictated (so as to improve the effectiveness of attack forces and to minimize losses). This guideline enabled CINCPAC to direct TACAIR and F-111 pre-strikes against selected airfields and SAM sites on subsequent days. The USN/USMC sortie planning included the assets of three attack carriers and portions of the Marine force located at Nam Phong, Thailand and Bien Hoa, SVN (those not required by MACV operations in SVN, Laos, and Cambodia).¹⁸⁵

(S) After a 24-hour delay to improve planning objectives and co-ordination, Linebacker II operations were initiated with the following execute message from the JCS to CINCPAC:¹⁸⁶

You are directed to commence at approximately 1200Z [1900 hours NVN time], 18 December 1972 a three-day maximum effort, repeat maximum effort, of B-52/TACAIR strikes in the Hanoi/Haiphong areas against the targets [identified on 15 December]. . . . Object is maximum destruction of selected military targets in the vicinity of Hanoi/Haiphong. Be prepared to extend operations past three days, if directed.

(S) Seventh Air Force first-day plans called for 129 B-52s striking in three waves against seven targets previously authorized by the JCS. Approximately 15 F-111s were to strike at night against targets in RPs 5 and 6A. USAF TACAIR resources were to be used, where available, to provide support such as ECM, chaff, Iron Hand, and CAP for all three B-52 waves. Owing to a limited F-105G force, Navy A-7s supplemented the Iron Hand mission on one B-52 wave. F-111 strikes were used throughout the first night to maintain pressure on enemy airfields and eliminate as much of the radar/radio communications network as possible. The following daylight hours were filled with USAF/USN TACAIR strikes against Hanoi (precision bombings were scheduled, but weather downgraded the strikes to LORAN drops) and Yen Bai Airfield. The point targets, Hanoi radio communications and the Hanoi international radio transmitter, were rescheduled until they were successfully struck. Although operational

reporting of the first night's efforts followed the normal command/control procedures, a preliminary summary of strike information and BDA was immediately transmitted to keep the President informed of any significant activities that might affect the peace negotiations in Paris.

(S) The kick-off of Linebacker operations represented the maximum sustained effort maintained throughout the period of Phase I. Certain similarities existed during the three days of heavy bombardment; namely:¹⁸⁸

- All attacks were conducted in a manner that would minimize danger to the civilian population to the extent feasible without compromising effectiveness.
- All attacks avoided known POW compounds, hospitals, and religious structures.
- The criteria for support aircraft for B-52s was coordinated at command level between 7th AF, SAC, and the chief of the Fleet Coordinating Group (USN).
- All SAC B-52 strikes were designated as "press-on" missions and would proceed with or without chaff support.
- All strike/support forces received full assistance and monitoring by Olympic Torch, Luzon, Combat Apple, Teaball WCC, ABCCC, College Eye, and Red Crown. Teaball/Red Crown controlled the CAP forces, and Disco controlled the strike/chaff forces using normal Linebacker/Arc Light control procedures.
- Naval gunfire operations were conducted in conjunction with air strikes, concentrating on continuing the pressure in RP 68. (Ships were not pre-positioned prior to Linebacker II execution, to preserve maximum surprise effect.) NGF was continued along the entire NVN coastline to prevent the logistics movement southward.
- USAF/USN TACAIR conducted defensive suppression strikes on air-fields and SAM sites prior to B-52 TOTs. USN diversionary strikes on other targets further reduced NVN pressure on the B-52 strike force.

(S) The second phase of the B-52 operations (21-24 Dec) represented a significant reduction in sortie numbers and a variation in employment. During Phase II, only one B-52 wave struck the targets each night vice three during Phase I. The effort shifted to Haiphong on 22 December and then to lower-threat areas such as Lang Dang, Kep, and Thai Nguyen. A new target category was introduced with the attack on three SAM sites on 23 December. Additionally, the SAM suppression support was augmented by F-4Es loaded with CBU-52s and CBU-58s.¹⁸⁹

(S) In Phase III (26-29 Dec), 295 of 300 scheduled B-52 sorties struck 13 separate targets using the powerful single wave concept (striking all targets on a given night simultaneously). Significantly, more sorties were flown on 26 December after a standdown on Christmas Day. On 27 December, after a 4-day absence from Hanoi, B-52s struck three railroad yards and one supply depot in the area. Other strikes were directed against Haiphong (30 sorties) and Thai Nguyen (18 sorties). The majority of the last two days' efforts were expended against the Lang Dang railroad yard in Hanoi and two nearby SAM support facilities.¹⁹⁰

(S) Throughout the night campaign, F-105s, F-4Cs with AGMs, F-4Es with CBUs, and Navy A-7s flew SAM suppression sorties. Overall, 93 percent of the F-105s and 88 percent of the F-4Cs expended ordnance using the Iron Hand procedures discussed in Chapter III. Eight of the F-4Es (26 percent) expended their CBUs. SAM suppression and chaff support comprised 49 percent of the TACAIR support effort. The remaining 51 percent was devoted to an anticipated MIG threat which did not materialize.¹⁹¹

(S) The USAF day strike and support campaign was sustained primarily by A-7s and F-4s bombing visually or using LORAN techniques, depending upon the weather over each target area. (See Fig 8 for the weather windows available on 21, 27, and 28 December.) A total of 497 USAF sorties (271 F-4s and 226 A-7s) flew strikes and expended ordnance during Linebacker II day operations. A low daytime support-strike ratio of 0.94 was attained with 530 support sorties being flown, including 126 F-4/F-105 Iron Hand sorties. The remainder of the support force included 85 chaff sorties, 273 F-4 sorties performing CAP, and 46 fulfilling other roles such as photo reconnaissance, SAR, and escort. The USN/USMC day strike and support contribution was 226 sorties involving A-6s, A-7s, and F-4s. (See Appendix 7 for the USAF day support sorties during Linebacker II.)¹⁹²

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

(U) The total employment of various weapon systems, tactics, and command and control during Linebacker II operations produced a number of significant results--large B-52 losses during the first three nights of strikes against Hanoi targets, a rapid attrition of SAMs as Phase I drew to a close, NVN AAA ineffectiveness, and the significance of weather on operations.

B-52 Losses

(S) Fifteen B-52s were downed by SA-2s on five separate days (18, 20, 21, 26, and 27 December). Losses were high during Phase I as nine of the bombers were downed in this period, including six on the 20th. Commanders recommended changes to "control the SAM environment,"

WEATHER EFFECTS
TACAIR

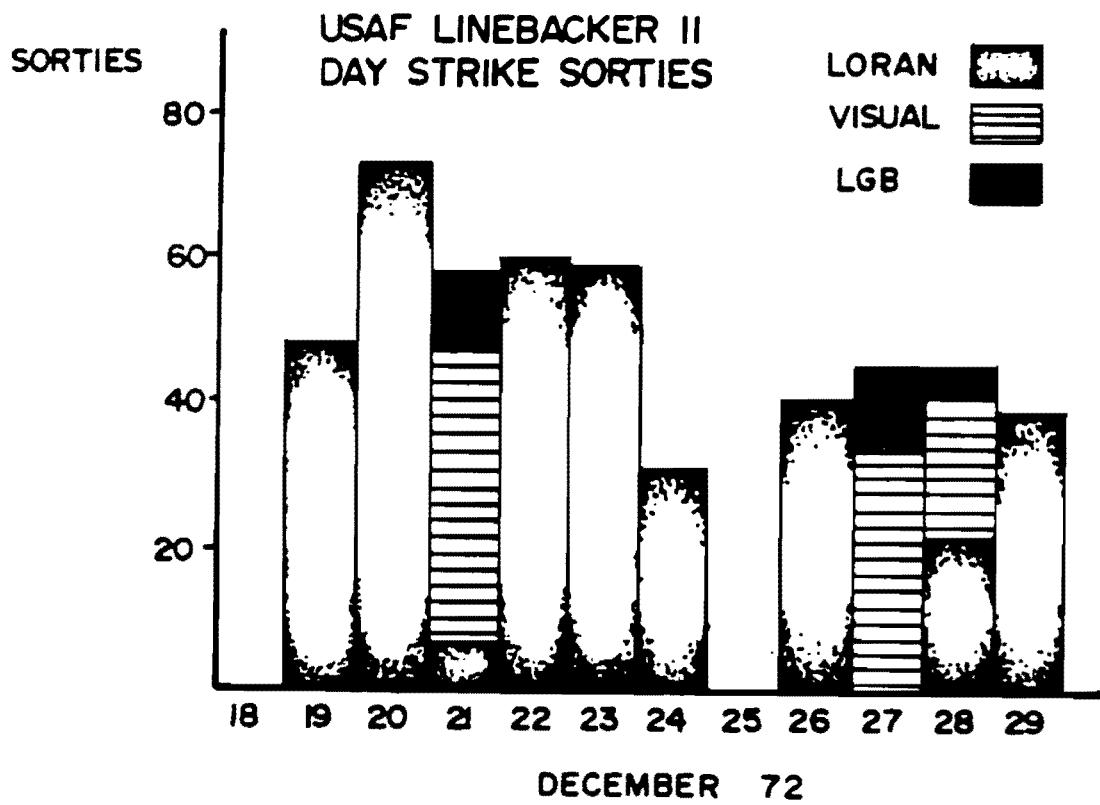
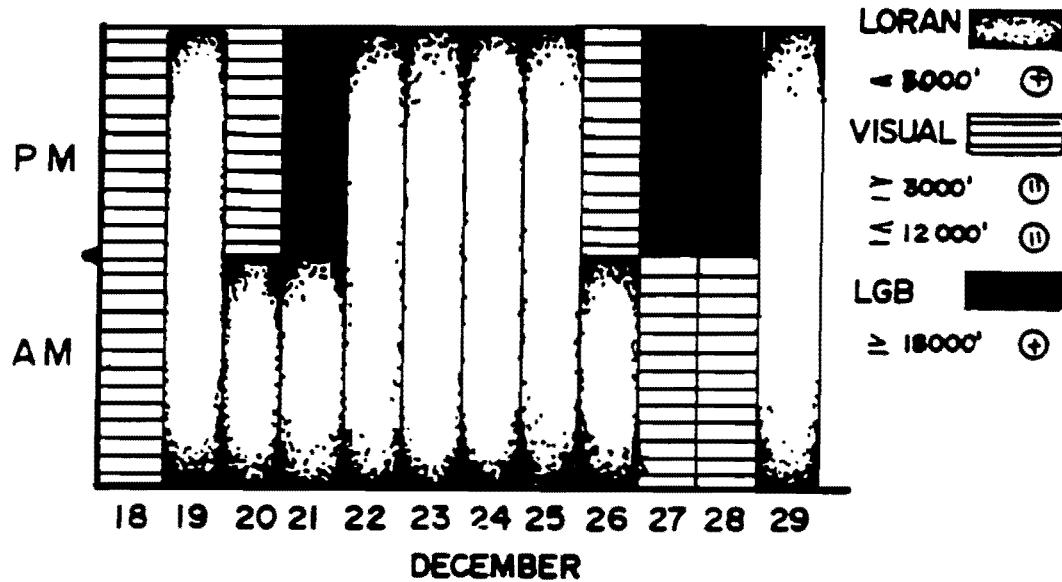


Figure 8

(C-DECL 30 Apr 79)

WEATHER WINDOWS AND LGB STRIKES ON 21, 27, AND 28 DECEMBER 1972

considered essential for B-52 survival. Concern for the high initial loss rate was expressed by the CINCPACAF in a message to 7th AF, in which he said: "Events of the past 4 days produced significant B-52 losses which obviously are not acceptable on a continuing basis. . . . [I recommend the] following for your consideration:¹⁹³

- a. Use Navy EA-6B for support jamming in racetrack pattern just outside the SAM ring, . . . one to cover ingress and one to cover egress area.
- b. Vary B-52 flight altitudes within the chaff corridor on ingress. Change release altitudes and the ingress/egress headings on a daily basis.
- c. Increase the density of our chaff pattern (by combining B-52 targets to enable the use of one chaff corridor per mission, or increasing the number of chaff-dropping aircraft from 12 to 16, or having the B-52s dispense chaff as they approach the target, thus increasing chaff corridor density for subsequent flights.

(S) The CINCSAC concurred with most of the recommendations on 23 December. A chaff blanket was eventually employed over the entire target area for added protection in conjunction with the chaff corridor (first used on the Haiphong strike). Throughout Linebacker II, bomber tactics were continuously evaluated and modified. These modifications included changes in the bomber wave (single waves used in Phase II and III), stream composition, timing (simultaneous TOTs in different target areas), direction of attack, and altitudes. Base altitudes were varied each day; immediate pre- and poststrike altitude changes were used to counter enemy height-finder radars. The large-scale effort on 26 December used the chaff blanket technique for the first time. Finally, the use of widely divergent axes of attack for 120 B-52s against 10 targets on 26 December (plus the other diversionary tactics) were found to be highly effective in diluting the enemy defensive effort.¹⁹⁴

(S) A significant reduction in B-52 losses during Phase III indicates a partial success in controlling the SAM environment. No B-52s were downed by MIGs; instead, two B-52D tail gunners were eventually credited with MIG kills themselves. Timely MIG warnings and MIGCAP/escort control by the control and warning platforms, plus degraded enemy night intercept capability, prevented the anticipated losses.¹⁹⁵

SAM Activity

(S) The most serious threat to U.S. aircraft during Linebacker II was the SAM reaction. The total number of SAMs fired during the 12-day offensive was greater than during any previous month in the SEA conflict. Specifically, a total of 1,321 SAMs were launched at U.S. planes over NVN, 1,250 of which were directed against Linebacker II forces. B-52s attracted 1,032 SAMs, to give the SAM operators a kill ratio of 68.8 to 1 (SAMs fired per B-52 downed).¹⁹⁶

(S) The North Vietnamese SAM order of battle had been shifted towards the north and northwest in the latter part of Linebacker I in an apparent effort to counter the attacks on rail and highway networks. The trend during the remainder of the offensive was to increase SAM coverage in RPs 6A and 6B. When Linebacker II began, 9-10 occupied SA-2 sites (photo confirmed) defended targets within a 10-mile radius of Hanoi. All B-52 hits and losses to SAMs were incurred within that 20-mile circle. The SAM threat remained static thereafter in terms of photo-confirmed sites and operating areas. A marked decrease in SAM launches during Phase III indicated a shortage in the SA-2 supply, and photography showed this to be the case at a few individual sites. Photography taken of three sites in the Hanoi area on 31 December showed less than the standard complement of six missiles on launchers and six in reserve. All-source intelligence indicated that the supply of assembled SA-2s in the Hanoi/Haiphong area had reached a low level at the cessation of the bombing.¹⁹⁷

AAA Activity

(S) North Vietnamese AAA enjoyed limited success during Linebacker II. Losses to AAA included three USN/USMC (A-6A, F-4J, A-7E) aircraft and one USAF helicopter on a SAR mission. Five additional USAF and nine USN aircraft received light to moderate AAA damage. Most of the reported 547 AAA reactions occurred in Hanoi, Haiphong, and Thai Nguyen.¹⁹⁸

(S) AAA threat areas were inadequately defined at the start of both Linebacker I and II because of limited photography. U.S. reconnaissance and tactical aircraft had not been flying over RPs 5 and 6 with any degree of regularity. Similarly, the forces did not have the immediate advantage of daily aircrew reports. The majority of firings reported by tactical aircrews during Linebacker II were 23mm and 82mm. In most cases, as aircraft approached major targets in the Hanoi/Haiphong areas, AAA fire was observed in a continuous stream all along the route. This tactic was contrary to the expected concept of employment in separate AAA high threat areas. The lack of any significant success by NVN AAA might be attributed to the following factors:¹⁹⁹

- The high altitude of the B-52s (31,000 - 39,000 ft).
- The low approach altitude of the F-111s (200 - 500 ft).
- Poor NVN AAA firing tactics and discipline.
- Complete saturation of the system by a large attacking force, ECM/chaff employment, and diversionary strikes.

Weather Significance

(S) Weather made increased demands upon planners during Linebacker II operations, especially with respect to scheduling of weapons and photo reconnaissance missions recording bomb damage. Thunderstorms, extreme

high wind velocities at chaff corridor altitudes, and low cloud ceilings all hindered operations. Weather had a significant impact on day USAF TACAIR strike sorties. Owing to poor visibility, 76 percent of the strikes employed LORAN deliveries. Only 6 percent of the strikes delivered LGBs or EOGBs.* Cloud forecasts for LGB operations were routinely given to mission planners 24 hours in advance and updated six to eight hours prior to TOTs. To take advantage of mission weather windows, LGB sorties were scheduled daily. There were three brief periods of clear weather in the afternoon hours of 21, 27, and 28 December (Fig 8). Visual and LGB deliveries were made on those dates, but no apparent effort to take advantage of those three periods with surge capabilities is shown in the TACAIR sortie rates. Good reasons existed for this shortcoming. LGB pods were in short supply, and the requirement to support night B-52 strikes limited the option for generating additional daytime LGB strikes.²⁰¹

(S) Another means of taking advantage of available weather windows was to schedule all A-7s with non-LGB F-4 sorties that had either a visual or LORAN delivery capability. An F-4 pathfinder element (with LORAN capability) led two or three flights of A-7s to the target area. If visual release were possible, all aircraft released in that manner. When nonvisual conditions prevailed, the pathfinder element directed the drop using LORAN equipment. Planners did emphasize visual and guided bomb releases within RP 6 whenever the strike forces and weapons were available and planning directives permitted. In the event of non-visual bombing weather, the primary TACAIR mission was to support B-52 operations.²⁰²

TACTICS EMPLOYED

(S) Linebacker II support for B-52 strikes included all available SEA assets. Tactics involved the phasing of EB-66 standoff jamming, chaff delivery aircraft, SAM suppression, and MIG protection (MIGCAP and B-52 escort). U.S. Navy assets augmented the support package (within the capability and range limitations of USN forces). All resources were employed to the maximum extent possible. Initial SAC requirements for chaff protection exceeded the 18th TFW chaff seeding capability. (SAC requested corridors for all targets plus diversionary chaff corridors.) Lack of chaff assets to meet even the primary target requirements, accompanied by the high initial B-52 losses to SAMs, played a large role in the "single-wave" B-52 tactics of Phases II and III. Wind velocities further complicated normal chaff corridor seeding. At 35,000 feet (mean B-52 bombing altitude), the measured winds during the critical first

**(C) For planning purposes, 3/8th or less cloud cover below 18,000 ft and visibility in excess of 3 NM was considered favorable for LGB/EOGB operations. 4/8th or more coverage was considered marginal.²⁰⁰*

three days exceeded 25 knots. Insufficient chaff seeding assets prevented reseeding the rapidly shifting corridors. Red Crown radars offered only limited assistance in ascertaining chaff corridor location or effectiveness because of the extended range. Wind forecasts from Fuchu Air Station, Japan, provided the critical wind velocities for 7th AF and 8th TFW planners. Chaff missions were then planned at 7th AF headquarters to give a desired location for the chaff at a specified time. The massive SA-2 response to U.S. bombing around Hanoi indicated less than adequate protection because of chaff dispersion and showed the need for accurate wind forecasts.²⁰³

(S) Changing the B-52 strike tactics simplified many of the support roles, especially chaff corridor seeding. SAC requested, and received, a 20x20-NM chaff square or blanket over the target during the compressed TOTs. Initially, ingress and egress routes were not covered by chaff when the blanket technique was employed. Later variations were employed to concentrate chaff bombs within a chaff blanket dispensed by the F-4 configured with the ALE-38 chaff dispenser. Aircraft capabilities were used to the maximum, as indicated by 7th AF:²⁰⁴

(The F-4 aircraft configured for weapons/chaff delivery). . . were operated at 6,000-8,000 ft above combat service ceilings with one engine in afterburner and one engine in military rated power. Maneuverability and visibility under these conditions were marginal.

(S) SAM suppression support used essentially the same tactics as discussed in Chapter III; however, weather limited the hunter-killer effectiveness. The hunter-killer teams operated throughout each mission, but required sighting of the SAM launch to effectively strike them. Similarly, the Iron Hand aircraft required 5,000-6,000 ft clearance above cloud tops to successfully evade missiles launched against them. Although SAM support facilities had not been included in the initial JCS approved list of targets, they were subsequently struck after the list was revised. The reported correlation of the T8209* with SA-2 sites and track-on-jamming techniques for SAM launches contributed to the unsatisfactory SAM suppression during Linebacker II.²⁰⁶

(S) MIGCAP tactics were similar to Linebacker I, but the MIG threat was considerably reduced during Linebacker II. Initially, said General Vogt, "There was a great deal of concern on the part of SAC that the MIGs would get to them, and many of the SAC people felt that the MIG would be a greater threat than the SAMs. This did not turn out to be the case."²⁰⁷ There were 27 MIG reactions during December, 26 of which were related to Linebacker II operations. All reactions were by MIG-21

**(S) NVN acquisition radar, using India band, and considered more reliable than normally used Fan Song.*²⁰⁵

aircraft. The early strikes against airfields and intensive jamming were major contributors to the low level of MIG activity, thus making the losses low on both sides. A major change in MIG tactics was observed for the first time. Whereas, previous MIG tactics were directly from Soviet manuals, Linebacker II saw instead the simultaneous employment of MIGs and SAMs against U.S. forces:²⁰⁸

During the first half of Linebacker II operations, MIGs were repeatedly vectored against B-52s within periphery of the lethal SAM ring, while SAM units were actively engaging targets. It appears that SAM units have been able to discriminate B-52s from the smaller and faster MIG interceptors. After the Christmas bombing pause, it appeared that the NVN changed their tactics by indirectly vectoring MIGs to a point east of Dien Bien Phu to attack B-52s from the rear before they arrived in the SAM defended area [due to near misses by SA-2s or the complicated SAM firing formula]. . . . Since the NVN experienced far greater success in downing B-52s using SA-2s, removal of the MIGs from the SAM threat areas probably simplified their air defense coordination.

(U) Another 7th AF analysis of the 20 December operations indicated that MIGs were flying "formation" with the B-52s, possibly to provide precise altitudes, airspeeds, and course to defense controllers on the ground. SAM sites were thus able to accurately engage the B-52 force. The MIG-21 force was formidable, fluctuating between a high of 93 at the start of Linebacker to a low of 39 at NVN bases during the successful employment of Teaball. (See Fig 9 and Appendix 8.)

LESSONS LEARNED - LINEBACKER II

(S) On 22 December, the Linebacker conferences resumed with a review of the missions flown on 18-20 December over Hanoi. Some specific aircrew comments from the review of the first three days of Linebacker II were as follows:²¹⁰

■ Day 1: Four Udorn MIGCAP flights reported no MIG reactions against the MIGCAP; however, all flights reported SAM firings. The two Korat Iron Hand flights expended all their SAM suppression ordnance preemptively at the frayed B-52 targets or against active signals. Udorn chaff and escort flights reported heavy SAM reaction coordinated with the tracking AAA. The tracking AAA and random MIG sightings appeared to be at the normal chaff flight altitude used on previous Linebacker day operations (15,000-16,000 ft). Night chaff altitudes were 36,000 ft for Day 1. It was felt that a 1-minute TOT spacing, with both chaff flights at the same altitude could lead to a mid-air collision and should be brought to the attention of 7th AF planners.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
AIR ORDER OF BATTLE

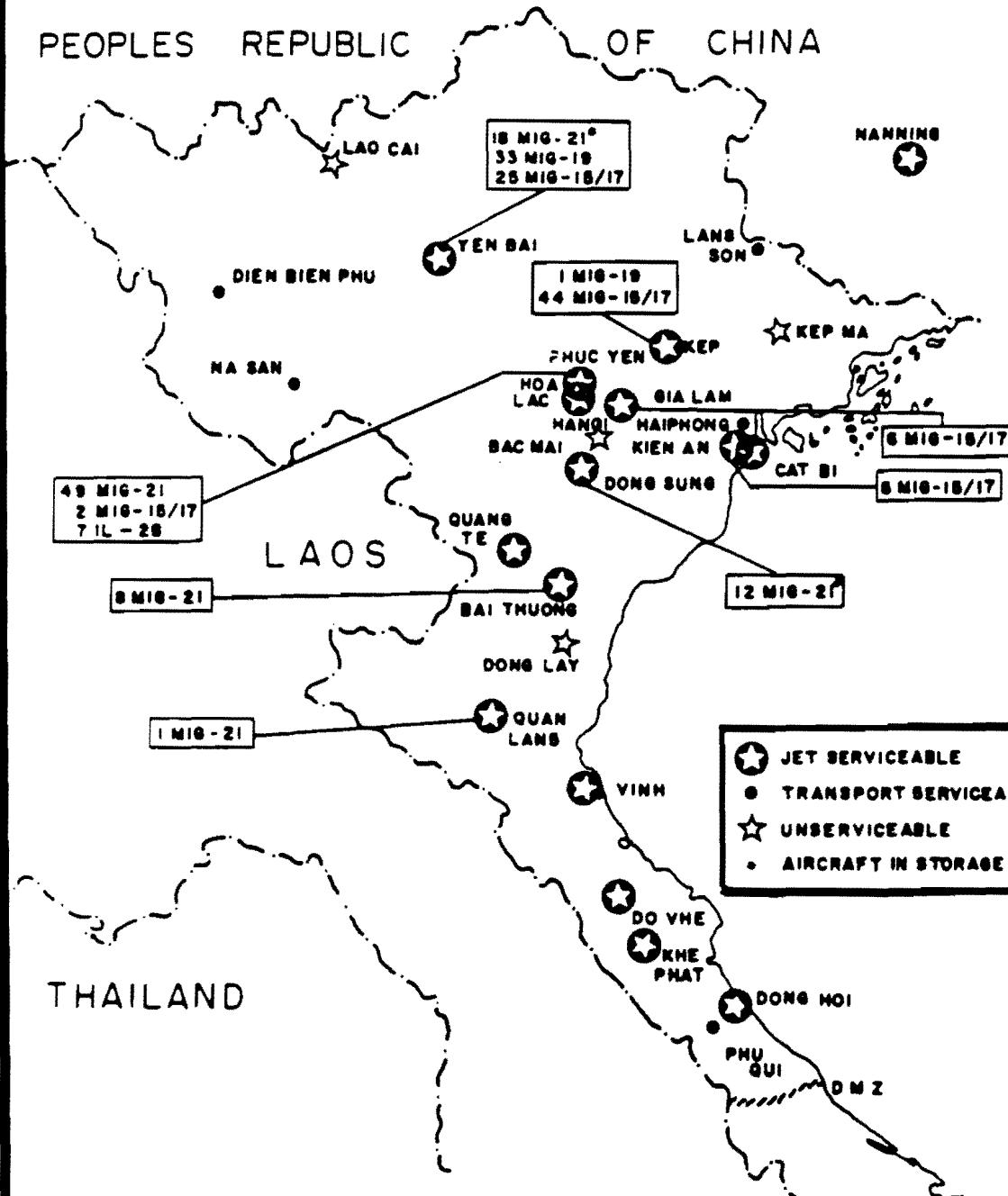
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NORTH VIETNAM AIR ORDER OF BATTLE

■ Day 2: Iron Hand flights reported an almost complete lack of Fan Song signals during SAM launches on the first two days, and SAMs appeared to be salvo-fired. Two of the MIGCAP flights reported that MIGs appeared to be confirming B-52 altitudes to aid fusing of the SAMs. These incidents were followed by accurate SAM salvos at B-52 altitudes in the target area. SAMs were used to force escort flights down into AAA tracking envelopes. Tankers transferred portions of fuel planned for egressing aircraft to enable ingressing aircraft to strike their targets. Spread-out fighter launch times caused excessive loiter time prior to their ingress refueling. SACADVON promptly scheduled three extra tankers for Day 3.

■ Day 3: Brigham (Udorn control and reporting center) reported their VHF frequencies were saturated. The Nam Phong (Marine) aircREW representative wanted to conduct rendezvous by fighter-tanker back-up procedures because of communications saturation. It was also requested that tankers broadcast their positions from a TACAN station in the clear about every two or three minutes for post-strike refueling. (Several fighters had nearly run out of fuel during post-strike rendezvous.) The Teaball representative reported good communications and no MIG reaction because of weather. (On Day 4, Teaball experienced severe communications jamming, apparently originating from Hainan Island, China.)

(U) The comments by aircREW and staff representatives were typical, relating problems in all Linebacker II mission elements. Glaring planning errors, poor command and control procedures, and adverse weather conditions precluding effective bombing by LGB strike elements were all subjects to be reviewed and improved before the Hanoi strikes were to be resumed following a one-day standdown on 25 December. AircREW comments received careful analysis and had great validity in measuring Linebacker II's effectiveness. The complaint of saturated communications was made at an Arc Light critique:²¹¹

No problems with the escort rendezvous were reported and apparently the use of a common strike/escort/bomber frequency has eliminated most of the problems with join-ups. . . . The serious problem of frequency saturation has been addressed repeatedly throughout all of Linebacker I and now again in Linebacker II. Frequency saturation nearly cost us an airplane on the Day 12 [Arc Light] mission. There have been missions where radio discipline was bad, particularly during Linebacker I and recently during the initial [Arc Light] Linebacker II missions. The last several [Arc Light] missions . . . have seen a vast improvement in individual flight radio discipline. The problem now seems to be the total number of aircraft on single frequencies.

(S) Stereotyped ingress/egress maneuvers were rapidly assimilated into the daily frags, as was the single TOT B-52 strikes from multiple axes of attack. The planning concept of Linebacker II bombers on 26 December illustrates the new concept:²¹²

Timing and altitude are very critical on this mission. . . . The altitudes listed in the route section [of the frag] are ingress altitudes and Commander 8AF is authorized to descend 1,000 feet at 120 seconds TTG [time-to-go] for Hanoi targets. . . . The Haiphong target descent will be started no later than 180 seconds TTG. Post target descent for all cells (Hanoi and Haiphong) is at the discretion of 8AF commander.

(S) Improvements in the overall command and control system received compliments from aircrews and from General Vogt, 7th AF commander. Specific aircrew comments regarding Red Crown control indicated that Red Crown had done an outstanding job for both the fighters and bombers. Four Udorn MIGCAP flights received Red Crown vectors against MIGs, and one MIG was eventually shot down during the 28 December Linebacker II mission. The MIGCAP flight involved had received its initial vector immediately after ingress.²¹³

(C) Command and control coordination was not a significant problem during Linebacker I because the areas of responsibility had long been divided by route packages. The Air Force operated in RPs 1, 5, and 6A, while the Navy operated in RPs 2, 3, 4, and 6B. Under these circumstances, the only problems were in limiting the respective forces' activities to their appointed areas. When Linebacker II commenced, however, a high degree of coordination had to be enforced, because all U.S. forces were concentrating their total effort in the small area of RPs 5, 6A, and 6B with emphasis on prime targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong complexes. The Saigon Coordinating Group (Navy liaison, SAC liaison, and the 7th AF commander) determined the level of participation when coordination was required. General Vogt's summary of the command and control function was simply stated: "I think command and control, and lessons learned, during Linebacker II have been taken seriously, and next time we would be able to do the job much better."²¹⁴

(C) The overall PACAF evaluation of Linebacker II bombing effectiveness opened the door for continued improvements in all-weather bombing systems (LORAN), laser guided bombing during marginal weather conditions, and accurately determining the level of bomb damage as it is inflicted. General Vogt stressed the importance of verifying BDA in order to discredit any public outcry of intentional damage to non-military targets. During Linebacker, extensive BDA photographs were taken of every mission in RPs 5 and 6. General Vogt said of his BDA policy:²¹⁵

I wanted to know precisely where every bomb had gone. . . . I can say with certainty that we knew where just about every bomb went in the two route pack areas. We persisted until we got the photography, even if it took a week or two.

(C) The BDA photography served a second useful purpose. It helped rate weapon systems against different types of targets. Poststrike analyses indicated that damage and disruption could have been much higher and more significant if these same targets had been struck with a short duration effort at the start of Linebacker I, a period just before the enemy's shift to truck movement and dispersed storage. The truck-oriented supply system which was developed in the heartland areas reduced the effect of massive B-52 bombing raids on the railroad yards and storage facilities during Linebacker II.²¹⁶

(C) General employment of U.S. air power against existing North Vietnamese weapon systems (SAMs, MIGs, and AAA) was good. However, one old problem which hindered efficient targeting in air operations over Southeast Asia surfaced again during Linebacker II. There was a definite need for a single manager for air, a single command agency for air resources. This lack of a single responsible commander was thought to have degraded the specific capabilities of all-weather operations, area bombing, and pinpoint bombing. It was shown in a PACAF bombing survey of Linebacker II that a less-than-optimal mix of aircraft and ordnance had been used against specific target categories. "Additionally," according to PACAF, "the isolation of Navy strikes in Route Package 6B and Air Force TACAIR in Route Packages 5 and 6A prevented the optimal integration of forces and ordnance to maximize destruction in each of the areas."²¹⁷

(U) The North Vietnamese moved to counter the massive Linebacker II raids, and their ability to field a suitable defensive team raised questions for planners of future air operations. The implication in the following remarks by Brigadier General Cross is clear:²¹⁸

For every action that we took there was a reaction by the North Vietnamese. They never waited to make some corrective action when they felt like they had failed the course. . . . If they were provided even more modern equipment they could certainly be able to make us stop and think about the worth of our continued bombing of the North, because the SA-3 and SA-4 missile would present new and more complex problems to us and make our survivability more difficult in an unfriendly environment.

CONCLUSION

(U) While Hanoi anticipated an expansion of U.S. bombing (according to press reports and intelligence sources), the intensity of air strikes undoubtedly was greater than expected. Massive evacuations of Hanoi and Haiphong were reported, and there were indications that the people were anxious to leave the cities for the first time in the war. The intended objective, as stated by CINCPAC to COMUSMACV, had been achieved. U.S. forces had been ordered to "conduct maximum/combined TACAIR and B-52 sustained strikes in [the] NVN heartland [and to] strike targets that have [the] greatest military/psychological impact on NVN leaders and populace."²¹⁹

(C) Although the psychological impact is difficult to measure, some indications were evident after U.S. air strikes in the Gia Lam area. Employees were seen wandering around completely disoriented and foreigners were permitted to walk anywhere in the airport area, which was normally restricted. Other reports indicated similar instances undoubtedly occurred throughout the target areas in Hanoi and Haiphong. Although the NVN leadership appeared to maintain control of the situation, all the facts point to Linebacker II as the one campaign which brought the North Vietnamese back to the conference table in Paris, according to a PACAF study.²²⁰

(U) During his press conference on 24 January 1973, presidential advisor Dr. Henry Kissinger was asked if Linebacker II was the key to achieving agreement. He answered: ". . . there was a deadlock. . . in the middle of December. . . . There was a rapid movement where negotiations resumed. . . on January 8. These facts have to be analyzed by each person for himself."²²¹

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188. Msg (TS-REVV 17 Dec 92*), 7AF to CINCPAC, subj: Special Linebacker II/Arc Light Support, 171245Z Dec 72 (material used S); msg (TS-REVV 17 Dec 92), CINCPAC to COMUSMACV, subj: Linebacker, 170145Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 76); msg (TS-REVV 19 Dec 92), JCS to CINCPAC, subj: SEA Combat Operations, 192322Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 79); msg (TS-REVV 22 Dec 92), CINCPAC to CINCPACAF, subj: Linebacker II Tgt List, 220004Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 80); msg (TS-REVV 17 Dec 92), JCS to CINCPAC, subj: Linebacker II, 170029Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 76); msg (U), 7AF to CINCSAC/CINCPACAF/CINCPAC/8AF, subj: Linebacker II Planning, 170930Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-184, 76); msg (U), 7AF to CINCPACAF/DO, subj: Linebacker Special Concept Plan, 170630Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-184, 74).

189. PACAF, Linebacker II Air Operations Summary, p 7.

190. Ibid, p 9.

191. Ibid, p 11.

192. Ibid, pp 13-19.

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193. Msg (TS-REVV 8 Jan 93), CINCSAC/DO to 7AF, subj: Linebacker II Arc Light Day Nine, 082030Z Jan 73 (material used S) (CMR TS-185, 35); msg (U), AFSSO PACAF to 7AF, subj: B-52 Operation, 221935Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-179, 154); msg (U), CINCSAC to CINCPACAF, subj: B-52 Operations, 222020Z Dec 72.

194. Ibid.

195. Rprt (S-REVV 1 Feb 93*), MACV, subj: Defense Analysis Study: Linebacker Operations, 1 Feb 73.

196. MACV Hist, I, B-15 (material used S).

197. Ibid, I, B-16.

198. Ibid.

199. Ibid.

200. Rprt (C-DECL 31 Dec 79), Col Patrick J. Breitling, Cmdr 10WS, subj: Guided Bomb Operations in Southeast Asia: The Weather Dimension, 1 Feb - 31 Dec 72, nd (CMR S-905, 150).

201. PACAF, Linebacker II Air Operations Summary, p 15.

202. Msg (TS-REVV 15 Dec 92), CINCPAC to CINCPACAF, subj: Linebacker Operations/Planning, 150840Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 73); msg (TS-REVV 21 Dec 92), CINCPAC to COMUSMACV, subj: Air Intentions Message Number Seven, 210140Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-180, 129); PACAF, Linebacker II Air Operations Summary, p 15.

203. Msg (S-REVV 9 Feb 93*), 7AF to CINCPAC, subj: Support for Linebacker II Study Group, 091101Z Feb 73.

204. Ibid.

205. Draft Rprt (S-REVV 31 Dec 93*), Proj CHECO, Countering the NVN Air Defense System (10 May - 29 Dec 72), nd.

206. Ibid.

207. Vogt Intv, 13 Sep 73.

208. Rprt (S-REVV 1 Feb 93*), MACV, subj: Defense Analysis Study: Linebacker Operations, 1 Feb 73; MACV Hist, I, B-15 (material used S).

209. Msg (U), 7AF/SAC ADVON, subj: Current B-52 Tactics, 210830Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-175, 104).

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210. Msg (S-REWW 23 Dec 92*), AFSSO Udorn to AFSSO 7AF, subj: Linebacker Conference 22 Dec 72, 230645Z Dec 72.

211. Msg (U), AFSSO Udorn to AFSSO 7AF, subj: Linebacker II Arc Light Day Twelve Critique, 310915Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-185, 36).

212. Msg (TS-REWW 25 Dec 92), CINCSAC to 8AF/CC, subj: Linebacker II, 250450Z Dec 72 (material used S) (CMR TS-184, 82).

213. Msg (S-REWW 1 Jan 93*), 7AF to CSAF, subj: Linebacker II Arc Light Day Eleven Critique, 010445Z Jan 73.

214. Vogt Intv, 20 Jul 73.

215. Ibid.

216. PACAF, Linebacker II Bombing Survey, p 34.

217. Ibid, p 35.

218. Cross Intv.

219. Msg (U), CINCPAC to COMUSMACV, subj: Air Intentions Message Number Six, 150101Z Dec 72 (CMR TS-180, 129).

220. PACAF, Linebacker II Bombing Survey, p 37.

221. "SAC Chief Lauds US Raids," Pacific Stars and Stripes, 24 Mar 73, p 23.

*Ed note: Most restrictive of declassification rules under EO 12065 applied to documents for which regrading instructions could not be confirmed.

GLOSSARY

AAA	antiaircraft artillery
AB	air base
ABCCC	airborne battlefield command and control center
ACM	air combat maneuvering
ADVON	advanced echelon
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AGM	air-to-ground missile
AIG	address indicating group
AIM	air intercept missile
AOA	air operating authorities
ARM	anti-radiation missile
AWACS	airborne warning and control system
BARCAP	barrier combat air patrol
BDA	bomb damage assessment
Blue Chip	7AF command and control center which controlled out-country combat operations
Brigham	radar control and reporting center which was located at Udorn RTAFB
CAP	combat air patrol, an aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone, or over an air defense area, for the purpose of destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target
CBU	cluster bomb unit
CCK	Ching Chuan Kang (AB, Taiwan)
CEA	circular error average, arithmetic average of the circular error of all munitions delivered on a particular target
CEP	circular error probable, an indicator of the accuracy of munitions delivery; the radius of a circle within which half of all munitions expended are expected to fall
CETF	College Eye Task Force, EC-121D aircraft which provided airborne navigational assistance and/or border warnings by use of IFF/SIF, and MIG warnings to friendly aircraft
CHECO	Contemporary Historical Examination of Current Operations
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific Command
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet
CINCSAC	Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CMR	CHECO microfilm roll

COA	confirmed (SAM) operating area
COM	commander
COMUSMACV	Commander, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
CONUS	continental United States
COS	confirmed (SAM) operating site
CSAF	Chief of Staff, US Air Force
CTF	commander task force
CVA	attack aircraft carrier (US Navy)
DASC	direct air support center
DCS	deputy chief of staff
D/D	destroyed/damaged
DECL	declassify (on:)
DMZ	demilitarized zone
DO	director of operations
DR	dead reckoning
ECM	electronic countermeasures
ELINT	electronic intelligence
EOGB	electro-optical guided bomb
EW	electronic warfare; early warning (radar)
FAC	forward air controller
frag	fragmentary operations order
G	gravity
GCI	ground-controlled intercept (radar)
H	HOTEL time zone (Greenwich mean time + 8 hours, as in South Vietnam)
HF	high frequency
IFF/SIF	identification, friend or foe/selective identification feature
IFR	instrument flight rules
IMC	instrument meteorological conditions
in-country	that part of the SEA conflict within South Vietnam
Invert	control and reporting post which was located at Nakhon Phanom RTAFB
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
KCAS	knots calibrated air speed
KTAS	knots true air speed
LASER	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
LOC	line(s) of communication
LOP	(LORAN) line of position
LORAN	Long-range navigation

LT GAP	LORAN targeting (through) grid annotated photography
MHz	megahertz
MIG	Soviet fighter aircraft designed by Mikoyan and Gurevich
Monkey Mountain	a radar, communications, and electronics complex which was located near Da Nang AB, RVN
MR	military region (of South Vietnam)
MSQ-77	MSQ-35 radar bomb scoring equipment modified for radar guidance of bombers
nd	no date
NF	not releasable to foreign nationals
NGFS	naval gunfire support
NKP	Nakhon Phanom (RTAFB, Thailand)
NM	nautical mile
NVN	North Vietnam(ese)
out-country	that part of the SEA conflict outside the borders of South Vietnam
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PACFLT	Pacific Fleet
PACOM	Pacific Command
Pave Phantom	LORAN equipped F-4 aircraft
pod formation	a two- or four-ship fighter formation which was flown in such a manner that the ECM pods on each aircraft offered mutual ECM protection
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
POW	prisoner of war
PRC	People's Republic of China
QRF	quick reaction force
Red Crown	US Navy destroyer on station in the northern part of the Gulf of Tonkin for radar surveillance
RESCAP	rescue combat air patrol
REVV	review (for declassification on:)
RHAW	radar homing and warning
RITS	reconnaissance intelligence technical squadron
ROE	rules of engagement
RP	route package (area, of North Vietnam)
RTAFB	Royal Thai Air Force Base
RVN	Republic of Vietnam
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAR	search and rescue
SEA	Southeast Asia
Sentinel Lock	a method of determining LORAN coordinates

7AF Seventh Air Force
Shrike AGM-45A, a passive homing anti-radar air-to-surface
 missile designed for use against hostile gun- or
 missile-directing radar
Snakeye bomb fin structure providing high-drag ballistics
SPINS special instructions (in a frag)
Standard ARM AGM-78B anti-radiation missile
SVN South Vietnam(ese)

TACAIR tactical air
TACS tactical air control system
TCS tactical control squadron
TD (LORAN) time delay
TDY temporary duty
TESS test squadron
TFR terrain following radar
TFW tactical fighter wing
TG (seconds) to go (before release)
TOT time over target
TRS tactical reconnaissance squadron
TRW tactical reconnaissance wing
TSP transshipment point
TTG time to go (before release)

UHF ultra-high frequency
USAF United States Air Force
USMC United States Marine Corps
USN United States Navy
USSAG United States Support Activities Group
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

VHF very high frequency

WCC weapons control center
WS weather squadron

XP (Deputy Chief of Staff) Plans

Z ZULU (Greenwich mean time)

APPENDIX 1

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS
(September 1972 - January 1973)1972

11 Sep USAF jets again destroyed the Paul Doumer Bridge in Hanoi, just as repairs were nearing completion.

18 Sep US Seventh Fleet off-shore strength in Gulf of Tonkin was announced at 39,000.

28 Sep USAF F-111s returned to combat for the first time since 1968.

30 Sep US troop strength in South Vietnam was reduced to 35,500.

8 Oct B-52s struck a supply buildup near Vinh in the deepest raids into North Vietnam in 6 months.

16 Oct The US reported that 400 fighter bombers struck NVN yesterday in the second heaviest bombing of 1972.

23 Oct B-52s did not bomb NVN, for the first time in 18 days; TACAIR strikes were at the lowest level in 3 weeks.

27 Oct Defense Secretary Melvin Laird announced a halt to bombing above the 20th parallel in NVN, in response to NVN's indicated willingness to sign a peace agreement in Paris.

31 Oct B-52s staged the heaviest raids in 3 months over NVN, south of the 20th parallel.

US troop strength in SVN was reduced to 32,200.

1 Nov NVN announced there would be no further peace talks in Paris until the US signed the draft cease-fire agreement.

22 Nov The first B-52 combat loss of the Vietnam War occurred when one was hit by a SAM near Vinh.

30 Nov US troop strength in SVN was reduced to 25,500.

18 Dec President Nixon ordered a resumption of bombing north of the 20 parallel, suspended since 27 October.

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26 Dec Bombing of NVN continued after a 36-hour Christmas pause.

30 Dec President Nixon announced a halt to bombing of NVN above the 20th parallel.

31 Dec Revised figures of Linebacker II (18-29 December) showed a total of 15 B-52s lost and 12 other aircraft shot down.
US troop strength in SVN was reduced to 24,000.

1973

8 Jan Serious private negotiations resumed between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris.

15 Jan President Nixon ordered that bombing, shelling, and mining be suspended over all of NVN.

27 Jan In Paris, US, North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese, and Viet Cong delegates signed a cease-fire agreement to end the war and restore peace in South Vietnam. It became effective at 2400Z (0800 on 28 January, SVN time).

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APPENDIX 2

NORTH VIETNAM SORTIE SUMMARY

<u>Type Sortie</u>	<u>May 72</u>	<u>Jun 72</u>	<u>Jul 72</u>	<u>Aug 72</u>	<u>Sep 72</u>
USN Attack	3,920	4,151	4,175	4,746	3,937
USAF Attack	1,919	2,125	2,310	2,112	2,297
USMC Attack	23	34	8	38	102
TOTAL Attack	5,862	6,310	6,493	6,896	6,336
TOTAL Sorties*	10,982	12,121	12,879	13,316	13,233
B-52	1	271	308	572	411

	<u>Oct 72</u>	<u>Nov 72</u>	<u>Dec 72</u>	<u>Jan 73</u>
USN Attack	2,674	1,716	1,383	863
USAF Attack	2,214	1,606	1,548	716
USMC Attack	84	79	119	50
TOTAL Attack	4,999	3,401	3,050	1,629
TOTAL Sorties*	11,368	8,909	7,894	6,731
B-52	616	846	1,381	535

*Excludes B-52 sorties.

Linebacker operations officially commenced on 10 May and terminated on 29 December 1972.

Source: Hist, MACV, Jan 72 - Mar 73, I, B-19 (material used S-REVM 15 Jul 93).

APPENDIX 3

LASER GUIDED BOMBS
Effects of Threat Level on Operational Effectiveness

<u>Bridge Target</u>	Target Area and Percent Effective				
	<u>Khmer, Laos,</u>	<u>SVN MR II-IV</u>	<u>SVN MR I</u>	<u>NVN RP 1</u>	<u>NVN RP 2-5</u>
D/D per Target Attacked	.96	.87	.74	.77	.56
D/D per Sortie	.76	.70	.67	.37	.16
D/D per Bomb	.45	.40	.36	.21	.10

D/D - Destroyed or damaged.

Source: Rprt (C-DECL 28 Jun 79), Hq 7AF/Tac Anal Div, subj: Analysis of Laser Guided Bombs in SEA, 28 Jun 73, p 26.

APPENDIX 4

USAF AIRCRAFT LOSSES TO MIGS
(May - September 1972)

<u>By Mission Function</u>		<u>By Month</u>	
MIGCAP	6 F-4	May 72	5 F-4, 1 F-105
Strike Escort	6 F-4	Jun 72	7 F-4
Chaff Escort	3 F-4	Jul 72	5 F-4
Chaff	2 F-4	Aug 72	None
Strike	1 F-4	Sep 72	1 F-4
SAM Suppression.	1 F-105		

Source: Rprt (U), Hq PACAF/OA, Analytical Notes on Support/Strike Ratios, 11 Oct 72.

APPENDIX 5

LINEBACKER II AIRCRAFT LOSSES
(18-29 Dec 72)

<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Cause</u>
18/1300Z	F-111A	Snug 40	Hanoi Radio	Unknown
18/1317Z	B-52G	Charcoal 01	Yen Vien Complex	SA-2
18/1701Z	B-52G	Peach 02	Yen Vien Complex	SA-2
18/2200Z	A-7C*	Streetcar 303	(Iron Hand)	SA-2
18/2205Z	B-52D	Rose 01	Hanoi Radio	SA-2
20/1310Z	B-52D	Quilt 03	Yen Vien Complex	SA-2
20/1321Z	B-52G	Brass 02	Yen Vien Complex	SA-2
20/1332Z	B-52G	Orange 03	Yen Vien Complex	SA-2
20/1656Z	A-6A*	Milestone 511	Cat Bi Airfield	SA-2
20/2205Z	B-52D	Straw 02	Gia Lam RR Yard	SA-2
20/2213Z	B-52G	Olive 01	Kinh No Complex	SA-2
20/2219Z	B-52G	Tan 03	Kinh No Complex	SA-2
21/1110Z	A-6A*	Flying Ace 500	SAM Site/Port Fac	AAA
21/2045Z	B-52D	Scarlet 03	Bac Mai Airfield	SA-2
21/2046Z	B-52D	Blue 01	Bac Mai Airfield	SA-2
22/1438Z	F-111A	Jackle 33	Hanoi Port Fac	Unknown
23/23/0903Z	EB-66C F-4J*	Hunt 02	(non-combat loss) (photo escort)	Eng failure AAA
24/0402Z	A-7E*	Battle Cry 314	SAM site	Susp AAA
26/1504Z	B-52D	Ebony 02	Giap Nhi RR Yd	SA-2
26/1544Z	B-52D	Ash 01	Kinh No Complex	SA-2
27/0620Z	F-4E	DeSoto 03	(strike escort)	MIG-21
27/0646Z	F-4E	Vega 02	(MIGCAP)	MIG-21
27/0830Z	HH-53	Jolly Green	(rescue)	Small arms
27/1600Z	B-52D	Ash 02	VN-243 SAM site	SA-2
27/1603Z	B-52D	Cobalt 02	Truong Quan RR Yd	SA-2
28/0415Z	RA-5C*	Flint River 603	(photo recce)	MIG-21

*USN/USMC

Source: Rprt (S-REVIEW 31 Mar 93), Hq PACAF/OA, subj: Linebacker II Air Operations Summary (18-29 Dec 72), Mar 73.

APPENDIX 6

USAF LINEBACKER II STRIKES

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 1 (18 Dec 72)</u>			
Kinh No Complex	36/B-52	1301-1311 1717-1719 2222-2228	Numerous SE
Yen Vien Complex	27/B-52	1314-1318	Numerous SE
Hoa Lac Afld	6/B-52	1245-1247	4xSE
Kep Afld	9/B-52	1249-1253	3xSE
Phuc Yen Afld	6/B-52	1255-1257	13xSE
Gia Lam RR Yd	24/B-52	1704-1706 2207-2217	None
Hanoi Radio	21/B-52	2150-2202	None
Yen Bai Afld	3/F-111	1210 1225 1244	Not obs Not obs Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	1210	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	2/F-111	1210 1225	Not obs Not obs
Kep Afld	2/F-111	1210	Not obs
Lang Truoc Rad Transm	1/F-111	1328	Not obs
Hanoi/Bac Mai Afld	2/F-111	1337 1607	Not obs 2xSE
Hanoi Port Fac	2/F-111	1430 1820	Not obs 1xSE
Hanoi Transf Stn	1/F-111	1848	Not obs
Bac Giang TPP	1/F-111	2105	Not obs
<u>Day 2 (19 Dec 72)</u>			
Hanoi Rad Transm 2	16/F-4	0515	Not obs - LORAN
Hanoi Int Rad Transm	12/F-4	0510	Not obs - LORAN
Yen Bai Afld	20/A-7	0453	Not obs - LORAN
(4/F-4 pathfinders, no ordnance)			
Bac Giang TSP	21/B-52	1650-1715	100xSE
Kinh No Complex	21/B-52	1310-1322	Not obs
Hanoi Radio	15/B-52	1650-1710	Not obs
Yen Vien Complex	9/B-52	2210-2218	Not obs
Thai Nguyen TPP	27/B-52	2222-2250	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1300	Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	1250	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1251	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1250	Not obs
Bac Giang TPP	4/F-111	1346 1639 1858 2100	Not obs Not obs Not obs Not obs

APPENDIX 6 (cont)

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 2 (cont)</u>			
Hanoi Rad Transm 2	3/F-111	1426 1736 2108	Not obs Not obs Not obs
Lang Truoc Rad Transm	4/F-111	1437 1612 1822 2027	Not obs Not obs Not obs Not obs
Hanoi Int Rad Transm	3/F-111	1448 1550 1755	Not obs Not obs Not obs
Hanoi Port Fac	4/F-111	1459 1538 1833 1938	Not obs Not obs Not obs 1xLSE
Hanoi Bac Mai Afld	3/F-111	1520 1945 1615	Not obs Not obs 1xLSE
Hanoi Transf Stn	3/F-111	1620 1840 1933	Not obs Not obs Not obs
<u>Day 3 (20 Dec 72)</u>			
Hanoi Transf Stn	20/F-4	0540	Not obs - LORAN
Lang Truoc Rad Transm	23/F-4	0540	Not obs - LORAN
Yen Bai Afld	20/A-7 4/F-4	0530	Not obs - LORAN
Gia Lam RR Yd	21/B-52	1300-1304 1715-1719 2200-2208	Numerous SE
Yen Vien Complex	27/B-52	1309-1342	7xSE
Thai Nguyen TPP	15/B-52	1723-1739	4xSE
Bac Giang TSP	12/B-52	1749-1753 2248-2252	Numerous SE
Kinh No Complex	12/B-52	2212-2224	9xSE
Hanoi	12/B-52	2229-2241	Numerous SE
Bac Giang TPP	3/F-111	1156 1359 1905	Not obs Not obs Not obs
Hanoi Bac Mai Afld	3/F-111	1272 1501 2031	Not obs Not obs Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	1240	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1240	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1240	Not obs
Hanoi Port Fac	3/F-111	1429 1921 2145	1xSE

APPENDIX 6 (cont)

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 4 (21 Dec 72)</u>			
Trung Quang RR Yd	16/F-4	0602	Not obs - LORAN
Giap Nhi RR Yd	24/A-7	0610	4xLSE
	4/F-4		2xLSE
			Numerous POL fires, rolling stk D/D
Duc Noi RR Yd	12/F-4	0606	3xLSE, w/smoke to 7-9,000 ft
Hanoi TPP	4/F-4 LGB	0605	6 LGB on tgt, 2 50-ft miss, results not obs
Hanoi RR Stn/Yd	4/F-4 LGB	0610	All on tgt, 2xLSE, rail cuts
Hanoi AM Rad Transm	4/F-4 LGB	0600	All on tgt; con- trol bldg dest
Quang Te Afld	6/B-52	2033-2034	Not obs
Van Dien Sup Dep	12/B-52	2036-2041	1xSE
Bac Mai Stor	12/B-52	2043-2048	2xLSE, 1-10xSE
Bac Giang RR Yd	3/F-111	1122	Not obs
		1530	Not obs
		1913	1xLSE
Hanoi Bac Mai Afld	2/F-111	1157	Not obs
		1649	Not obs
Viet Tri TSP	2/F-111	1508	2xLSE
		1836	Not obs
Kep RR Yd	2/F-111	1231	Not obs
		1548	Not obs
Hanoi Port Fac	2/F-111	1512	1xMSE
		1957	1xLSE
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	2013	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	2013	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	2013	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	2013	Not obs
<u>Day 5 (22 Dec 72)</u>			
Viet Tri TSP	24/A-7	0649	Not obs - LORAN
	2/F-4		
Bac Giang RR Sdg	16/F-4	0704	Not obs - LORAN
Kep RR Sdg	16/F-4	0700	Not obs - LORAN
Haiphong RR Sdg	12/B-52	2150-2156	30xSE
Haiphong POL Stor	18/B-52	2210-2214	Numerous SE
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	2200	Not obs
Kep Afld	2/F-111	2138	Not obs
		1803	1xSSE
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	2132	Not obs

APPENDIX 6 (cont)

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 5 (cont)</u>			
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	2130	Not obs
Hanoi Transf Stn	2/F-111	1155	Not obs
		2121	Not obs
Hanoi Rad Transm 2	2/F-111	1214	Not obs
		1749	Not obs
Hanoi Stor, Gia Thuong	3/F-111	1251	Not obs
		1603	Not obs
		2222	Not obs
Lang Truoc Rad Transm	2/F-111	1403	Not obs
		1828	1xSE
Bac Giang TSP	1/F-111	1520	Not obs
<u>Day 6 (23 Dec 72)</u>			
Hoa Lac Afld	24/A-7	0710	Not obs - LORAN
	4/F-4		
Hanoi Int Rad Transm	32/F-4	0657	Not obs - LORAN
VN 537 SAM Site	2/B-52	1210-1212	Not obs
VN 660 SAM Site	2/B-52	1210-1212	Not obs
VN 563 SAM Site	2/B-52	1210-1212	Not obs
Lang Dang RR Yd	24/B-52	1215-1232	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1150	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1150	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1148	Not obs
Duc Noi RR Yd	1/F-111	1309	Not obs
Bac Giang TSP	2/F-111	1326	Not obs
		1755	Not obs
Lang Truoc Radcom	1/F-111	1436	Not obs
Trung Quang RR Yd	2/F-111	1514	Not obs
		1822	Not obs
Cao Nung RR Br	2/F-111	1528	1xSE
		1848	Not obs
Hanoi Rad Transm 2	1/F-111	1600	1xSSE
<u>Day 7 (24 Dec 72)</u>			
Bac Giang TPP	15/F-4	0503	Not obs - LORAN
Thai Nguyen TPP	15/F-4	0503	Not obs - LORAN
Kep RR Yd	12/B-52	1250-1257	Not obs
Thai Nguyen RR Yd	18/B-52	1257-1310	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1230	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1235	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1230	Not obs
<u>Day 8 (25 Dec 72 - Christmas standdown)</u>			

APPENDIX 6 (cont)

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 9 (26 Dec 72)</u>			
Hanoi Transf Stn	32/A-7	0630	Not obs - LORAN
Dong An	8/F-4		
Gia Lam RR Yd	9/B-52	1530-1536	2xSE
Hanoi POL Stor Than	9/B-52	1538-1545	8xSE
Am, Hanoi Stor area			
Gia Thuong			
Thai Nguyen RR Yd	18/B-52	1530-1545	Not obs
Van Dien Army Sup	18/B-52	1530-1545	Not obs
Giap Nhi RR Yd	18/B-52	1530-1545	Not obs
Duc Noi RR Yd	9/B-52	1530-1535	Not obs
Kinh No Complex	9/B-52	1537-1545	Not obs
Haiphong RR Sdg	15/B-52	1530-1542	6xSE
Haiphong Transf Stn	15/B-52	1530-1542	26xSE
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1515	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1515	Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	1515	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1515	2xLSE
Lang Lau RR Br	1/F-111	1226	Not obs
Bac Giang RR Yd	1/F-111	1350	Not obs
Viet Tri TSP	1/F-111	1446	2xLSE
Kep RR Yd	1/F-111	1757	Not obs
Hanoi Int Rad Transm	1/F-111	1835	Not obs
Bac Giang TSP South	1/F-111	2019	Not obs
<u>Day 10 (27 Dec 72)</u>			
Hanoi AM Transm Me Tri	4/F-4	0640	Miss
Hanoi Int Rad Transm	8/F-4	0640	Dest
	10/A-7		
Hanoi Int Radcom 2	7/F-4	0642	3xSE
	16/A-7		Dest
Van Dien Sup Dep	9/B-52	1602-1609	4xSE
Lang Dang RR Yd	21/B-52	1600-1612	25xSE
Duc Noi RR Yd	9/B-52	1603-1609	5xSE
Trung Quan. RR Yd	12/B-52	1600-1609	30xSE
VN 234 SAM Site	3/B-52	1559	Not obs
VN 243 SAM Site	3/B-52	1600	Not obs
VN 549 SAM Site	3/B-52	1600	Not obs
Bac Giang RR Yd	1/F-111	1730	Not obs
Hanoi Rad Rcvr	1/F-111	1739	Not obs
Hanoi SAM Site VN 549	1/F-111	1537	Not obs
Lang Lau RR Br	1/F-111	1354	Not obs
Cao Nung RR Br	1/F-111	1405	Not obs
Kep RR Yd	1/F-111	1452	Not obs
Lang Truoc Radcom	2/F-111	1526	Not obs
		1727	Not obs

APPENDIX 6 (cont)

<u>Target</u>	<u>No/Type Acft</u>	<u>TOT (ZULU)</u>	<u>Reported BDA</u>
<u>Day 10 (cont)</u>			
Viet Tri TSP	2/F-111	1313	Not obs
		1731	Not obs
Kep Afld	2/F-111	1206	Not obs
		1820	Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	2/F-111	1214	Not obs
		1543	Not obs
<u>Day 11 (28 Dec 72)</u>			
Hanoi RR/Hwy Br ov Canal	4/F-4	0559	Dmg
Hanoi Stor Quinh Loi	8/F-4	0606	Not obs (1/2 ea visual & LORAN)
	32/A-7		
Lang Dang RR Yd	24/B-52	1515-1539	8xSE
Phuc Yen SAM Spt Fac	18/B-52	1515-1523	20xSE
Duc Noi Stor	12/B-52	1519-1523	Numerous SE
VN 266 SAM Site	3/B-52	1515	
VN 158 SAM Site	3/B-52	1515	7xSE
Lang Truoc Radcom	1/F-111	1331	Not obs
Bac Giang RR Yd	1/F-111	1330	Not obs
Thai Nguyen TPP	1/F-111	1406	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1436	Not obs
Phuc Yen Afld	1/F-111	1444	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1442	Not obs
VN 266 SAM Site	1/F-111	1540	1xLSE
VN 119 SAM Site	1/F-111	1652	Not obs
VN 159 SAM Site	1/F-111	1453	2xLSE, num SE
VN 014 SAM Site	1/F-111	1459	Not obs
VN 004 SAM Site	1/F-111	1459	Not obs
VN 186 SAM Site	1/F-111	1500	Not obs
Viet Tri RR Yd	1/F-111	1638	Not obs
Viet Tri TPP	1/F-111	1824	Not obs
Trai Ca SAM Spt Fac	8/F-4	0212	Not obs
	32/A-7		
Phuc Yen SAM Stor	23/B-52	1620-1626	Not obs
Lang Dang RR Yd	17/B-52	1620-1638	Not obs
Trai Ca SAM Spt Fac	15/B-52	1636-1644	Not obs
Kep Afld	1/F-111	1540	Not obs
Hoa Lac Afld	1/F-111	1622	Not obs
Yen Bai Afld	1/F-111	1543	Not obs
VN 159 SAM Site	1/F-111	1553	Not obs
SAM Site	1/F-111	1551	Not obs

S-small, M-medium, L-large, SE-secondary explosion, D/D-destroyed or damaged, Rad-radio, TPP-thermal power plant, TSP-transhipment point.

Source: Rprt (S-REVV 31 Mar 93), Hq PACAF/OA, subj: Linebacker II
Air Operations Summary (10-29 Dec 72), Mar 73.

APPENDIX 7

LINEBACKER II PHASE I (18-20 DEC 72)
USAF Night B-52 and Support Sorties

Day	B-52	SAM Suppression		CAP/ Escort	Chaff	Total
		F-105	F-4			
Wave 1	48	5	4	20	4	81
Wave 2	30	8	0	20	10	68
Wave 3	51	0	0	23	8	82
<u>Day 2</u>						
Wave 1	21	5	4	21	8	59
Wave 2	36	10	0	20	8	74
Wave 3	36	0	0	20	8	64
<u>Day 3</u>						
Wave 1	33	4	4	18	8	67
Wave 2	27	10	0	18	4	59
Wave 3	39	0	0	19	14	72
TOTAL	321*	42	12	179	72	626

*Scheduled; only 314 B-52 sorties were actually flown.

USN/USMC night sorties for Day 1/2/3 were: 34/41/21 A-6,
 9/26/19 A-7, and 0/10/0 F-4; total 43/77/40.

LINEBACKER II PHASE II (21-24 DEC 72)
USAF Night B-52 and Support Sorties

Day	B-52	SAM Suppression			CAP/ Escort	Chaff	Total
		F-105	F-4C	F-4E			
4	30	4	4	5	23	9	75
5	30	4	6	5	27	15	87
6	30	7	2	4	12	3	58
7	30	7	4	5	22	16	84
TOTAL	120	22	16	19	84	43	304

USN/USMC night sorties for Day 4/5/6/7 were: 9/14/14/3 A-6,
 6/4/0/2 A-7, 0/0/0/4 F-4; total 13/20/14/9.

APPENDIX 7 (cont.)

LINEBACKER II PHASE III (26-29 DEC 72)
USAF Night B-52 and Support Sorties

<u>Day</u>	<u>B-52</u>	<u>SAM Suppression</u>			<u>CAP/ Escort</u>	<u>Chaff</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>F-105</u>	<u>F-4C</u>	<u>F-4E</u>			
9	120	9	4	5	34	23	195
10	60	14	4	5	32	23	138
11	60	6	1	0	28	23	118
12	60	6	3	2	33	25	129
TOTAL	300*	35	12	12	127	94	580

*Scheduled; only 295 B-52 sorties were actually flown.

USN/USMC night sorties for Day 9/10/11/12 were: 10/3/14/9 A-6, 11/1/6/3 A-7, and 0/0/2/2 F-4; total 21/4/22/14.

LINEBACKER II (18-29 DEC 72)
USAF Day Support Sorties

<u>Day</u>	<u>SAM Suppression</u>		<u>CAP/ Escort</u>	<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>F-105*</u>	<u>F-4*</u>		<u>F-4</u>	<u>A-7</u>	
1	0/0	0/0	0	0	0	0
2	6/6	6/0	24	12	6	54
3	6/4	6/6	31	8	0	51
4	8/5	8/8	36	8	0	60
5	8/4	8/2	34	12	0	62
6	8/4	8/0	18	4	0	38
7	5/2	4/0	24	8	0	45
8	----- (Christmas standdown) -----					
9	6/6	5/0	24	8	9	52
10	6/4	5/5	34	8	10	75
11	5/2	6/6	26	8	0	45
12	6/0	6/0	22	9	5	48
TOTAL	64/37	62/27	273	85	16	530

*Flown/expended

Source: Rprt (S-REVV 31 Mar 93), Hq PACAF/0A, subj: Linebacker II Air Operations Summary (18-29 Dec 72), Mar 73.

APPENDIX 8

NVN AIR ORDER OF BATTLE

<u>Airfield</u>	<u>MIG-21</u>	<u>MIG-19</u>	<u>MIG-15/17</u>
<u>(10 May 72)</u>			
Bai Thuong	2	0	0
Dong Suong	0	0	12
Kep	46	1	0
Kien An	12	0	0
Phuc Yen	8	0	49
Quan Lang	0	0	3
Yen Bai	25	32	14
TOTAL	93	33	78
<u>(15 Oct 72)</u>			
Dong Suong	13	0	0
Gia Lam	4	2	5
Hoa Lac	2	3	0
Kep	4	3	27
Kien An	0	0	4
Phuc Yen	8	4	8
Quan Lang	1	0	0
Yen Bai	7	28	22
TOTAL	39	40	66
<u>(28 Jan 73)</u>			
Bai Thuong	6	0	0
Dong Suong	12*	0	0
Kep	0	1	44
Kien An	0	0	6
Phuc Yen	49	0	2
Quan Lang	1	0	0
Yen Bai	18*	32	25
Gia Lam	0	0	6
TOTAL	86	33	83

*Aircraft in storage.

Note: There were 7 IL-28 light bombers at Phuc Yen.

Source: Hist, MACV, Jan 72 - Mar 73, p B-18 (material used S-REWW 15 Jul 93).

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HO	6
LG	1
OA	1
5AF	
DO	1
HO	1
XP	1
8TFW/DO	1
18TFW/IN	1
51CW(T)/DO	1
314AD/HO	1
13AF	
HO	1
3TFW/IN	1

SAC	
HO	27TFW/IN. 1
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