

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Headquarters, 101st Aviation Battalion (Assault Helicopter)  
101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)  
APO San Francisco 96383

ATTC-AV-BC

21 December 1970

SUBJECT: Combat After Action Feeder Report Covering the Period 010001 Nov 70 to 30 2400 Nov 70 of Operation Jefferson Glenn/Monsoon Plan 70.

TO: Commanding Officer  
101st Avn Gp (CBT)  
101st Abn Div (Ambl)  
APO 96383

CLASSIFIED BY: CG 101  
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR  
INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED ON: 31 DECEMBER 1976

1. The primary mission of the 101st Avn Bn (Aslt Hel) during operation Jefferson Glenn/Monsoon Plan 70 was to provide tactical mobility for combat troops, supplies, and equipment of the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) during the conduct of combat and airmobile operations. To accomplish this mission, the battalion was organized with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, three Assault Helicopter Companies and one Aerial Weapons Company. One Assault Helicopter Company was placed in direct support of the 1st Infantry Brigade and one in direct support of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, while the 3rd Assault Helicopter Company was in general support of the Division. During the reporting period, each direct support Assault Helicopter Company provided a minimum of one command and control aircraft and ten UH-1H's daily for the use by the Division. The Battalion Aerial Weapons Company fulfilled its mission by providing a minimum of three light fire teams for daily use by the Battalion.

2. During the reporting period, the Assault Helicopter Company in General Support continued to provide four aircraft daily in support of Special Forces Command and Control North. These aircraft which are part of the general support commitment, flew a total of 257 hours. The use of aviation assets in support of this mission allowed for the rapid positioning, extracting of recon forces throughout the area of operation and increased the overall effectiveness of the operation. During this reporting period, the Battalion supplied 29 UH-1H aircraft to the 101st Abn Div (Ambl) for the extraction of stranded civilians along QL-1, due to intense monsoon flooding conditions. These aircraft flew a total of 148 hours while completing 631 sorties. 1070 people were extracted and the aircraft transported 68 tons of relief supplies and personal property. Prior coordination and detailed planning insured successful overall mission accomplishment. The total hours flown in support of the 1st Infantry Division (ARVN) during this reporting period, was 332 hours while completing 1336 sorties. The Assault Helicopter Companies in support of the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades, provided aviation assets to their respective brigades for repositioning of Infantry Battalions and realignment of brigades for the monsoon season.

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GROUP 4  
DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10

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3. Lessons Learned:

a. (1) Item: During the reporting period, pilots and aircraft of the 101st Avn Bn (AH) were called on to complete missions of a combat essential nature. Upon arriving at the field site, it has been found that some of these missions were not combat essential.

(2) Discussion: The hazards of flying are greatly increased in marginal weather. Pilots will attempt to complete any missions regardless of weather or danger, if they feel it is a legitimate combat essential mission. The pilots will tend to hesitate taking a mission under these circumstances when they feel it may not be a true combat essential mission.

(3) Solution: The unit in the field that declares a combat essential mission should relate, in detail, through their command channels, the exact nature of the mission. The Brigades and aviation liaison officer could then more readily determine the validity of the combat essential classification. Consequently, when these validated combat essential missions are imposed on subordinate units no questions will arise.

b. It is felt that the desired objectives of the continuing operation, Jefferson Glenn/Monsoon Plan 70, have been met. The use of aviation assets aided greatly in making the operation a success, to date. The increased maneuverability provided to each Infantry Brigade, through the use of aviation assets, permitted rapid repositioning of combat forces and equipment throughout the area of operation.

*WILLIAM N. PEACHEY*  
WILLIAM N PEACHEY  
LTC, Infantry  
Commanding

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