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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96490

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USA CGSC FT LEAVENWORTH KAN 6 July 1970

SUBJECT: The FIRST TEAM in Cambodia

JAN 20 1972

TO: The SKYTROOPERS of the 1st Air Cavalry Division  
ACCESSION NO. PO 857R

1. As you know, the 1st Air Cavalry Division has been involved in operations against enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia for the past two months.
2. The results of these operations have far exceeded expectations. It has been the most successful operation in the history of the 1st Air Cavalry Division.
3. All members of the FIRST TEAM have done their part. Each one of you, doing his own job each day to the best of his ability, has contributed to the team effort - the maintenance men who kept our helicopters flying and the aviators who so gallantly flew them for more hours than they have ever flown before; the engineers who carried the massive construction load; the support personnel who worked so long and hard to keep supplies flowing to our extended front; the signalmen who accomplished near impossible feats of communications; the artillerymen who rained tons of steel on the enemy every day; the aerial scouts who sought out the enemy wherever he might try to hide, and - most of all - the infantrymen who grappled with a tenacious enemy and searched out his hidden caches. All of you together made this success possible and deserve the accolade of the FIRST TEAM.
4. The results are impressive. You killed enough of the enemy to man three NVA Regiments; captured or destroyed enough individual and crew-served weapons to equip two NVA Divisions; and denied the enemy an entire year's supply of rice for all of his maneuver battalions in our AO. You captured more rocket, mortar, and recoilless rifle rounds than the enemy fired in all of III Corps during the twelve months preceding our move into Cambodia. And, perhaps most important, by working together in an airmobile team, you disrupted the enemy's entire supply system, making chaos of his base areas and killing or driving off his rear service personnel.
5. Only time will tell how long it will take the NVA to recover, but of this you can be sure - you have set the enemy back sufficiently to permit President Nixon's redeployment plan to proceed with safety while assuring that our Vietnamese Allies maintain their freedom. This is your achievement. This is yet another demonstration that you of the 1st Air Cavalry Division deserve - and have earned again - the accolade of the FIRST TEAM. It is my honor to have served alongside you during this crucial and historic period.
6. Congratulations and best wishes to each of you!

CLASSIFIED BY 1st Cav Div (Airmobile) W Casey  
 SUBJECT UPGRADED BY 1st Cav Div (Airmobile) W Casey  
 SCHEDULE 1000  
 AUTOMATIC 1000  
 INTERVAL 76

GEORGE W. CASEY  
 Major General, USA  
 Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
APO San Francisco 96490

FOREWORD

The cover letter by Major General George W. Casey was prepared for the men of his command on the evening of 6 July 1970.

On the morning of 7 July, General Casey was enroute to Cam Ranh to visit wounded Skytroopers in the hospital. The General was proud of these men and the jobs they had done during the Cambodian Campaign and wanted to give them a personal report on their success.

Flying over the rugged mountains of the central highlands, General Casey's helicopter entered a thick cloud bank and disappeared from sight.

Search operations began immediately, bombing the cloud-covered mountains and triple-canopied jungles. In the late afternoon of 9 July, the wreckage of the General's helicopter was found. General Casey and all the officers and men aboard had been killed instantly in the crash.

Both General Casey and Major General Elvy B. Roberts, who planned the operation and led the Division during the first two weeks of the cross-border operations, were those rare officers who are truly qualified to lead the First Team. They possessed a combination of the brilliance and professionalism that wins battles, coupled with the deep love and respect for the Skytroopers that won their devotion.

This report stands as a documentation to their leadership ability in the face of an awesome challenge, and the self-sacrifice of the men they inspired.

*E. C. Meyer*

E. C. MEYER  
Colonel, GS  
Chief of Staff

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AFTER DATE~~

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COMBAT AFTER ACTION REPORT FOR CAMBODIAN CAMPAIGN

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION (AIRMOBILE)  
APO San Francisco 96490**

18 July 1970

**SUBJECT: Combat Operations After Action Report**

**THRU: Commanding General  
II Field Force Vietnam  
APO U.S. Forces 96266**

**TO: Commander  
United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam  
ATTN: MAC J3-05  
APO U.S. Forces 96222**

1. NAME OF OPERATION AND TYPE: Operations Toan Thang 43 (Total Victory), Toan Thang 45 (Giong To) and Toan Thang 46 (Hoc Ma); sieze and interdict. (Also known as the CAMBODIAN CAMPAIGN.)
2. DATES OF OPERATION: 010001 May 1970 to 302359 June 1970
3. LOCATION: Base Areas 350, 351 and 353 along the borders of northeastern Tay Ninh, northern Binh Long and northern Phuoc Long Provinces, Republic of Vietnam, and the adjacent Cambodian provinces to a depth of 21 miles.
4. COMMAND HEADQUARTERS: 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).
5. REPORTING OFFICER: Brigadier General Jonathan R. Burton
6. TASK ORGANIZATION: At the onset of the campaign the organization of the division was as depicted below. However, due to the operational requirements during the ensuing campaign, frequent changes were made in the organization for combat and will be portrayed in detail in the operational chronology section.

**a. Division Troops**

HHC, 1st Cav Div (AM)  
1-9 Cav  
Co H (Rangers), 75th Inf (Airborne)  
62d Inf Plt (Combat Tracker)  
98th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
151st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
545th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
Ground Sensor Plt (Prov)  
8th Engr Bn (-)  
13th Sig Bn  
545th MP Co  
184th Cml Plt (DS)  
26th Cml Det  
371st RR Co  
191st MI Co (-)  
583rd MI Det  
14th Mil Hist Det  
41st PI Team  
42nd PI Team

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Task Organization: (Cont):

Radio Relay Co (Prov)  
HHC, 1st Cav Div Rear (Prov)  
FIRST TEAM Academy (Prov)  
Personnel Services Co (Prov)  
15th Admin Co  
25th Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
34th Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
37th Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
Operational Location #2, 5th Weather Squadron (USAF)  
322nd Avn Spt Det  
366th Avn Spt Det

b. Task Force Shoemaker

Hq, 3rd ARVN Abn Bde  
Hq, 3rd Bde 1st Cav Div  
Hq, 11th ACR  
1st ARVN Cav Regt (DS)  
3rd ARVN Abn Bn  
5th ARVN Abn Bn  
9th ARVN Abn Bn  
A/1-5 Cav  
2-5 Cav  
1-7 Cav  
2-7 Cav  
1-11 ACR (-)  
2-11 ACR  
3-11 ACR  
2-34 Arm (-)  
2-47 Inf (Mech)  
1st ARVN Abn Arty (105) (-) (DS)  
B/3rd ARVN Abn Arty (105) (DS)  
A/46th ARVN Abn Arty (155) (DS)  
B/2-4 Arty (105) (DS)  
B/2-19 Arty (105) (DS)  
1-21 Arty (105) (-) (DS)  
B/229 AHB (DS)  
C/8 Engr (DS)  
Det D/191 MI (DS)

ATTACHMENTS

1 Team/24th U.S. Corps (CB Interpreter)  
4 GO Teams/525 MI (CMIC)  
1 Team/525 MI (CDEC)  
1 Team (CMEC)  
3 U.S. Marines (Cambodian Interpreters)/1st Marine Division

c. 1st Bde

HHC, 1st Bde  
5-7 Cav  
C/1-11 ARC (OPCON)

d. 2nd Bde

HHC, 2nd Bde  
1-8 Cav  
1-12 Cav  
2-12 Cav  
3-4 Cav (-) (OPCON)

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Task Organization (Cont):

e. Division Artillery

HHC, DIVARTY  
2-8 Cav  
2-19 Arty (-)  
2-20 Arty (ARA)  
    80th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    171st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    329th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
1-77 Arty  
Btry E (Avn), 82nd Arty  
    564th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
1-30 Arty  
273rd FA Det (Radar)  
TF North 5-2 Arty (AW)

f. 11th Avn Gp (Cmbt)

HHC, 11th Avn Gp  
Air Traffic Control Plat (Prov)  
273 Assault Spt Hel Co (Hvy Hel) (OPCON)  
11th Avn Co (GS)  
    150th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
227th Avn Bn (Aslt Hel)  
    166th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    390th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    394th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    400th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
228th Avn Bn (Aslt Spt Hel)  
    51st Trans Det (Acft Med Cgo Hel Maint) (DS)  
    165th Trans Det (Acft Med Cgo Hel Maint) (DS)  
    255th Trans Det (Acft Med Cgo Hel Maint) (DS)  
229th Avn Bn (Aslt Hel) (-)  
    391st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    392nd Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    393rd Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
    571st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)

g. Division Spt Cmd

HHC & Band  
15th Med Bn  
15th S&S Bn  
15th Trans Bn  
27th Maint Bn

h. Supporting Forces

2-12 Arty (155)  
B/1-27 Arty (155)  
6-27 Arty (8"/175)  
A/2-32 Arty (8"/175)  
B/2-32 Arty (8")  
1st Cav Div TAC AIR Control Party -- U.S.A.F.  
1st Bde TAC AIR Control Party -- U.S.A.F.  
2nd Bde TAC AIR Control Party -- U.S.A.F.  
3rd Bde TAC AIR Control Party -- U.S.A.F.

i. Detachment

1-5 Cav (-) DS 9th ARVN Regt

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7. WEATHER:

At the beginning of May 1970, fairly good weather was in effect and expected to continue for at least two weeks. Although afternoon and evening rainshowers were common at that time, heavy rains occurring over large areas were not expected to begin until the third week of May after the southwest monsoon had become established. After the third week of May and through June, the normal weather pattern to expect would be prolonged periods of low ceilings and visibility in the morning hours, particularly in higher terrain, and daily rainshower occurrences. Total rainfall for May and June was expected to be between 20 and 24 inches; potentially enough to produce miry conditions in some areas.

(For further discussion of weather see ANNEX J, I.)

8. AREA ANALYSIS:

I. Physiography:

a. General

The 1st Cavalry Division (AM) TAOI in Cambodia extended from the generally flat plains adjacent to Memut; northeast through roughly rolling plains; and east to the roughly dissected hills and low mountains near O'Rang. Multi-canopied, dense undergrowth forest was the dominant natural vegetative type throughout the area.

b. Landforms

The low mountains in the east rise to heights of 650 to 700 meters. Hills between and at the southern edges of these mountains have an average elevation of approximately 350 meters, with slopes varying from 15 to 60 percent. The central area of the AO was generally an undulating plain with local areas of rolling plain. Average elevation was 100 meters and slopes were commonly of 0 to 15 percent. Locally, slopes exceeded 30 percent. The relatively flat western plain has an average elevation of 70 meters with slopes of 0 to 5 percent. The southwestern portion of this area is rougher and more heavily dissected with numerous small hills with average elevations of 120 meters and slopes of 10 to 30 percent.

c. Vegetation

Multi-canopied, dense undergrowth forest with bamboo covers approximately 80% of the area. Single-canopy, light undergrowth is found in the far western portion and in scattered patches elsewhere. Rubber plantations are found primarily in the western section. Brushwoods are scattered throughout; notably in the high hills in the eastern corner, where they cover many of the abandoned "rai" (slash and burn) cultivation sites. Open areas with dry crops, upland rice or marshes are scattered throughout.

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d. State of the Ground:

The annual southwest monsoon, extending from May through October, brings heavy rainfall. During the wet season rain falls approximately 20 days per month. The higher more dissected terrain in the eastern region receives an average of 115 inches of rainfall and has good drainage, while the western half, having only adequate drainage, receives about 90 inches. Soils are old alluvium and a residual of basalt; both of which have a high clay content. During the wet season the ground is wet almost continually. The soils are firm when moist, but due to the high clay content, become soft and miry when wet and subjected to heavy traffic.

II. Military Aspects:

a. Cross-Country Movement:

This area, because of its inaccessibility and the dense vegetation cover, favors guerilla warfare and restricted heliborne and mechanized operations. Cross-country movement through the area is limited and dense vegetation restricts maneuverability of tracked vehicles, and slows and physically tires foot troops. Best movement conditions will be found in the clear forest, plantations, and flat areas more common in the western area.

b. Cover and Concealment:

Generally, concealment from both aerial and ground observation is excellent. The bamboo forests furnish good concealment from ground observation but only fair concealment from aerial observation. The rubber plantations and clear forest areas furnish fair concealment from air and ground observation. Natural cover is best in the thickly vegetated areas which increase in the more dissected terrain of the eastern part of the AO.

c. Observation and Fields of Fire:

Observation and fields of fire are poor through most of the area due to the preponderance of dense undergrowth forests. In such areas fields of fire are generally limited to 5 meters. In well kept rubber plantations, fields of fire are at least 50 meters. Brushwood, open areas and marshes generally have good fields of fire although, observation and fields of fire may be limited by bushes, tall grass or crops.

d. Potential Avenues of Movement:

Route 13 is a north - south road that goes through Snuol and terminates at the South Vietnam/Cambodian Border where it joins Route QL-13. It has a limited all-weather capability, crushed stone surface and is in fair to poor condition. Route 14 is a fair weather, improved earth surface road extending northeast through O Rang from its junction with QL-14A at the border. Route 131 parallels the border and links routes 13 and 14 and is a fair-weather, earth surface road. Route 7 extends northeast to southwest through the Cambodian Fishhook region, is made of crushed stone and has limited all-weather capacity. Route 132 extends northwest from O Rang. The Prek Chhlong River extends west to east through the Central region of the AO, but swift currents and rocks hinder navigation except by dugout canoes and small sampans.

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e. Effects of Weather and Terrain on Military Operations:

The major portion of this area favors guerilla and light infantry operations. The abundant concealment and inaccessible areas are assets. Mechanized forces can be used in the rubber plantations and clear forest regions in the west. The major effect of terrain on heliborne operations is a limitation of the size and number of available landing zones especially in the center and east. The southwest monsoon rain cause deteriorating ground movement conditions. Low cloud ceilings and restricted visibility occur frequently, especially during early morning hours from May to October and limit heliborne operations and air support.

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9. INTELLIGENCE:

I. OB BACKGROUND:

The area of Cambodia that borders III Corps Tactical Zone of the Republic of Vietnam has been used extensively by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese since shortly after the organization in 1961 of COSVN (Central Office South Vietnam), the headquarters commanding VC/NVA forces in III and IV Corps. During this period of nine years, the enemy developed a series of base camps to house the administrative units of the COSVN headquarters plus a large number of associated units and subordinate commands. These appeared to include the 69th Artillery Command, the 66th Security Guard Regiment, the headquarters of the M-16 Armor Office, the 5th VC Division, the 7th NVA Division, the 9th VC Division, SR-1, SR-5 and SR-10. Rear Service Groups such as the 50th, 82nd, 85th, 86th and 90th stored and maintained supplies in large depots in the area.

Although Allied Forces had approached the border in large operations such as Junction City, Attleboro and more recently the operations of the 1st Cavalry Division, the enemy had always had the advantage of being able to withdraw to the safety of his Cambodian sanctuaries.

A. TOAN THANG 43:

Just prior to the initiation of the TASK FORCE SHOEMAKER phase of the offensive, the Order of Battle Section, 1st Cavalry Division (AM), had identified the following enemy units as being in the "Fishhook" area of Cambodia:

- (1) All elements of COSVN except for military intelligence teams and recon/intelligence battalions which are spread out across northern III Corps Tactical Zone.
- (2) Headquarters elements of the 69th Artillery Command.
- (3) Elements of the 96th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command (Possibly the regimental headquarters).
- (4) Elements of the 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command (Possibly the regimental headquarters).
- (5) 7th NVA Division Headquarters and Support Battalion.
- (6) Headquarters, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
- (7) Headquarters, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.  
1st Battalion, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
- (8) COSVN Rear Service Staff and directly subordinate elements.
- (9) 50th Rear Service Group.
- (10) Elements of the 82nd Rear Service Group.

B. GIONG TO (Base Area 351):

The 174th Regimental Headquarters, the 5th VC Division and the 86th and 90th Rear Service Groups were held to be in the area.

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C. HOC MA (Base Area 350):

The regimental headquarters and at least one Battalion of the 275th VC Regiment and the 70th Rear Service Group were believed to be in this general area.

II. G-2 ESTIMATE OF THE "FISHHOOK":

(Extracted from INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE No. 1-70, 1st Cav Div)

A. Enemy Situation:

(1) Dispositions: Enemy forces are located throughout Base Area 353. The exact location of COSVN HQ is not known and elements are probably operating in separate components throughout the base area. The center of mass of the COSVN HQ elements is thought to be in the vicinity of XT 4398. Also disposed in the base area are elements of the 50th and 82nd Rear Service Groups, 16th Armor Office, 69th Artillery Command, 66th Security Guard Regiment, 46th Recon Bn, 56th AA Bn and 22nd Arty Bn (7th Div). Additionally, the 209th and 165th Regiments, 7th NVA Division have recently been identified to the south and southwest of the Fishhook.

(2) Composition: The bulk of the enemy forces in the objective area are headquarters, administrative and rear service elements. There is also a significant offensive capability present. This is composed of three or four sapper-reconnaissance battalions (including possibly the 7th NVA Div Recon Bn), two infantry battalions, an anti-aircraft battalion and an artillery battalion.

(3) Strength:

a. The estimated strengths of the enemy units in the vicinity of the objective area are:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>
66th Security Guard Regt	450
16 Armor Office	655
69 Arty Command HQ	350
22 NVA Arty Bn, 7th NVA Div	220
46 Recon Bn, COSVN	310
56 AA Bn, 69th Arty Cnd	400
82 Rear Service Group	2150
Misc Hq, Admin, and LOG Elem	2000
50 Rear Service Group	1000

b. The estimated strengths of the reinforcements available to the enemy within one week, with the 209th and 165th Regts possibly available within one to two days, are:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>
<u>5th VC Division:</u>	
275 VC Regt	1200
174 NVA Regt	950
22 Arty Bn	175
24 AA Bn	300
<u>7th NVA Division</u>	
165 NVA Regt	975
141 NVA Regt	1200
209 NVA Regt	1200
24 AA Bn	230
95 Sapper Bn	200

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G-2 ESTIMATE (Cont):

STRENGTH

9th VC Division

95C NVA Regt	975
272 VC Regt	900
22 Arty Bn	250
24 AA Bn	250

Non-Divisional

101 NVA Regt, SR-1	850
D361 LF Bn	250
Z7 Arty Bn, 208th Arty Regt	200
K35 Arty Bn, 96th Arty Regt	200

(4) Recent Significant Activities: Intelligence reports possibly indicate that the current Cambodian crisis has led to a dispersal of elements of COSVN HQ and the establishment of alternate operating locations. The enemy is also possibly attempting deceptive measures regarding the location of COSVN HQ.

(5) Peculiarities and Weaknesses:

a. The COSVN base area must have a strong psychological significance for the enemy.

b. The enemy units in eastern War Zone C, the 101st, 209th and 165th Regiments, are almost completely dependant on the logistical complex in the COSVN base area.

B. Enemy Capabilities:

(1) Enumeration:

a. The enemy is capable of conducting an immediate coordinated defense with a division equivalent in the objective area.

b. The enemy is capable of reinforcing with up to two division equivalents within one week. The stocks, munitions and food stored in the objective area are considered adequate to support intense short term operations by these reinforcing units.

c. The enemy is capable of dispersing and withdrawing major elements to avoid contact.

d. The enemy is capable of sharply increasing the intensity and frequency of his attacks by fire and sapper attacks throughout III CTZ for short periods of time.

C. Discussion and Analysis: The enemy is bound to consider the terrain and forces available in the objective area to be favorable for an aggressive coordinated defense. It must also be assumed that the defenses are well prepared and the defensive plans are well conceived and carefully rehearsed. He will also recognize that protracting the period of operation will increase the probability of the occurrence of significant rainfall that will decrease the mobility of armored forces. The weather factor together with the duration of earlier ARVN operations into Cambodia will possibly convince the enemy that Allied operations will be of a hit and run nature. This could influence the enemy to defend the base areas in the belief that if the initial shock can be

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G-2 ESTIMATE (Cont):

repulsed the Allies will not persist. The present dispositions of the 101st, 165th and 209th Regiments is another factor that argues against the enemy adopting a withdrawal option. Operations in the objective area cut these units off from their supply sources. The 101st was withdrawn from the area of the Michelin to shorten its supply lines. All the factors mentioned favor reinforcement and an aggressive defense. However, the enemy is vulnerable to detection and destruction by artillery and air when he concentrates.

D. Conclusions:

(1) The nature of the area of operations, considering the enemy's strength and the terrain, virtually dictates a deliberate and careful employment of the troops. Rapid encirclement and exploitation by armor is not possible.

(2) The enemy will probably defend and reinforce. The extent of reinforcement will depend to a certain extent on his initial losses or initial successes. He is unlikely to reinforce to his maximum capability since he needs to protect his other base areas with some maneuver forces. Attacks against Allied LOC's and airfields can be expected. Also possible is an attempt to increase attacks by fire throughout III CTZ.

(3) The enemy 101st, 165th and 209th Regiments are particularly vulnerable to secondary actions directed against their present positions with the 101st clearly the most vulnerable. The enemy is also extremely vulnerable to heavy air and artillery strikes. He can counter this vulnerability to a certain extent by operating in close proximity to Allied forces.

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10. MISSION:

The mission of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) during the Cambodian Operation was delineated in roughly three phases. Phase I, from 27 April to 4 May, included the preparation for and the initial assault into the objective area of THOAN THANG 43.

Phase II, from 5 May to 18 June, involved the realignment of boundaries and forces to support coordinated operations into Base Areas 350 and 351.

Phase III, from 19 June to 30 June, included a continuation of the coordinated operations throughout the Cambodian border area, a phased withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Cambodia and finally a resumption of the pre-Cambodian Operation rules of engagement, with modifications.

The missions were assigned either by or through the Commanding General, II Field Force Vietnam. The mission statements as received by the subordinate, attached and OPCON units of the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) are as follows:

PHASE I:

1. "1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and ARVN Airborne Division conduct coordinated operations to neutralize COSVN base area vic XT 4496 commencing D-Day 1970."

Reference: OPLAN 73-70 (DONG TIEN II) (U) dated 27 April 1970 by HQ, 1st Cav Div (AM) and ARVN ABN DIV Headquarters.

2. "TF Shoemaker conducts operations to neutralize COSVN base area vic XT 4496 commencing D-Day and interdicts enemy movement to and from the area; on order, conducts follow-up operations against other suspected enemy base areas."

Reference: OPLAN 01-70 (DONG TIEN II) dated 290700H Apr 1970 by HQ, TF Shoemaker.

PHASE II:

"1st Cav Div (AM) (Reinf) and ARVN Abn Div realign boundaries and forces throughout KENTUCKY COUGAR AO in support of OPERATION TOAN THANG-43. 25th Inf Div assumes responsibility for the majority of War Zone "C" and conducts complementary operations in Cambodia to the west of TF Shoemaker. 11th ACR and 5th ARVN Div elements conduct coordinated operations vic Base Area 350. 2d Bde, reinforced with one inf bn from the 199 LIB, continues operations in Phuoc Long Province, while conducting a two bn assault vic Base Area 351."

Reference: FRAGO # 0124-1 dated 041438 May '70 by AC of S, G-3, 1st Cav Div (AM).

PHASE III:

"1st Cavalry Division (AM) continues to search for caches in Cambodia; prepares for and conducts a phased withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Cambodia NLT 291800H June 1970."

Reference: OPORD 8-70 (U) dated 181200H June 1970 by HQ, 1st Cav Div (AM).

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11. CONCEPT OF OPERATION:

The employment of US forces in Cambodia is perhaps the most significant event that has occurred during the course of the war in Vietnam. Significantly, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) was the first major US unit to cross into the Cambodian sanctuary.

Prior to the Cambodian Campaign, the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) and the ARVN Airborne Division were deployed across the northern tier of III Corps Tactical Zone. The 1st Brigade was deployed in far western War Zone "C". The 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade was in central War Zone "C" and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 3rd Brigade were in the eastern portion. The 9th Regiment, 5th ARVN Division was operating in Binh Long Province with the 2nd ARVN Airborne Brigade to their east astride the Serpes Jungle Highway. The 2nd Brigade was in Phuoc Long Province with the Division Artillery responsible for the area around the division headquarters at Camp Gorvad.

The 1st Cavalry Division received instructions from the Commanding General, II Field Force on 26 April 1970 to prepare plans for a coordinated attack to neutralize the COSVN (Central Office South Vietnam) base area in the "Fishhook" of Cambodia. The operation was to be prepared to be implemented within 72 hours of notification.

During the period 26 to 28 April, the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) and the ARVN Airborne Division conducted joint planning for the operation. The major consideration at the time was the allocation of sufficient forces to assure successful accomplishment of the mission, while continuing to conduct tactical operations within III CTZ.

On 28 April, the division was further directed to be prepared to commence operations within 48 hours of notification.

Command and control of the operation was given to the Assistant Division Commander for Maneuver of the 1st Cavalry Division, Brigadier General Shoemaker, as Task Force Commander, with the Deputy Commander of the ARVN Airborne Division, Colonel Hau, as his deputy. A combined US and ARVN staff was assembled at this time and prepared final plans for the operation. A task force CP was established at Quan Loi.

The concept of the operation was that Task Force Shoemaker, consisting of the 3rd Brigade with one mechanized infantry battalion and one tank battalion OPCON, the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade, and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, would conduct air assaults and ground attacks into the Fishhook of Cambodia. Following an intensive preparation phase of B-52 strikes, TAC Air strikes, and artillery bombardment, the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade would air assault into the area north of the objective to seal off escape routes and begin operations to the south. Simultaneously, the task force (-) would attack north across the RVN - Cambodian Border with the 3rd Brigade on the west and the 11th ACR on the south and east. The 1-9 Cav (-) would conduct screening operations in the task force AO while elements of the 9th ARVN Regiment and the 1st ARVN Armored Cavalry Regiment would screen to the east in Binh Long Province adjacent to the objective area. All elements would then conduct search and interdiction operations to locate and exploit enemy LOC's and cache sites in the objective area.

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Concept of Operation (Cont):

To facilitate execution of the concept of operations, five phases were established for planning purposes.

a. Phase I. Realignment of forces within the division area and preparation by fire of the objective area.

b. Phase II. Movement to the objective area by elements of the Task Force.

c. Phase III. Interdiction of enemy movement of personnel and equipment, and other tactical operations.

d. Phase IV. Follow-up operations beyond the initial objective area.

e. Phase V. Phased withdrawal from Cambodia and redeployment in the III CTZ.

On 4 May the concept of the operation was changed to provide for follow-on operations beyond the initial objective area. On 6 May it was determined that Base Area 350 and 351 would become the targets of expanded operations with a string of fire bases planned in Cambodia from Mimot on the west, to O Rang in the north east.

The operations during Phase IV would be centered around exploiting the enemy logistics system while continuing to identify and exploit cache sites and base areas.

The execution of this phase was carefully designed to keep enemy units off balance to preclude massing of enemy troops and attacks by fire on allied units and fire bases.

The phased withdrawal of all forces from Cambodia was carefully planned to allow the infantry maximum search time on the ground. Firebase moves were scheduled to provide continuous direct support artillery fire for all elements as they swept south toward Vietnam.

Maximum use was made of all security measures to suppress ground to air firings and attacks by fire against fire bases, LZ's and PZ's. The 11th ACR and 1-9th Cav would continue screening missions as the fire bases in Cambodia moved to the RVN side of the border.

The movement of fire bases would begin on 20 June with the closing of FSB Neal by the 5-7 Cav. FSB's David, Speer, Anna, Bronco, Myron, Shakey and Gonder would close on the 21st through the 27th respectively.

Behind them was to be a carefully prearranged pattern of road craters at critical choke points, selectively destroyed bridges and unattended ground sensors employed in depth. Persistent CS was also employed in locations remote from populated areas under conditions which minimized the effects on civilian and friendly forces.

All U.S. ground forces were to be withdrawn NLT 291800H June 1970. Artillery fires into Cambodia were to cease NLT 302359 H June 1970 as the rules of engagement for the Cambodian Operations expired and the Pre - 1 May 1970 rules of engagement, with modifications to allow operations near the border, became effective at 30 2400H June 1970.

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## 12. ARTILLERY STAGING:

Realignment of supporting artillery began on 29 April to be in position to support the ground forces on D-Day:

Moves on 29 April:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	3/11 How	Lai Khe	Jake	Road
2x175	C/6/27	Quan Loi	Jake	Road
2x175	B/2/32	Barbara	Beverly	Road
2x175	A/6/27	Phi Ma	Quan Loi	Road
6x155	A/2/35 (SP)	Long Binh	Quan Loi	Road
6x155	✓B/1/27	Wood	Tay Ninh	Road
6x105	B/2/19	Wainwright	Beverly	Air
6x105	✓C-1 (ARVN)	Ky Dong	West I	Air

Moves on 30 April:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	A(-)46 (ARVN)	Ky Dong	West I	Air
6x155	B/2/12	Quan Loi	West I	Air
6x105	✓B/2/19	Beverly	West II	Air
6x105	B/2/4	Tay Ninh	West II	Road
6x155	A/2/35 (SP)	Jake	South I	Road
6x155	1/11 How (SP)	Hazel	South I	Road
6x155	2/11 How (SP)	Burkett	South II	Road
6x155	✓3/11 How (SP)	Marsha	South II	Road
2x175	A/6/27	Quan Loi	Eagle I	Road
2x175	C/6/27		Jake	Road
2x8"	A/6/27		Burkett	No Move
2x8"	✓B/2/32	Hazel	Burkett	Road
6x105	C-2 (ARVN)	2d ARVN AO	Quan Loi	Air
6x155	C/2/12	Phi Ma	*NDP	Road

\* NDP - Night Defensive Position

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ARTILLERY STAGING (Cont):

Supporting Artillery  
Locations on 1 May 1970:

1. FSB West I: C/1 ARVN ARTY - 6 x 105  
A/46 ARVN ARTY - 3 x 155  
B/2-12 ARTY - 6 x 155
2. FSB West II: B/2-19 ARTY - 6 x 105  
B/2-4 ARTY - 6 x 105
3. FSB South I: 1-11 HOW - 6 x 155 (SP)  
A/2-35 ARTY - 6 x 155 (SP)
4. FSB South II: 2-11 HOW - 6 x 155 (SP)  
3-11 HOW - 6 x 155 (SP)
5. FSB Burkett: C/2-12 ARTY - 6 x 155  
B/2-32 ARTY - 2 x 8" (SP)  
A/6-27 ARTY - 2 x 8" (SP)
6. FSB Center: B/1 ARVN ARTY - 6 x 105
7. FSB East I: B/3 ARVN ARTY - 6 x 105  
A/46 ARVN ARTY - 3 x 155
8. FSB Beverly  
(FSB Bruiser): B/2-32 ARTY - 2 x 175 (SP)
9. FSB Eagle: A/6-27 ARTY - 2 x 175  
C/6-27 ARTY - 2 x 175
10. Quan Loi: C/2-20 ARTY (ARA) (+) - 14 x AH1G

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1 May

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The sequence of events began with six serials of B-52 strikes on the hard targets within the primary objective area. These strikes were delivered as an ARC LIGHT package during the period 0410 to 0545 hours. The planned artillery fires began at 0600 hours with the priority to the proposed landing zones in the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade's objective area.

At 0630 hours, the 1st ARVN Cavalry Regiment began its movement from northwest of AN LOC toward the border and LZ EAST. At the same time a 15,000 pound bomb with a "daisy-cutter" fuse (designed to detonate about 7 feet above the ground) was dropped to clear the jungle at LZ EAST. This was followed 15 minutes later by a similar drop at LZ CENTER.

Shortly after first light, the Forward Air Controllers began directing Tactical Air Strikes on preplanned targets, shifting to the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade's objective area during the period from 0700 to 0800 hours. Artillery preparations were shifted with priority of fires in the 3rd Brigade and 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's areas between 0700 and 0730 hours.

The 1-9 Air Cavalry Squadron began aerial reconnaissance operations as the planned fires shifted and by 0740 hours had established contact. 5 NVA soldiers and their 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton truck became the first recorded casualties of the operation. At 0800 hours, the 1-9 Cavalry conducted a landing zone recon near XU 555008, followed ten minutes later by the combat assault of 1/3 ARVN Airborne into LZ EAST. The LZ was secured and became a fire support base when 6 tubes of 105 and 3 tubes of 155 from B/3 ARVN ARTY and A/46 ARVN ARTY arrived. All elements had staged at QUAN LOI prior to the combat assault.

By 0730 hours the 3rd Brigade and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment had moved out of their staging areas and crossed their lines of departure.

At 0800 hours, the 1-9 Cavalry was conducting visual reconnaissance throughout the Recon Zone while unit commanders and helicopter flight leaders made their first reconnaissance of the proposed landing zones. Final selections of LZ's had been completed by 0930 hours and the three airborne battalions assumed alert posture prior to their combat assaults.

While the reconnaissance of LZ's was being made, advance elements of the 3rd Brigade and the 11th ACR were continuing their movement to the north. In the 3rd Brigade area, C Company, 2-47 Infantry (Mechanized), crossed the Cambodian border at 0945 hours, followed shortly thereafter by elements of the 11th ACR to the east which crossed approximately 15 minutes later.

In final preparation for the combat assault, the priority of artillery fires was shifted to the final landing zones for the 3rd ARVN Abn Bde and the preparation continued from 0930 to 1000 hours. The 5th ARVN Abn Bn, in a 42-ship lift supported by 22 Cobra gunships, began its combat assault into Objective B at 0946 hrs and reached LZ Center by 1005 hours. The 9th ARVN Abn Bn completed its combat assault into Objective A on the west.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY (continued)

Contact was immediately established with a panicked NVA force of approximately 200 men. The Cobras, supporting the contact, expended most of their basic loads on groups of 10 to 30 NVA fleeing the area in a dozen directions. Sporadic fighting on the ground continued throughout the day with the final step-on body count of 27 NVA KIA, 8 NVA captured and 1 ARVN soldier wounded. The estimated body count ran well over a hundred killed based on the observations of the gunship pilots, but the enemy retrieved most of the bodies before the ground forces reached them.

The 9th ARVN Abn Bn combat assaulted into a "Green LZ" in Objective A at 1208 hours.

The 3rd ARVN ABN Bn established contact with a small security force two hours after combat assaulting into Objective C at 1355 hours. 88 pounds of medical supplies were discovered in a cache after the 10 minute contact broke.

It was apparent that tactical surprise was achieved during the combat assaults as there were no reported instances of .51-caliber ground-to-air fire.

During the afternoon of D-Day, 2 companies of the 2-7 Cavalry made a combat assault into Objective X-Ray in the northern portion of the 3rd Brigade AO. This movement had been tentatively planned by the Task Force, and due to the relatively light resistance throughout the area, it was finally executed as the final combat assault of the day. Elements of the 2-5 Cavalry continued operations in the vicinity of FSB Jamie and the 1-7 Cavalry continued operations in the vicinity of FSB Francis.

To provide continuity of operations, the 1st Brigade was given responsibility for the central portion of War Zone "C" in which the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade had been operating. Additionally, the ARVN Airborne Division released operational control of the 11th Airborne Battalion located at FSB Me Linh to the 1st Brigade.

The enemy reaction to the opening of the Allied Offensive took the form of a confused, milling crowd, ill-prepared to deal with the massive onslaught that was unleashed. Tactical surprise was complete. The enemy had not left the area, nor had he reinforced or prepared his defenses. The heliborne assault forces were not greeted with heavy anti-aircraft fire but rather only with small arms fire from a few individuals. Nowhere in evidence were the .51-caliber heavy machineguns from the three AA Battalion equivalents known to be in the area. While later evidence showed that while some strategic preparations had been made hedging against a possible allied thrust, the enemy tacticians had not taken steps to counter an air assault. Air mobility had again caught the enemy off-balance. The results were seen in the highlights of the day's activities:

1-9 Cav had a field day catching small groups of NVA trying to evade, resulting in a record total of 157 NVA killed by helicopter.

TAC Air in another record setting day put a total of 185 sorties on hard targets which resulted in 109 NVA KBA in the ARVN Airborne AO alone.

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY 1 MAY ( continued )

Among the ARVN Airborne forces, the 5th Battalion was outstanding with 27 NVA KIA and 8 prisoners during the day. Documents found in the vicinity of XU 450005 identified the D44 Signal Battalion of COSVN. The prisoners were later identified as members of the 250th Convalescence Battalion, the 50th Rear Service Group and the 1st Battalion, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

The 3rd Company, 3rd ARVN Airborne made the first significant cache discovery in the vicinity of XU 519021 at 1720 hours when they found a large medical cache of up to 6,000 pounds. The cache included the finest in modern surgical equipment and had been imported from western Europe via Air France, possibly through Phnom Penh.

The ground contact of H/2-11 ACR was the highlight of the 11th ACR operations during the day. After passing through a regimental-size base camp, a large enemy force was encountered in trenches to the north in the vicinity of XT 485963 at 1600 hours. The ensuing battle left 21 NVA KIA, 27 NVA KBA and 2 NVA KBH for a total of 50 versus 2 US KIA, the only U.S. combat fatalities of D-Day. The enemy unit was probably a battalion of the 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
3rd Bde	1st Cav Div	TF Shoemaker	0001H
11th ACR	1st Cav Div	TF Shoemaker	0001H
3rd ARVN Abn Bde (-)	5th ARVN Div	TF Shoemaker	0001H
11th ARVN Abn Dn	3rd ARVN Abn Bde	1st Bde	0001H
3rd ARVN Abn Bn	2nd ARVN Abn Bde	TF Shoemaker	0001H

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. 7 km NE of FSB West I, at XU 45005, 3-5 ARVN captured 2 PW's who identified the 1st Bn, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
2. 2 km NW of FSB West II, at XT 330965, A/2-47 Inf found documents on a KIA which identified a HQ's element of the 69th Artillery Command.
3. 2 km S of FSB Center, at XT 473985, G/2-11 ACR found documents which identified the A99 Commo Liaison Group, Strategic Intelligence Directorate, Military Staff Department, COSVN.
4. 1 km SW of FSB Center, at XU 460003, 5 ARVN Abn captured a PW who identified the 3rd Co, 50th Transportation Bn, COSVN.
5. 2 km SW of FSB Center, at XU 450005, 3 ARVN Abn captured a PW who identified the 1st Bn, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
6. HHC 2-34 Armor captured 4 men and 1 woman, near XT 4196, after a contact who were identified as members of the Cambodian Khmer Rouge NVA/VC Rear Service Organization. 1st Cav Div Order of Battle had no holdings on this unit.

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INTELLIGENCE (continued)

7. 3 km NNE of FSB South I, at XT 520936, K/3-11 ACR found documents in a bunker complex which identified the 50th Rear Service Group.

**D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:**

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	362	24	10	36
PW	8	0	0	8
HC	0	0	0	0
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	0	2	0	
WIA	3	8	0	

**E. ARTILLERY:**

**1. MOVES:**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	C-2 (ARVN)	Quan Loi	East I	Air
6x105	C-3 (ARVN)	3rd ARVN AO	Center	Air
6x155	C/2/12	NDP	Burkett	Road
2x175	C/6/27	Phuoc Vinh	Thunder II	Road

**2. EXPENDITURES:**

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>
105 - 1838	155 - 814	105 - 1722
155 - 0		155 - 145
ARA - 742		

II FFV Arty

155 - 219  
8" - 132  
175 - 182

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	397:40	12:40	348:45	55:00
AH-1G	84:50		66:55	
OH-6A	3:25	8:55		44:10
CH-47		270:20		
JUH-1H				11:00
	Total 1303:40 hours			

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2 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The operations on 2 May were characterized by a continuation of the maneuver begun on D-Day. The Airborne Battalions were deployed within their objective areas and began to interdict the major trail systems attempting to inhibit exfiltration from the COSVN Base Area.

The 11th ACR continued to advance in zone with two squadrons in column, and effected link-up with elements of the 9th Airborne Battalion. The remaining squadron was continuing security of the line of communication in War Zone "C" from TONLE CHON along Route 246 to FSB BURKETT.

The 3rd Brigade continued its advance to the north and its lead element, C Company 2-47 Infantry, reached Highway 7 during the afternoon. This effectively cut the major enemy line of communication in the operational area.

Beginning at 1045 hours, the battalion CP and Companies A, D and E of the 2-5th Cavalry were air-lifted from FSB JAMIE to LZ X-RAY and established it as a FSB effective 1605 hours. The 2-7th Cavalry (minus two companies) remained at FSB BRUISER.

Additional reinforcements were made available to the Task Force on 2 May. Elements of 5-60th Infantry, 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division arrived at MINH THANH and were placed under the operational control of 3d Brigade. During the period 2 to 3 May, the 5-60th Infantry was air-lifted from MINH THANH to FSB JAMIE, which was still secured at this time by A Company, 1-5th Cavalry under operational control of the 2-5th Cavalry.

Six additional B-52 strikes were delivered in the vicinity of the FISHHOOK during the early morning hours. Throughout the second day, TAC AIR and aerial rocket artillery continued over the area in support of the operation.

The enemy made strenuous efforts to avoid contact and to determine the extent and placement of the allied forces. His command and control apparatus was completely disrupted and he was caught off-guard and ill-prepared. The high command attempted to take refuge in flight and thus a large exodus via trucks was noted by the 1-9th Cavalry. The enemy also increased his attacks by fire; attacking the key allied bases of BUTTONS, QUAN LOI, TONLE CHON, and DAU TIENG attempting to lessen the forward pressure.

B Troop, 1-9th Cavalry at 1458H discovered an enemy truck convoy in the vicinity of XU 507183. One of the Troop's OH-6A's received heavy small arms fire and immediately engaged with organic weapons. ARA and TAC AIR supported, resulting in 11 enemy killed by helicopter, 6 enemy killed by air strike and 6 enemy killed by ARA; for a total of 23 NVA KIA. Equipment destroyed included two 2½ ton trucks, one ¾ ton truck and one truck mounted .51 cal MG.

HHC, 2-47th (Mech) at 1653H, while on a ground BDA of an air strike at XU402960, found 50 NVA killed along with thirty 82mm mortar tubes and four hundred fifty two mortar rounds.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY (continued)

HQ, 2-34th Armor discovered a large rice cache of 65 tons at 1700H vic XT402960. This was to be the first of many such finds.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
A/1-5 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	1-7 Cav	1040H

C. INTELLIGENCE

1. 5 km NE of FSB West I, at XT 409986, A/1-9 Cav found documents in the area of a downed aircraft which identified the Combat Operations Office, Military Staff Department, COSVN.

2. B/1-9 Cav, at XT 409986, found documents in the area of a downed aircraft which identified the J9 Rear Service Directorate, Military Staff (429), COSVN.

3. 6 km N of FSB X-Ray, at XU 354072, 5/5 ARVN Abn captured 2 PW's who identified the 250th Convalescence Bn, 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, Rear Service Staff, COSVN.

4. Approximately 5 kilometers SE of Loc Ninh at XU 784075, E/1-5 Cav found documents on the ground which identified the Loc Ninh (D) Committee, Binh Long (P).

5. Following an attack on FSB Kramer, C/1-11 ACR captured 3 PW's and documents which identified the 1st Battalion, 95C Regiment, 9th VC Division. The 1st Bn was last identified on 16 April 70 by a PW captured by B/2-7 Cav at XT 010788.

6. Documents captured by E/5-7 Cav at XT 023730 identified the 3rd Battalion, 95C Regiment, 9th VC Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	217	1	20	5
PW	3			
HC				

FRIENDLY

KIA	1	2		
WIA		7	6	

E. ARTILLERY

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	A(-)46 (ARVN)	Carolyn	East I	Air
6x105	A/1/21	Jamie	X-Ray	Air

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E. ARTILLERY (continued)

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 2940	155- 1119	105 - 1307	155 - 1206
155 - 0		155 - 209	8" - 559
ARA - 1924			175 - 591

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	214:25	5:30	197:40	32:25
AH-1G	46:25		34:30	
OH-6A	2:45	6:40		40:00
CH-47		205:05		
JUH-1H				15:45

Total 801:10 hours

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3 MAY

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

Intelligence had indicated considerable activity just to the north of the operational area during the first two days of the operation. The decision was made to additionally reinforce the Task Force with elements of the 2d Brigade on D + 2. The 1-5th Cavalry (-), which had been in direct support of the 5th ARVN Division, was released to the Task Force on 3 May 1970.

TF SHOEMAKER assumed OPCON of 1-5th Cavalry at FSB PHI MA at 600 hours, 3 May 1970. The 2d Brigade was also placed OPCON to the Task Force effective 030600H and displaced a forward CP to LOC NINH. Effective 0800 hours the 1-5th Cavalry was placed OPCON to 2d Brigade. The 9th ARVN Regiment provided one infantry company as security for the U.S. medium artillery remaining at FSB PHI MA.

The 1-12th Cavalry, which had been operating from FSB BUTTONS at SONG BE, began extraction from the field to FSB BUTTONS and during the period 3 to 4 May 70, moved advance elements by fixed wing to LOC NINH.

The remaining elements of 5-60 Infantry closed into MINH THANH and were released to the Task Force effective 1600 hours.

Beginning at 1100 hours, the 1-5th Cavalry was airlifted from LOC NINH, conducted a combat assault along Highway 7 in Cambodia and by 1755H had established FSB NORTH.

The Task Force continued operations in the area to neutralize the enemy and conducted ground and air reconnaissance and ambush operations.

On the third day of the operation the majority of enemy kills were again by the 1-9 Cavalry, which was hard on enemy trucks and personnel alike. The allied ground units began discovering multiple small caches, while the first large weapons cache was observed from the air:

A Troop, 1-9 Cavalry, while on a VR at 1330H vicinity XU 524164, discovered a motor pool with seven 2½ ton trucks, many ¾ ton trucks, ten trailers, 3 jeeps, fifty 30 gal drums of oil and a large amount of spare parts along with four 40'x50' supply tents. The area was engaged with organics and TAC AIR resulting in seven 2½ ton trucks, thirteen ¾ ton trucks and three jeeps destroyed. Also five hundred fifty 220 lb bags of rice were uncovered (total of 60.5 tons).

A Troop, 1-9 Cav, found a truck park in the vicinity XU 518118 with ten 2½ ton trucks. After engaging with organics the results were 9 trucks destroyed and one damaged.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
A/1-5 Cav	1-7 Cav	1-5 Cav (-)	0845H
1-5 Cav	1st Cav Div	TF SHOEMAKER	0600H
Co 4, 6th ARVN Abn Bn	3rd ARVN Abn	1st ARVN Cav	1600H
5-60 Inf	25th Inf Div	TF SHOEMAKER	1600H
1-5 Cav	TF SHOEMAKER	2nd Bde	0800H

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C. INTELLIGENCE

1. Approximately 4 kilometers SE of FSB X-Ray at XT 403979, HHC/2-34 Arm found documents in a contact area which identified the Military Staff Department, COSVN.

2. C/2-7 Cav found documents at XT 383992 which identified Sub-District 87, Katum Border District, Political Staff Department, COSVN.

3. At FSB South I (XT 511902), F/2-11 ACR captured a PW and documents which identified the K51 Hospital, 50th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	95	1	8	1
PW				
HC				

FRIENDLY

KIA	1	2	3	
WIA	10	5		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	C/2/19	Phi Ma	North I	Air
2x175	A/6/27	Eagle	Wade	Road
6x105	A/1/77	Buttons	Loc Ninh	Air
6x155	C/2/12	Burkett	Loc Ninh	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 3404	155 - 1351	105 - 1135	155 - 616
155 - 0		155 - 277	8" - 254
ARA - 529			175 - 301

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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	249:35	6:30	277:40	37:20
AH-1G	51:55		63:10	
OH-6A		6:10		27:35
CH-47		212:45		
JUH-1H				8:45
<b>Total 941:25 hours</b>				

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4 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

On 4 May a major realignment of boundaries was effected within War Zone C. The majority of War Zone C was released to the 25th Infantry Division effective 1200 hours. The 1st Brigade which had been operating in western War Zone C, moved the 5-7th Cavalry by fixed wing from THIEN NGON to BU DOP and released it OPCON to the 2d Brigade at that location. C Troop, 1-11th ACR (-) which had been securing the Rome Plow operations, was moved south along Route 22 to TAY NINH and was released OPCON to the Task Force for return to the 11th ACR. The 984th Land Clearing Company was released OPCON to the 25th Division and remained in War Zone C. The 1-7th Cavalry at FSB FRANCES, the 5-60 Infantry at FSB JAMIE and the 11th ARVN Airborne Battalion at FSB ME LINH were also released OPCON to the 25th Division effective 041200H May 70.

The 1-12th Cavalry completed its fixed wing move from FSB BUTTONS to LOC NINH during the morning of 4 May. Commencing 1325 hours, the 1-12th Cavalry was combat assaulted from LOC NINH into Cambodia along Highway 7 and established FSB EVANS.

The activity level fell off sharply as the enemy managed to avoid contact. The 1-9 Cav continued to find and destroy enemy trucks but the record kills of the first three days were not repeated. More caches were discovered and exploited:

A and B Troops, 1-9 Cavalry found and destroyed a total of eight 2½ ton trucks during four separate sightings in the vicinity of XU 5118.

The 3d Company, 5th ARVN Airborne Battalion, while on a ground recon near XT 454964 at 1600H, discovered eleven hundred 220lb bags of rice for a total of 121 tons.

An Air Force FAC and A/1-9 Cav found what eventually proved to be an extremely large weapons cache on both sides of Highway 7 in the vicinity of XU 490168. The 1-12 Cav was inserted on 4 May to secure and backhaul the site.

B Troop 1-9 Cav at 1915H in conjunction with Left Bank discovered a military base area near XU 5222 which was 1km x 3km in area. It was immediately christened "The City". Consisting of over 500 structures 20' x 40' with at least 20 filled wall to wall with rice (est 200 tons), plus bamboo walkways and radio antennas, the area was obviously an important NVA base. Exploitation was by 1-5 Cavalry, operating out of FSB NORTH.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
5-7 Cav	1st Bde	2nd Bde	1530H
984 LCC	TF 5-7	25th Inf Div	1530H
5-60 Inf	TF SHOEMAKER	25th Inf Div	1200H
1-7 Cav	TF SHOEMAKER	25th Inf Div	1200H
A/1-8 Cav	1-8 Cav	2nd Bde	1100H
Trp C, 1-11 ACR	TF 5-7	TF 5-7	1230H

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C. INTELLIGENCE

1. Approximately 2km SE of FSB North at XU 545242, B/1-5 Cav found documents which identified the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.
2. Following an attack on FSB Wood (XT 048802), D/5-7 Cav captured 3 PW's who identified the 3rd Battalion, 95C Regiment, 9th VC Division.
3. At XT 032845, D/5-7 Cav found documents after the attack on FSB Wood which identified the 3rd Company, 28 Battalion, 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.
4. F/2-11 ACR found a PW at XT 511902 which identified the K51 Hospital, 50th Rear Service Group.
5. C/2-7 Cav found documents in a cache XT 384992 which identified the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion, Quyet Thang Regiment, SR-1.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1ST CAV</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	56	8	1	6
PW	3			
HC		2		

FRIENDLY

KIA				
WIA	8		5	

E. ARTILLERY

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/1/77	Loc Ninh	North II	Air
3x155	A/1/30p	Thien Ngon	Tay Ninh	Air
6x105	A/2/19	Wood	Thien Ngon	Air
1x175	C/6/27	Jake	Wade	Road
6x155	C/2/12	Loc Ninh	Wade	Road
6x155	B/2/35	South II	NDP	Road
6x155	2/11 HOW (SP)	South I	NDP	Road
6x155	3/11 HOW (SP)	South II	NDP	Road

2. EXPENDITURES :

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4027	155 - 1212	105 - 1210	155 - 666
155 - 0		155 - 0	8" - 120
ARA = 1124			175 - 192

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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	379:30	10:30	257:05	22:00
AH-1G	65:05		38:55	
OH-6A	13:30	6:40	6:00	31:05
GH-47		215:20		14:10
JUH-1H				

Total 1061:55 hours

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5 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

On 5 May the 3d Brigade CP displaced back to QUAN LOI after releasing the forces under its control to the 1st Brigade, which had moved its jump CP to FSB BRUISER. At 1355H, the 3d Brigade assumed operational control of the 2d Brigade's AO. The 2d Brigade TAC CP began movement back to FSB BUTTONS at 1230H on 5 May. As of 1431H, the units under the control of Task Force Shoemaker reverted back to Division control.

During the morning of 5 May, the 5-12th Infantry Battalion, 199th Light Infantry Brigade, was released by the 199th Light Infantry Brigade to the operational control of the 2d Brigade effective 1840 hours.

During the day, elements of the 11th ACR continued their advance up Highway 7 toward FSB NORTH.

The activity of 5 May was centered around the town of SNOUL (XU5534), which was the scene of a pitched battle between the 11th ACR and elements of the 141st NVA Regiment.

The advance of the 11th ACR into the SNOUL area was led by the 2d Squadron. E Troop was the first to contact the enemy near XU 552346 at 1330 when the troop discovered twenty five 4 man bunkers and received small arms and .51 cal fire, indicating a sizeable enemy force. Contact broke at 1400 with 30 NVA KIA.

At 1520, H Co, 2-11 ACR re-established contact in the vicinity of XU 534335 when small arms and .51 cal fire were received. After 30 minutes of heavy fighting, contact broke and a sweep of the battlefield found 1 NVA PW, 19 NVA KIA, 50 NVA KBA, 7 NVA KBH and 6 NVA KBARA for a total of 82 enemy killed and one captured. The PW identified the C18 Anti-Aircraft Company, 141st NVA Regiment.

Simultaneously, HHT had contact at XU 555336 at 1530H; breaking at 1600H with 2 NVA KIA and one PW. At 1730, G Troop made contact near XU 566345 which lasted until 1800H and resulted in 20 NVA KIA. The 3d Squadron finally got into the fray at 1925 when I Troop and M Company established contact while returning to their NDP. Contact broke at 1945H with 10 NVA KIA and 1 US WIA. One civilian interpreter was KIA.

The Battle of Snoul resulted in a crushing defeat for the 141st NVA Regiment with at least 144 NVA killed, 2 PW's, and three .51 cal HMG's captured: practically the entire complement of the regiment's anti-aircraft company.

A Company, 2-47 Mech at 0525 near XU 350060, while in their NDP received 12 rounds of 82mm mortar, 8 rounds of 60mm mortar and 5 B-40 rounds plus small arms and automatic weapons fire from an unknown-size enemy force. The resulting engagement led to 14 NVA KIA, 2 US WIA and 2 B-40's and a 57mm RR captured along with assorted small arms.

E Company, 2-5 Cavalry discovered 10 tons of rice in the vicinity of XU 369015 at 1145H while on a ground reconnaissance. More rice was again denied the enemy as the 11 ACR Air Cavalry Troop found 52.5 tons of rice destroyed on a BDA of an airstrike at XT 520980.

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**B. TASK ORGANIZATION:**

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
5-12 Inf	199th Lt Inf Bde	2d Brigade	1840H

**C. INTELLIGENCE:**

1. K/3-11 ACR found documents at XT 520936 which identified the Engineering Company, K9 area, Rear Service Staff Department, COSVN.
2. Approximately 2 kilometers S of FSB North at XU 527242, B/1-5 Cav found documents in a bunker complex which identified the Medical Section, 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, Rear Service Staff, COSVN.
3. B.1-12 Cav captured a PW at XU 500118 who identified the 250th Convalescence Battalion, 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, Rear Service Staff, COSVN.
4. Approximately 9 kilometers NNE of FSB North at XU 554335, H/2-11 ACR captured a PW and documents which identified the C18 Anti-Aircraft Company, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
5. HHT/2-11 ACR captured a PW and documents near XU 554336 which identified the C18 Anti-Aircraft Company, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

**D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:**

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st CAV</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	89	89	15	10
PW	2	2		1
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	3		8	
WIA		3	2	

**E. ARTILLERY:**

**1. MOVES:**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	A/1/30	Tinh Nhon	Beverly	Air
6x105	A/2/19	Thien Ngon	Bu Dop	Air
6x155	2/11 HOW (SP) NDP		XU554335	Road
6x155	3/11 HOW (SP) NDP		XU530290	Road
6x155	A/2/35	NDP	XU530290	Road
1x175	C/6/27	Quan Loi	Wade	Road

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## 2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5053	155 - 824	105 - 1614	155 - 672
155 - 0		155 - 263	8" - 48
ARA - 1126			175 - 110

## F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 ASHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	211:15	11:35	255:45	25:05
AH-1G	39:10		38:55	
OH-6A	3:40	9:30	6:00	45:40
OH-47		168:25		
JUH-1H				6:40

Total 821:00 hours

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6 MAY

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The day of 6 May saw an expansion of the cross-border operations throughout the tactical area of interest. In PHUOC LONG Province, the 2d Brigade released OPCON of the 3-4th Cav(-) to the 25th Infantry Division effective 1405 hours. To offset the loss of this unit, the 2d Brigade assumed OPCON of D Troop, 3-17 Cav from the 199th Light Infantry Brigade effective 061715H May 70. This unit was to assist with the road security mission along Highway 14 from DONG XOAI to SONG BE.

While operations in the COSVN Base Area continued, the 2d Brigade was preparing for the assault of two battalions into Base Area 351 north and west of Bu Dop. This operation was designated TOAN THANG - 45 (GIONG TO). Commencing at 1100 hours, A Company, 2-12 Cav was combat assaulted from FSB MARISA to LZ MYRON. Companies E, D, B and the battalion CP followed and FSB MYRON was established effective 1720 hours.

During the period 0835 to 0919, elements of the 5-7 Cavalry were combat assaulted from BU DOP to LZ BROWN which was established as a FSB at 1200 hours. The Battalion CP was moved from BU DOP to FSB BROWN at 1630, and at 1755 hours the remaining company closed to the vicinity of the fire support base.

The first elements of 5-12 Infantry closed into FSB BUTTONS by fixed wing from BIEN HOA at 1200 hours. At 1810 hours, the battalion CP and two companies conducted a fixed wing move from DUC PHONG to FSB BUTTONS.

Within the FISHHOOK AO, elements of the 11th ACR continued movement north with two squadrons and conducted operations to the south and west of SNOUL. The 9th ARVN Regt, in northern BINH LONG Province, also commenced operations into Cambodia in the vicinity of Base Area 350. This operation, designated TOAN THANG - 46(HOC MA), consisted of the air movement of the 2-9 ARVN from BU DOP and the 4-9 ARVN from FSB PHI HO (north of CHON THANH) into Base Area 350 (north of LOC NINH).

The sixth of May was generally quiet with scattered light contacts and two significant sightings of large rice caches: both by the 1-9 Cavalry.

A Troop, 1-9 Cavalry, while on a VR, observed an estimated 180 tons of rice at XU 410150 and another 225 tons of rice at XU 210150.

At 1710H, B Company, 2-7 Cav, while on a ground recon near XT 379973, discovered 20 tons of rice in bags in a large hole.

C Troop, 1-9 Cav had a Pink Team receive small arms fire from XU 127524 at 1145H with no hits. Both the AH-16 and OH-6A engaged the area with organics resulting in 11 NVA K&I and one secondary explosion.

The 3 Company, 5 ARVN Airborne found three bunkers at XT 455967 at 1400H which contained 20 tons of rice.

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B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
3-4 Cav (-)	2nd Bde	25th Inf	1405H
D/3-17 CAV	199th Lt Inf Bde	2nd Bde	1715H
C/2-12 Cav	2-12 Cav	1-8 Cav	1445H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. 5 kilometers east of FSB West I at XT 433957, HHC/2-34 ARM captured documents which identified the Political Staff Department, COSVN.
2. Documents found in a bunker at XU 505394 by I/3-11 ACR identified the 22nd Transportation Company, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
3. Documents found by C/1-5 Cav on 5 and 6 May at XU 527215 identified the 50th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	47	7	6	2
PW				
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	3			
WIA	10		6	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	C/1/77	Marisa	Myron	Air
2x8"	B/2/32	Burkett	Beverly	Road
2x8"	A/6/27	Burkett	Eagle 1	road
2x175	B/6/27	Buttons	Compton	Road
2x175	C/6/27	Jarret	Loc Ninh	Road
6x105	D/2/40	Bien Hoa	Buttons	Road
6x105	A/2/19	Bu Dop	Brown	Air

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2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6625	155 - 644	105 - 1384	155 - 216
155 - 0		155 - 199	8" - 0
ARA - 1504			175 - 110

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	287:05		359:10	52:10
AH-1G	53:20		100:25	
OH-6A	3:40	9:05	5:15	38:20
CH-47		183:00		
JUH-1H				15:15

Total 1100:45 hours

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7 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The only significant move within the operational area was the entry of the 1st Airborne Battalion into the area. The 1st Airborne Battalion had been released by III CTZ from the SAIGON area and moved by fixed wing to QUAN LOI where it was placed under the operational control of the 3rd ARVN Airborne Brigade. Beginning at 1024 hours, elements of the battalion were combat assaulted into the 3d ARVN Airborne Brigade's area of operations. The battalion CP closed into the COSVN Base Area at 1700 hours. The 1st ARVN Cavalry Regiment continued operations in the airborne brigade AO, conducting operations to the north and west of FSB EAST. This day, which was the second of operation GIONG TO, brought the initial discovery of what proved to be one of the largest ammunition and weapons caches of the war.

C Troop, 1-9 Cavalry, while on a VR of a possible cache site near YU 023431 at 0800H, found 20 to 30 individuals loading several trucks from a cache. Engaging with organic weapons, they killed 20 NVA and destroyed six 2½ ton trucks, this area was then exploited by D/2-12 Cav.

D Company, 2-12 Cavalry, while on a ground recon, engaged two individuals, killed one and tracked the other to a bunker complex in the vicinity of YU 022432. The ensuing series of contacts resulted in a total of 24 NVA KIA, 1 PW, and 8 US KIA. A supporting airstrike detonated a large cache causing a 150-200' high fireball. Two other large ammo caches were also found and the exploitations of these and others in the area continued.

The 2d Company, 3d ARVN Airborne discovered a large enemy weapons cache west of FSB EAST at XU 536006.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
C/2-12 Cav Recon plt/ 2-47 Inf (Mech) Trp C, 1-11	1-8 Cav 2-7 Cav	2-12 Cav (-) 2-5 Cav (-)	1620H 1400H
ACR	1-11 ACR	2-11 ACR	0900H
A/2-47 Inf (Mech)	TF 2-47	2-5 Cav (-)	1400H
A/2-34 Arm	TF 2-34	2-5 Cav (-)	1400H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. C/1-5 Cav found documents in a cache at XU 525216 which identified the J12 Border Section, Political Staff Department, COSVN.

2. Approximately 3 kilometers NE of Camp Gorvad at XT 997506, the 60th Plt PF captured 2 PW's who identified the K33 Artillery Battalion, 96th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command. In the same general area (XT 991503), B/2-8 Cav captured a PW and documents which also identified the K33 Bn.

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INTELLIGENCE: (continued)

3. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found by C/1-5 Cav at XU 543237 and again by documents found by C/1-12 Cav at XU 523110.

4. D/1-12 Cav had a Hoi Chan rally to their position at YU022433 who identified his unit as the B9 Transportation Company, 86th Rear Service Group.

5. A PW captured by B/5-7 Cav at YU 103336 identified the 90th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	116	3		11
PW	3			
HC		1		

FRIENDLY

KIA	11
WIA	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

7 May was a no move day.

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5995	155 - 355	105 - 2624	155 - 378
155 - 0		155 - 252	8" - 25
ARA - 1599			175 - 227

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	240:20		232:40	47:45
AH-1G	52:40		34:30	
CH-6A	1:00	12:05	6:30	34:05
CH-47		179:55		
JUH-1H				24:45

Total 866:15 hours

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8 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

On 8 May the 9th ARVN Airborne moved their FSB NORTH into Cambodia. At 1735 hours direct support artillery and one rifle company completed the combat assault and established FSB NORTH II. All units continued reconnaissance operations and conducted sweeps of previous contact areas.

At 1117 hours, a CIDG company from A 331 at LOC NINH was airlifted from LOC NINH and conducted a combat assault into the 3d Brigade AO. Upon completion of the move the company was released to direct support of the 1-5th Cavalry. This marked the first participation of CIDG units in the Cambodian operation.

Action by the 1-9 Cavalry had a series of contacts throughout the day northeast of FSB MYRON in the general area of YU 12525. At 0835 hours, an OH-6A received small arms fire with no hits. The area was engaged with organics and an airstrike, resulting in 15 NVA killed by helicopter and 10 by TAC AIR. At 1137H, ten individuals were observed evading into a bunker and were engaged with organics resulting in 10 NVA KBH. The BDA of an airstrike at 1550H in the same general area found 4 NVA killed by TAC AIR and one killed by helicopter for a total of 40 NVA KIA for the day.

A Troop, 2-34 Armor and C Company, 2-47 Mech, while conducting a ground reconnaissance northwest of FSB X-RAY (XU 284049) at 1312H, received small arms, automatic weapons and B-40 fire from an unknown size enemy force. The fire was returned with organic weapons, ARA, artillery and an airstrike. Contact broke at 1410H with five enemy killed by ground forces, five killed by artillery and five killed by ARA for a total of 15 NVA KIA.

A Troop, 1-9 Cavalry at 1650H, while west-northwest of FSB EVANS (XU 265203), observed 10 to 15 individuals and opened fire. As a result of the engagement, there were 10 enemy killed by helicopter.

The 1st Company, 5th ARVN Airborne contacted a company-sized force in the vicinity of XU 22003 at 0915H. The enemy engaged with small arms, automatic weapons and B-40's. Fire was returned with organics, artillery, ARA and an airstrike. Contact broke at 1200H. Results were 12 NVA KIA, 3 ARVN KIA, 8 ARVN WIA and 4 AK-47's captured.

A Company, 2-7 Cav found a bunker complex in the vicinity of XT 382973 at 1248 H containing an estimated 24 tons of rice which was evacuated.

C Company, 1-8 Cavalry, while on a ground recon at XU 537098 at 1344 H, discovered a cache containing 46 tons of rice.

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B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>TO OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
Recon Plt/2- 47 Inf (Mech)	TF 2-5	2-47 Inf (Mech) (-)	1000H
A/2-47 Inf (Mech)	TF 2-5	2-47 Inf (Mech) (-)	1000H
A/2-34 Arm	TF 2-5	2-47 Inf (Mech) (-)	1000H
Trp C, 1-11 ACR	2-11 ACR	1-11 ACR (-)	1255H
CIDG Co, A 331	A 331	1-5 Cav (DS)	1300H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

No units identified.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	94		20	12
HC	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	1			
WIA	19	1		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	B/2/12	West I	Bu Dop	Air
6x105	C-1 (ARVN)	West I	XU 428093	Air
6x155	A(-)46 (ARVN)	West I	Center	Air
6x155	B/2/4	Evans	487165	Air
6x155	A/2/35	NDP	XU 683256	Road
6x155	3/11 HOW (SP)	Xu5329	XU 683256	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5985	155 - 549	105 - 1179	155 - 215
155 - 0		155 - 100	8" - 112
ARA - 1398			175 - 116

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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	302:45		263:40	38:20
AH-1G	44:55		47:00	
OH-6A	2:15	6:15	8:45	41:10
CH-47		161:05		
JUH-1H				23:35

Total 939:45 hours

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9 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

On 9 May, the 1-11th ACR, which was providing security for FSB BURKETT AND FSB JAKE, was moved northward into Cambodia. The 1-11th ACR was placed OPCON to the 1st Brigade effective 090600H and moved to an area southeast of MIMOT. The 3d ARVN Airborne Brigade AO in the FISHHOOK area was then extended south after the departure of the 1-11th ACR. The 2-11th ACR established FSB FRANKS to the southeast of SNOUL. The 3-11 ACR conducted operations to the southeast along Highway 13 and established FSB SCOTT.

In PHUOC LONG Province, the 5-12 Infantry was extracted from field locations in the vicinity of FSB BUTTONS and combat assaulted into FSB SNUFFY at BU GIA MAP. The airlift commenced at 0915 hours and the battalion closed by 1205 hours. The battalion deployed to conduct operations to interdict eastward movement from Base Area 351 and along the JOLLEY TRAIL.

The 1st ARVN Cavalry was released from direct support of the 3d ARVN Airborne Brigade and attached to the 9th ARVN Regiment, 5th ARVN Division. This realignment was designed to increase the density of forces for the 9th ARVN Regiments operations in Base Area 350. Also, the 4th Company, 6th ARVN Airborne, which had been operating in the vicinity of FSB EAST, was released OPCON back to the 6th ARVN Airborne Battalion.

This day was characterized by the destruction of numerous enemy vehicles both from the air and ground, plus continued exploitation of the D/2-12 cache.

C Company, 1-12 Cavalry while on a ground reconnaissance in the vicinity of XU 535113 at 0800H found and destroyed 11 vehicles: Six 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks, two 3/4 ton trucks, one 1/4 ton truck and 2 Land Rovers. The Company also found ten 50 gal drums of oil and 275 gallons of diesel oil along with 5 tons of truck parts.

B Troop, 1-9 Cavalry, in a series of four late afternoon actions on both sides of the river in the vicinity of XU 710450, destroyed ten 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks and killed 8 NVA.

C Company, 2-5 Cavalry found a bunker at XU 383001 which contained two hundred seventy five 220 lb bags of rice (30 tons) plus several bags of flour and beans.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
1-11 ACR	11 ACR	1st Bde	0900H
Co A, 5-7 Cav	5-7 CAV	2-12 Cav	2105H
1st ARVN Cav	3d ARVN ABN BDE	9th ARVN Regt	0800H
Co 4, 6th ARVN ABN	1st ARVN Cav	6th ARVN Abn	1845H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. The 9th Battalion, 16th Armor Office, COSVN, was identified by a PW captured by the 5th ARVN Div at XT 770370.

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D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	42		3	27
PW				1
HC		1		
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	2	1		
WIA	21			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	B/2/12	Bu Dop	Brown	Air
6x105	B/2/4	West II	FSB Alpha	Road
6x105	D/2/40	Buttons	Snuffy	Air
4x175	C/6/27	Quan Loi	Wade	Road
6x155	1/11 HOW	Burkett	XU 357003	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6896	155 - 235	105 - 2107	155 - 88
155 - 0		155 - 230	8" - 116
ARA - 1458			175 - 156

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	241:45		259:20	38:50
AH-1G	45:00		38:15	
OH-6A	4:50	14:05	7:00	43:35
CH-47		177:40		
JUH-1H				7:45

Total 878.05 hours

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10 MAY

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

Due to significant items of intelligence, which indicated enemy activity to the west of Highway 7 in the 3d Brigade AO, the 1-11th ACR was moved north and placed OPCON to 3d Brigade effective 1730 hours.

A significant change in task organization occurred when 2-34 Armor and 2-47 Infantry (Mechanized) were released to the 25th Division effective 0600 hours. This realignment of forces enabled the 25th Division to more effectively conduct its own operation into Cambodia in the vicinity of Base Area 354 in far western War Zone C.

The 1st ARVN Airborne Battalion, in the 3d ARVN Airborne Brigade AO, opened FSB SCOUT at 1503 hours with the arrival of their direct support artillery. One additional company from the LOC NINH CIDG conducted a combat assault in the 3d Brigade AO and was placed in direct support of 1-5 Cavalry.

The 1-9th Cavalry continued to be the most effective force at eliminating the NVA with two significant contacts.

B Troop, 1-9 Cavalry while on a VR northwest of FSB NORTH (XU 350425) received small arms ground to air fire at 1604H with negative hits. B Troop engaged with organic weapons and ARA resulting in a total of 10 enemy killed.

A Troop, 1-9 Cavalry while on a VR northwest of FSB EAST observed 20 to 25 individuals in a bunker complex (XU 513055) at 1836H. The troop engaged with organics, ARA and TAC AIR in support. A total of 15 enemy were killed and several bunkers destroyed as a result of the engagement.

On 10 May the 31st Engineers completed blazing a trafficable route from LOC NINH into the 3d Brigade's large cache site in Cambodia known as "The City". On 11 May the first ground convoy was conducted into Cambodia to backhaul captured supplies and equipment. Additional engineer elements began work on clearing a route from BU DOP north toward FSB MYRON.

As of midnight on D + 9 (10 May 1970) major inroads had been made into the enemy's border base areas, especially that formerly containing COSVN Headquarters. The Allied operations had so disrupted the NVA forces that no strong coordinated counteroffensive had been mounted.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>TIME</u>
1st Co, 6th ARVN Abn Bn	6th ARVN Abn Bn	2nd ARVN Abn Bn	1225H
TF 2-34	1st Bde	25th Inf Div	0600H
TF 2-47	1st Bde	25th Inf Div	0600H
1-11 ACR	1st Bde	3d Bde	1730H
Co A, 5-7 Cav	2-12 Cav	5-7 Cav	1720H
1 Plt, CIDG Co	1-5 Cav (DS)	A 331	1510H
1 Co, CIDG	A 331	1-5 Cav (DS)	1158H

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C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Following a contact at XU 432209, A/1-12 Cav found documents on KIA's which identified the Ordnance Section, Rear Service Staff, 7th NVA Division.
2. The 11th ACR captured a PW at XU 346099 who identified the C16 Mortar Company, Unknown Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
3. A PW captured by A/2-5 Cav at XU 388062 identified the 3d Battalion, 95C Regiment, 9th VC Division. The PW stated that he had been in the K71 Hospital in Cambodia since February 70, explaining the identification of the 95C Regiment out of its present AO in Base Area 350.
4. C/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA at XU 385008 which identified elements of the 96th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.
5. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified by documents taken off a KIA at 532174, documents found in a rice cache at XU 533224 and a PW captured at XU 388062. The PW captured by A/2-5 Cav identified his unit as the 50th Transportation Battalion (Truck), 50th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>U.S. OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	47	5	1	10
PW		1		
HC	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	5			
WIA	14		4	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	A/1/30	Bruiser	West II	Air
6x105	B/2/4	Alpha	XU 2203	Road
6x105	A-1 (ARVN)	Carolyn	Barbara	Road
6x155	1/11 HOW	XU 557033	XU 347098	Road
6x105	B-2 (ARVN)	Barbara	Scout	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>IIFV Arty</u>
105 - 7017	155 - 238	105 - 3022	155 - 119
155 - 214		155 - 146	8" - 112
ARA - 1252			175 - 336

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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	288:35		246:30	38:30
AH-1H	55:10		38:15	
OH-6A	6:30	8:15	7:50	43:35
CH-47		153:25		
JUH-1H				21:15
	Total 907:50 hours			

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11 MAY

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1st Bde continued Toan Thang 43 operations to neutralize COSVN base areas.

D/2-7 Cav evacuated a cache and engaged the enemy several times at XT 404936. The company reported a large secondary explosion after tossing a grenade into a bunker. A search of other bunkers in the area uncovered 175 Chicom grenades and other munitions while contacts left 5 NVA KIA and 4 US WIA.

The Recon Platoon/2-12 Cav, at YU 021428 had 1 US WIA in a brief contact and enemy losses were 3 NVA KIA.

The 1-8 Cav moved from FSB Nguyen Trai and established FSB Mo (YU 274414) in the NE corner of Phuoc Long Province RVN. Elements of the 1-8 began to recon on both sides of the Cambodia - RVN border.

The 5-7 Cav CP established FSB Neal (YU 12452) as the battalion moved its AO into Cambodia NE of Du Dop. A/5-7 Cav, conducting ground recon near the new FSB found 6 NVA KIA and 3 AK-47 rifles, and 15 packs from the previous day's contact.

Toan Thang Operations of the 3rd Bde centered on interdicting and neutralizing NVA base areas in the "Fishhook."

Units of the 1-5 Cav reported scattered contacts and 6 NVA KIA.

C/1-12 Cav discovered 2 caches in a bunker complex in the vicinity of XU 533097. The caches contained 25 bicycles, 6 boat motors 10-15 hp, 500 sheets of tin, 20 x B-40 rocket launchers, 550 bangalore torpedoes and 8 trucks. B and D Cos found 5 NVA KIA from earlier contacts.

F Trp, 2-11 ACR, on reconnaissance near XU 685352, observed 2 individuals in a 2 1/2 ton truck. There was 1 NVA KIA in a brief engagement. Later F Trp received sniper fire and engaged the area leaving 1 NVA KIA and taking 1 NVA PW and destroying the truck.

Aircraft from the 1-9 Cav reported 73 NVA KIA as a result of a dozen contacts throughout the AO. In the largest contact, C Trp at YU 188547 observed an unknown size enemy force in the open and attacked, killing 37 NVA.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in the task organization during the reporting period. None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 9 kilometers N of FSB Wilma at XU 718400, G/2-11 ACR captured documents at an automatic ambush site which identified HQ Elements of the 278th Regiment, of the 5th VC Division. HQ elements were last identified on 20 Jan 70 by documents found on a KIA by the 8th ARVN Regt in the vicinity of XU 982107.

2. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a bunker at XU 521235 by E/1-5 Cav and again at XU 562239 when documents found by L/3-11 ACR in the area of a hut identified the K33 Hospital, 50th RSG.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 11 MAY (Cont):

3. Approximately 5 kilometers ENE of FSB Neal at YU 186542, B/5-7 Cav found documents in a contact area which identified the 86th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	95	3		25
HC		1		

FRIENDLY

KIA	1
WIA	3

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/2/19	Brown	Neal	Air
6x105	C/1/21	Lolita	Mo	Air
6x155	A/2/35	XU554335	Bu Dop	Road
6x155	2/11 HOW	XU554335	XU690316	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 8328	155 - 410	105 - 2639	155 - 288
155 - 123		155 - 267	8 <sup>th</sup> - 265
ARA - 1893			175 - 322

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	224:00		253:35	48:40
AH-1G	59:25		37:55	
OH-6A	4:10	11:05	11:30	50:35
CH-47		174:50		
JUH-1H				13:30

TOTAL HOURS -- 889:15

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12 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

In the Toan Thang 43 A0, 2-5 Cav continued to have scattered contacts around FSB X-Ray. D/2-5 Cav, while on ground recon, found a hut containing a cache of 23.7 tons of rice, 500 lbs of salt and some corn at XU 349999.

Also in the Fishhook, 1-12 Cav accounted for 10 NVA KIA. C Co acting on information gained from a Hoi Chanh moved to XU 550095 and made contact with an unknown size enemy force. The contact ended with 3 NVA KIA, 2 AK-47 rifles and one M-79 captured. Numerous blood trails led to a bunker and hut complex, but there was not sufficient daylight to permit immediate exploitation. D Co and the Recon Platoon found an additional 6 NVA bodies from previous contacts.

D/1-5 Cav, also using a Hoi Chanh as a guide, was led to an enemy base camp area at XU 521235. The company found 6 individual weapons, medical supplies, a motorbike, bicycles, telephones and wire, rice, and a small cache of munitions. During the early morning C Co NDP received enemy indirect fire on two occasions but with no casualties.

A and B troops, 1-9 Cav engaged the enemy five times in the Toan Thang A0, once in response to ground to air fire. Results were 10 NVA KHH.

C/1-9 Cav, on VR, observed 3 new huts and 16-20 individuals at YU 028410. The LOH received ground to air fire and the area was engaged with organics resulting in 20 NVA KHH.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 2-5 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	2-7 Cav	1450H
Co C, 2-5 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	2-7 Cav	1104H
Trp I, 3-11 ACR	3-11 ACR	2-12 Cav	1500H
Co C, 5-12 Inf	5-12 Inf	TF 2-12	1845H
Co B, 5-12 Inf	5-12 Inf	TF 2-12	1937H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 10 kilometers NE of FSB Center at XU 533096, C/1-12 Cav captured a PW who identified the D230 Convalescence Battalion, 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, Rear Service Staff, COSVN.

2. The Political Staff Section, 7th NVA Division was identified from documents found in a bunker complex by C/2-5 Cav four kilometers SE of FSB West I at XT 417926.

3. Eight kilometers SE of FSB Evans at XU 574125, B and D/1-9 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the K24 Bn (AA), 7th NVA Div. The Bn was later identified by documents found in a contact area by B/1-9 Cav at XU 461241 and a third identification was made from documents found in a house at XU 346122 by the 541st MID.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 12 MAY (Cont):

4. While conducting a ground recon approximately 2 kilometers SW of FSB X-Ray at XT 344999, D/2-5 Cav found documents in an observation post which tentatively identified the 2nd Bn, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

5. Documents captured in a hut complex at XU 592258 by L/3-11 ACR identified Interunit 89, J12, Border Area Section, Political Staff Department, COSVN.

6. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found in a cache by C/1-5 Cav at XU 530220.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	47	1		14

FRIENDLY

KIA	1			
WIA	4	3		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	B/1/30p	Lolita	Mo	Road
3x155	B/1/30	Buttons	Neal	Air
3x155	B/2/12	Ba Dop	Buttons	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 7467	155 - 182	105 - 2779	155 - 213
155 - 413		155 - 338	8" - 278
ARA - 1777			175 - 320

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	282:00	4:00	208:25	33:10
AH-1G	55:35			
OH-6A	3:15	7:30	0:45	41:55
CH-47		128:45		
JUH-1H				16:00

TOTAL HOURS: 781:20

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13 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

D/2-5 Cav, 1st Bde, found at XT 358990, 2 NVA KB Arty and 5500 lbs of rice, 2x9mm SMG, some medical supplies and documents. Three hours later just west of the cache C Co engaged 4 individuals and while sweeping the area found 30 tons of rice, a motorbike, documents, medical supplies and some munitions.

The 1-12 Cav engaged the enemy in several small contacts. E/1-12 Cav, engaged an estimated 50 individuals at XU 453212 taking 1 US WIA. A Co moved to reinforce the contact at 1840H received SA and automatic weapons fire. One US KIA and 1 US WIA resulted as the company returned fire with organics, artillery and ARA. B Co discovered a company size base camp containing bunkers and huts, some rice, tools, bicycles and commo wire(12,000 ft).

In the "Fishhook" the 1-9 Cav, A and B Troops, reported 9 KBH. The B Troop ARP's discovered a hut and received fire from 4 individuals at XU 267306. The "blues" killed 1 NVA, captured 1 NVA (WIA) and captured 2 AK-47's.

In the 2nd Bde AO, Giong To, the 5-12 Inf left FSB Snuffy and established a CP at FSB Brown (YU 068375). Companies B and C, previously OPCON to 2-12 Cav had occupied Brown the previous night. At 0215H, 40 to 50 individuals were observed moving toward the FSB. C and D Co engaged with organic weapons supported by artillery, ARA, Shadow, Nighthawk, tac air, a flare ship and Blind Bat (C-130). They received small arms, automatic weapons and B-40 fire in return with the contact breaking at 0545H. Enemy losses were 50 KIA, 4 rocket launchers, 11 SKS rifles, 17 AK-47's 3 M16 LMGs, 2 K54 pistols and a 60mm mortar captured. There were 1 US KIA and 4 US WIA.

The 1-7 Cav was released OPCON from the 25th Division and placed OPCON to 3rd Bde. The battalion conducted a combat assault into XU 938368 and established FSB Ranch.

At 0738H, B/1-8 Cav engaged 7 individuals in bunkers and trees at YU 213422 with 2 NVA KIA. They found a small camp area of bunkers with rice, corn and livestock in the area. The company established contact again at 1525H and at 1530H. Results were 3 NVA KIA and 3 US WIA.

A series of short contacts by B and C/5-7 Cav left 4 NVA KIA while 8 US were WIA.

C/1-9 Cav aircraft counted 30 NVA KBH in a series of contacts that left 2 US WIA from GAF in one instance.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
1-7 Cav	25th INF DIV	3rd Bde	1300H
Co A, 1-8 Cav	2nd Bde	1-8 Cav (-)	1135H
Co D, 5-12 INF	5-12 INF	2nd Bde	1205H
Co B, 5-12 INF	TF 2-12	5-12 INF	0930H
Co C, 5-12 INF	TF 2-12	5-12 INF	0930H
Co F, 2-12 Cav	TF 2-12	5-12 INF	0930H
Trp I, 3-11 AGR	TF 2-12	5-12 INF	1700H

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 13 MAY (Cont):

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Following a light ground probe at FSB Brown at YU 068375, B and C 5-12 Inf, 199 Lt Inf Bde found documents on KIA's which identified the 3rd Battalion, 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division. This unit was last identified on 3 Feb '70 by documents taken off a KIA by 3-1 ARVN at YU 353027.

2. CIDG elements took documents off a KIA at XU 463243 which identified the 50th Rear Service Group.

3. Approximately one kilometer SW of FSB Wilma at XU 688305, 541st MI and 2-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the Loc Hoa Village Committee, Loc Ninh District Committee, Binh Long (P) Committee, MR-10.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	54	6	52	3
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	5		1	
WIA	10	4	6	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B/1/21	Francis	Ranch	Air
6x105	D/2/40	Snuffy	Brown	Air
2x175	B/6/27	Compton	Buttons	Road
2x8"	B/6/27	Compton	Buttons	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 7068	155 - 408	105 - 3206	155 - 981
155 - 277		155 - 718	8" - 184
ARA - 1300			175 - 451

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	269:05	0:30	258:20	33:20
AH-1G	56:30		41:30	
CH-6A	4:15	11:00	9:15	41:55
CH-47		186:30		
JUH-1H				13:40

TOTAL HOURS -- 925:50

**UNCLASSIFIED**

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14 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1st Bde's one remaining battalion, the 2-7th Cav with A Co and C Co of C/2-5 Cav (OPCON) continued to operate NE of FSB West I and West II. D/2-7 Cav, in three contacts near XT 405933 took 2 US KIA while killing 2 NVA.

11th ACR operations continued to be productive and C Trp, 1-11 ACR in an NDF contact at XU 338115 had results of 3 NVA KIA, 1 NVA PW, 2 crew-served weapons and 2 individual weapons captured.

The 2nd Squadron discovered a cache in a large bunker complex. The bunker contained 65,000 lbs of rice (estimated another 66,000 lbs of rice in the area) and some clothing. The area also had several bunkers equipped with surgical lights.

A and B Trps, 1-9 Cav combined to count 16 NVA KMI. One aircraft from A Trp received SA fire and crashed at XU 246016, resulting in 3 US KIA.

In Gieng To on a ground reconnaissance C/2-12 Cav engaged an unknown size enemy force at YU 091428 and then swept the contact area. One US was wounded and the company found 5 trucks partly destroyed by arty during the contact. The trucks were destroyed.

C/5-12 Inf observed 2 individuals on a trail and set a hasty ambush. Results were 2 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47 and 1 M-16 captured. A sweep of the area revealed some rice, corn and ammunition.

The 2-5 Cav was released OPCON from the 1st Bde and placed OPCON to the 3rd Bde. The battalion closed FSB L-Ray and opened FSB Ready at XU 854420 in the Gieng To AO. That night, at 2030H, the FSB received a ground probe with SA, AM and B-40 fire. Contact broke at 2115H with 6 NVA KIA and 1 US WIA.

B and C troop, 1-9 Cav, conducting VR's in Gieng To killed 21 NVA during the day.

In the Hoc Ma AO of the 9th ARVN Regt, F/2-11 ACR observed 3 individuals in the open and engaged with 3 NVA KIA. H Co, at XU 783395, received B-40 and SA fire resulting in 2 US KIA and 6 US WIA. Enemy losses in the contact were unknown.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSIGNED OPCON</u>	<u>NET TIME</u>
2-5 Cav (-)	1st Bde	3rd Bde	1815H
Co B, 2-5 Cav	3rd Bde	2-5 Cav (-)	1032H
Co C, 1-5 Cav	1-5 Cav	3rd Bde	1500H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Following a ground probe at FSB Ready at XU 854420, B/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 22 Recon Battalion, 5th VC Division. This unit was last identified on 30 March 70 by documents taken off a KIA by B/1-7 at XU 982107.

2. Documents found by D/1-11 ACR in an abandoned village at XU 313116 identified the 2nd Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 14 MAY (Cont):

3. A/1-12 Cav captured documents at XU 456213 which identified Elements of the 69th Artillery Command.

4. Documents found in a hut at YU 135495 by C/5-7 Cav identified the 86th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	47	3	3	2
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	6	2		
WIA	8	5		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
2x175	A/6/27	Eagle I	Wade	Road
4x175	C/6/27	Wade	Bu Dop	Road
6x105	A/1/21	X-Ray	Ready	Air
3x155	A/1/30	West II	Camp Gorvad	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 7105	155 - 710	105 - 1938	155 - 334
155 - 530		155 - 93	8" - 155
ARA - 1837			175 - 407

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	163:25	3:00	207:10	55:15
AH-1G	32:40		37:35	
OH-6A	5:40	9:15		35:00
CH-47		182:20		
JUH-1H				11:40
<b>TOTAL HOURS: 743:00</b>				

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15 MAY

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 2-7 Cav (-) was released from OPCON of the 1st Bde to OPCON of the 3rd Bde. The battalion moved its CP to Katum. Two other battalions, the 1-5 Cav (-) and the 1-12 Cav, were released from the 3rd Bde and assigned to the 1st Bde. This organization change placed the 3rd Bde, following completion of the 2-7 Cav move, entirely in the Giong To AO. The 1-11 ACR was also released OPCON from the 3rd Bde to the 25th Division.

The 1-12 Cav's C Co, in a contact at XU 542093, killed 3 NVA and captured 1 NVA PW (WIA), 3 SKS rifles and 2x9mm SMG.

A/1-5 Cav, on a ground recon discovered a training area and 2,000 lb medical cache at XU 557181.

While a command and control helicopter from C/229 AHB was on the ground at YU 067398, it was attacked by 8 NVA with rifles and B-40 rockets. The aircraft went up in flames as troops from the 5-12 Inf secured the area. Casualties were 1 US KIA and 3 US WIA.

D/2-12 Cav, south of FSB Myron at YU 022428, discovered a huge cache with cases of rifles and ammunition. The weapons included 110 AK-47 rifles, 100 SK-50 SMG's, 254 SKS rifles, 106 sniper rifles, 36 RPD LMG's, 9x7.62 HMG's and 210 K-54 pistols. Rockets and ammo included 479x122mm rockets, 312x120mm mortar rounds, 15,147 other large-caliber rounds, 2,366,422 small-caliber rounds, 2,911 B-40 rockets and 1,734 grenades. The cache was named "Rock Island East". Exploitation and evacuation continued for several days.

B/2-5 Cav completed a first light check of the previous night's ground probe against FSB Ready and found 12 additional NVA KIA.

Aircraft of the 1-9 Cav engaged three times as a result of observing ground movement while on visual reconnaissance. The pilots reported 6 NVA KBH and the destruction of a 3/4 Ton truck and a tractor.

The 3-11 ACR moved from FSB Scott and established FSB Sabre at XU 574352.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
1-12 Cav	3rd Bde	1st Bde	0600H
1-5 Cav (-)	3rd Bde	1st Bde	0600H
1-11 ACR	3rd Bde	25th INF DIV	0600H
297th RF Co	2nd Bde	3rd Bde (DS)	0600H
2-7 Cav (-)	1st Bde	3rd Bde	1615H

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. C/1-12 Cav captured a PW at XU 542093 who identified the 2nd Battalion, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

2. Approximately two kilometers S of FSB Brown at YU 063357, E/5-12 Inf, 199th LIB captured a PW who identified the 90th Rear Service Group.

3. Documents found in a cache site at XU 557181 by A/1-5 Cav identified the 50th Rear Service Group.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 15 MAY (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>
KIA	40			2
PW	1			1
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	2			1
WIA	10	2		5

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B/2/19	West II	Ketter	Air
6x155	3/11 HOW (SP)	Scott	XU573353	Road
6x105	B-3 (ARVN)	Gia Long	Jake	Air
6x105	A-3 (ARVN)	Jake	Burkett	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 2422	155 - 274	105 - 1428	155 - 180
155 - 202		155 - 202	8" - 100
ARA - 2470			175 - 178

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	351:31	2:30	220:10	42:05
AH-1G	85:35		48:05	
OH-6A	8:15	5:40		33:05
CH-47		210:05		
JUH-1H				11:55

TOTAL HOURS -- 1018:55

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16 MAY

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

A/1-5 Cav, conducting ground recon E of FSB Evans at XU 563173 discovered and evacuated 8 x 2½ ton trucks in good condition. W of FSB North, B Co engaged 15-20 individuals who evaded with 1 NVA KIA left behind. US losses were 2 KIA and 4 WIA.

B/2-12 Cav reported 1 US KIA and 5 US WIA after a contact with an unknown size enemy force. Contact broke after 2 hours with unknown enemy losses. Two UH-1H aircraft from the 15th Med Bn were hit by small arms fire while attempting to medevac wounded. One Medevac landed at FSB Brown with moderate damage as the second aircraft crashed in flames with two of the crew WIA.

The reconnaissance operations of the 1-8 Cav uncovered several enemy caches. The Recon Platoon at YU 240466 NW of FSB Mo found 3 platforms, 15 x 30 ft, with 500 x 220 lb bags of polished rice. C Co destroyed 550 gallons of diesel fuel at YU 215468 and continued its reconnaissance to YU 210466 where a pair of 2½ ton trucks on jacks, a 2½ ton truck in good condition and 660 gallons of diesel fuel were destroyed.

The 2-7 Cav moved from Katum to Ba Dop and then to XU 925429, secured the previous day by A Co, and established FSB Ketter.

At 0245H, radar at FSB Ranch picked up a large number of individuals moving to the east. The 1-7 Cav engaged with organics and direct fire artillery and received SA, and B-40 fire. The base was supported by Arty, ARA, Shadow and Blind Bat. The contact broke at 0320H with 13 NVA KIA, 5 US KIA and 11 US WIA.

In scattered contacts 1-9 Cav aircraft killed a total of 13 NVA. One of these contacts was at YU 264640 while Team 73, Company H (Ranger), 75th Inf (Abn) was being extracted. Three C/1-9 Cav Cobras reported 3 NVA KBH and ARA Cobras killed 2 additional NVA.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co C, 2-7 Cav	1st Bde	2-7 Cav (-)	1530H
Co D, 2-7 Cav	1st Bde	2-7 Cav (-)	1700H
Co E, 2-7 Cav	1st Bde	2-7 Cav (-)	1530H
Co A, 2-5 Cav	1st Bde	2-5 Cav (-)	1520H
Co C, 2-5 Cav	1st Bde	3-11 ACR (-)	1250H
6th ARVN Abn Bn	2nd ARVN Abn Bde	3rd ARVN Abn Bde	0600H
1st ARVN Abn Bn	3rd ARVN Abn Bde	2nd ARVN Abn Bde	0600H
Co 72 CIDG A331	1-5 Cav (-) (DS)	CIDG A 331	1130H
Co 73 CIDG A331	1-5 Cav (-) (DS)	CIDG A 331	1230H
Co 1 CIDG A343	2-12 Cav (-) (DS)	CIDG A 343	1630H
851st RF Co	2-12 Cav (-) (DS)	851st RF Co	1440H

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

NO UNITS IDENTIFIED

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 16 MAY (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	40		1	
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	9			
WIA	19	2	4	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x155	C/1/30	Jake	Ready	Air
3x155	C/1/30	Francis	Ready	Air
6x105	B-3 (ARVN)	Jake	Vo Tanh	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4218	155 - 636	105 - 1650	155 - 938
155 - 707		155 - 206	8" - 113
ARA - 1428			175 - 216

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	199:00	8:35	236:05	39:10
AH-1G	36:30		19:40	
OH-6A	3:20	7:20		40:30
CH-47		233:55		
JUH-1H				6:35

TOTAL HOURS: 830:40

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17 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

C/1-12, while on a ground recon of Xu 544100 SE of FSB Evans, discovered a cache of 10 complete 60mm mortars, 6 x 75mm RR, and 2 bundles of web gear. Everything was evacuated. D Co, also on a ground recon, made contact with a platoon size enemy force. D Co was supported by artillery and ARA. Results were 4 NVA KBARA, 5 NVA KBARTY, and 6 NVA KIA. US losses were 1 KIA and 7 WIA.

At XU 528180, A/1-5 Cav discovered 4 bicycles, 8,000 rounds of .30 cal ammunition, some rice, blasting caps and 2 x 2½ ton trucks.

K/3-11 ACR, in a series of 6 engagements killed 6 NVA, captured 1 NVA PW (WIA), received one Hoi Chanh, and captured 10 weapons.

In the air, B/1-9 Cav counted 25 NVA KBH after 6 engagements in Toan Thang A0.

In Giong To, A/5-12 Inf discovered a cache of 24 SKS rifles at YU 089423.

At YU 190532, B/5-7 Cav, conducting a ground reconnaissance, received small arms fire and 1 B-40 rocket. The company engaged with organics and arty. The 10 minute contact broke with 3 NVA KIA, 1 US KIA and 11 US WIA.

1-8 Cav contacts resulted in 5 NVA KIA and 7 US WIA.

B/1-9 Cav, flying VR engaged 4 individuals at XU 802427 with 2 NVA KBH. B Trp requested an air strike and added 1 NVA KBA. C Trp, NE of FSB Neal at YU 346632, observed 3 huts destroyed by air strikes and counted 12 NVA KBA.

C/1-7 Cav received sniper fire from an unknown size enemy force at XU 927364. The NVA fled the area with unknown losses as US losses were 4 KIA and 3 WIA.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in the task organization during the reporting period: None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. While conducting a ground recon approximately 5 kilometers NW of FSB Sabre at XU 512380, K/3-11 ACR found documents in a bunker complex which identified the Interunit 89, J-12, Border Area Section, Political Staff Department, COSVN. Following a contact at the same location, documents were found in the contact area which identified the 16th Armor Office, COSVN.

2. C/1-12 Cav found documents on a KIA at XU 519119 which identified the K50 Hospital, 50th Rear Service Group.

3. Documents found on a KIA at YU 237444 by E/5-12 Inf identified the 85th (AKA 70th) Rear Service Group. The last identification of this unit was on 10 April 70 by documents found in a cache by I/3-11 ACR at XT 845542.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 17 MAY (Cont):

4. Approximately 15 kilometers NE of Camp Gorvad at YT 128620, B/2-8 Cav found documents in a bunker which identified the K33 Artillery Battalion, 96th Regiment, 69th Artillery Command. Documents found after a contact at YT 141636 by E/2-8 Cav also identified the K33 Bn.

5. Approximately 6 kilometers E of PSB Neal at YU 189531, B/5-7 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 86th Rear Service Group.

6. A Hoi Chanh rallied to 3-1 ARVN Cav at XU 745285 and identified the 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	53	6		4
PW		1		
HC	1	1		

FRIENDLY

KIA	7
WIA	34

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES: NONE

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4318	155 - 636	105 - 1335	155 - 793
155 - 1136		155 - 151	8 <sup>n</sup> - 72
ARA - 1898			175 - 216

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	257:05	1:30	185:20	37:25
AH-1G	40:30		24:45	
OH-6A	6:20	3:20	2:05	39:10
CH-47		155:50		
JUH-1H				7:20

TOTAL HOURS: 761:40

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18 MAY

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

1-12 Cav continued ground recon vicinity FSB Evans. A C Co automatic ambush at XU 519119 netted 2 NVA KIA and two weapons. The Recon Platoon discovered 3 motorcycles and a bridge, capable of supporting a 2½ ton truck, at XU 502173.

A/1-9 Cav, at XU 690534, observed a truck and a rice cache. A secondary explosion occurred when the rice cache was engaged uncovering more rice. At the same location, A Troop engaged 8 individuals with 2 NVA KBH. Later A Troop engaged and killed 4 NVA.

In Giong To, A/5-12 Inf discovered 3 cache sites near YU 091416 totaling an estimated 100 tons of rice in good condition, one Chicom telephone and an antenna similar to the US #292. The Recon Platoon also found and destroyed a small bicycle repair shop.

C/1-8 Cav discovered a cache at YU 208458 following a contact that left 1 NVA KIA. The cache contained 46,200 lbs of rice and 1,980 lbs of corn.

The 3rd Bde scouts, on VR at XU 917533, observed and engaged 4 individuals with weapons resulting in 4 NVA KBH.

Aircraft from B/1-9 Cav tallied 21 NVA KBH while a bomb damage assessment of an arc light spotted 7 more NVA KBA and at another site 1 NVA KB Arty and 5,060 lbs of rice were destroyed.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in Task Organizations during reporting period: No Change

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately ½ kilometer E of FSB Ready at XU 861424, E/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 26th Signal Battalion, 5th VC Division. HQ elements of the 5th VC Division and the Z28 Sapper/Recon Bn had been identified in the area on 11 May and 14 May respectively; thus indicating that the 5th VC Division headquarters was located somewhere in the near vicinity.
2. While conducting a ground recon about 8 kilometers NW of FSB Sabre at XU 492385, K/3-11 ACR found documents in an old hut and bunker which identified the Political-Military Training Battalion, 7th NVA Division.
3. G/2-11 ACR found documents in huts at XU 635276 which possibly identified the C11 Medical Unit, 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command. The regiment was last identified by documents captured on 20 March '70 by the 5th Special Forces Group at XT 342942.
4. At YU 189523, E/5-12 Inf found documents in a bunker which identified the K79B Hospital, 86th Rear Service Group. The rear service group was again identified when a PW captured at YU 149472 by A/5-7 Cav stated his unit was the S62 Security Team, 86th Rear Service Group.
5. At XT 925298, 7-5 ARVN took documents off a KIA which identified the K1 Battalion, Dong Nai Regiment, SR-5.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 18 MAY (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>
KIA	73		6	1
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
WIA	2	1		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	C/2/12	Wade	Burkett	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4674	155 - 344	105 - 1689	155 - 972
155 - 1136		155 - 121	8" - 90
ARA - 2416			175 - 244

F. AVIATION STATISTICS ( DAILY FLYING HOURS ):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11.th GS</u>
UH-1H	228:40		187:35	43:35
AH-1G	49:15		24:50	
OH-6A	3:55	6:15		44:20
CH-47		215:45		
JUH-1H				8:55

TOTAL HOURS -- 764:25

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19 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1 ACD's increasing emphasis on the Giong To AO was further highlighted as the two battalions of the 1st Bde were released from OPCON with the 1-12 Cav becoming OPCON to the 11th ACR. The 1st Bde TAC CP remained at Quan Loi and the Bde prepared to assume a new AO in the extreme northeast in the vicinity of O Rang, Cambodia.

The last remaining cavalry battalion in Toan Thang 43, the 1-12 Cav had one automatic ambush of D Co's activate with 1 NVA KIA, 2 packs, and 3 blood trails. A contact at XU 467118 by D Co at 1020H with an estimated NVA Company resulted in 4 NVA KIA and 1 US KIA.

A/1-9 Cav, on a VR at XU 468122, observed 6 NVA KIA from a previous D/1-12 contact two days earlier. A BDA of an air strike revealed 2 NVA KBA.

A/5-12 Inf, sweeping an activated automatic ambush site at YU 092417 found 1 NVA KIA. A Co then evacuated 60 tons of rice to FSB Brown via dump truck from the cache site found yesterday.

All companies of the 5-7 Cav established contact during the day with A and D Cos losing 2 US KIA and 8 US WIA.

C/1-8 Cav found one ton of rice and 50 machetes at YU 206457, NW of FSB Mo. C Co then found a cache site at YU 208458 containing 838 x 100 kilogram bags of rice (additional 490 - 630 bags not counted), 36 x 100 kilogram bags of corn, some milk, cases of fish, salt and some tools.

The 1-5 Cav CP was established at FSB Smuffy.

B/2-5 Cav, while deactivating an automatic ambush, observed 5 individuals on a trail and engaged them resulting in 2 NVA KIA. B Co later found a US APC with the M-60 and 50 cal MG still mounted, and then at XU 816336 found 100 x 220 lb bags of rice.

Reconnaissance operations by D/1-7 Cav at XU 925368 resulted in the discovery of 4 x 107mm rockets (complete with fuse) aimed at FSB Ranch. B Co, moving to an NDP position, engaged and killed 4 NVA at XU 937387.

B/1-9 Cav counted 6 NVA KBH following 3 contacts in the vicinity of FSB Ketter. C Trp also claimed 2 NVA KBH following a contact at YU 137469.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co D, 2-8 Cav	Divarty	3rd Bde	1750H
Co C, 1-5 Cav	3rd Bde	2nd Bde	1740H
Co C, 2-7 Cav	2-7 Cav	Divarty	1715H
1-5 Cav (-)	1st Bde	2nd Bde	1830H
1-12 Cav	1st Bde	11th ACR	1700H

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 19 MAY (Cont):C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Following a contact approximately 8 kilometers W of FSB Ready at XU 785404, B/2-5 Cav found documents on KIA's which identified the 13th Company, 3rd Battalion, 275th Regiment, 5th VC Division. The last identification of the 3rd Bn was on 13 December 69 by documents taken off KIA's by the 15th ARVN Abn at YU 254026.
2. 12 Hoi Chanhs rallied to A/1-8 Cav at FSB Smuffy (YU 335533) and identified the K28 District of Phuoc Long (P), MR-10. The K-28 District was last identified on 1 April 70 by documents brought in by five Hoi Chanhs who rallied to E/1-12 Cav at YU 336360.
3. Following a contact approximately 13 kilometers N of FSB Mo at YU 250557, Ranger Team 71/H Co, 75th Inf found documents on a KIA which identified the 90th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	45		1	9
HC	12			

FRIENDLY

KIA	5			
WIA	10	1		

E. ARTILLERY:1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
2x8"	A/2/32	Tay Ninh	Oklahoma	Road
6x105	C/2/19	North I	Smuffy	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6072	155 - 622	105 - 2627	155 - 421
155 - 681		155 - 312	8" - 5
ARA - 1306			175 - 183

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	241:10		214:45	38:30
AH-1G	38:45		36:05	
OH-6A	7:50	5:00	1:35	45:05
CH-47		215:45		
JUH-1H				12:30

TOTAL HOURS: 857:00



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20 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The 1st Bde assumed OPCON of the 1-5 Cav from the 2nd Bde. The 1-5th Cav moved to the NE of the AO, vicinity of O Rang, and established a CP at FSB David (YU 346653). The Battalion began interdiction operations to the south and west as A Co on a ground reconnaissance at YU 283623 discovered a cache containing 2 trucks, a jeep, 3 LMG's, 50 AK-47 rifles, 24 other assorted types of rifles and several boxes of ammunition.

TF 5-12 Inf, 2nd Bde, continued operations from FSB Brown with scattered contacts throughout the day. At YU 141448, C Co engaged an enemy squad receiving automatic weapons and B-40 fire in return. There were no friendly casualties and a sweep of the contact area revealed 5 NVA KIA. Two contacts involving C Co, at YU 145439, yielded no results but 45 minutes later 20 enemy were sighted and engaged, with 3 NVA killed.

SE of FSB Neal at YU 162466, A/5-7 Cav made contact suffering 2 US KIA and 2 US WIA. Continuing the ground reconnaissance, A Co found a medical cache. C Co also made contact with an unknown size enemy force at YU 141448, suffering 1 US KIA and 1 US WIA. The company continued its ground reconnaissance and discovered a bunker complex at YU 137444 containing a cache of medicines and medical supplies.

The 1-8 Cav, C Co continued to exploit a rice cache at YU 206458 bringing the total amount discovered in the area to 136,800 lbs. In the process C Co found 1 NVA KIA as a result of the previous day's contact.

The 3rd Bde assumed OPCON of the 2-8th Cav (-) from Divarty. The CP for the 2-8 Cav was established at FSB Gonder. 2-7 Cav (-) was released OPCON to Divarty and moved to Camp Gorvad.

A sweep of an automatic ambush at XU 867362, by D/2-5 Cav found 1 NVA KIA. Three afternoon engagements at XU 853362, accounted for 2 NVA KIA, 1 NVA PW (WIA) and one K-54 pistol, 2 AK-47 rifles and a 9mm SMG captured. B Co, in a sweep of the previous day's contact area at XU 816366, found 1 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47 and 55,000 lbs of rice.

A/1-9 Air Cav, on a VR at XU 446085 received small arms fire, engaged and reported 1 NVA KBH, SE of FSB Phu Xuan, in the ARVN Abn AO.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co B, 2-7 Cav	2-7 Cav (-)	1-7 Cav	1240H
Co C, 2-5 Cav	TF 3-11	2-5 Cav	1405H
2-8 Cav (-)	DIVARTY	3rd Bde	1845H
2-7 Cav (-)	3rd Bde	DIVARTY	2115H
1-5 Cav	2nd Bde	1st Bde	1400H

UNCLASSIFIED

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 20 MAY (Cont):

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 4 kilometers ESE of FSB Gonder at XU 853363, D/2-5 Cav captured a PW who identified the E92 Recovery and Replacement Regiment, Rear Service Staff, COSVN.
2. The ARP's of the 11th ACR captured documents in a storage area at XU 549237 which identified Branch 7, 50th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	8	6	1	18
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	3		2	
WIA	4			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	C/2/19	Smuffy	David	Air
6x105	B/2/19	Ketter	Gonder	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 3638	155 - 436	105 - 1568	155 - 1003
155 - 1107		155 - 111	8" - 223
ARA - 1655			175 - 228

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	246:20		260:05	49:20
AH-1G	54:25		63:10	
OH-6A	3:00	5:30		39:50
CH-47		207:05		
JUH-1H				11:55

TOTAL HOURS -- 940:40

UNCLASSIFIED

21 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1st Bde established a forward TAC CP at FSB David. Cache finds continued to dominate the days activities with A/1-5 Cav finding 31 rifles, 300 x 82mm mortar rounds and other munitions at YU 283624. The reconnaissance platoon of E Co discovered a rice cache at YU 363638 and a 3/4 ton truck, a small tractor, a sewing machine, a typewriter, ammunition, and 200 lbs of documents at YU 366638.

C/5-12 Inf, at YU 148436, engaged an unknown size enemy force resulting in unknown enemy losses with 2 US KIA and 4 US WIA.

B/1-8 Cav, OPCON to the 5-7 Cav, destroyed 3 huts and 9900 lbs of rice at YU 162453 and later engaged and killed 1 NVA while establishing their NDP.

A PPS-5 radar sighting near FSB Ranch during the evening resulted in heavy defensive fires being placed near the FSB. A FLC revealed a 107mm rocket launcher set to fire; the crew apparently had been driven off by the fire.

The 2-8 Cav completed its air move from Camp Gorvad to its new AO in the vicinity of FSB Gonder.

The 11 ACT engaged 2 individuals at XU 477396 and counted 2 NVA KBH.

The 1-11 ACR (-) was released from OPCON by the 25th Infantry Division and established FSB Iowa (XU 477396).

NW of FSB Sabre, K/3-11 ACR reported a M551 heavily damaged by a mine at XU 483391. At XU 471395, in sporadic contact through the afternoon, K Trp received B-40 rocket fire. The troop engaged with organics and confirmed 1 NVA KIA.

In the air, A/1-9 Cav, on a VR SW of FSB David, destroyed several huts and tents, killing 2 NVA. A LOH from A Trp received small arms fire SE of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 446085. The aircraft engaged with organics resulting in 1 NVA KBH. Several contacts in the vicinity of XU 8246 resulted in 12 NVA KBH for B Trp. Another B Trp helicopter observed 4 packs and an AK-47. The helicopter landed, secured and evacuated the equipment.

ARVN Abn elements found and destroyed two large ammunition and tool caches. The 3rd Co, 9th Abn Bn received two heavy indirect fire attacks.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
CoB, 1-12 Cav	1-12 Cav	1-11 ACR	0800H
Co D, 1-11 ACR	1-11 ACR	1st ARVN Abn Div	1045H
Co B, 1-8 Cav	1-8 Cav	5-7 Cav	1200H
Trp I, 3-11 ACR (-)	TF 5-12	2-12 Cav (-)	0600H
Co B, 2-7 Cav	1-7 Cav	2-7 Cav	1530H
1-11 ACR	25th Inf Div	11th ACR	1000H
Co A, 2-8 Cav	2-7 Cav	2-8 Cav (-)	1700H
Co C, 2-8 Cav	2-7 Cav	2-8 Cav (-)	1105H
Co E, 2-8 Cav	2-7 Cav	2-8 Cav (-)	1700H

UNCLASSIFIED

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 21 MAY (Cont):

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. B/1-9 Cav' found documents in a poncho approximately 4 kilometers NW of FSB Ready at XU 823460 which identifies the Z31 Training Battalion, 5th VC Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	18	4	3	

FRIENDLY

KIA	2
WIA	6

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	1/11 HOW (SP)	Hilltop	XU 5123	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5152	155 - 333	105 - 1983	155 - 798
155 - 1309		155 - 539	8" - 234
ARA - 1801			175 - 170

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	247:33		194:55	43:50
AH-1G	33:00		31:30	
OH-6A	3:45	4:20		41:00
CH-47		164:25		
JUH-1H				11:55

TOTAL HOURS -- 776:15

**UNCLASSIFIED**

22 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

While on a ground recon, A/1-5 Cav found six KW generators, 3 typewriters and 1 adding machine in good condition at YU 283632. An automatic ambush set by Co A at YU 289621 resulted in 5 NVA KIA and 4 AK-47s captured. At 2000H, trip flares ignited south of the company's NDP at YU 278624. The company engaged with organics and received AK and B-40 fire from an estimated enemy company. Gunships and an armed C-119 supported the contact. D Company, at YU 340624, engaged the enemy on two separate occasions taking 3 US KIA and 4 US WIA, while enemy losses were unknown. D Co, while in an NDP at YU 38826, repelled a platoon size ground probe and on a sweep just outside the perimeter discovered 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 rifle.

A/5-12 Inf, at YU 094407 received enemy fire while on ground reconnaissance and quickly returned fire. Results of this contact were 1 US WIA and 3 NVA KIA. One hundred meters away, A Co found structures containing 60 tons of rice.

A/2-12 Cav engaged one individual at XU 997391 and confirmed 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured. Two 9 ft. wide roads, capable of supporting trucks, were discovered in the vicinity of XU 9738.

East of FSB Neal at YU 210517, B/5-7 Cav was involved in a 40-minute contact with an estimated NVA company. B Co reported 2 US WIA and found 2 NVA KIA. Sweeping the contact area, two bunkers were discovered with 100 cases of .51-cal ammo.

The Recon Platoon of E/1-8 Cav, in the vicinity of YU 2243, west of FSB MO, made sporadic contact during the day resulting in 3 NVA KIA.

C/2-5 Cav at XU 860346 engaged 4 NVA with organic weapons and claymore mines. The contact ended with 2 NVA KIA and 1 SKS and 2 AK-47 rifles captured.

In a contact NW of FSB Ranch, B/1-7 Cav reported 2 NVA KIA and 2 AK-47's captured.

A/2-8 Cav engaged an estimated 2 enemy squads at XU 779384 in a brief, intense firefight. 3 NVA were killed and 5 US soldiers wounded.

D/1-12 Cav found a small cache of communications equipment at XU 462118 and destroyed a log bridge at that location capable of supporting a medium truck.

Aircraft from B/1-9 Cav engaged 2 individuals at XU 825465, NW of FSB Ready. 2 NVA were KBH. C Troop spotted, engaged and killed 6 NVA at YU 225436, NW of FSB Mo. C Troop Blues (ARP) destroyed an ordnance base camp at YU 123442.

Team 72, Co H (Rgr), 75th Inf (Abn) established contact twice with results of 1 NVA KIA at YU 214620 and 1 NVA KIA 500 meters further west.

- 22-A -

**UNCLASSIFIED**

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 22 MAY (Cont):

The ARVN Abn was engaged in a number of scattered contacts and uncovered a cache of SKS rifles and 240mm rockets. The 2-20 Arty (ARA) supported the ARVN forces in contact while the A Troop of the 1-9 Cav continued to conduct VR's in the ARVN Abn AO.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co B, 1-12 Cav	TF 1-11	1-12 Cav	1334H
Trp I, 3-11 ACR	TF 2-12	5-12 Inf (-)	1945H

C. INTELLIGENCE: No units identified.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	28		3	7
PW				
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	4		2	
WIA	7	2	5	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B/1/77	Camp Gorvad	Gonder	Air
6x105	B/2/19	Gonder	Camp Gorvad	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>
105 - 4699	155 - 543	105 - 1787
155 - 1069		155 - 146
ARA - 1908		

II FFV Arty

155 - 878
8" - 313
175 - 196

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	216:10	2:00	265:40	28:35
AH-1G			47:55	
OH-6A		3:15		43:35
CH-47		162:45		
JUH-1H				16:45

TOTAL HOURS -- 816:40

**UNCLASSIFIED**

23 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

The 1st Bde received OPCON of the 2-12 Cav from the 2nd Bde. The battalion CP established at FSB Speer (YU 260618).

A first light search of A/1-5 Cav's contact area at YU 278634 uncovered 15 NVA KIA, 7 AK-47 rifles and 2 SKS rifles. A Hoi Chanh who rallied, claimed there were 400 NVA in the area. During a sweep of the area, A Co found 120x82mm mortar rounds. While on a ground recon, C Co found a large cache of ammunition and communications equipment that included 211x60mm and 65x81mm mortars rounds, 2,088x4-79 rounds and four radios. On a late afternoon air assault a UH1H (C/227 AHB) received 1 B-40 rocket at YU 362597. The aircraft was hit but managed a controlled set down with casualties of 1 US KIA and 3 US WIA.

At YU 092413 A/5-12 Inf discovered 90 tons of polished rice in 220lb bags and began to evacuate them. The company destroyed 3,200 ft rolls of plastic, 330 gals of POL and bicycle parts in the same area.

B/5-7 Cav, continuing its search for caches, at YU 210517 discovered a tunnel complex with vast stores of munitions including mortar, recoilless rifle and small arm rounds, B-40 and B-41 rockets and flame throwers.

B/1-8 Cav destroyed 130x220 lb bags of salt at YU 161451. In the same area the company exchanged fire with 2 NVA, killing 1 NVA and capturing an AK-47 rifle.

In the "Fishhook," B/1-11 ACR discovered a large cache of food and NVA equipment at XU 544115. A search at the area revealed 5,000 lbs of rice, 3x2 1/2 ton trucks, 600 disassembled bicycles, malaria pills, tools, cloth and mess equipment.

A Troop 1-9 Cav inserted the "Blues" NW of FSB David at YU 373732 and evacuated 1x .51 cal MG, 1x.30 cal MG and other munitions. B Troop engaged 2 piles of ammo boxes at XU 782664 and reported secondary explosions. West of FSB Mo at YU 170416 Blues destroyed 4,800 lbs of rice and killed 1 NVA at YU 170422. C Troop helicopters fired at huts and boxes covered with tarps at YU 225441 causing several secondary explosions.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 1-5 Cav	1-5 Cav	2-12 Cav (-)	0900H
2-12 Cav (-)	2nd Bde	1st Bde	1405H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents taken off a KIA by C/2-8 Cav at XU 806364 identified the 70th Rear Service Group.
2. The 86th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found in a contact area by A/1-5 Cav at YU 278634.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	28			33
PW				
HC				

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 23 MAY (Cont):

FRIENDLY      1st Cav Div      11th ACR      US CPCON      ARVN

KIA                      3

WIA                     7

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	C/1/77	Myron	Speer	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4276	155 - 318	105 - 1743	155 - 875
155 - 1280		155 - 232	8" - 274
ARA - 1869			175 - 388

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	211:15	3:30	241:00	30:40
AH-1G	22:20		47:55	
OH-6A	3:45	5:30		41:05
CH-47		177:35		
JUH-1H				11:15

TOTAL HOURS -- 795:50

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24 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

At first light, C/1-5 Cav searched the site of the previous day's contact at YU 362579 and found 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47. C Co was involved in two contacts with an estimated platoon size force at YU 362596. The first resulted in no known enemy casualties but there were 2 NVA KIA in the second.

The 5-12 Inf established its CP at FSB Myron. The Recon Platoon/5-12 Inf found an ammo cache at YU 105373 consisting of 320 x B-40 rockets with boosters, 38 x 120mm mortar rounds and 66,000 rounds of AK-47 ammo.

A/5-7 found a 16 ft wide, hard packed road running east to west at YU 156463. B Co continued to exploit the cache area at YU 210517. The day's find included 12 MG, 5 LMG, .51 cal ammo and other munitions. While in an NDP at the cache site, B Co called in artillery on 3 sets of headlights observed moving 1000 meters to the SE.

D/1-8 found two 25 x 10 ft bunkers at YU 225439 with cases containing 183 x 82mm and 422 x 60mm mortar rounds along with 180 x 75mm and 310 x 57mm recoilless rifle rounds.

At XU 855345 C/2-5 destroyed 2 hospital bunkers, 2 messhalls, 3,740 lbs of corn and 1,760 lbs of rice in a bunker complex.

C/1-7 Cav reported three intense contacts. At XU 907367 the company entered a bunker complex and engaged a small group of NVA. The company swept the contact area finding several blood trails and drag marks. The company again received small arms and B-40 rocket fires and engaged the enemy with organics, arty, ARA and two air strikes. The results were 1 US KIA and 2 NVA KIA. While moving to an NDP later that afternoon, C Co received small arms, B-40 and suspected 82mm mortar fires and engaged with support of arty, ARA, a flareship and two air strikes. Friendly losses were 5 US KIA and 9 US WIA while enemy losses were unknown.

A/1-11 ACR evacuated an enemy cache of 175 sheets of corrugated tin from XU 535242. C Trp at XU 538107 discovered 50 lbs of automotive repair tools that the troop retained for its own use. K/3-11 ACR discovered 19,800 lbs of rice NW of FSB Sabre.

1-9 Cav units reported 7 NVA KBH in scattered contacts.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co D, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	TF 5-12	0910H
Co A, 1-8 Cav	1-8 Cav (-)	5-7 Cav	1238H
Co B, 1-8 Cav	5-7 Cav	1-8 Cav (-)	1238H
Co C, 5-12 Inf	TF 5-12	2nd Bde	0910H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 3 kilometers west of FSB Ranch at XU 903363, C/1-7 Cav found documents in a contact area which identified the Z31 Training Battalion, 5th VC Division.

- 24-A -

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 24 MAY (Cont):

2. While conducting a mid-day patrol around FSB Ready at XU 855419, A/2-5 Cav found documents which identified the 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division.

3. Documents found in a bunker/hootch complex at XU 532246 by A/1-11 ACR identified the CT50 Transportation Battalion, Branch 7, 50th Rear Service Group. Elements of the 50th Rear Service Group were again identified by documents found in a graveyard by the ARP's of the 11th ACR at XU 546237.

4. Documents found on a KIA by A/2-8 Cav at XU 778368 identified the 70th Rear Service Group.

5. The K79A Hospital, 86th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a bunker complex by A/5-7 Cav at YU 153463.

6. Approximately 4 kilometers southeast of FSB Gonder at XU 855345, C/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCOM</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
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KIA	17			7
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HC	3			
----	---	--	--	--

FRIENDLY

KIA	7			
-----	---	--	--	--

WIA	11			
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E. ARTILLERY:1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
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6x105	D/2/40	Brown	Myron	Air
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3x155	A/1/30	Camp Gorvad	Speer	Air
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2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
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105 - 4665	155 - 514	105 - 2058	155 - 981
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ARA - 2509		155 - 378	8" - 333
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155 - 1233			175 - 424
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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	268:45	3:25	226:00	35:20
AH-1G	54:10		38:50	
OH-6A	2:00	7:25	3:30	39:45
CH-47		177:05		
JUH-1H				7:20

TOTAL HOURS -- 863:35

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25 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

C/1-5 Cav, while on ground recon, observed 2 individuals and engaged with organics resulting in 2 NVA KIA and the capture of 1 bolt action rifle. D Co engaged the enemy in a bunker complex at YU 345612. A Medevac ship from A Co, 15th Med received several hits but was able to fly to FSB David at YU 350615.

On a recon at YU 229591, C/2-12 Cav received sniper fire from the west and small arms and B-40 fires from the east that resulted in 3 US KIA and 2 US WIA.

At YU 092417, A/5-12 Inf destroyed 75 x 110 lbs bags of rice. The 5-12 Inf Recon Platoon discovered various commo equipment and ammunition including 50 x 120mm mortar rounds at YU 105373.

An activated automatic ambush placed by A/5-7 Cav at YU 148463 was immediately engaged and the subsequent sweep found 5 NVA KIA and 6 rack sacks. B/5-7 Cav continued to remove large munition stores from the YU 210517 cache area first discovered on 22 May. The bulk of the day's finds were anti-aircraft and small arm ammunition.

In the vicinity of YU 1645 A/1-8 Cav destroyed a total of 275 x 110 lb bags of salt in 2 caches. D Co disarmed several 60mm mortar round booby traps at YU 225439 and continued its recon to YU 225439. At this location 2 bunkers containing an enemy cache were found. The ammunition included 120 x 82mm mortar rounds, 80 x 60 mm mortar rounds, 8,500 x 12.7mm rounds, and 100 B-40 rockets. Other items included 160 EPD MG drums and 50 bicycles. Another cache found at YU 222437 yielded 66,000 lbs of polished rice.

B/2-5 uncovered 3 carbines, just over 40,000 lbs of rice and 3,300 lbs of corn at XU 822355.

A/2-8 Cav, SW of FSB Gonder at XU 776366, discovered a motor pool with a variety of automotive parts and tools. B Co found 1 NVA KIA after a contact at XU 716460. In this area a cache of munitions, partly damaged by an air strike, was also found which included 3 x 57mm recoilless rifles, 4 x .51 cal MG, 6 x .30 cal MG, 11 x 82mm mortar tubes, 37 rifles and carbines and a number of MG barrels.

B/1-11 ACR found a cache at XU 545104 and destroyed 4 sewing machines while evacuating another eighteen. Several rolls of commo wire, 6 bicycles, tools and 11 Chinom grenades were also found.

2-11 ACR established FSB Sisson (XU 658293).

East of FSB Myron, C/1-9 Cav destroyed 1 truck and reported 1 NVA KBH at YU 148432. C Trp observed a motor pool at YU 134475 and engaged with organics. One 2½ ton truck and 2 jeeps were destroyed, 4 jeeps were damaged and 2 NVA KBH. An air strike was requested and resulted in 3 additional NVA KBA/S.

The ARVN Abn units reported several mortar fire attacks on their NDP's, several skirmishes and evacuation of an enemy cache that included 1170 x 82mm mortar rounds.

UNCLASSIFIED

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 25 MAY (Cont):

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period:  
No Change.

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents found in a bunker by C/1-11 ACR at XU 545104 identified the 50th Rear Service Group.
2. The 70th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a rice cache by B/2-5 Cav at XU 822353.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCOM</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	19			7

FRIENDLY

KIA	8
WIA	23

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	2/11 HOW (SP)	Wilma	Sisson	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4223	155 - 460	105 - 3154	155 - 816
155 - 952		155 - 346	8 <sup>th</sup> - 281
ARA - 2583			175 - 382

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	233:20		212:45	42:00
AH-1G	23:45		56:45	
OH-6A	4:45	5:50	3:30	32:35
CH-47		161:20		
JUH-1H				4:10
TOTAL HOURS: 780:45				

UNCLASSIFIED

26 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

C/1-5 Cav conducted a first light search of an automatic ambush activated at YU 359592 and found 1 NVA KIA and 1 Chicom grenade. An individual was then spotted in a bunker and killed with a grenade. Continuing the reconnaissance to YU 359591, the company established contact with 4-5 enemy. The fire fight that followed resulted in 2 US WIA, 3 NVA KIA and capture of 3 AK-47's.

The 5-7 Cav continued to exploit several caches during the day. The largest cache was the YU 210517 cache that B Co had been searching and clearing for several days known as Shakey's Hill. Large quantities of mortar ammo, B-40 and B-41 rockets, recoilless rifle rounds and anti-aircraft ammo was removed from tunnels and bunkers in the area. C Co checked 2 huts at YU 138440 with a mine detector and found a false floor. Underneath the floor were 250 wool sweatshirts, 100x3 ft saws, 224 machete blades, and other supplies.

A/1-8 Cav OPCON reported rolls and bundles of 4 ft wide plastic at YU 157451 totaling 100,600 ft.

C/2-5 Cav evacuated 5 machineguns, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, 27 individual weapons, 100 wire cutters and propaganda posters from a hut at XU 872338. At XU 873405 SE of FSB Ready the recon platoon engaged several individuals in a bunker complex. A recon of the area uncovered 2 NVA KIA and 2 drag marks. An OP set by the platoon engaged 2-3 persons, getting 1 NVA KIA.

C/208 Cav discovered a cache of ammunition on both sides of a 7 ft wide north-south road at XU 802368. The cache included 40x122mm rockets, 160 lbs C-4, 160 lbs TNT, 300 B-40 and B-41 rockets and boxes of other ammunition.

B Co 229th AHB, at XU 715460 had 3 UH1H entering a hot LZ hit by small arms and LMG fire. One was classified "no-fly" at FSB Gonder. Two hours later a UH-1H was hit by ground fire. It crashed and the crew was extracted unhurt. Both times artillery, ARA and TAC air engaged the area.

A/1-9 Cav Blues at YU 379774 found a munitions cache that included 596x60mm mortar rounds, 63 flint-lock rifles, rifle grenades, .51 cal ammo, .30 cal ammo, AK-47 ammo and 2 Hondas. B Troop on a VR at XU 700454 engaged and killed 3 NVA and called in an air strike that destroyed an estimated 140 of 350x220 lb bags of rice sheltered in tents.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co D, 2-12 Cav	TF 5-12	2-12 Cav (-)	1040H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents taken off a KIA by A/1-7 Cav at XU 952439 identified the Z31 Training Battalion, 5th VC Division.
2. E Recon/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA at XU 874404 which possibly identified the 3rd Battalion, 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division.
3. A Hoi Chan who rallied to ARVN ABN elements at FSB Ky Con at XT 512940 possibly identified the C25 Sapper Company, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 26 MAY (Cont):

4. While conducting a ground recon at XU 822355, B/2-5 Cav found documents in a hootch which identified the 70th Rear Service Group.

5. A/5-7 Cav found documents at YU 148463 after a contact which identified the B62 Security Unit, 86th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	22			11

ENEMY

KIA 1

WIA 3

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

No Moves

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4632	155 - 491	105 - 2066	155 - 699
155 - 1330		155 - 400	8" - 344
ARA - 2282			175 - 384

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	211:25	4:00	243:25	39:15
AH-1G	36:45		43:55	
OH-6A		9:10	13:50	34:15
OH-47		158:30		
JUH-1H				8:00

TOTAL HOURS — 802:30

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27 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 2-12 Cav command control aircraft destroyed a 2½ ton truck by directing artillery fire on it at YU 293615.

A/5-12 Inf made contact at YU 087424 with an unknown size enemy force, lost contact and then reestablished contact. The Skytroopers engaged with organics, artillery and ARA support. Results were 4 NVA KIA and 2 US WIA.

B/5-7 Cav, at the YU 210507 (Shaky's Hill) cache site, evacuated hundreds of cases of ammo, consisting chiefly of 7.62mm and .51 cal rounds and rifle grenades. Additional bunkers were discovered with munitions to be evacuated later. C Co completed its search of the previous day's cache in 2 huts at YU 139440. Two sewing machines and boxes of scythe blades, machetes and nails were reported.

The 1-12 Cav CP established at FSB Thor (XU 910285). The 3rd Bde Received OPCON of the 1-12 Cav from the 11th ACR.

A/2-5 Cav destroyed about 1,000 small boxes containing blasting caps, fuses and time fuses at XU 862338.

C/2-8 Cav reported finding 50 cases of AK-47 ammo, a total of 23,000 rounds, 480 B-40 rockets and 400 x 82mm mortar rounds at XU 807369, south of FSB Gonder.

B/1-11 ACR found 6,000 lbs of rice and 30 lbs of documents at XU 532173, SE of FSB Iowa. The documents and rice were evacuated.

The 1-9 Cav gunships engaged ground targets several times. In 6 different contacts in the Cav AO the 1-9 Cav accounted for 8 NVA KBH.

The 1st and 2nd ARVN Abn Brigades in the Fishhook area engaged several times. Three times ARA supported the ARVN ground troops in contacts.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 1-5 Cav	2-12 Cav	1-5 Cav	0910H
1-12 Cav	11th ACR	3rd Bde	2050H
Co D, 1-11 ACR	9th ARVN Abn Bn	1-11 ACR	0800H
Co A, 2-5 Cav	2-5 Cav	1-12 Cav	2050H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 7 kilometers east of FSB Ready at XU 928411, D/1-7 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified elements of the 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division.

2. While on a ground recon patrol south of FSB Iowa at XU 523173, B/1-11 ACR found documents on the ground which identified a Headquarters Element (A49), Military Postal Directorate, Military Staff Department, COSVN.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 27 MAY (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>US OPCOM</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	22		4	8

FRIENDLY

KIA	2			
VIA	3		1	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. TYPE:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/1/77	Evans	Thor	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FV Arty</u>
105 - 4352	155 - 357	105 - 2088	155 - 700
155 - 1873		155 - 299	8" - 321
ARA - 2150			175 - 391

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AFB</u>	<u>228 AFB</u>	<u>229 AFB</u>	<u>11th AB</u>
UH-1H	229:05	5:30	289:45	44:55
AH-1G	43:50		42:45	
OH-6A	9:50	6:15	7:40	37:25
OH-47		185:50		
JUH-1H				4:25

TOTAL HOURS -- 908:15



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28 MAY

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/1-5 Cav destroyed 5 log bridges in the vicinity of YU 3665 while Co D destroyed a  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton truck and a tractor at YU 364649.

A/1-8 Cav on a ground recon found and evacuated a cache of cloth, clothing and 380 hammocks from YU 157452. The battalion secured FSB Mo and Bu Gia Map Airstrip. At the latter location, just before midnight B Co received two B-40 rockets which destroyed a 3200 gallon blivet filled with JP-4 fuel.

Two 120mm mortar rounds impacted within the perimeter of FSB Ready manned by the 2-5 Cav. US casualties were 1 KIA and 7 WIA.

B/1-11 ACR at XU 520173 found and evacuated 24 x 150 lb bags of rice. Continuing their recon B Trp discovered and evacuated 9,450 lbs of rice and 300 lbs of salt and destroyed an estimated 15,000 lbs of corn in bins.

A/1-9 Cav on a VR at 503064 in the ARVN Abn AO received small arms fire from the ground and engaged the area with organics killing 5 NVA. B/1-9 Cav supported by ARA aircraft engaged enemy locations several times in the vicinity of XU 7355. The punishing attacks of the gunships resulted in 39 NVA KBE. Scattered contacts by B and C Trps added 6 more NVA KBE to bring the day's total to 50 NVA KBE.

The ARVN Abn units in the Fishhook maintained ground reconnaissance activities that resulted in several contacts and discovery of 200 x 82mm mortar rounds in a bunker complex. The 2-20 Arty, ARA supported two ARVN contacts. A UH-1H from C/229 AHB on a log mission at XU 497081 took 9-10 hits and was classified "no fly" at FSB Oklahoma, an ARVN FSB.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 1-8 Cav	5-7 Cav	1-8 Cav (-)	0800H
Co D, 2-8 Cav	3rd Bde	2-8 Cav (-)	1045H
Co C, 2-5 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	3rd Bde	1655H
Co A, 2-5 Cav	1-12 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	1521H

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents found in a bunker by C/1-11 ACR at XU 529172 identified the 50th Rear Service Group.
2. Approximately 11 kilometers south of FSB Speer at YU 250498, D/2-12 Inf found documents in a rucksack which possibly identified the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

## D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	51	1		1

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 28 MAY (Cont):

FRIENDLY    1st Cav Div    11th ACR    US OPCON    ARVN

KIA            1

WIA                            1                    1

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	A/2/35	Bu Dop	XU866178	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4087	155 - 569	105 - 2127	155 - 760
155 - 1024		155 - 239	8" - 347
ARA - 1435			175 - 380

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	221:00	1:00	259:15	32:45
AH-1G	33:35		36:35	
OH-6A	2:45	7:25	9:55	31:35
CH-47		153:40		
JUH-1H				17:15

TOTAL HOURS-- 806:45

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29 MAY

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

B/5-12 Inf reconned the area of the previous day's contact at YU 095406 finding 3 NVA KIA.

While conducting a ground reconnaissance, A/5-7 Cav found and evacuated 6,000 lbs of polished rice from a hut at YU 156477.

D/1-8 Cav at YU 228435, NW of FSB Mo, found 2x120mm mortars complete except for the sights.

Units of the 1-7 Cav reported several of their automatic ambushes detonated by enemy troops. A Co at XU 961446 received small arms fire while reconning an activated automatic ambush zone. The combination of the ambush and US organic fire resulted in 4 NVA KIA, 1 NVA PW (WIA) and 5 captured AK-47 rifles. At XU 921419, D Co, hearing an automatic ambush detonate, observed and engaged 4-5 individuals in the area. Results were 2 NVA KIA. Another D Co ambush at XU 925412 detonated and after a brief contact with an unknown size force, a reconnaissance discovered 3 NVA killed by the ambush.

A cache of 1000 tents 4x8 ft, 1000 shirts and 1000 pants was discovered by A/2-8 Cav while on a ground recon at XU 789351. While searching the cache the company observed and exchanged fire with five individuals resulting in 4 NVA KIA and the capture of 3 AK-47 rifles. C Co discovered and began searching a large ammo cache at XU 807368.

An 11 ACT OH6A aircraft received small arms fire at XU 500396 taking 3 hits. The LOH made a forced landing, and, secured by L/3-11 AGR, was classified "no-fly".

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No Change.

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. D/1-5 Cav captured a PW and documents at YU 345612 who identified unknown elements of the 86th Rear Service Group.

## D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th AGR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	20	1		3
PW	2			
HC	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	1		2	
WIA	7			

## E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

No Moves

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 29 MAY (Cont):

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6564	155 - 487	105 - 2449	155 - 556
155 - 1430		155 - 201	8 <sup>n</sup> - 238
ARA - 1868			175 - 380

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	206:15	1:30	262:00	37:35
AH-1G	39:00		40:10	
OH-6A	4:15	10:05	10:30	39:50
CH-47		146:35		
JUH-1H				19:15

TOTAL HOURS -- 817:00

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30 MAY

**A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:**

D/1-5 Cav destroyed a cache of clothing including khakis and black pajamas, munitions, 3 sewing machines, medicines and some rice at YU 340610. Recon platoon engaged several small groups of NVA 4 times during the day, losing 1 US KIA, 1 US WIA and counting 1 NVA KIA.

Following a brief contact, B/5-12 Inf found and destroyed 71x55 gal drums of POL in 4 bunkers at YU 095406.

D/5-7 relieved B Co at the YU 210517 cache site. B Co had evacuated hundreds of boxes of munitions daily since 22 May. On 30 May D Co evacuated an additional 51,510 rounds of .50 cal ammo, 882 B-40 rockets, 450x82mm mortar rounds and much other ammo. In bunkers in the vicinity of YU 140437 C Co found 1 SMG, 8 SKS rifles and 4 LMG.

At XU 960426, north of FSB Ranch B/1-7 Cav received small arms, automatic weapons and 60mm mortar fire. The company returned fire with its organic weapons, aided by artillery and ARA support. Contact broke after 55 minutes with 1 US KIA, 5 US WIA and enemy losses unknown.

11 ACT, ARPs evacuated from XU 587285 a cache containing a 60mm mortar tube, a B-40 rocket launcher and 4 HMG.

L/3-11 ACR while on a ground reconnaissance at XU 479383 swept an automatic ambush site finding 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 rifle. Continuing its ground recon L Troop discovered 50x220 lb bags of polished rice (11,000 lbs) in the same area.

A/1-9 Cav supported by ARA in the vicinity of YU 3961, SE of FSB David, killed 10 NVA in several contacts and discovered 2 other NVA killed by an earlier air strike.

A UH-1H from C/229 AHB received small arms .30 cal NG and B-40 fire at XU 415013 resulting in an unknown number of hits. The aircraft, on a log mission NW of FSB Co Loa, crashed and was evacuated with heavy damage.

**B. TASK ORGANIZATION:**

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No Change

**C. INTELLIGENCE:**

1. Documents found by the side of a stream at XU 530241 by C/1-11 ACR identified Branch 7 Storage Element, 50th Rear Service Group.

2. A/2-8 Cav found documents on a bulletin board at XU 789351 which identified the 70th Rear Service Group.

**D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:**

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	18	1	3	33
PW				4
HC	74			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	3			
WIA	7			

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 30 MAY (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B/1/77	Gonder	Smuffy	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4168	155 - 602	105 - 3283	155 - 633
155 - 1215		155 - 518	8" - 427
ARA - 2268			175 - 366

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	231:55	3:20	212:35	41:25
AH-1G	37:50		46:40	
OH-6A	1:00	5:20	8:15	31:30
CH-47		135:00		
JUH-1H				11:50
TOTAL HOURS -- 766:40				

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31 MAY

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

A/1-5 Cav destroyed 16,250 lbs of rice found at YU 308569, SW of FSB David during a ground recon.

A Co, 2-12 Cav, moving from its NDP at YU 254557, received small arms and B-40 fire from an unknown size enemy force. A Co engaged with organics, arty and ARA and the enemy withdrew with unknown losses as A Co lost 2 US KIA and 6 US WIA. While in a pick-up zone (PZ) at YU 299602, B Co received 4-6 rounds of 60mm mortar fire and small arms fire. One UH-1H from C/227 AHB received 5 hits and was later classified "no fly" at Quan Loi.

A bunker complex with axles, wheels and other truck parts was discovered at YU 095418 by B/5-12 Inf.

A/5-7 reported 3 US WIA after exchanging small arms fire with an unknown size enemy unit. Arty and ARA supported the contact. C Co discovered 16 jeeps and 12 bicycles near a 10 ft wide road at YU 140434. That evening D Co evacuated 79,250 rounds of 12.7mm ammo, 420 B-40 rockets and 31 MG from Shakey's Hill cache.

A cache found and evacuated by A/1-8 Cav included 613 bolts of cloth, 250 sets of uniforms and other NVA equipment. This cache was in bunkers and huts at YU 158448.

The 1-7 Cav established at FSB Corral (XU 930538).

A/2-8 Cav received automatic weapon, B-40 and .30 cal fire while cutting a PZ at XU 792357. Supported by arty and ARA, A Co returned fire and the contact broke after 5 minutes with 5 NVA KIA, 2 US KIA, 6 US WIA and a .30 cal MG destroyed. C Co continued searching the 29 May cache at XU 807368.

Inserted at XU 521217, the 11 ACT ARP's found and destroyed 120 large boxes of time fuses and 100 boxes of explosives.

A B/229 AHB aircraft, conducting a VR at XU 895405, SE of FSB Ready received ground to air fire and engaged the area killing 2 NVA. A 227 AHB aircraft, flying a "sniffer" mission also received ground to air fire at YU 134650 taking two hits. The escort Cobra engaged the suspected enemy location with organics and artillery. A later VR found 10 enemy KBH and 4 KBarty.

The ARVN Abn continued to find caches and engaged NVA units in the Fishhook. ARA supported several Abn contacts.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No Change.

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 4 kilometers ENE of FSB Gonder at XU 850395, D/2-5 Cav found documents in a bunker complex which identified Elements of the 5th VC Division.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 31 MAY (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	28	1		121 (120 are Admin change 21 June INTSUM)

FRIENDLY

KIA	4	
WIA	12	1

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B/1/21	Ronda	Corral	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>TT FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5206	155 - 348	105 - 1538	155 - 628
155 - 1505		155 - 219	8" - 387
ARA - 2482			175 - 464

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	199:50	5:15	204:40	44:30
AH-1G	59:55		33:15	
OH-6A	15:35	3:00	5:00	31:05
CH-47		159:55		
JUH-1H				7:45

TOTAL HOURS -- 769:45

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1 JuneOPERATIONS SUMMARY:

In the month of June the 1st Cavalry Division continued to emphasize location and evacuation or destruction of enemy caches as well as neutralization of enemy forces in the Cambodian AO. During June the frequency of contacts lessened although the Cav continued its relentless aerial and ground reconnaissance.

The 2nd Brigade received OPCON of the 5 - 60 Inf from the 25th Division.

The 5 - 60 Inf established its CP at FSB Shaky (YU 210517) and began operations in the area.

B/5-12 Inf evacuated 37,800 lbs of rice from YU096419 and evacuated a large number of truck parts and tools including 3 truck engines from a cache at YU 105420.

C/5-7 evacuated a cache of 30 bicycles from a hut. D Company found 28,660x.51 cal rounds, 9 AK-47 rifles and 14 machineguns plus other munitions at Shaky's Hill.

D/1-7 Cav destroyed 5500 lbs of unpolished rice in 3 bunkers in the vicinity of XU 9353.

The 2/8 Cav CP moved from FSB Gonder to Bu Dop. A/2-8 Cav discovered a hospital complex with an operating room, stretchers, medical supplies, documents and a 220 volt generator at XU 810379.

B Trp, 1/11 ACR at XU 523215 found 4X60mm mortar tubes and base plates, explosives, and several weapon cleaning and repair kits.

Troop L, 3-11 ACR, reported 4 NVA KIA by automatic ambushes in the vicinity of XU 455392.

East of FSB Ready a CH-47 from A/228 received an unknown number of hits from .51 cal fire while on a log mission. It set down at XU 870417 and was secured by Blues (Aerial Rifle Platoon) from B/1-9 Cav. Casualties were 3 US WIA.

The ARVN Abn had several contacts. In one instance the 4th Co, 1 ARVN Abn, reinforced by the 1st Co, ARVN Abn, engaged the NVA in a four hour night contact with support from the 1st Cav's ARA. Enemy losses were unknown.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
5-60 Inf	25th Inf Div	2nd Bde	1130H
Co D, 5-7 Cav	5-7 Cav	5-60 Inf	1830H
Trp I, 3-11 ACR	TF 5-12	3-11 ACR	1130H
Trp G, 2-11 ACR	2-11 ACR	TF 5-12	1130H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 2 kilometers W of FSB Hammerstone at XU 483395, K/3-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the 1st Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division. The last identification of the 1st Bn was on 11 March 70 at XU 800201 from documents found in a bunker by I/3-11 ACR.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 1 JUNE (Cont):

- 2. A/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker at XU 424069 which identified the B18 Signal Company, 69th Artillery Command.
- 3. While conducting a ground recon 2 kilometers SE of FSB Gonder at XU 810370, E/2-8 Cav found documents in a bunker which identified the K30 Hospital, 70th Rear Service Group.
- 4. Approximately 6 kilometers N of FSB shakey at Yu 211572, C/2-12 Inf found documents in a bunker which identified the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCOM</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA		6		2

PW 1

FRIENDLY

KIA 2

WIA 8

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A2/4	Cu Chi	Shakey	Air
6x155	A2/35	XU866178	Jerry	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Arty</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4099	155 - 311	105 - 2566	155 - 395
155 - 1065		155 - 219	8" - 315
ARA - 2573			175 - 242

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	222:05	8:00	196:05	38:20
AH-1G	29:30		22:30	
OH-6A	6:45	6:00	9:55	31:05
CH-47		176:40		
JUH-1H				9:50

TOTAL HOURS -- 756:45

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2 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

A search of an activated automatic ambush set by A/1-5 resulted in the discovery of 1 NVA KIA. Continuing the search the company found 1 hut with a false floor hiding 240 x 82mm and 126 x 60mm mortar rounds, 100 lbs of TNT, 36 x 75mm recoilless rifle rounds and other munitions. On a reconnaissance at YU 294559, Co A received small arms fire and Chicom grenades from 5 NVA and engaged with organics, arty and ARA. The results were 6 US WIA and unknown enemy losses.

In the vicinity of YU 2455, A/2-12 Cav engaged small groups of NVA on four occasions. Two of these contacts resulted in a total of 4 NVA KIA.

D/5-12 Inf uncovered 3 caches in the vicinity of YU 1042. From huts and bunkers the company evacuated 5,300 lbs of rice, 50 bicycles, 4 crates of bicycle repair parts and 20 rolls of heavy wire.

While searching 3 bunkers, C/5-7 found an estimated 10 tons of truck parts packed in grease. C Co destroyed most of this cache at YU 139438 while evacuating sample parts.

A first light search of 4 automatic ambush sites SE of FSB Corral in the vicinity of XU 939526 by D/1-7 Cav resulted in the finding of 8 NVA KIA, 3 AK-47 rifles and 1 SKS rifle. The Recon Platoon at XU 914533 established contact with several NVA resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 US KIA and 1 US WIA.

C/2-8 Cav completed evacuation of munitions from a cache first discovered 29 May at XU 807368, and named "Picatinny East" after a major US arsenal. The cache included 108 x 122 mm rockets, 155 x 120mm and 2,133 x 82mm mortar rounds, 4,520 Chicom grenades, 1,115,920 AK-47 rounds and tons of other munitions. Co A removed a cache of office supplies from a hut at XU 791350 including a typewriter and an adding machine in addition to 1 Honda.

L/3-11 ACR reported 5 NVA KIA and 4 captured weapons as a result of a pair of automatic ambushes at XU 455398 and XU 441390.

Two OH-6A helicopters from B/1-9 Cav received small arms fire at XU 703444 and XU 866350 resulting in one of the OH-6A's taking a single hit. B Troop gunships attacked both locations and counted 5 NVA KHH.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co D, 5-7 Cav	5-60 Inf	5-7 Cav	0915H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Support Elements of the 5th VC Division were identified by documents taken off a KIA by A/2-5 Cav at XU 807457.

2. Approximately 3 kilometers NW of FSB Neal at YU 157496, A/1-8 Cav found documents which identified the Z48 (Possibly Pharmaceutical Unit), 86th Rear Service Group.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 2 JUNE (Cont):

3. The 3rd Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division was identified from documents taken off a KIA by A/3-4 Cav, 25th Inf Div at XU 400105.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
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KIA	31	6		
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FRIENDLY

KIA	2		1	
-----	---	--	---	--

WIA	3			
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E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
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3x155	A 1/30	Ready	Corral	Air
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4x105	ARVN B53	9th ARVN CP	Gonder	Air
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2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Arty</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
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105 - 4671	155 - 396	105 - 2856	155 - 251
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155 - 904		155 - 150	8" - 452
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ARA - 831			175 - 298
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F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	234:00	3:20	225:35	31:35
AH-1G	38:55		42:00	
OH-6A	6:35	5:05	9:45	29:50
CH-47		149:50		
JUH-1H				15:00

TOTAL HOURS: 791:70

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3 JUNE

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

A/2-12 Cav found 15 tons of rice and 1400 lbs of salt at YU 240547 in several huts and holes.

C/5-60 Inf continued to evacuate munitions from Shakey's Hill. The bulk of the day's find was anti-aircraft ammo including 53,210 .51 cal rounds, 380x37mm rounds and 3,780x14.5mm rounds.

A/2-5 Cav destroyed a cache of mess equipment and 1500 lbs of rice at XU 792349.

The 1-11 ACR established FSB Colorado (XU 424127). A/1-11 ACR at XU 410088 on ground recon had 1 M113 heavily damaged by an antitank mine. Five TM-46 AT mines were then found in a rectangular layout and destroyed.

3-11 ACR established FSB Hammerstone (XU 500396). While on a VR an OH6A from B/1-9 Cav received 30-50 rounds of small arms fire and 2 mines booby trapped for helicopters detonation. The OH6A took no hits. B Troop engaged the Area, resulting in 1 NVA KBH.

Co H (Ranger) 75th Inf (ABN), team 54 established a night defensive position at YU 244676. At 1955H 4 NVA armed with AK-47 rifles set up a NDP 20 meters away. Fifteen additional NVA joined them and they soon began to recon by fire. Eight individuals moved within 10 meters. The team engaged with claymore mines, hand grenades, ARA, Night-Hawk and an armed C-119. At 0055H the team was extracted. Enemy losses were unknown.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No Change

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 5 kilometers S of Phu Xuan at XU 438054, 2-6 ARVN ABN found documents on KIA's which identified the 3rd Battalion, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division. The 3rd Bn was last identified on 27 April '70 by documents taken off a KIA at XT 459839 by A/1-11 ACR.

2. The 86th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a bunker at YU 195508 by B/5-60 Inf.

## D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	3	1		7
HC	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
WIA	2			

## E. ARTILLERY:

### 1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	1/11 HOW	Iowa	Colorado	Road
4x155	3/11 HOW	Sabre	Hammerstone	Road

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 3 JUNE (Cont):

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5697	155 - 412	105 - 2078	155 - 561
155 - 1408		155 - 289	8" - 145
ARA - 1883			175 - 361

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	201:45		216:30	45:30
UH-1G	34:55		29:35	
OH-6A	2:00	7:30	6:30	37:05
OH-47		157:50		
JUH-1H				8:00

TOTAL HOURS -- 747:10

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4 JUNE

**A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:**

The Recon Platoon, 1-5 Cav discovered a hut with a 54 ton cache of polished rice which they evacuated at YU 296562.

A/2-12 Cav, while on a ground recon at YU 240547 discovered 700 x 220lb bags of rice in 3 huts. The total of 154,000 lbs was evacuated.

In a bunker complex SE of FSB Myron at YU 110420, D/5-12 Inf found and destroyed enough parts to build an estimated 500 complete bicycles.

The 1-8 Cav discovered 3 caches as a result of ground reconnaissance. A Co at YU 152441 discovered a campsite with holes containing 1 x 82mm mortar, 34 x 75mm recoilless rifle rounds, 130 x 82mm and 256 x 60mm mortar rounds, 25 x 122mm rockets with boosters and 300 Chicom grenades. The company also found 200 pick axes at YU 152413. C Co discovered 74 x 75mm recoilless rifle rounds at YU 253444.

The Recon Platoon/5-60 Inf at YU 210517 evacuated 54,200 x .51 cal rounds, 210 x B-40 rockets, fuses, black powder, Chicom claymore mines, wire cutters and other munitions.

C/1-7 Cav at XU 898519 found 1 NVA KIA as a result of an automatic ambush. At the same location, small arms fire was exchanged with 2 NVA resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 US KIA, 1 US WIA and the capture of 2 AK-47 rifles.

C/1-11 ACR destroyed huts containing 10 tons of unpolished rice at XU 445084.

1-9 Cav and ARA gunships in support reported 10 contacts. B Trp reported 2 NVA KBH at XU 924464 NE of FSB Ready. NW of the FSB, B Trp reported 2 NVA KBH at XU 700449, and an OH-6A downed by small arms fire at XU 693462. The Blues secured the OH-6A until the aircraft could be extracted. SE of FSB Myron in the vicinity of YU 1136, two contacts resulted in 8 NVA KBH and 3 NVA KBARA. Scattered contacts resulted in an additional 4 NVA KBH and a 2½ ton truck destroyed.

**B. TASK ORGANIZATION:**

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
C Co, 1-12 Cav	1-12 Cav	3rd Bde	1355H
C Co, 2-5 Cav	3rd Bde	2-5 Cav (-)	1230H

**C. INTELLIGENCE:**

1. Following a contact approximately 4 kilometers S of FSB Gonder at XU 793347, A/1-12 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the K33 Battalion, 96th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.

2. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found in a bunker complex at XU 412414 by L/3-11 ACR.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 4 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCOM</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	28		1	1

FRIENDLY

KIA	3
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E. ARTILLERY:

1. Moves:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Personnel	B-1	Center	Saigon	Road
Personnel	C-3	Saigon	Center	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5488	155 - 392	105 - 3481	155 - 467
155 - 963		155 - 113	8" - 146
ARA - 1408			175 - 297

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	206:10	5:25	201:25	28:45
AH-1G	40:15		41:20	
OH-6A	8:20	7:50	16:15	35:25
OH-47		135:35		
JUH-1H				12:25

TOTAL HOURS: 739:10

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5 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

At YU 290651 an OH-6A of the 1st Bde Scouts received small arms fire and crashed. The crew was extracted with 1 WIA.

In a 45 minute contact D/2-12 Cav fought an unknown size force with artillery and ARA support at YU 24958. Results were 2 NVA KIA, 2 US WIA and 1 captured SKS.

The 2d Bde accepted OPCON of the 2-7 Cav (-) from Divarty. The battalion CP established at FSB Mo while 2 line companies and the recon platoon began to search for enemy forces and caches NW of the FSB.

The 5-60 Inf continued to search and evacuate munitions from the cache at Shakey's Hill. B Co, as a result of ground reconnaissance, found a total of 33 tons of polished rice and 5.5 tons of salt stored in bunkers and huts at YU 190510.

D/1-7 Cav troops observed and engaged NVA who were disarming a 1-7 Cav automatic ambush at XU 957522 killing one of them.

West of FSB Corral B/1-9 Cav helicopters engaged 30-40 enemy soldiers clad in black pajamas at XU 745555. The contact ended with 13 NVA KBH.

Co D/2-8 Cav found a military structure at XU 803347 which contained various communications equipment, including 24 PRC-10 radios, 2 transmitters with generators, 19 radio transmitters and other equipment.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
2-7 Cav (-)	DIVARTY	2nd Bde	0945H
Cos A & D, 2-7 Cav	2-7 Cav	DIVARTY	0945H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. E/2-11 ACR captured a PW at XU 930208 who tentatively identified the 227 Sapper/Recon Battalion, 5th VC Division.
2. While conducting a sweep of a contact area SW of FSB Speer at YU 249581, D/2-12 Cav captured a PW who identified the C4 Company, 1st Battalion, 174th Regiment, 5th VC Division. The last identification of the 1st Bn was on 7 April '70 by documents taken off a KIA at YT 275926 by 10/3-8 ARVN.
3. Documents found in a trench at XU 803347 by D/2-8 Cav identified the C33 Transportation Company, J3 Signal Office, Military Staff Department, COSVN.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	26	3		7
PW				1

FRIENDLY

KIA  
WIA

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 5 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

No Moves.

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4951	155 - 522	105 - 3609	155 - 198
155 - 1115		155 - 226	8" - 283
ARA - 3464			175 - 341

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	232:50	1:05	228:45	26:50
AH-1G	45:50		43:40	
CH-6A	4:55	5:55	9:45	40:15
CH-47		176:00		
JUH-1H				8:45

TOTAL HOURS -- 824:35

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6 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

1 ACD Snipers and 1-5 Snipers engaged 6 enemy soldiers at YU 349670 in a midnight contact. The snipers received small arms fire and Chicom grenades before contact broke. At first light they reconned the area finding 4 NVA KIA, 4 weapons and 10 Chicom grenades.

Co A, 2-12 Cav, NE of FSB Shakey, while on ground recon at YU 240545 discovered and excavated a dirt mound, finding 124,800x.51 cal rounds, 240x37mm rounds, and 10,152x14.5mm rounds. B Co, while on reconnaissance reported its rear element detonated a booby trap that caused 2 US KIA and 4 US WIA.

On a recon, A/1-8 Cav found holes 2x2x6 ft and covered by bamboo that contained 25x122mm rockets with boosters at YU 197447.

The 2-5 Cav CP moved from FSB Randy to FSB Camelot (XU 720505) as the line companies air assaulted into the new AO to conduct search and denial operations. D Co evacuated 5 tons of polished rice from XU 821517.

The 2-8 Cav CP moved from Bu Dop to FSB Gonder as the companies continued ground recons. D Co at XU 804348 reported a contact and 1 NVA KIA as well as the discovery of an enemy cache of commo equipment including transmitters, switchboards, radios, field phones and commo wire.

C/1-11 ACR attacked an enemy force in a bunker complex at XU 481088. Sweeping the area C Troop found 1 NVA KIA, 3 rifles, 15 packs and documents.

Aircraft of the 1-9 Cav accounted for 10 NVA KBH, seven resulting from B Troop engaging NVA NW of FSB ready at XU 835464.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co C, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	TF 5-12	0845H
1 Plat, Co A, 5-12 Inf	TF 5-12	2nd Bde	0845H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 4 kilometers S of FSB Gonder at XU 804348, D/2-8 Cav found documents in a cache which identified the B20 Signal Company, 275th Regiment, 5th VC Division. The last identification of a regimental support element of the 275th was on 19 April by a PW captured at XU 939305 by USAF A 341.

2. Documents found in a bunker by C/1-11 ACR at XU 481088 identified the 86th Rear Service Group.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	18	4		15
HC	1			
PW		1		

FRIENDLY

KIA 2

WIA

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UNCLASSIFIED

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 6 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	A/1/77	Thor	Gonder	Air
6x105	A/1/21	Ready	Camelot	Air
3x155	C/1/30	Ready	Thor	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5698	155 - 568	105 - 1731	155 - 284
155 - 1076		155 - 148	8" - 228
ARA - 1890			175 - 272

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	245:00	7:35	222:45	30:25
AH-1G	36:55		44:40	
CH-6A	4:30	7:40	1:10	25:55
CH-47		175:20		
JUH-1H				7:00

TOTAL HOURS -- 806:55

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7 JUNE

**UNCLASSIFIED**

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

On a reconnaissance to the SW of FSB David A/1-5 Cav discovered 135 tons of polished rice stored in three 20x15 ft huts. Recent ox-cart tracks indicated an effort had been made by the enemy to evacuate this cache at YU 293564.

A/2-12 Cav, continued to recon in the vicinity of YU 248545 where a large ammunition cache had been found the previous day. A second cache of 48,700 rounds of .51 cal ammo was found.

At YU 106435, B Co, 5-12 Inf received sniper fire, engaged and advanced only to come under heavy enemy fire. Contact broke 25 minutes later with 2 NVA KIA and 2 US WIA. B/3-11 ACR, OPCON to the 5-12 Inf destroyed a small amount of rice, munitions and 200 punji stakes at YU 078398.

Standing water following heavy rains made FSB Camelot unsuitable therefore after one night, the 2-5 Cav CP was moved and established at FSB Anna (XU 688520). A Co reported 2 NVA KIA and 2 rifles captured after a skirmish at XU 703508. D Co, at XU 812516 made contact with an NVA force for 15 minutes and forced them to retreat leaving 8 NVA KIA.

1-11 ACR units conducted ground recon in their assigned AO as C Troop found a cache of unpolished rice that was destroyed in addition to medical supplies and ammunition for evacuation. An X-ray machine was included in the medical supplies and 440x82mm mortar rounds made up the main part of the ammunition.

Supported by ARA, ARVN Abn troops swept a contact area to find a cache of 7x82mm mortars, 16 MG and a large amount of ammo.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No Change.

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 2 kilometers SE of FSB Anna at XU 713508, A/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the C33 Transportation Company, J3 Signal Office, Military Staff Department, COSVN.
2. Following a contact at XU 817518, D/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified an Unknown Element of the 275th Regiment, 5th VC Division. The last identification of a headquarters element of the 275th Regt was on 17 April '70 by documents captured by the 2-9 ARVN in a contact area near XU 935257.
3. Approximately 10 kilometers SW of FSB Hammerstone at XU 437325, K/3-11 ACR had a Hoi Chan rally to their position who identified the 2nd Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
4. C/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker at XU 495084 which identified the 3rd Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division.
5. Documents found by E Recon/5-12 Inf at YU 078398 identified an Unknown Element of the 86th Rear Service Group.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 7 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	18	2		12

FRIENDLY

KIA	1			
WIA			2	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/1/21	Camelot	Anna	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4385	155 - 691	105 - 2433	155 - 134
155 - 1115		155 - 197	8" - 278
ARA - 1321			175 - 256

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	225:15	5:35	260:30	42:30
AH-1G	40:15		60:00	
OH-6A	6:15	6:55	10:00	27:15
CH-47		195:45		
JUH-1H				6:10

TOTAL HOURS -- 886:35

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8 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The Recon Platoon of the 1-5 Cav returned enemy small arms fire at YU 292558 killing 1 NVA and capturing his AK-47. In another 1-5 Cav contact, B Co received small arms fire resulting in 1 US KIA and 6 US WIA.

Searching the cache site at YU 248545 for the third day A/2-12 Cav counted 621 additional cases of .51 cal ammunition that totaled 105,000 rounds and 48 cases of 14.75 ammunition totaling 4,500 rounds.

The 1-7 Cav closed FSB Corral and established FSB Bronco (XU 815510) with the usual security force and DS artillery support.

D/1-12 Cav engaged the enemy at XU 844327 with its point element killing 3 NVA as the rear element fired on a second group of NVA and reported another NVA KIA.

B Trp, 1-11 ACR received 2 B-40 rockets from several NVA and engaged with results of 2 NVA KIA at XU 461087.

An OH-6A from B Troop, 1-9 Cav, drew small arms fire at XU 755464. The helicopter took no hits and the contact resulted in 3 NVA KBH as gunships attacked the NVA position.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: No change.

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. 6 kilometers SW of FSB Speer at YU 213574, B/2-12 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

2. Approximately 6 kilometers SE of FSB Colorado at XU 482086, B/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the C3 Company, D180 Armed Security Battalion, J5 Security Section, Political Staff Department, COSVN.

3. At FSB Ky Con (XT 507937), 4/1 ARVN AEN captured a PW who identified the 1st Battalion, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

4. A Hoi Chan who rallied to the Hieu Phong PF at YU 084975 identified the F15 Sapper Platoon, D168 Local Force Battalion, MR-10.

5. Approximately 5 kilometers SW of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 407030, 2/6 ARVN AEN captured a PW who identified the 1st Battalion, 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 8 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	16	2		6
PW				2

FRIENDLY

KIA	1
WIA	0

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	B 1/21	Corral	Bronco	Air
2x105	A 1/21	Ready	Anna	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN ABN Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4860	155 - 507	105 - 3070	155 - 196
155 - 1219		155 - 114	8 <sup>th</sup> - 267
ARA - 1550			175 - 242

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	254:20	5:05	229:55	31:40
AH-1G	31:05		46:00	
OH-6A	3:30	6:10	5:05	36:50
CH-47		185:00		
JUH-1H				12:00

TOTAL HOURS -- 846:40

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9 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

1-5 Cav troops from A Co uncovered a small cache of antitank mines and 60mm mortars rounds at YU 297569.

In the vicinity of YU 212570, B/2-12 Cav destroyed over 5,000 lbs of unpolished rice and evacuated a cache of medicines including penicillin and aspirin. The Recon Platoon, at YU 242547 destroyed 28,600 lbs of rice while A Co continued to evacuate 12.7mm and 14.5 mm rounds stored in holes 4 - 6 ft deep at YU 240545.

B/5-12 on a recon at YU 110440 uncovered 3 tons of polished rice, 18 SKS rifles and 42 x 60mm mortar rounds.

At YU 143445, B Co, 5-7 Cav engaged a small enemy force and swept the contact area to find 41,580 lbs of rice.

B/1-8 Cav discovered and evacuated 22,000 lbs of polished rice from YU 211421.

In cooperation with 3rd Brigade Scouts, B/2-8 Cav found 104 x 220 lbs bags of polished rice.

C/5-60 Inf uncovered additional munitions at Shakey's Hill (YU 212517) including 85mm gun rounds, time fuses, blasting caps and Chicom claymore mines.

A/2-5 Cav engaged a small enemy force with organic weapons at XU 720504 and reported 2 NVA KIA and 2 captured AK-47 rifles.

A ground recon NW of FSB Corral at XU 901570 by A/1-7 Cav resulted in a contact that left 3 NVA KIA.

The 3-11 ACR CP moved from FSB Hammerstone and established FSB Carlson (XU 503186). K Troop reconning to the NW destroyed 87,800 lbs of unpolished rice stored in 11 huts at XU 482190.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
3-8 ARVN	2nd Bde	8th ARVN Regt	1530H
1-8 ARVN	8th ARVN Regt	2nd Bde	1105H
1st Plat, C Co, 2-5 Cav	C Co, 2-12 Cav	2-5 Cav	1710H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents found by A/1-7 Cav at XU 901570 identified the H4 Transportation Battalion, 86th Rear Service Group.

2. The 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment was identified by documents found in a contact area by B/2-12 Cav at YU 212570.

3. At FSB Anna (XU 688520), 2-5 Cav captured a PW who identified the Z26 Signal Battalion, 7th NVA Division. The last identification of the 26th Signal Bn was on 10 April 70 from documents found on a KIA by E Recon/2-11 ACR at XU 480830.

4. Following a contact in the vicinity of FSB Kathleen at YU 079005, the PRU's captured a PW who identified his unit as the C14 Mortar Company, D168 Local Force Battalion, MR-10.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 9 JUNE (Cont):

5. Following an attack on FSB Normandy III (XT 905319), elements of the 5th ARVN Abn captured 3 PW's who identified the K1 and K4 Battalions of the Dong Nai Regiment, SR-5.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	17			4

FRIENDLY

KIA	1	1		
WIA	2	6		

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	B 1/21	Corral	Bronco	Air
3x155	C 1/30	Corral	Bronco	Air
6x155	3/11 HOW	Sabre	Carlson	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5743	155 - 552	105 - 2984	155 - 345
155 - 1627		155 - 183	8" - 260
ARA - 1162			175 - 153

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	214:40		214:05	37:45
AH-1G	45:10		43:15	
OH-6A	7:30	10:30	8:00	33:55
CH-47		162:00		
JUH-1H				15:35

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10 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/5-12 Inf at YU 110440 continued the search of a cache site found the day before. The day's find included 81 SKS rifles, 45 x 107mm rockets, 1,238 x 60mm mortar rounds, 2,325 rifle grenades and 252,000 rounds of 7.62 ammo.

At YU 225517, A/5-60 Inf, in a contact killed 2 NVA and captured 2 AK-47 rifles.

The Recon Platoon of the 1-7 Cav on a ground recon engaged NVA in bunkers at XU 7224473 and suffered 4 WIA as a result of AK and B-40 fire. While extracting C Co from a PZ (XU 925505) a UH-1H from B/229 AHB was hit by .51 cal fire and classified "no fly" at FSB Bronco.

Co A, 2-12 Cav continued to exploit the cache at YU 240545. Found during the day were 88,080 rounds of .51 cal ammo, 4,512 rounds of 14.5mm and 1,550 rounds of 37mm ammo.

A bunker found by C/1-11 ACR at XU 482073 contained a typewriter and 2 x-ray machines along with other medical supplies.

C/1-9 Cav, while conducting a visual recon received small arms fire and attacked the NVA position at YU 082374. The aircraft reported 3 NVA KBH.

ARVN Abn units on a ground reconnaissance and in an NDP received ARA assistance in repelling NVA attacks.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. The 86th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a cache by C/1-8 Cav at YU 153443.

2. Documents found in a contact area by B/3-4 Cav, 25th Inf Div at XU 353176 identified elements of the 93rd Recon Company, 24th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 7th NVA Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	12		2	2
FW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	4			
WIA	11	2		
MIA (NH)		1		

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 10 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES: NO MOVES ON 10 JUNE

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6227	155 - 687	105 - 3958	155 - 293
155 - 1497		155 - 193	8" - 315
ARA - 977			175 - 329

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASFB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	237:30	1:20	239:20	28:55
AH-1G	31:15		39:10	
OH-6A	3:30	3:45	3:10	22:25
CH-47		154:15		
JUH-1H				17:25

TOTAL HOURS: 798:00

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11 June

A. OPERATIONAL SUMMARY:

A/1-5 Cav, while in a night defensive position at YU 296568, engaged a small enemy force. A first light sweep revealed 2 NVA KIA, a B-40 rocket launcher with 5 B-4 rockets and 4 blood trails away from the contact area. A hut in the vicinity was searched and underneath it the company discovered a large cache with 1,196 x 82mm mortar rounds, 75mm recoilless rifle rounds, antitank mines, Chicom grenades and B-40 rockets. Resuming their recon A Co received heavy enemy fire resulting in 1 US KIA and 9 US WIA.

A/2-12 Cav uncovered over 29,000 .51 cal rounds and 5,600 x 14.5mm rounds at the YU 29658 cache site they had been searching for several days.

Trp G, 2-11 ACR, OPCON to the 5/12 Inf, continued to employ automatic ambushes successfully as two in the vicinity of YU 0336 resulted in 3 NVA KIA. B Co, 5/12 Inf continued to uncover munitions including grenades, B-41 rockets and 60mm mortar rounds in the cache at YU 110440. D/5-12 Inf discovered a cache of ammunition at YU 109440 that included 61 x 120mm mortar rounds, grenades, and AK-47 rounds.

D/5-60 Inf reported 2 NVA KIA and 1 NVA PW (WIA) after sweeping an activated automatic ambush at YU 184464. In 8 huts in the vicinity of YU 198531, C Co discovered and evacuated a medical cache including manuals, documents, bandages, novocain and morphine.

In a night defensive position at XU 748493, B/2-5 Cav was attacked by an unknown size enemy force. The contact lasted over an hour as the company engaged with organic weapons, artillery, ARA and PAC aircraft. Friendly losses were 2 US KIA and 6 US WIA while the NVA left 2 KIA and several blood trails.

Conducting a bomb damage assessment (BDA) at XU 486106 C/1-11 ACR established contact resulting in 4 NVA KIA. Three NVA wounded by the air strike were captured along with 75 lbs of documents.

The 3-11 ACR CP was established at FSB Susan (XU 437141).

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co C, 1-12 Cav	3rd Bde	1-12 Cav (-)	1529H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 6 kilometers SW of FSB Shakey at YU 184464, D/5-60 Inf captured a PW who identified the C4 Company, 271st Engineer Battalion, COSVN.
2. The Z27 Recon Battalion, 5th VC Division was identified by documents taken off a KIA by C/2-11 ACR at YU 034362.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	25	1	4	2
PW		3	1	

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 11 JUNE (Cont):

<u>FRIENDLY</u>	<u>1ST CAV DIV</u>
KIA	3
WIA	9

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Gr155	A/2-35	Jerry	Ba Doy	Road
Gr155	3-11 How	Carlson	Susan	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6227	155 - 639	105 - 3827	155 - 555
155 - 1616		155 - 320	8 <sup>th</sup> - 317
ARA - 2126			175 - 336

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 AHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	211:10	1:10	216:55	29:50
AH-1G	37:35		37:20	
OH-6A	5:00	5:55	6:10	41:40
CH-47		145:00		
JUH-1H				15:05

TOTAL HOURS: 753:10

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12 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

In a bunker, under a hut at YU 290566 the reconnaissance efforts of the 1-5 Cav resulted in the discovery of another cache. A Co discovered 809 x 82mm mortar rounds, 4,500 Chicom hand grenades as well as anti-tank mines, 75mm recoilless rifle rounds, B-40 rockets and saw blades.

B/2-7 Cav destroyed a 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ton truck on the side of a 10ft wide north-south road at YU 228478.

To the SE of FSB Neal, A/5-7 Cav finished exploiting a cache discovered the previous day. An estimated 40 tons of polished rice was found for evacuation while about 20 tons of additional rice had been previously destroyed by an airstrike.

C/2-8 Cav conducted ground reconnaissance operations that resulted in the discovery of an arms cache at XU 778345. The cache consisted of 51 SKS rifles, 25 sub-machineguns and 225 Chicom grenades.

A/1-11 ACR engaged at XU 425063 in a half-hour contact that resulted in 3 NVA KIA, 1 US KIA and 2 US WIA.

The Blues of B Trp, 1-9 Cav attacked NVA in a bunker killing one at XU 889432. B Trp aircraft engaged at XU 889432 after observing 5 individuals and reported 5 NVA KBH.

ARVN Abn troops captured caches with bicycles, B-40 rockets, 32,000 AK rounds and 82mm mortar rounds. Two ARVN NDP's were attacked, one by indirect fire and the other by direct and indirect fire. Nighthawk and ARA from the 1st Cav supported the ARVNs in both contacts.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
1 Plt B Co, 5-12 Inf	TF 5-12	2nd Bde	0930H
1 Plt A Co, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	TF 5-12	0930H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. E Recon/2-5 Cav captured a PW and documents at XU 695527 which identified the K101 Battalion, 7th NVA Division.

2. Approximately 3 kilometers SE of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 425063, A/1-11 ACR found documents on a KIA which identified the 3rd Battalion, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	13	4	1	2
HC	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	2	1		
WIA	4	3		

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 12 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES: NO MOVES

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 6302	155 - 677	105 - 2083	155 - 268
155 - 1370		155 - 100	8" - 188
ARA - 1288			175 - 250

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	201:30	5:35	188:15	37:45
AH-1G	28:50		21:50	
OH-6A	3:30	5:15	8:45	41:35
CH-47		174:25		
JUH-1H				5:35

TOTAL HOURS: 722:50

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13 June

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1-5th Cav CP remained at FSB David as the line companies continued interdiction operations to the SW. At YU 313531 while on a ground recon, B Co received fire from two sides. The contact resulted in 1 NVA KIA and 5 US WIA.

B/2-7 Cav (-) discovered a 20 x 20 foot bunker at YU 221468 containing a cache of 4,000 rounds of AK-47 ammo and a small amount of other munitions. The company destroyed this bunker and cache.

On a ground reconnaissance, C/1-8 Cav uncovered and destroyed over 43,000 lbs of rice and 21,000 lbs of salt. The rice was in poor condition, having been stored in the YU 210428 cache approximately 3 months.

An automatic ambush set by B/1-7 Cav at XU 841473 was activated resulting in 2 NVA KIA and the capture of 1 AK-47 rifle and 1 sub-machinegun. D/2-8 Cav and A/1-12 Cav automatic ambushes accounted for two more NVA KIA.

In a bunker at XU 776342 C Co, 2-8 Cav found a large supply of grenade fuses, 2 lead molds for Chicom grenades, 6 cases of TNT and 1 still.

The 1-11 ACR left FSB Colorado and established FSB Nodak (XU 449039). C Troop continued to secure some plows on land clearing operations.

D/229 AHB aircraft on a VR at XU 500040, west of FSB Thang Tong, engaged several individuals. Enemy casualties were 7 NVA KBH.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: None

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. The Political Staff Department, COSVN was identified at XU 484066 by documents found in a bunker by C/1-11 ACR.

2. A Hoi Chan who rallied to the 74th PF at XT 972484 identified the C105 Recon Company, SR 5.

3. Documents found in a hospital complex by C/5-60 Inf at YU 198531 identified the 86th Rear Service Group.

## D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US ORCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	12			3
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
WIA	12			

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 13 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	1/11 HOW	Colorado	Nodak	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4124	155 - 488	105 - 3098	155 - 222
155 - 1330		155 - 211	8" - 261
ARA - 1765			175 - 384

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	233:40	2:25	196:25	28:45
AH-1G	27:10		28:50	
OH-6A	6:05	4:15	2:55	37:15
CH-47		138:10		
JUH-1H				5:45

TOTAL HOURS -- 711:40

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14 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

Troops of the 1-5 Cav repelled an enemy ground attack on FSB David. At 0250H a trip flare ignited and exposed 2 enemy in the wire. Immediately 1-5 Cav troops on the bunker line engaged with organic weapons while the NVA attacked with small arms, B-40 and 82mm mortar fire, and Chicom hand grenades. Artillery at the FSB brought direct fire on the enemy, helping to break up the ground probe. By 0445H the attack had ceased except for sporadic firing that lasted another 2 hours. Twenty-eight black-clad NVA were killed while friendly casualties totaled 29 US WIA. An early morning sweep of the battlefield uncovered 4 B-40 rocket launchers, 8 AK-47 rifles, 1 AKM rifle, 1 pistol and 150 Chicom hand grenades. Aircraft were not able to aid in support due to poor weather conditions.

B Co, 2-7 Cav (-) found and destroyed three 2½ ton trucks and automotive tools at YU 215467. To the south at YU 210428, B/1-8 Cav destroyed a cache of 18,000 lbs of rice, 2,000 cans of food, and evacuated 4 SKS rifles and supply records.

Scattered contacts by the 1-9 Cav helicopters on aerial reconnaissance left 5 NVA KBH. The Blues from A Troop conducting a ground reconnaissance at YU 368628, destroyed an enemy cache consisting of 1,000 rounds of .30 cal ammo, 1,200 lbs of dried eel, 600 lbs of dried leeches and 400 lbs of sugar.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. While conducting ground reconnaissance northwest of FSB Mo at YU 210428, B/1-8 Cav found documents in a bunker which identified the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.
2. Approximately 12 kilometers west of FSB Colorado at XU 307145, 3-9 Inf Div captured documents which identified the 2nd Company, 24th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 7th NVA Division.
3. Following a contact approximately 60 kilometers SSW of FSB Co Loa at XT 465985, 2-11 ARVN Abn found documents on a KIA which identified the C20 Signal Company, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	43	1		
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	3			
WIA	19			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B-1	Ho Thanh	Hoa La	Air

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 14 JUNE (Cont):

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5362	155 - 538	105 - 3073	155 - 212
155 - 1047		155 - 192	8" - 201
ARA - 1647			175 - 156

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	253:40	1:05	243:20	34:45
AH-1G	40:35		55:35	
OH-6A	3:45	9:00	5:05	39:05
CH-47		166:50		
JUH-1H				9:40

TOTAL HOURS -- 862:25

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15 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/2-12 Cav destroyed an NVA training camp including mock-ups of a tank (10 x 8 x 6 ft), Chicom grenades and concertina wire constructed out of bamboo. The camp was located at YU 218570, SW of FSB Speer.

In the vicinity of YU 144442, B/5-7 Cav engaged NVA in a bunker, killing one and capturing his rifle. In nearby bunkers the company located and destroyed 9,400 lbs of rice.

Two bunkers discovered by C/1-8 Cav at YU 155456 held a cache consisting of 3 x 220 lb bags of assorted clothing and thirty-one 50 yard rolls of felt material, all of which C Co destroyed.

Elements of the 1-7 Cav received a mortar attack at FSB Bronco wounding 3 US soldiers. Bravo Company swept an activated automatic ambush at XU 834472 and came under enemy small arms fire. The engagement that followed left 4 NVA KIA.

D Co battled an unknown size enemy force on all sides at XU 834472 as the NVA attacked with B-40 rockets, small arms fire and 82mm mortar fire. Supported by arty, ARA and an air strike the 1-7th Cav troops killed 8 NVA while suffering 3 US WIA.

An automatic ambush set by C/1-12 Cav was activated killing 3 NVA at XU 900362. The sweep team found 3 AK-47 rifles and 3 NVA gas masks.

On a ground reconnaissance C Trp, 1-11 ACR received 2 B-40 rockets at XU 508072. The troops returned fire resulting in 6 NVA KIA.

In the ARVN Abn AO at XT 516995 an AH-1G from the 2-20 ARA received .30 cal MG fire with no hits. Engaging the enemy positions with ARA the Cobras destroyed two .30 Cal MG.

B/1-9 Cav observed 8 packs and 4 bicycles at XU 500514 and engaged with organic weapons fire. Results were 6 NVA KBH and 4 small secondary explosions.

229 AHB helicopters from C and D Companies on a VR at XU 546089, NE of FSB Thang Long received ground to air fire that initiated a contact resulting in 5 NVA KBH.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
1 Plt Trp G, 2-11 ACR TF 5-12		1-12 Cav	1510H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 1 kilometer west of FSB Co Loa at XU 464010, B/1-11 ACR found documents on a culvert in a village which identified the J1 Propaganda and Training Section, Political Staff Department, COSVN.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 15 JUNE (Cont):

2. C/1-12 Cav found documents on KIA's at XU 900362 which identified Elements of the 5th VC Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	24	6		
PW		1		

FRIENDLY

WIA 5

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES: NO MOVES

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN ABN BN</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5097	155 - 488	105 - 3559	155 - 276
155 - 1326		155 - 367	8" - 223
ARA - 2749			175 - 182

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	237:50	0:25	207:05	25:15
AH-1G	41:50		47:15	
OH-6A	6:20	2:55	2:40	33:30
CH-47		186:55		
JUH-1H				12:00

TOTAL HOURS: 806:10

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# UNCLASSIFIED

16 JUNE

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/1-5 Cav briefly engaged the enemy at YU 296576 and then discovered 66,000 lbs of rice while sweeping the contact area. This unpolished rice was destroyed. In the same area small arms and B-40 fire from bunkers wounded 7 US. The enemy withdrew with unknown losses as B Co called in ARA and artillery fire.

B Co, 2-7 Cav conducted ground recon NW of FSB Mo, where at YU 203451 the company discovered and evacuated a .51 cal MG. Four kilometers to the NW, A/5-7 Cav evacuated a cache of 200 x 200 lb bags of rice from huts at YU 170470.

A contact at XU 725462 involving D Co, 2-5 Cav and an estimated 40 NVA resulted in 4 NVA KIA and 1 US WIA. The 2-5 Cav troops were supported by arty, ARA and an air strike.

A/1-11 ACR reported 3 NVA KIA at XU 455066 as a result of an automatic ambush. Rome plows secured by B Trp destroyed 4,300 lbs of rice at XU 467014.

A/1-9 Cav conducted a BDA of an Arc Light Box at XU 514002. Several hundred huts were observed uncovered, damaged or destroyed. Rifles, light machineguns and 30 x .51 cal MG were also observed, many having been destroyed. Five NVA KBH resulted from a B Trp contact at XU 552532.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in the task organization during the reporting period. None

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 13 kilometers west of FSB Anna at XU 552532, B/1-9 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified Elements of the 275th Regiment, 5th VC Division.

2. A/65 Engineer Battalion captured documents following a contact at XT 345972 which identified the 1st Battalion, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division.

3. Near FSB Co Loa at XU 473010, B/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the K50 Hospital, 50th Rear Service Group. Elements of the 50th RSG were also identified by documents taken off a KIA at XU 543067 by A/1-11 ACR.

## D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	30	5		3
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA			1	
WIA	2	2	3	

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 16 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A3	Burkett	Hgoc Hoi	Road
6x155	C 2/12	Burkett	Hgoc Hoi	Road
3x105	B 2/19	Phuoc Vinh	Dong Xoi	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5293	155 - 904	105 - 2397	155 - 244
155 - 1511		155 - 225	8" - 178
ARA - 1694			175 - 262

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	203:05		264:20	35:45
AH-1G	32:05		25:50	
OH-6A	5:55	4:15	6:00	39:05
CH-47		149:35		
JUH-1H				17:15

TOTAL HOURS: 783:10

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# UNCLASSIFIED

17 JUNE

## A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

Fifty rounds of 60mm mortar fire impacted inside and outside of the perimeter of A/1-5 Cav's NDP at YU 294567 wounding 1 US. The company engaged several enemy ground probes during the night inflicting unknown losses on the NVA. At YU 295556, B Co discovered 11,000 lbs of unpolished rice and a large amount of ammo including 400 x 82mm mortar rounds, 70 x 75mm recoilless rifle rounds and 300 x 60mm mortar rounds as well as mines, grenades, AK-47 rounds and B-40 rockets.

On a ground reconnaissance B/5-12 Inf found an NVA base camp at YU 100477 with two 2½ ton trucks and stacks of ammo boxes. The Recon Platoon destroyed 163,000 lbs of unpolished rice stored in seven 20 x 30 ft structures at YU 095394.

B/2-8 Cav swept an automatic ambush at XU 801313 and found 2 NVA KIA, 2 AK-47 rifles and 16 full AK-47 magazines. After exchanging small arms fire with NVA in a bunker at XU 790368, B Co advanced to find 1 NVA KIA and huts containing 80 bicycles, bicycle parts and automotive parts.

A/1-11 ACR searched an activated automatic ambush at XU 425055 finding 4 NVA KIA. A large bunker at XU 472013 discovered by B Trp contained 9,500 lbs of medical supplies that were evacuated.

L/3-11 ACR and elements of the 31st Engineers received heavy B-40 and small arms fire at XU 425127 while in an NDP. They engaged with organics, arty, and ARA. Enemy losses were unknown and friendly casualties were 6 WIA and several vehicles damaged.

Team 52, Co H (Rangers), 75 Inf (Abn) received small arms fire from an unknown size enemy force and engaged with organics. The Rangers at YU 380616 suffered 2 MIA and 2 WIA. The wounded were hidden by the remaining team member who then went to FSB David for help.

## B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: None

## C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 500 meters south of FSB Co Loa at XU 475005, B/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the K50 Hospital, 50th Rear Service Group.
2. The 70th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found in an abandoned hootch at XU 824337 by B/1-12 Cav.
3. Documents found in a rucksack at XU 881362 by C/1-12 Cav identified the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 17 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	15	7	2	6
PW				1

FRIENDLY

KIA		2		
WIA		2		
MIA	2 H/75			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES: NO MOVES 17 JUNE

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5789	155 - 602	105 - 2317	155 - 101
155 - 1638		155 - 266	8" - 133
ARA - 2289			175 - 118

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	159:55	4:30	170:20	40:05
AH-1G	23:45		25:35	
OH-6A	3:30	3:50	3:00	35:10
CH-47		125:50		
JUH-1H				7:00

TOTAL HOURS: 602:35

UNCLASSIFIED

18 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The two Rangers wounded in the previous day's contact at YU 380616 were recovered and evacuated by A/1-9 Blues. D/1-5 Cav supported the Blues. B/1-5 Cav conducting a reconnaissance in the vicinity of YU 295576 found and destroyed another cache of ammunition and unpolished rice. The rice totaled 10,000 lbs while the munitions included 60 x 82mm mortar rounds, 350 x 60mm mortar rounds, 18,000 x 14.5mm rounds, 3,600 x 12.7mm rounds and 390 B-40 and B-41 rockets.

G Trp, 2-11 ACR, OPCON to the 5-12 Inf reported 5 NVA KIA as a result of automatic ambushes set at YU 024346 and YU 016394. A cache of 320 SKS rifles, 10,000 ft of commo wire and 1,400 lbs of rice and corn was discovered by D/5-12 Inf at YU 097345.

On a recon at YU 214515, A Co, 2-7 Cav (-) uncovered a cache of 95 x 85mm gun rounds, 1,000 electric blasting caps and 6,900 ft of demo cord.

O/1-12 Cav established contact at XU 884354 that resulted in 2 NVA KIA and capture of a AK-47 rifle and a B-40 rocket launcher.

Units of the 5-7 Cav continued operations to find and neutralize enemy caches. C Co destroyed 123,000 lbs of rice at YU 167477. At YU 141449 B Co exchanged fire with an enemy force and advanced to find 4 NVA KIA, 4 AK-47 rifles and 14 full AK-47 magazines.

To the SW of FSB Gonder, B/2-8 Cav destroyed 38 x 100 ft spools of nylon rope, bicycles, bicycle parts, truck parts and saws.

In the "Fishhook" the ARPs from the 11th ACR destroyed a cache at XU 537098 consisting of 56 bicycles, 220 shovels and 100 sq ft of tin.

B/1-11 ACR evacuated from XU 469 020, 6,200 lbs of medical supplies, including plasma, transfusion kits, gauze, penicillin and morphine.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 2-5 Cav	2-5 Cav	2-8 Cav	1125H
Co A, 2-7 Cav	Divarty	2-7 Cav (-)	1413H
Co C, 2-7 Cav	2-7 Cav (-)	Divarty	1505H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. The 50th Rear Service Group was identified on 18 June by documents found in a hut at XU 546110 by ARPs/ACT/11ACR.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 18 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	10		2	1

FRIENDLY

KIA	1			
WIA	7	2	1	
MIA	1 C/1-7			

E. ARTILLERY:

- MOVES: NONE
- EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 3644	155 - 772	105 - 1153	155 - 86
155 - 1144		155 - 7	175 - 201
ARA - 1349			8" - 227

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	193:55	5:35	202:50	24:50
AH-1G	36:05		32:40	
OH-6A	3:45	7:05	1:00	33:30
CH-47		141:00		
JUH-1H				6:30

TOTAL HOURS: 689:05

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19 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1-5 Cav reconnaissance efforts produced another rice cache. C Co destroyed 35,000 lbs of unpolished rice in a hut at YU 289561.

D/5-12 Inf engaged an enemy force at YU 095435 for almost an hour with arty and ARA supporting. When the contact broke, casualties were 5 NVA KIA, 3 US KIA and 4 US WIA. C Co destroyed a training center at YU 046380 that included 25 huts, mock-ups of all types of US fortification wire, and a mock-up of a US perimeter with bamboo wire and a simulated TOC. The area also included a classroom and benches for 150 men.

Two 2-5 Cav units were involved in fire fights. On a ground recon, A Co engaged enemy troops in bunkers at XU 786367 and received small arms and B-40 fire while they engaged with organics, arty and airstrikes. Contact broke with 1 US KIA, 3 US WIA and enemy losses unknown. D Co was engaged twice at XU 731461 once with an unknown size enemy force in bunkers and the second time with 20 NVA firing B-40 rockets, small arms and .30 cal MG. The company had arty and air support. D Co swept the battlefield and counted 7 NVA KIA. There were no friendly casualties.

B/2-8 Cav destroyed a cache of 7 x 30 lb Chicom claymore mines, 60 x 60mm mortar rounds and 30 bangalore torpedoes at XU 797328.

The 11th ACR was released from OPCON by the 1st Cav Div to the 25th Div with the exception of the 2nd Squadron that continued operations in the vicinity of FSB Sisson. G Trp of the 2-11 ACR remained in the vicinity of FSB Myron OPCON to the 5-12th Inf.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
11th ACR	1st ACD	25th Inf Div	0730H
2-11 ACR	11th ACR	1 ACD	0730H
Recon Plt, 5-12 Inf	TF 5-12	2nd Bde	0925H
1 Plt, B Co, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	TF 5-12	0855H
Co C, 2-7 Cav	Divarty	2-7 Cav (-)	1255H
Co B, 2-7 Cav	2-7 Cav (-)	Divarty	1335H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. East of FSB Bronco at XU 853518, B/1-7 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified Support Elements, 5th VC Division.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	7		5	
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	4		3	
WIA	5		5	

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 19 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	B 2/19	Dong Xoai	Brewer	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4022	155 - 162	105 - 2052	155 - 351
155 - 1344		155 - 54	8" - 163
ARA - 2324			175 - 168

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	311:25	4:45	213:10	34:50
AH-1G	37:05		34:55	
OH-6A	4:05	5:55	2:20	41:50
CH-47		189:05		
JUH-1H				8:00

TOTAL HOURS: 887:25

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20 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1st Bde TAC CP was airlifted from FSB David to FSB Buttons (YU 170070) in RVN.

B/1-5 Cav, on ground reconnaissance near YU 289561 SW of FSB David, found and destroyed 33,000 lbs of rice in a hut. C/1-5 Cav in a series of sharp contacts supported by artillery and ARA suffered 2 US KIA, 2 US WIA with unknown enemy losses.

The 2d Bde began the actual unit withdrawal from Cambodia, as the 5-7 Cav closed FSB Neal and established FSB Barry (YU 170331) in Vietnam with D Co and the battalion CP including its' DS artillery battery. The remaining 3 companies and the recon platoon continued ground reconnaissance operations in Cambodia. This pattern was followed throughout the withdrawal phase and allowed maximum ground search time by the infantry units. Successive FSB moves were carefully planned to maintain continuous DS artillery coverage for all maneuver elements.

A and B/5-12 Inf continuing ground recon operations, found 12 small animal pens along a 10 ft wide N-S road at YU 098371; and a sizable munitions cache containing 39,200x.51 cal rounds and 153x120mm mortar rounds.

South of FSB Gonder at XU 811289, A/2-8 Cav found a large medical cache and 400 - 600 unassembled bicycles.

In the 3rd Bde AO, A/2-5 Cav also found a bicycle cache of 100 new bicycles and new parts at XU 788365. C/2-5 Cav established contact with 15-20 individuals three times during the afternoon. Enemy losses were unknown, 2 US were WIA.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co B, 2-12 Cav	2-12 Cav	2-8 Cav	1745H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. No units identified.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	10			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	2			
WIA	3			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/2/19	Neal	Berry	Air
3x155	B/1/30	Neal	Berry	Air

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 20 JUNE (Cont):

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5726	155 - 263	105 - 1921	155 - 132
155 - 1336		155 - 402	8" - 281
ARA - 2122			175 - 359

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	215:25	5:50	223:55	24:15
AH-1G	52:40		40:45	
OH-6A	1:45	7:45	4:30	43:25
CH-47		173:90		
JUH-1H				6:35

TOTAL HOURS -- 800:40

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21 JUNE

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A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1st Bde continued the phased withdrawal as the 1-5 Cav CP closed FSB David and moved with one company to FSB Exodus (YU375563) at 1000H. A Co remained at LZ David to complete retrograde of the area. At 2220H, A Co received B-40 indirect fire resulting in 1 US KIA. A Co engaged with artillery, ARA and Shadow with unknown enemy losses.

At YU 168468, C Co discovered and destroyed a structure containing 29,870 lbs of polished rice; and five hours later, at 1400H, discovered and destroyed three more structures containing 59,500 lbs of rice.

A small medical cache was found in a bunker and destroyed at YU 152433 by C/1-8 Cav.

In the 3rd Bde AO, the recon platoon of 1-7 Cav killed 4 NVA and captured 1 SKS and 1 AK-47 SE of FSB Bronco.

A/2-5 Cav, NW of FSB Gonder, discovered two huts containing numerous automobile and bicycle parts.

B/2-7 Cav, operating S of FSB Anna at XU 690515, discovered an estimated 200 bed hospital complex.

Aircraft of B/1-9 Cav, on VR ESE of FSB Susan, in the "Fishhook" AO, observed and destroyed two enemy 1/2 ton trucks in two separate engagements.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>OFF TIME</u>
1 Plt, Trp G, 2-11 ACR	1-12 Cav	Trp G, 2-11 ACR	0800H
Trp G, 2-11 ACR	TF 5-12	2-11 ACR (-)	1630H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately 10 kilometers west of FSB MO at YU 152433, C/1-8 Cav found documents in a bunker which identified the K66 Dispensary, 86th Rear Group. Following a contact east of FSB Bronco at XU 908508, C & E 1-7 Cav found documents on KIA's which identified the H2 Transportation Battalion, 86th Rear Service Group.

2. Following a contact approximately three kilometers southeast of FSB Gonder at XU 784365, A/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the 70th Rear Service Group.

3. While conducting ground reconnaissance approximately one kilometer west of FSB Anna at XU 691515, B/2-5 Cav found documents in a hospital complex which identified Surgical Team 6, Medical Section, Rear Service Staff Dept, COSVN.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	22		1	

FRIENDLY

KIA 1

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 21 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVIES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	C/2/19	David	Exodus	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4842	155 - 157	105 - 3390	155 - 254
155 - 1268		155 - 411	8" - 161
ARA - 1065			175 - 183

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	246:05	4:20	230:10	56:45
AH-1G	44:10		42:40	
OH-6A	3:55	6:45	2:30	41:20
CH-47		170:10		
JUH-1H				23:50

TOTAL HOURS -- 872:40

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# UNCLASSIFIED

22 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The remaining battalion of the 1st Bde continued the US withdrawal as elements of E Co and the TAC CP of 2-12 moved from FSB Speer and established FSB Eleven Bravo at YU 323497 NW of Bu Gia Map. The maneuver companies began sweeping south toward the Cambodian - Vietnam border.

D/5-12 Inf, at YU 092432, E of FSB Myron, discovered and destroyed a munitions cache in a 20 x 30 ft hut. Four hours later at YU 086431, D Co received small arm, automatic weapon and B-40 fire from an unknown size enemy force. D Co engaged with organics, arty, ARA and an air strike causing the enemy to break contact. Enemy losses were 6 KIA, while US casualties were 1 KIA, 2 MIA, and 1 WIA.

E of FSB Shakey, A/2-7 Cav, at YU 243515, found a recently used trail and then established contact with an estimated platoon resulting in 2 NVA KIA.

The 2-5 Cav, 3rd Bde, had scattered contacts all day. A/2-5, at 0715H, received small arms fire from 2 individuals. The contact ended with 1 NVA KIA and 1 B-40 rocket launcher captured. A Co spent the remainder of the day exploiting the cache at XU 782364 found on the 21st. The cache was identified as the bicycle resupply depot for the 85th RSG.

A/1-9 Cav, in two engagements SE of FSB Speer observed 4 NVA KBA/A and then spotted and engaged 3 individuals resulting in 3 NVA KBH. B Trp at XU 875515, E of FSB Bronco, observed and engaged 1 individual. The results were 1 NVA KBH.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
A/1-12	1-12 Cav (-)	2-8 Cav	1345H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. B/1-7 Cav found documents after a contact at XU 900498 which identified the H2 Transportation Battalion, 86th Rear Service Group.
2. The 70th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a bunker complex at XU 807383 by C/2-8 Cav.
3. Approximately one kilometer southwest of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 418079, I/3-11 ACR found documents on KIA's which identified the 2nd Battalion, 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	13		6	
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
KIA	1		3	
WIA	3		1	
MIA	2			

# UNCLASSIFIED

OPERATIONS SUMMARY 22 JUNE (Cont):

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
2x8", 2x175	A 2/32	Oklahoma	Katum	Road
3x155	A 1/30	Speer	Smuffy	Air
3x105	C 1/77	Speer	Eleven	Air
3x105	C 2/19	David	Exodus	Air
3x155	A-46	Thang Long	Quan Loi	Air
6x105	C-2	Thang Long	Quan Loi	Air
6x105	C-3	Oklahoma	Katum	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4801	155 - 178	105 - 2764	155 - 214
155 - 1013		155 - 29	8" - 233
ARA - 2165			175 - 163

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	202:55	3:50	249:35	31:10
AH-1G	48:30		41:25	
OH-6A	2:00	9:15	3:00	48:00
CH-47		175:15		
JUH-1H				9:15

TOTAL HOURS: 824:10

UNCLASSIFIED

23 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/1-5 Cav, in an NDP at YU 291583, received 10-15 x 60mm mortar rounds, small arms and automatic weapons fire, and B-40 and 75mm RR fire. The area was engaged with organics, artillery and ARA. There were no US casualties and unknown enemy casualties.

The 2-12 Cav continued the withdrawal as the remainder of the CP, D Co, and the DS Arty Btry moved by CH-47 to FSB Eleven Bravo. FSB Speer closed at 1200H.

The 2nd Bde Scouts, at 1635H on VR at YU 226551, received ground to air fire and engaged the area with 3 NVA KBH.

A/2-7 Cav found one more NVA KIA at the site of yesterday's contact. The company continued to sweep the area finding 3 more KIA, and a small rice, tool and munitions cache. Documents found identified the Engineer Office Military Staff, COSVN.

C/5-60 Inf killed 3 NVA and had 1 US WIA in a contact with an unknown size enemy force at YU 227550.

At FSB Bronco, the 1-7 Cav received sporadic 82mm mortar fire all afternoon. Four US were wounded.

At 0800H, C/2-5 Cav found 3 holes at XU 743467 containing 69 x 122mm rocket motors, 540 x 82mm mortar rounds, 1,140 x 60mm mortar rounds, 450 x 57mm RR rounds, 301,000 AK-47 rounds, and rifle and hand grenades. All items were destroyed during the following days. At 0900 the Bn CP was airlifted to FSB Gonder and FSB Anna was closed.

In two contacts west of FSB Myron at XU 997425, B/1-9 Cav killed 10 NVA, after receiving small arms fire.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period. None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Approximately three kilometers east of FSB Shakey at YU 243515, A/2-7 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the D739 Engineer Battalion, J5 Engineer Directorate, Military Staff, COSVN, In the same vicinity (YU 243513), A/2-7 Cav found documents in a bunker which identified the 739 Engineer Battalion, J5 Engineer Directorate, Military Staff Department, COSVN.
2. Elements of the 86th Rear Service Group were identified by documents found at YU 168460 by C/5-7 Cav.
3. Documents taken off a KIA by I/3-11 ACR at XU 419078 identified the 2nd Battalion, 208th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.
4. D/2-7 Cav found documents in an NVA rucksack at YU 165381 which identified the 86th Rear Service Group.
5. The H2 Transportation Battalion, 86th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found by 5-60 Inf at YU 222451.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 23 JUNE (Cont):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	22		3	

FRIENDLY

KIA	1			
WIA	5		1	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3x105	C 1/77	Speer	Eleven Bravo	Air
6x105	B-2	Scout	Quan Loi	Air
3x105	B 2/19	Brewer	Phuoc Vinh	Road
3x105	A 1/21	Arma	Gonder	Air
3x155	C 1/30	Bronco	Gonder	Air
3x105	A 1/77	Gonder	Thor	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4020	155 - 162	105 - 2275	155 - 168
155 - 946		155 - 75	8" - 239
ARA - 3225			175 - 347

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	231:05	5:45	243:40	36:35
AH-1G	65:05		46:40	
OH-6A	9:15	7:55	3:00	39:20
CH-47		189:35		
JUH-1H				11:35

TOTAL HOURS: 889:30

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24 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 5-12 Inf began its return to Vietnam when D Co and the recon platoon were airlifted to Bu Dop and then flown to Bien Hoa and released OPCON back to the 199th LIB. The remainder of the battalion remained in the vicinity of FSB Myron.

C/5-60 Inf, at YU 222541, established contact with 10 individuals. Two US were WIA and 3 NVA were KBARA.

The 3rd Bde moved one more battalion back into Vietnam as the 1-7 Cav closed FSB Bronco and established FSB Ramada at XU 963326. Contact at FSB Bronco continued throughout the retrograde operations. Three rounds of 82mm mortar fire resulted in 3 US WIA and heavy damage to one UH-1H aircraft. C Co, operating S of FSB Corral had two contacts during the day with unknown results; and in their PZ received SA and AW fire resulting in one UH-1H aircraft combat lost. D Co, in two separate contacts at XU 877518 killed 1 NVA and captured 1 NVA PW and 6 packs.

A/2-5 Cav found some automotive parts in a hut at XU 779364. Later, A Co engaged 3 individuals with organics, artillery and ARA receiving small arms, automatic weapons, and B-40 fire in return. A sweep following the contact found one AK-47 with 350 rounds of ammo and a heavy blood trail. D Co, at XU 746450, found a large munitions cache of .30 cal rounds, time fuse, TNT along with 18 cases of field telephones.

A C/1-9 Cav aircraft escorting a Squid (Naval Munitions Detector) at YU 127364 NW of FSB Barry, spotted and engaged 4 individuals in a bunker complex. Results were 2 NVA KBH.

The 1-12 Cav discovered a bunker complex and 3 old vehicles at XU 823270.

A Chinook CH-47 from B/228 ASHB, SW of FSB Mo at YU 307382, was hit several times by .51 cal fire and forced to land. The aircraft was a CBL.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Recon Plt, 5-7 Cav	5-7 Cav	2nd Bde	1130H
Recon Plt, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	199th LIB	1430H
Co C, 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	199th LIB	2215H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. The 86th Rear Service Group was identified by documents found in a rucksack at YU 165381 by D/2-7 Cav.

2. Approximately 11 kilometers north of FSB Ready at YU 877518, D/1-7 Cav captured a PW and documents which identified the K96 Transportation Company, 5th VC Division. This was the first identification of a K96 Trans Co subordinate to the 5th VC Div, although the company has been held in OB files. Documents found in a bunker at the same location identified the Z31 Training Bn, 5th VC Div.

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 24 JUNE(Cont):

3. The 237th RF captured a PW (WIA) at XT 910330 who identified an Unknown Element of SR-5.

4. Documents found on a KIA northwest of FSB Gonder at XU 744453 by D/2-5 Cav identified the 250th Battalion, 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, COSVN.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	7		3	
PW	1			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
WIA	2		2	

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	B 1/21	Bronco	Ramada	Air
3x105	D 2/40	Myron	Bu Dop	Air
3x155	A-46	Center	Quan Loi	Air
6x105	A-2	Center	Quan Loi	Air
6x105	C-3	X-Ray	Katum	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4516	155 - 146	105 - 2089	155 - 297
155 - 1364		155 - 123	8 <sup>m</sup> - 185
ARA - 2262			175 - 257

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	274:20	7:15	266:45	53:50
AH-1G	68:55		52:45	
OH-6A	0:45	4:30	3:15	42:15
CH-47		201:00		
JUH-1H				10:30
TOTAL HOURS: 986:05				

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25 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

Activity in the 1st Bde AO was slow with only one contact, that being A/1-5 Cav in an NDP engaging 6 individuals with negative results.

In the 2nd Bde, the 5-12 Inf completed its move to Bien Hoa after closing FSB Myron at 1545H. The battalion (-) was released OPCON back to the 199 LIB at 1600H.

C/5-7 Cav, continuing the exploitation of the cache site at YU 169462, found two bunkers containing foodstuffs and food supplements totaling 9,675 lbs.

Aircraft from A/1-9 Cav operating in the NE corner of the AO, engaged the enemy on three occasions resulting in 4 NVA KBH.

Team 71, H/75 Inf (Ranger) after a series of visual sightings, engaged a USEF with organics and ARA. Results were 1 NVA KIA before the team was extracted at 1315H.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
5-12 Inf (-)	2nd Bde	199th LIB	1600H
Co A, 2-5 Cav	2-8 Cav	2-5 Cav (-)	1802H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. C/5-7 Cav found documents while on a ground recon at YU162458 which identified the X30 warehouse, 86th Rear Service Group.

2. The A66 Service Section, MR-10 was identified from documents found in a hut at YU213410 by A/1-8 Cav.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
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KIA 10

FRIENDLY - NONE

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x155	1/11 HOW	Nodak	XU 420075	Road
3X	D/2/40	Myron	Bu Dop	
6x105	C-3	Katum	Saigon	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4724	155 - 144		155 - 615
155 - 1421			8" - 56
ARA - 1673			175 - 440

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 25 JUNE (Cont):

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	263:05	6:05	229:10	40:35
AH-1G	48:25		23:30	
CH-6A	5:30	4:45	2:30	35:55
CH-47		140:05		
JUH-1H				14:10

TOTAL HOURS -- 813:45

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26 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

B/2-12 Cav, while in an NDP at YU 317538, observed and engaged two individuals trying to disarm an automatic ambush. One NVA was KIA while the other evaded.

The 2nd Bde completed the withdrawal of the 5-60 Inf from FSB Shakey. The battalion began final movement by CH-47 helicopter to Bu Dop at 0840H. The fixed wing move from Bu Dop to Cu Chi was completed at 1545H with OPCON of the Bn reverting to the 25th Division at 1415H.

The 2-5 Cav moved from FSB Gonder to Loc Ninh and then to Bien Hoa where the battalion began a four day stand down. During the following weeks, each of the Cavalry Battalions and their DS batteries were scheduled into the Bien Hoa VIP Center for four days of rest and relaxation.

The 2-8 Cav remained at FSB Gonder. B Co, operating at XU 824263, found a weapons and munitions cache that included 49 SKS rifles, 300 x 57mm RR rounds, 532,000 AK-47 rounds, 25 AT mines, 2,325 lbs of C-4 explosive, 17,760 x .30 cal rounds, and 142 mortar rounds. The weapons were evacuated and the munitions were destroyed.

A/1-12 Cav found and destroyed a rice cache of over 40 tons at XU 793350. The company, in a short engagement at XU 816364, killed one NVA. C Co, operating 10 kilometers to the east, found 3 x 2 1/2 ton trucks and 5,500 gallons of oil in one location and 4 additional 3/4 ton trucks in a second location. All trucks and oil was destroyed.

The 2-11 ACR moved the CP, H Co and the HOW battery back into Vietnam and established FSB Diaz at XU 815158. The troops continued road clearing and reconnaissance operations along QL 13 and QL 14A. E Trp remained in Cambodia at FSB Sisson.

Two US were WIA from C/2-20 Arty (ARA) when their AH-1G Cobra received ground to air fire and crashed at XU 750475, SE of LZ Camelot. 1-9 Cav ARP's secured the aircraft and evacuated the wounded crew. Another Cobra from 2-20 Arty (ARA) received fire and crashed at YU 318357, SW of FSB Smuffy, resulting in 2 US KIA.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Mortar Plt (-), 5-7 Cav	5-7 Cav	2nd Bde	1130H
5-60th Inf	2nd Bde	25th Inf Div	1415H
Mortar Plt (-), 5-12 Inf	2nd Bde	199th LIB	1142H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

26 JUNE: NO UNITS IDENTIFIED

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 26 JUNE (CONF):

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
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KIA	6			
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FRIENDLY

KIA	2			
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WIA	2			
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E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A 2/4	Shalmy	Ba Doy	Air
6x105	2/11 How	Sisson	Dian	Road

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4570	155 - 200	155 - 476
155 - 1619		8" - 35
ARA - 1959		175 - 331

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	213:15	2:40	220:05	36:05
AH-1G	34:00		64:15	
OH-6A	6:20	3:15		34:30
CH-47		148:20		
JUH-1H				13:00

TOTAL HOURS: 775:45

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27 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 1-5 Cav, 1st Bde, continued search operation as A Co at YU 393612, NE of FSB Exodus, found a small bunker complex. They also found some clothing and a pair of US binoculars.

A/1-9 Cav, on a VR south of FSB Eleven Bravo accounted for 3 NVA KBH in two engagements and spotted 1 NVA KBA/S.

C/5-7 Cav established contact at YU 168477 with an unknown size enemy force. The contact supported by AFFAC, ARA and artillery resulted in 2 NVA KIA.

In the 3rd Bde AO, the final battalion CP in Cambodia was withdrawn along with its DS artillery battery. The 2-8 Cav moved from FSB Gonder to FSB Eunice at XU 876186.

B Troop, 1-9 Cav, at XU 779511, west of LZ Bronco, engaged 3 individuals resulting in 2 NVA KBH. Two hours later, while doing a BDA of an air strike put on the same location, B Troop observed 1 NVA KBH, one secondary explosion, several bunkers destroyed and 10 SKS rifles lying on the ground.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFF TIME</u>
Co A, 1-12 Cav	2-8 Cav	1-12 Cav (-)	1253H
Co B, 1-12 Cav	2-8 Cav	1-12 Cav (-)	1650H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. C/5-7 Cav found documents on a KIA at YU 168477 which identified the H2 Transportation Battalion, 86th Rear Service Group.
2. Documents found in bunkers at YU 276492 by A/2-7 Cav identified Elements of MR-10.
3. The 86th Rear Service Group was identified from documents found in a contact area at YU 295548 by A/2-12 Cav.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	12			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>				
WIA	1			

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A/1/21	Gonder	Quan Loi	Air
3x155	C/1/30	Gonder	Ramada	Air
6x155	A/2/35	Bu Dop	Eunice	Road
3x105	C/1/21	Mo	Eunice	Air

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 27 JUNE (Cont):

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11 ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Bn</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 5597	155 - 100		155 - 102
155 - 1848			8" - 92
ARA - 1309			175 - 260

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	178:55	3:15	196:45	36:25
AH-1G	30:00		48:20	
OH-6A	3:45	10:20	4:45	37:20
CH-47		153:10		
JUH-1H				13:30

TOTAL HOURS -- 716:15

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28 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

Activity throughout the division AO was generally very light as units moved nearer the border in anticipation of tomorrow's final withdrawal. A/1-5 Cav engaged in a series of three short contacts at YU 394604. Net results were 1 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47 rifle, 2 NVA ponchos and some documents captured.

A/1-9 Cav, on VR NE of FSB Exodus observed and engaged several bunkers and huts resulting in 1 NVA KBH. B Trp, S of LZ Bronco, on VR observed and engaged 3 individuals killing all three.

A/1-8 Cav found a weapons and munitions cache at YU 229445 containing 24 AK-47 rifles, 1 B4 rocket launcher, 300 x B-40 rounds, 900 Chicom hand grenades and 2,000 blasting caps.

The Recon Platoon of 2-7 Cav observed 5 enemy N of FSB Mo at YU 250448 and engaged with organics, artillery and ARA. Results were 1 NVA KIA as the others fled the area.

The only other contact of the day involved Ranger Team 75, H/75 Inf who spotted several individuals moving along a trail at YU 207519. Later, several approached the team's position and were engaged with organics and ARA. Results were 2 NVA KIA and two new AK-47 rifles captured, (the weapons still had grease on them.)

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>RELEASED OPCON</u>	<u>ASSUMED OPCON</u>	<u>EFT TIME</u>
2-11 ACR	1st ACD	3rd Bde	0600H

C. INTELLIGENCE:

1. Documents found in a fighting position at XT 835940 by C/1-7 Cav possibly identified the 1st Company, K33 Battalion, 96th Artillery Regiment, 69th Artillery Command.

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
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KIA 9

FRIENDLY

NONE

E. ARTILLERY:

1. MOVES:

28 JUNE NO MOVES

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 3877	155 - 158	155 - 61
155 - 1789		8" - 30
ARA - 1401		175 - 435

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 28 JUNE (Cont):

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	210:55	3:05	130:30	37:35
AH-1G	47:00		20:30	
OH-6A	3:15	3:45	4:45	38:25
OH-47		83:05		
JUH-1H				5:45
<b>TOTAL HOURS:</b>	<b>588:35</b>			

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29 JUNE

A. OPERATIONS SUMMARY:

The 2-7 Cav engaged NVA forces in several contacts during the day. A Co, SW of FSB Eleven Bravo at YU 274476, observed and engaged 1 individual resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 captured. Again an hour later at 1005H and then at 1140H short contact resulted in 2 NVA KIA and 1 x 7.62 SMG captured. Continuing to work west, A Co discovered a small rice cache and 2 sewing machines at YU 265471. The Recon Platoon, at YU 245438, discovered a munitions cache containing fuses, explosives, det cord, and 101,209 rounds of AK-47 ammunition.

The 1-9 Cav, in a series of engagements by A and B troops, accounted for 9 NVA KBH.

Throughout the day, maneuver units, covered by air and artillery firepower, continued to move to and cross the Cambodian - Vietnam border. Units that had not been prepositioned within easy march of the border were airlifted across and combat assaulted into LZ's in Vietnam.

In the northeast where the Dak Hnyt river forms the border, engineer boats were used to ferry the troops across. The last US trooper was reported as crossing the border at 1635H. At 1728H, the last aircraft of B/1-9 Cav returned to mark the end of all US 1st Cav forces in Cambodia, 25 minutes ahead of the 1800H deadline set by higher headquarters.

B. TASK ORGANIZATION:

Changes in task organization during the reporting period: None

C. INTELLIGENCE:

29 JUNE: NO UNITS IDENTIFIED

D. ACTIVITIES STATISTICS:

<u>ENEMY</u>	<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>US OPCON</u>	<u>ARVN</u>
KIA	17			
<u>FRIENDLY</u>	NONE			

E. ARTILLERY:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6x105	A 1/21	Bien Hoa	Quan Loi	Air

2. EXPENDITURES:

<u>1st Cav Div</u>	<u>11th ACR</u>	<u>ARVN Abn Div</u>	<u>II FFV Arty</u>
105 - 4220	155 - 153		155 - 61
155 - 1299			8" - 70
ARA - 942			175 - 327

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OPERATIONS SUMMARY 29 JUNE (Cont):

F. AVIATION STATISTICS (DAILY FLYING HOURS):

	<u>227 AHB</u>	<u>228 ASHB</u>	<u>229 AHB</u>	<u>11th GS</u>
UH-1H	213:40	4:20	153:25	57:35
AH-1G	48:15		36:35	
OH-6A	5:00	5:15	6:15	40:20
CH-47		96:30		
JUH-1H				6:15
TOTAL HOURS:	673:25			

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G-2 SUMMARY

I. General Enemy Situation 1 May - 31 May 1970:

(EXTRACTED From 1st C v Div PERINTREP NC. 5-70)

Initially, there was light enemy resistance to the allied drive into Cambodia; however, by the end of the first week the enemy had begun to react and by 12 May initiated countersweep operations against the Allied Forces. As the cross-border operations spread to Base Areas 350 (Operation Hoc Ma) and 351 (Operation Giong-To), enemy activity increased toward the middle of the month and then continued at a moderate level for the remainder of the reporting period. Enemy activity was most pronounced in the Fishhook where major elements of the 7th NVA Division were committed against the ARVN ABN Division.

In Tay Ninh (P) 1st ACD elements continued operations throughout the first week of May. During this period the 272d and 271st Regiments, 9th VC Division remained out of contact in Cambodia west of the Dogshhead area and in the Angel's Wing respectively. On 2 May, following an attack by fire and a ground probe on FSB Kramer (XT 020728), C/1-11 ACR captured three PWs and documents which indentified the 1st Battalion, 950 Regiment, 9th VC Division. This was the last contact with elements of the 9th VC Division by 1st ACD elements during May as the western Tay Ninh AO became the responsibility of the 25th Inf Div while the 1st ACD moved further into Cambodia.

In the Toan Thang 43 AO, enemy initiated activity initially remained light as Allied operations accounted for 486 KIA during the first two days of the operation. On 5 May, approximately nine kilometers NNE of FSB North near the Cambodian town of Snoul at XU554336, H/2-11 ACR captured a PW and documents which identified the C18 AA Co, 141st Regiment between 5 and 6 May in the Snoul area. The 2nd and 3rd Sqdns, 11 ACR engaged the 141st Regiment (probably the 1st Bn reinforced) in four different contacts on 5 May resulting in 155 KIA and 3 .51 cal HMG captured in what became known as the Battle of Snoul. On 6 May, approximately 13 kilometers NNW of FSB North at XU 505394, I/3-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the 22d Transportation Company, 141st Regt, 7th NVA Division. Documents found in an abandoned village 10 kilometers NW of FSB X-Ray at XU 313116 on 14 May by D/1-11 ACR identified the 2nd Bn, 141st Regt. This supported the belief that the 141st was the reserve regiment of the Division and was probably responsible for the attacks on Mimot and Snoul. The 141st Regiment then withdrew to the west of Highway 7 to provide security for the 7th Division Headquarters and elements of COSVN in that area. On 15 May, approximately 11 kilometers W of FSB North II near the Flatiron at XU 542093, a PW captured by C/2-12 Cav identified the 2nd Battalion, 209th Regt, 7th NVA Division and indicated that his unit was operating in the area. This coupled with the identification of the 1st Bn by documents taken off a KIA by A/3-4 Cav, 25th Inf Div on 31 May at XU 375087 confirmed the relocation of the 209th Regiment back into Cambodia with a probable area of operations north of the Fishhook, west of the Flatiron and east of Highway 7. On 9 May at XU 485174, documents found on a KIA by E/1-12 Cav indicated that elements of the 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Div had also moved north into Cambodia. The standoff attacks and ground probes against the ARVN ABN units in the Fishhook and Flatiron areas were probably by the 165th and 209th Regiments respectively, which started to react to the Allied operations by the second week of May. On 26 May, a Hoi Chanh who rallied to ARVN BN elements at FSB KyCon (XT 512940) identified the C25 Supply Company, 165th Regiment. According to the Hoi Chanh, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 165th Regiment have been operating within the ARVN ABN Division AO with the mission of attacking Allied FSB's. The Hoi Chanh's statements tended to confirm the belief that the 165th Regt has had the mission of conducting countersweep operations against Allied Forces since their move into Cambodia. Elements of the 101st Regt, ST-1 were identi-

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G-2 SUMMARY

General Enemy Situation 1 May - 31 May 1970 (Cont.):

fied five times south into its traditional AO in the Trapezoid area. There were numerous identifications of CCNVN and the 50th Rear Service Group by PW's, Hoi Chanh's and documents during the reporting period. On the other hand, contacts with sections of CCNVN were virtually non-existent and those with Rear Service units in the Tonk Thang 43 AO were light throughout all of May as major portions of these elements relocated immediately following the commencement of the Allied operation.

In the Giong-To AO, following the Allied thrust into Cambodia north of Bu Dop on 6 May enemy activity increased to a moderate level. The 5th VC Division elements initiated small-scale standoff attacks and ground probes against Allied FSB's and NDF's including one major attack by the 3rd Bn, 174th Regt on 13 May against FSB Brown. The 275th Regt, 5th VC Division remained out of identifiable contact until 19 May when the 3rd Battalion was identified by documents found on a KIA north of Base Area 350 at XU 785404. The regiment then remained out of identifiable contact throughout the remainder of the reporting period. Major elements of the 275 Regiment are believed to be conducting operations deep within Cambodia and were possibly responsible for the overrunning of Kratie (XU1180) on or about 7 May. A new regimental sized unit E6 was tentatively identified as having been added to the 5th VC Div CB and may have been the unit involved in the overrunning of Mondol Kiri City (YU3877) 5-7 May. The 174th Regt was identified several times east of FSB Ready indicating that elements of the regiment are apparently operating to the north of Base Area 351 in defense of the Division Headquarters and support units. On 14 May a ground probe was conducted against FSB Ready by elements identified from documents as the Z27 Recon Bn, 5th VC Div. On 18 May, following a contact near FSB Ready at XU 861424, E/2-5 Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the Z31 Training BN, 5th VC Division. The Z31 Training Bn was again identified by documents found in contact areas on 24 and 26 May at XU 903363 and XU 952439 respectively. These identifications substantiate the presence of 5th VC Division Headquarters elements operating in the area along Highway 131 and the Prek Chhlong River in the vicinity of FSB Ready. There were numerous identifications of the 70th and 86th RSG's throughout the reporting period. A number of rice and weapons caches were discovered throughout the Giong-To AO. There were 666 tons of rice and 2389 individual and crew-served weapons captured during the month. The most significant find was the munitions cache found on 8 May known as Rock Island East (vic YU0243) which totalled 329 tons. The large number of Hoi Chanh's from the Bu Gia Map area who rallied to FSB Snuffy during the period 24-28 May generally stated their main reason for rallying was the fact that VC/NVA elements increasingly have been expropriating their food supplies. This is another indication of an acute food shortage being experienced by the VC/NVA throughout the 1st ACD AO since Allied operations commenced in Cambodia.

In Binh Long (P) the numerous attacks by fire directed against Quan Loi probably involved the 1st Co, K33 Arty Bn, 96th Arty Regt, 69th Arty Command. The 3rd, 28th and 29th May attacks by fire against Tong Le Chan probably involved elements of the K35 Arty Bn, 96th Arty Regt. There were no identifications of the D368 Local Forces Bn during the reporting period.

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G-2 SUMMARY

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General Enemy Situation 1 May - 31 May 1970 (Cont.):

In Phuoc Long (P), on 21 May approximately two kilometers east of Dong Zoai at YT 106766, the 990th RF Co captured a PW who identified the recently formed Z27 Recon B, 5th VC Civ. The PW stated that he was a member of a recon group sent to prepare for attacks against Allied Forces near Dong Zoai. The source's information further substantiates the probable existence of a separate recon battalion subordinate to the 5th VC Div. The attacks by fire in the FSB Buttons area and Bu Dop/Bo Duc area probably involved the Z22 Arty Bn, 208th Arty, 69th Arty Command, and the 22nd Arty Bn, 5th VC Division respectively.

In AO Chief of 7 May, following an attack by fire on Camp Gorvad, approximately three kilometers NE of the base at XT 997506, the 60th RF Plt captured two PW and documents which again identified the C3 Co, K33 Arty Bn. On 17 May, a Hoi Chanh led B, 2/8 to a cache site at YT 128620 which contained 2x75mm RR (utilized in part of the ABF's against Camp Gorvad), and documents which also identified the C2 Co, K33 Arty. The 25 May ABF on Camp Gorvad also probably involved elements of the 33rd Arty Bn. Two Hoi Chanh's rallied to ARVN forces during the reporting period identifying elements of SR-5. On 15 May, approximately five kilometers S of the Song Be Bridge at XT 921400, a Hoi Chanh who rallied to the 223rd PF identified the Security Section, Security Department, SR-5. The source stated his reasons for rallying were the lack of supplies in his unit, confirming previous indications of food shortages for SR-5 elements. On 30 May, a Hoi Chanh who rallied to the 5th ARVN Div at XT 800126 identified the Military Postal Service, SR-5.

Summary: By the end of May the 1st ACD AO within SVN was virtually devoid of enemy main forces other than artillery units. The Fishhook contained the 165th and 209th Regts while the 141st was northwest of Highway 7 in Cambodia. The few 5th VC Div forces within SVN at the beginning of the cross-border operations were largely withdrawn as the Allied drive penetrated the 70th and 86th RSG depot areas. The remaining battalions of the 69th Arty Command within SVN attempted to lessen the pressure by ABF's during the first week of May on the Cav's main base camps at Quan Loi, FSB Buttons and Camp Gorvad. By the end of the month, the number and intensity of standoff attacks within SVN had decreased possibly indicating a shortage of both food and munitions as the enemy was forced to take stringent measures just to keep his forces from starving. Local forces activity was markedly absent as the enemy began to suffer from the long term effects of the interdiction of his LOC's forcing his concentration on resupply rather than offensive action.

II. General Enemy Situation 1 June - 30 June 1970:  
(EXTRACTED from 1st Cav Div PERINTREP NO. 6-70)

Enemy activity remained moderate to heavy during the first part of the month with attacks by fire against Allied field positions and FSB's throughout the LACD and ARVN ABN Div AO; and decreased during the latter part of the reporting period as Allied elements withdrew from Cambodia.

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G-2 SUMMARY

General Enemy Situation 1 June - 30 June 1970 (Cont.):

In the Toan Thang 43 AO, there were continued ground attacks with frequent heavy attacks by fire directed against ARVN ABN FSBs and field positions in the Fishhook area by the 165th and 209th Regiments, 7th NVA Division supported by Divisional artillery and elements of the 69th Arty Command. On 2 Jun, approximately six kilometers southeast of FSB X-Ray at XT 413952, E-R/2-11 Inf, 25th Inf Div found documents in a bunker which identified the 3rd Battalion, 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division. This was the 1st identification of the 3rd Battalion since the Allied move into Cambodia. There were two other identifications of the 3rd Battalion by documents on 3 and 12 Jun at XU 438054 and XU 425063, respectively. The 2d Battalion was identified by documents found on 16 Jun following a contact approximately eight kilometers southeast of FSB Hoa Lu at XT 345972. The 165th Regiment continued to operate in the Fishhook area near FSB Co Loa and Ky Con. On 8 Jun, following an attack on FSB Ky Con (XT 507937), 4/1 ARVN ABN captured a PW who identified the 2d Battalion, 165th Regiment, 7th NVA Division. On 7 Jun, approximately seven kilometers southeast of FSB Colorado at XU 495084, C/1-11 ACR found documents in a bunker which identified the 3rd Battalion, 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division. On 7 Jun, approximately 10 kilometers southwest of FSB Hammerstone at XU 437325, K/3-11 ACR had a Hoi Chanh rally to their position who identified the 2d Battalion, 141st Regiment. The Hoi Chanh stated the 1st Battalion was responsible for the security of the Snuol area while the 2d and 3rd Battalions had the mission of protecting the Mimot area. This further substantiates the belief that the 141st Regiment has the mission of providing security for 7th Division HQ and those elements of COSVN which remain in the area north of Mimot and west of Snuol. On 9 Jun, at FSB Anna (XU 688520), 2-5 Cav captured a PW who identified the 226 Signal Battalion, 7th NVA Division. The area in which the source was captured possibly indicates that elements of the 26th Signal Battalion had been coordinating with elements of the J3 Signal Office, COSVN, which were identified on 5 and 6 Jun by documents captured at XU 803347 and XU 801347, respectively. It is also possible that the 7th NVA Div has set up its Rear HQs in the vicinity of the source's POC, thus explaining why the PW was captured far to the northeast of the probable location of the 7th Division's Main Headquarters. On 12 Jun, approximately one kilometer west of FSB Anna at XU 695527, E-R/2-5 Cav captured a PW and documents which identified the K101 Medical Battalion, 7th NVA Division. This identification of the K101 Medical Battalion further substantiates the presence of the 7th Division Rear in the area. On 1 Jun, approximately three kilometers south of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 424069, A/1-11 ACR found documents which identified the B18 Signal Co, 69th Arty Command. On 4 Jun, following a contact approximately four kilometers south of FSB Conder at XU 793347, A/1-12th Cav found documents on a KIA which identified the K33 Battalion, 96th Arty Regiment, 69 Arty Command. These documents are an indication that elements of the K33 Battalion are continuing to go north into Cambodia in order to obtain supplies which had previously been furnished by the 70th and 81st RSG's in SVN. On 8 Jun, approximately five kilometers southwest of FSB Phu Xuan at XU 407030, 2/4th ARVN ABN captured a PW who identified the 1st Battalion, 208th Arty Regiment, 69th Arty Command. The capture of 107mm and 122mm rocket launchers in the same contact indicates that elements of the 208th Arty Regiment are continuing to operate in the Fishhook area in support of the 165th and 209th Regiments. Elements of the 2d Battalion, 208th Arty Regiment were identified on 22 June at XU 418079 and again on 23 Jun at XU 419078. On 21 Jun,

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G-2 SUMMARY

General Enemy Situation 1 June - 30 June 1970 (Cont.):

approximately one kilometer west of FSB Anna at XU 691515, B/2-5 Cav found documents which identified Surgical Team 6, Medical Section, Rear Service Staff Dept., COSVN. There were several other identifications of COSVN during the month of June. There were five identifications of the 50th RSG during the reporting period.

In the Giong To AO, enemy activity continued at a moderate level as the 5th VC Division continued their light stand off attacks against Allied FSBs and NDPs. On 7 Jun, following a contact at XU 819518, D/2-5 Cav found documents which identified an unknown element of the 275th Regiment, 5th VC Division. This identification indicates that elements of the Regimental Rear are still located in their former base area, while the Regiment itself is believed operating deep within Cambodia. On 16 Jun, approximately 13 kilometers west of FSB Anna at XU 552532, B/1-9 Cav found documents on a KIA which again identified elements of the 275th Regiment. The documents revealed that the 275th Regiment may have been reorganized into two regimental sized units, 275A (Q5A) and 275B (Q5B), with the mission of conducting guerrilla warfare in Cambodia. This reorganization of the 275th Regiment and its change of mission may explain why the Regiment has failed to engage Allied Forces operating north of BA 350. Headquarters elements of the 174th Regiment were identified on 1 Jun by documents found at XU 939526. The 174th Regiment itself is apparently continuing its screening mission which entails protecting the 5th VC Division HQ and elements of the 86th RSG. On 2 Jun, support elements of the 5th VC Division were identified by documents taken off a KIA at XU 807457. These identifications continue to indicate the presence of the 5th VC Division HQ and support elements in the area north of FSB Gonder along the Prek Chhlong Stream. On 5 Jun, at XU 930208, E/2-11 ACR captured documents and a PW which identified the Z27 Recon Battalion, 5th VC Division. On 5 Jun, southwest of FSB Speer at YU 249081, a PW captured by D/2-12 Cav identified the 1st Battalion, 174th Regiment. This is the first identification of the 1st Battalion, 174th Regiment since the beginning of Allied operations in Cambodia. On 11 Jun, a PW captured at YU 184464 by D/5-60 Inf identified the C4 Co, 271st Engr Battalion, J5 Engr Directorate, Mil Staff Dept, COSVN. On 23 Jun at YU 243315 and YU 243513, A/2-7 Cav found documents on a KIA and in a bunker which again identified an element of the J5 Engr Directorate, Mil Staff Dept, COSVN. The D739 Engr Battalion identification indicate that the Battalion may presently be OPCON to the 86th RSG with the mission of constructing trails or bunkers in the area in support of the 86th RSG and 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment. On 24 Jun, approximately 11 kilometers north of FSB Ready at XU 877518, D/1-7 Cav captured a PW who identified the K96 Trans Co, 5th VC Division. This is the first identification of a K96 Trans Co subordinate to the 5th VC Division. There were numerous identifications of the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regiment and 86th RSG throughout the reporting period.

In Binh Long (P), the attack by fire on 1, 10, 12 and 24 Jun, against Quan Loi and RF elements in the Quan Loi area, probably involved elements of the 1st Co, K33 Arty Battalion, 96th Arty Regiment, 69th Arty Command.

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G-2 SUMMARY

General Enemy Situation 1 June - 30 June 1970 (Cont.):

In Phuoc Long (P), a Hoi Chanh who rallied on 8 Jun at YU 118050 identified the F15 Sapper Plt, D168 Local Force Bn. The D168 LF Bn was again identified on 9 Jun at YU 079005 when the PRU captured a PW from the C14 Mort Co. The PW stated the D168 Bn was no longer operating as a battalion-size unit and each of the Battalion's subordinate units are now operating independently. Elements of the Z22 Arty Bn, 208th Arty Regiment were probably involved in the 26 and 27 Jun attacks by fire against FSB Buttons.

In AO Chief, the several attacks against Camp Gorved throughout the month, probably involved elements of the K33 Arty Bn, 96th Arty Regt, 69th Arty Command. The several mining and sniping incidents against friendly engineer units operating in the Song Be Bridge may be attributed to the Dong Nai Regt in conjunction with elements of SR-5. On 9 Jun, following an attack on FSB Normandy III (XF 905319), element of the 5th ARVN Div captured three PWs who identified the K1 Battalion, Dong Nai Regiment, SR-5. One of the PW's stated he heard a future mission for the K4 Battalion was that of attacking some unknown hamlet in Phu Giao (d) (unk date).

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G-3 OPERATIONS RESEARCH RESULTS:

The following constitutes the final figures for the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) Cambodian Operations. These statistics report a greater amount of munitions captured than the figures compiled by the Division G-4 (See Annex B, II). The reason for the difference is that G-4 figures include only material found in enemy caches, while the G-3 figures also include material captured or destroyed as a result of combat.

These statistics reflect the achievements of the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) and the OPCON U.S. forces. The South Vietnam (SVN) column includes results of operations by the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) and OPCON U.S. units within South Vietnam, excepting results of operations near the RVN - Cambodia border closely connected to the Cambodian Operations.

These figures are based on a complete recomputation and update of all categories and supersedes all previous reports.

ITEM	CAMBODIA			SVN OPNS	GRAND TOTAL
	TT43	TT45&46	SUB-TOTAL		
KIA	1336	1238	2574	179	2753
FW	18	13	31	8	39
HC	12	6	18	87	105
IWC	3009	3073	6082	50	6132
C/SC	425	449	874	39	913
RICE (Tons)	659.9	1584.1	2244	2	2246
SALT (Tons)	8.072	34.686	42.758	0	42.758
FS (Tons)	17.385	32.637	50.022	0.153	50.175
<b>VEHICLES</b>	167	135	302	3	305
60mm	1002	7117	8119	75	8194
81mm	0	68	68	0	68
82mm	1597	10,058	11,655	171	11,826
120mm	169	2,027	2,196	0	2,196
37mm	0	9,642	9,642	0	9,642
57mm	3588	10,350	13,938	16	13,954
75mm	166	2,176	2,342	1	2,343
85mm	20	1,947	1,967	0	1,967
B-40	291	11,583	11,874	193	12,067
B-41	12	1,217	1,229	40	1,269
107mm	14	53	67	4	71
122mm	30	685	715	0	715
4.2" Mort	104	0	104	0	104
Unk 40mm	0	130	130	0	130
Unk Type Rkt	1	0	1	0	1
B-20	8	0	8	0	8
3.5 Rkt	1	0	1	0	1
Unk RR Rd	2500	0	2500	0	2500
14.5	25,200	177,207	202,407	0	202,407
12.7 (.51)	361,297	2,522,733	2,884,030	100	2,884,130
Other SA	2,727,129	5,169,140	7,896,269	2,030	7,898,299

BREAK-DOWN OF SA AMMO

ITEM	TT43	TT45&46
50 cal	10,000	800
30 cal	402,500	35,040
5.56mm	1,400	80
7.62 NATO	1,200	37,725
7.62 RUSSIAN	140	115,480
AK-47	1,779,720	3,822,360

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BREAK-DOWN OF SA AMMO (Cont):

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TT43</u>	<u>TT45&amp;46</u>
45 cal	42	0
9mm	500	500
7.5mm	46,670	0
20mm	2	0
7.62 Pistol	0	97,720
7.92mm	0	993,570
12 Gauge SG	0	200
Other	484,955	65,665

ADDITIONAL MUNITIONS RESULTING FROM CAMBODIAN OPERATIONS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TT43</u>	<u>TT45&amp;46</u>
2.36 Rkt	0	13
Grenades	2,360	42,715
AT Mines	252	321
Claymore	262	472
Bangalore Torp	440	165
Plastic Exp	51,000	0
Granulated Exp	21,000	0
Medical Sup	9.8	18.5

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

I. THE NVA LOGISTICS SYSTEM---

a. "THE CITY"

1. On 4 May 1970, a "Pink Team" from B/1-9 Cav observed numerous bunkers and military structures in a densely vegetated area in the vicinity of coordinates XU 527215. Additional aerial reconnaissance teams further reported that these structures and bunkers were interconnected with bamboo matted trails. One pilot also reported seeing numerous antennas in the southern part of the complex. However, additional intensive aerial reconnaissance of the area on 4 and 5 May failed to substantiate the antenna sightings.
2. On 5 May 1970, Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, in response to the aerial reconnaissance sightings reports, displaced into the northern half of the complex which had been dubbed "The City". Immediately upon entering the suspected area, personnel from C/1-5 Cavalry reported finding numerous storage bunkers. These bunkers were reported as measuring 16' x 10' x 8'. Subsequent reports indicated that most of the bunkers contained large quantities of arms and munitions and that the enemy had recently evacuated the area. Throughout the period 5-13 May 1970, approximately 182 storage bunkers, 18 mess halls, a training area, and a small animal farm were discovered in the area.
3. The logistical storage bunkers contained mixed quartermaster clothing and equipment, food stocks, medical supplies, weapons, and munitions. The largest quantity of a single class item was ammunition. Generally, material was segregated and each type of supply item was stored separately; i.e. AK-47 ammunition was stored in one bunker while 57mm recoilless rifle ammunition was stored in another. Weapons were stored in the same manner and were segregated by type. An exception was the quartermaster clothing and equipment items which were generally stored together but in bunkers that had apparently been designed for the storage of all these type items. Generally, all types of equipment and supplies were in an excellent state of preservation and in good operating condition when discovered. Approximately 80% of all storage bunkers were being utilized and contained enemy war supplies. Sixty percent or 87 of these 145 bunkers were filled to capacity. All bunkers were serviced by bamboo matted trails which were approximately 3 to 8 feet wide. The overall land coverage of "The City" is approximately three square kilometers with XU 527215 being the center of mass. After a thorough investigation of the area, its contents, and documents captured in the area, it is apparent that "The City" storage depot was well-organized, maintained and capable of rapid receipt and issue of large quantities of supplies. Judging from the general condition of the oldest bunkers and from translation of captured supply documents found in the area, it appears that the storage depot had been in operation for 2 to 2½ years. The bunkers in the northern part of the storage complex appear to have been constructed within the last six months.
4. In addition to the logistical storage facilities, the depot contained a training area consisting of one large classroom, a makeshift small arms firing range and mess facilities to support the training area. Also located in the southeastern part of the complex was a small animal farm capable of housing 35 to 40 chickens and about 12 pigs. In all probability, these facilities were used to raise animals for fresh meat supply for depot personnel and the training school and were not utilized for resupplying other units.

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"THE CITY" (continued)

5. An analysis of documents and Hoi Chanh reports indicate that that this complex was a supply depot for Branch 7, 50th Rear Service Group. These supply records also indicate that the 7th Branch had the primary mission of obtaining supplies and equipment within Cambodia and transporting these items to its storage depots ("The City" being one such depot). Branches 8, 9 and 10, 50th Rear Service Group, then drew supplies from these depots for delivery to enemy elements in South Vietnam. In addition to supplying other elements of the 50th Rear Service Group, this depot provided supplies to the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment, elements of the 7th NVA Division and various Staff Directorates of COSVN. Captured supply records indicated that the supply depot primarily supported the 7th NVA Division. When considering the type and amount of supplies captured as well as the units supplied, the loss of the cache will certainly lessen the enemy's offensive capabilities in the III Corps Tactical Zone. Only time will tell the true extent of this loss. On 11 May the Headquarters for Branch 7, 50th Rear Service Group was uncovered by B/1-5 Cavalry in an area approximately 5 kilometers northwest of the supply depot in the vicinity of XU 521235. Documents captured at this headquarters point to the possible existence of similar supply depots in the area.

6. Based on the discovery of classroom facilities, numerous mess halls, firing ranges, training aids to include silhouette targets and dummy grenades, as well as a large stock of items of personal clothing and equipment in the cache site area, it is believed that the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment used a portion of this base area for providing refresher military and political training to recent replacements from North Vietnam. This is in consonance with one of the stated missions of the 92nd Regiment. Documents captured in the area show that there is no command relationship between the 50th Rear Service Group and the 92nd Recovery and Replacement Regiment. It appears that the training center was colocated with the supply depot because of the latter's fixed facilities and closeness to the border. Also, the replacements could be readily outfitted from the supply depot while at the same time receiving their refresher training. Additionally, the size of the classroom, living areas and mess facilities indicate that approximately 150 personnel could undertake training at one time.

7. Material captured by C/1-5 Cavalry and Loc Ninh CIDG Team 331 in "The City" cache site complex:

a. Individual weapons

AK-47 rifles - 13  
SKS rifles - 922  
MAS 36 rifles - 207  
Thompson SMG - 48  
CHICOM SMG - 42  
AK-47 rifles (folding stock) - 50

b. Crew-served weapons:

CHICOM 14.5mm twin-barrel AA MG (ZPU-2) - 3 (Complete with sights)  
20 mm AA MG - 01  
7.62mm AA MG - 15  
.30-cal AA MG - 60  
.51-cal AA MG - 6 (with 80 extra barrels)

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"THE CITY" (continued)

60mm mortar - 40 (complete)  
82mm mortar - 6 (complete)  
4.2" mortar - 3 (complete)  
120mm mortar - 5 (complete)  
75mm RR - 8  
RPG-7 Rocket Launcher - 22  
CHICOM LMG - 33

c. Ammunition:

.51-cal/12.7mm ammo - 319,000 rds  
Anti-tank mines - 152  
CHICOM grenades - 710  
14.5mm AA MG ammo - 25,200 rds  
82mm mortar ammo - 411 rds  
4.2" mortar ammo - 84 rds  
57mm RR ammo - 3,035 rds  
75mm RR ammo - 127 rds  
B-40 AT Rockets - 142  
AK-47 ammo - 1,559,000 rds  
Rifles grenades - 70 cases (20 per case, total 1,400)  
122mm rockets - 18  
Plastic explosives - 58,000 lbs  
Granulating explosives - 21,000 lbs  
Detonating cord - 250 cases  
Non-electric blasting caps - 144,000  
Time fuse - 270,000 ft  
Fuse lighters - 2,700  
7.5mm MG ammo - 42,670 rds  
Anti-personnel mines - 22 cases  
.30-cal ammo - 400,000 rds  
107mm rockets - 13  
85mm field gun ammo - 10 rds  
120mm mortar ammo - 168 rds  
Electrical blasting caps - 200  
Propelling charge for 120mm mortar - 18 cases (940 per case, total of 16,920)

d. Miscellaneous:

Rucksacks - 70 cases (40 per case, total 2,800)  
Shovels - 607  
Picks - 470  
Entrrenching tools - 120  
AK-47 magazines - 45  
AK-47 repair parts - 4 cases  
Medicine (Coagulant) - 86 cases  
Blow torch - 1  
106mm RR breech block repair kit - 18 cases  
Bicycles - 500  
Shoes - 1,000 prs  
Socks - 750 prs  
Mess Kits - 320  
Bicycle tires - 2,750  
Gunnery quadrants - 37  
.51-cal ammo cans - 118  
Aiming stakes - 40  
60mm mortar sights - 20  
82mm mortar service kits - 14  
Pick handles - 350

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"THE CITY" (continued)

60mm mortar service kits - 20  
82mm mortar base plates - 4  
Mortar sights (Panoramic) - 2  
B-40 components - 3 cases  
Plastic sheets - 5 cases ( 5 rolls per case)  
Hydraulic test kit - 3  
Test kits - 290  
Electric circuit tester - 4  
CHICOM batteries - 20 cases (4 per case, total 80)  
Field telephones - 8  
PRC-6 radios - 9  
RPG-7 repair parts - 27 cases  
Sleeping shirts - 500  
Medicine - 200 lbs  
Unknown glass ampules - 550,000

e. Food:

Rice - 30 tons  
Corn - 8 tons  
Salt - 1,100 lbs  
Pigs (Live) - 10  
Chickens - 25  
Baby chicks - 50

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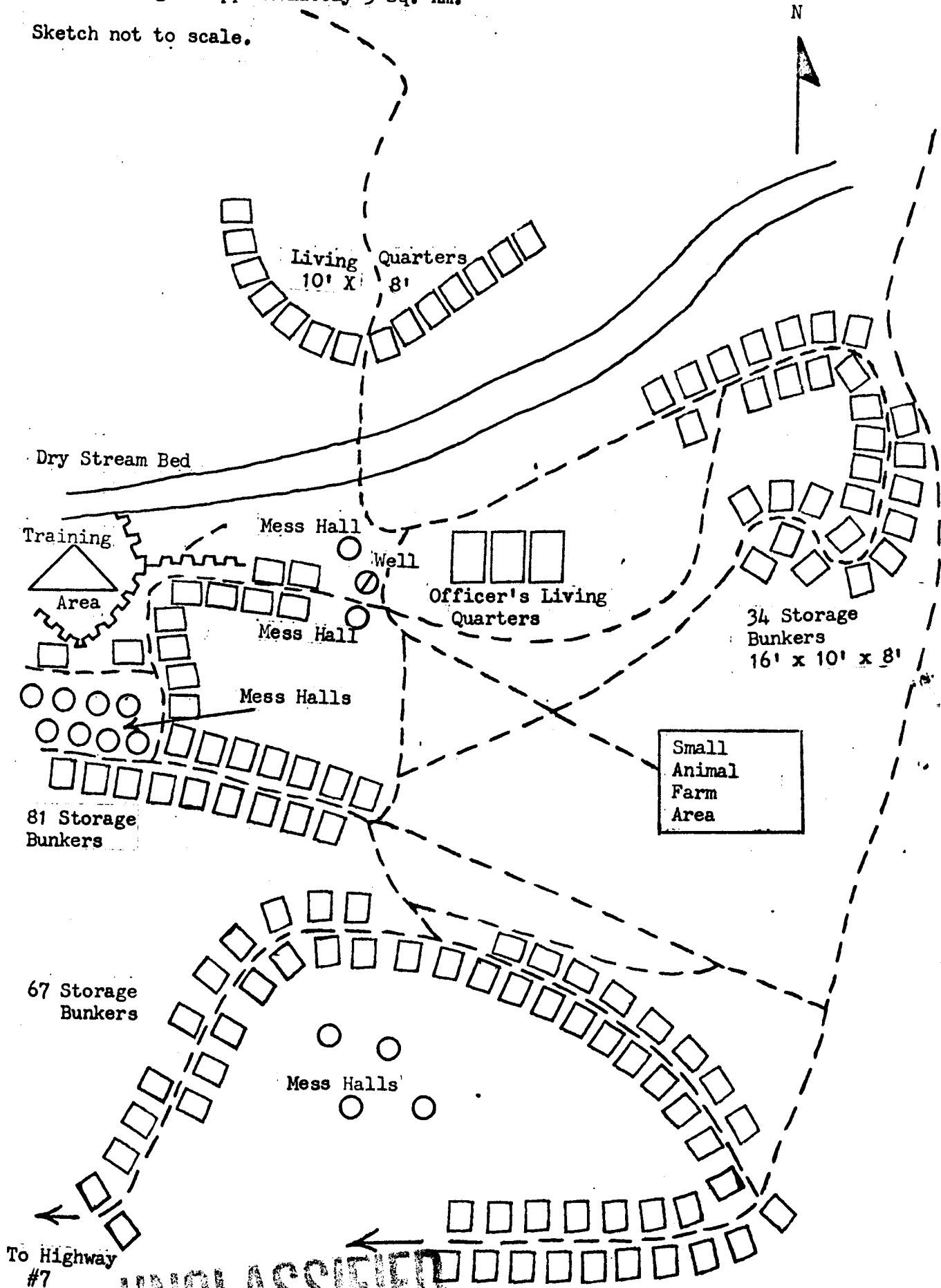
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THE CITY

Center of Mass: Vicinity XU 527215

Land Coverage: Approximately 3 Sq. Km.

Sketch not to scale.



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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

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I. THE NVA LOGISTICS SYSTEM---

b. ENEMY CACHES

1. A storage area found by C/2-8 Cav on 29 May in the vicinity of XU 807368 revealed two types of bunkers used for ammunition storage by the 70th Rear Service Group (Also known as the 85th Rear Service Group). The first (TYPE I in the sketch) is completely underground. A camouflaged entranceway is the only indicator of its presence. The second (TYPE II in the sketch) is easier to discover as it has a thatched roof which stands 5 feet above the ground and covers an 8' x 12' x 15' storage hole. Both types of bunkers have been found booby-trapped; extreme caution should be used in dealing with them. External defensive measures often include the use of pressure-activated mines made of mortar rounds buried fuse up after removing the safety cap. The Chinese Communist 100-3 fuse is used and will detonate with approximately 150 pounds of pressure.
2. The discovery of one of these bunkers usually indicates that others will be found in the same area. Generally these ammunition storage areas are near well-maintained, hard packed trails which facilitate the distribution and transportation of supplies. The majority of caches have been found within 100 meters of such trails; however, the more valuable items may be hidden in areas that are less accessible.
3. Most caches will have a small unit stationed in the area to secure and maintain the site. Normally the unit's primary mission is not defense beyond general harassment but maintenance of the cache and notification of higher headquarters if the cache has been compromised.
4. A PW captured by elements of the 9th ARVN Regiment, 5th ARVN Division, stated that the 70th Rear Service Group is burying its caches under hootches and buildings and then destroying the structures on top of the cache sites for camouflage. A/1-5 Cav on 2 June found a hut at YU 294551 with a false floor covering an ammunition cache. The large cache system known as "Shakey's Hill" (YU 210517), probably a main depot of the 86th Rear Service Group, was composed of fifty-eight underground sites. The individual caches ringed the hill and were completely unconnected. The original discovery was of a camouflaged tin roof covering a ladder descending to a CONEX-size room.
5. The position was disclosed by a small, low, V-shaped berm apparently constructed to divert the runoff of rainwater. Other than that one indicator the site was well hidden.

- A-6 -

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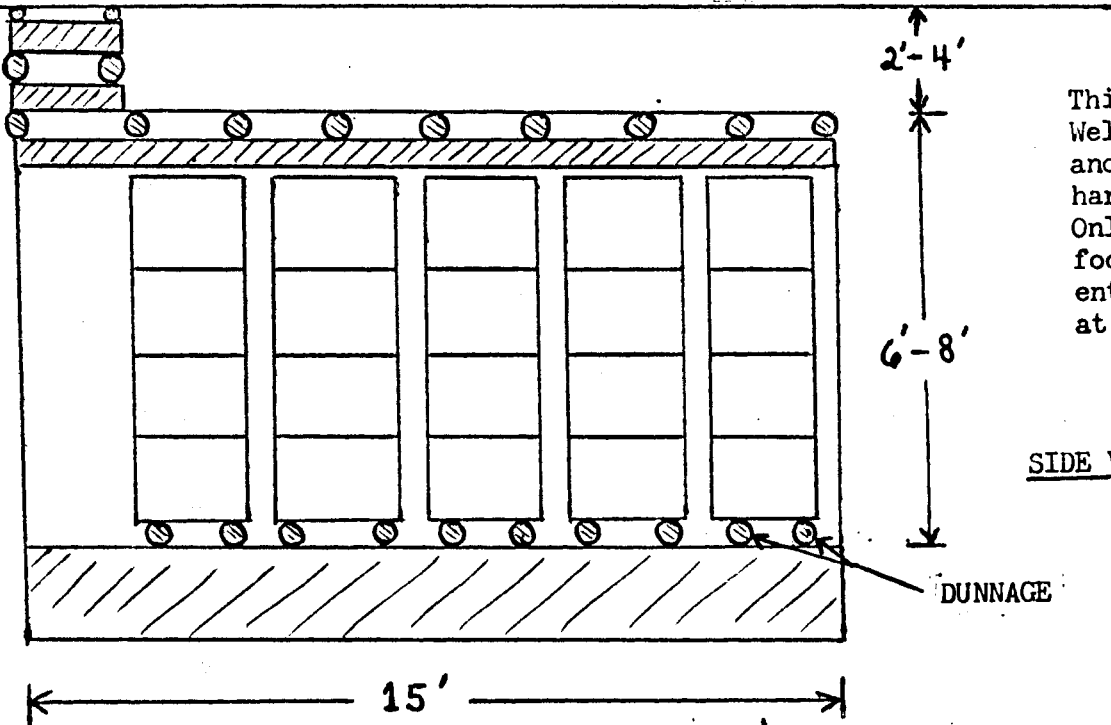
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TYPE-I

ENTRANCE

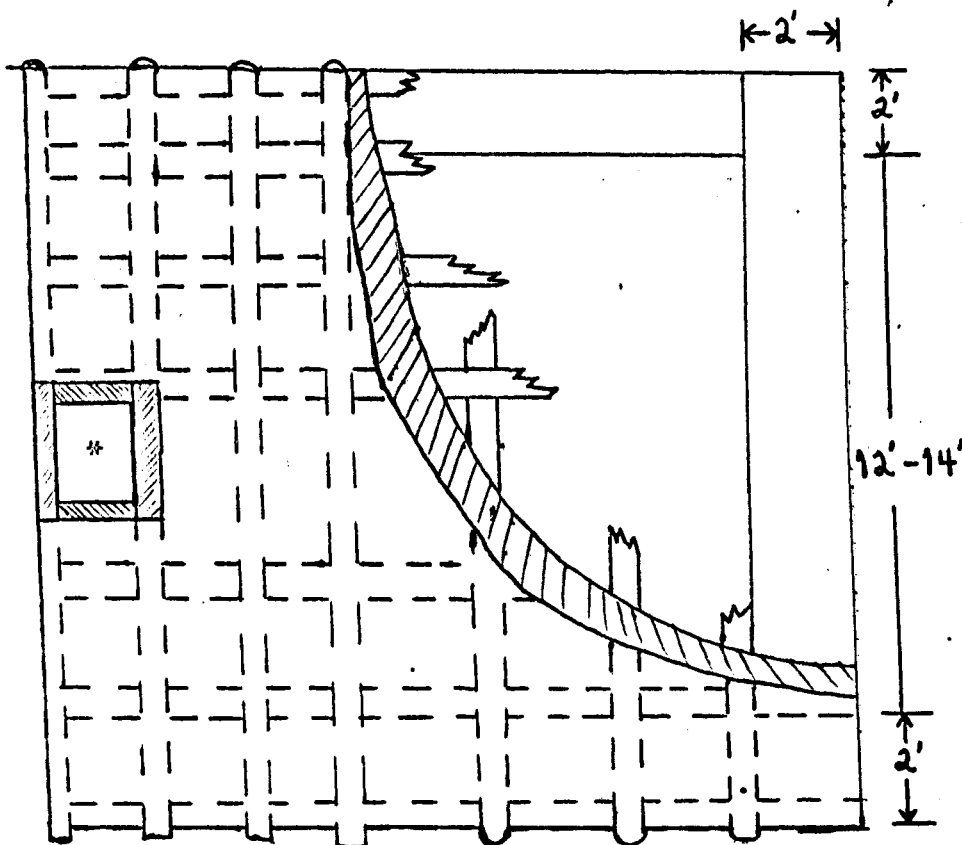
GROUND LEVEL



This bunker is Well camouflaged and extremely hard to find. Only its two-foot square entrance will be at ground level.

SIDE VIEW

DUNNAGE



TOP VIEW

\* Entrance is the only part of the bunker visible.

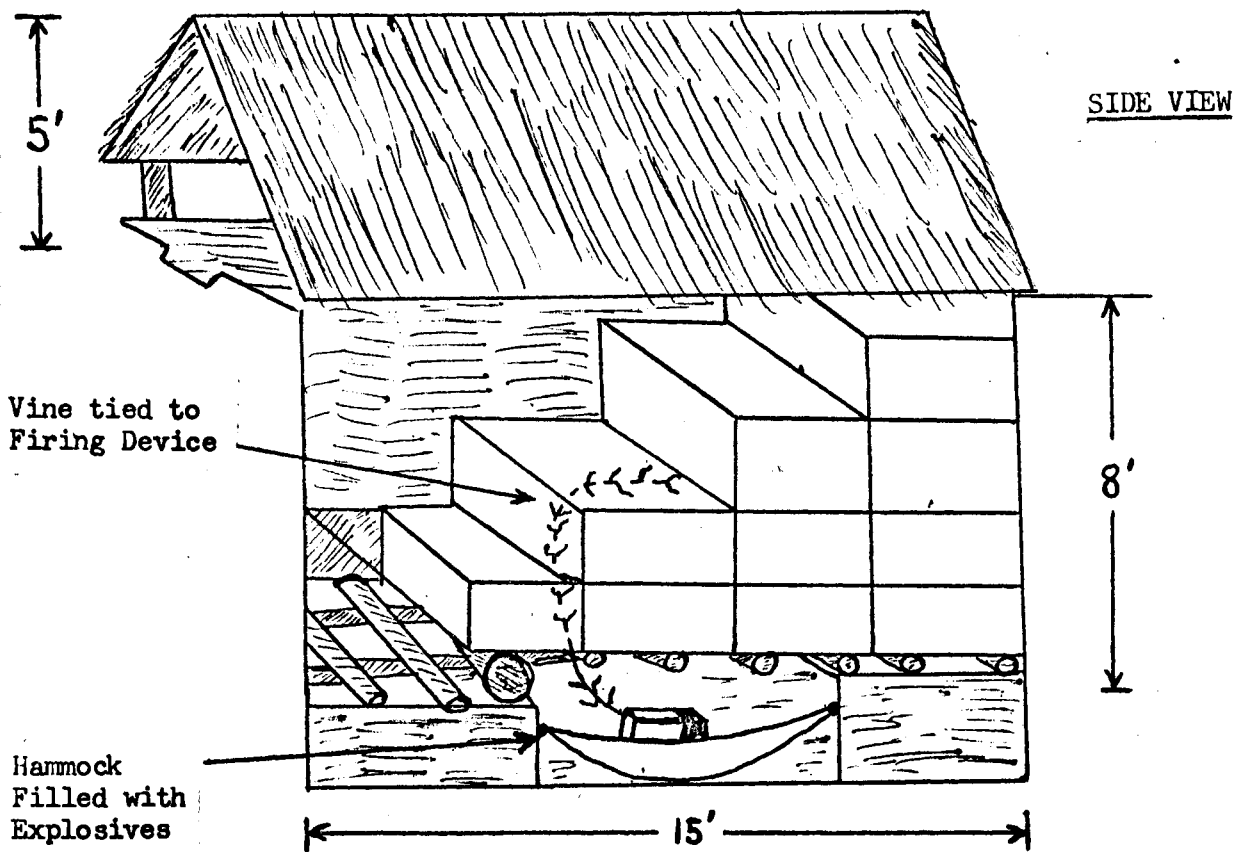
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T Y P E II

Storage hootch with bunker below. Note how hammock is slung below logs on floor with C-4 or other explosive inside set to detonate upon movement of crate. Floor of hootch may or may not camouflage ammunition. The enemy has been known to repack the floor and store rice on top of the real cache. In most instances, green plastic has been used to cover and waterproof the material in both types of caches.



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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

**UNCLASSIFIED**

I. THE NVA LOGISTICS SYSTEM--

c. QUARTERMASTER EQUIPMENT (EXTRACTED FROM 1ST CAV INTSUM NO. 173)

1. Among the items the First Cavalry Division (AM) has found during its Cambodian operations, clothing and personal items rank as the least important in terms both of quantity and of tactical value. For this reason, the NVA developed a supply system especially for clothing which differed in organization and purpose from the system used for other material. This Annex will discuss this "system within a system" to examine how it works in particular and to better understand how the NVA logistics organization functions in general.

2. The NVA soldier, after completion of basic training and prior to infiltration, is given a complete issue of clothing and field gear. This issue includes (Ref 1 ACD INTSUM No 091, Appendix 1, and ACD PERINTREP No 5-70, Annex C, page C-10):

2 sets uniforms	1 canteen
1 pair HCM sandals	1 rice bag
1 blanket	1 jungle hat
1 web belt	

3. The individual, after receiving this initial issue, is not given any more personal gear. In terms of clothing he is combat ready. If he needs more gear, the soldier buys or steals it from locals or he goes without. (Ref CIGV Study ST-66-24 VC/NVA Clothing and Equipment).

4. From the summary of the clothing supply system no need seems to exist for resupply from Cambodian depots. Yet, the 1 ACD has found widely scattered stores of gear. At 34 different sites throughout the Cambodian area of operations small but significant quantities of clothing have been found. In no case has clothing been either the sole or the predominate item. Included among the captured supplies are 371 uniforms, 63 ponchos, 273 pairs of HCM sandals, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 2958 rucksacks, and 1762 sets of web gear. In addition, small numbers of helmets, sweaters, black pajamas, jungle hats, towels, and other miscellaneous items have been found. This clothing is on the whole of good workmanship and high quality. In a word it is functional. Nevertheless, this amount of material clearly could not supply the NVA in III CTZ. Indeed, this supply would be barely adequate for one NVA battalion.

5. Directly related to the clothing supply system are those caches that contained sewing machines, cloth, and tailor supplies. To date, fifteen sewing machines have been found as well as replacement parts for these machines. On 25 May, Alpha Company, 1st Bn, 8th Cav found a cache located inside two huts at YU 159450 which contained 1000 pairs of socks, 900 leather belts, 60 sweatshirts, 5 bolts of green flannel, 500,000 buttons, and 2000 spools of thread. What A/1-8th found was a small tailor shop. In the cache complex called "The City", living quarters for permanent party and a training camp for temporary residents were uncovered. The clothing supply found at these two cache sites would have been adequate for the permanent party who maintained the sites and for those transients who might spend extended periods of time, for one reason or another, in the Cambodian rear areas.

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I. THE NVA LOGISTICS SYSTEM--

6. The NVA clothing supply system worked on two levels. For the combat soldier, clothing, after an initial issue in North Vietnam, was a personal matter. Clothing was not carried south into South Vietnam for resupply of the troops in the field. In the 1 ACD area of operations in South Vietnam no clothing cache has been discovered. For the soldier in the rear, clothing was available through regular logistics channels. Moreover, the rear service area in Cambodia had the capacity for local production and maintenance of clothing and field gear. By operating in this fashion the NVA were able to concentrate their attention more fully on the movement of supplies essential for tactical operations and at the same time not impair battlefield effectiveness.

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES:

I. THE NVA LOGISTICS SYSTEM - (EXTRACTED FROM ACD INTSUM No 164.)

d. Cache Complex Discovered by 2-8 Cav:

1. In response to numerous intelligence indicators to include Hoi Chanh reports, PW interrogations, captured documents and Cambodian military sources, the 2nd Bn, 8th Cavalry was established in its current AO on 20 May 1970, for the purposes of finding and exploiting suspected enemy cache sites. On 25 May 1970, a large automotive parts cache was discovered by Alpha Company 2nd Bn 8th Cavalry. This was the first of a series of caches of various classes of supplies discovered in the area from 25 May to 9 June 1970.

2. One of the most significant finds was a communications depot discovered by Delta Company, 2nd Bn, 8th Cavalry on 5 June 1970. A sketch outlining the composition of this depot is on page A15. Probably the most significant feature about this discovery was the fact that the enemy had not evacuated valuable communications equipment. This could indicate that the 70th Rear Service Group (AKA 85) in Base Area 350 was not able to fully comply with the directive from Headquarters, COSVN, to evacuate caches to areas further to the north out of reach of expected Allied sweeps. Considering the critical nature of enemy signal equipment, it is felt that his equipment would have received top priority if evacuation had actually taken place. Coupling this fact with the discovery of other classes of material throughout the area to include medical, quartermaster, automotive, food and munitions stocks, it was reasonable to assume that a sizeable arms cache also existed in the area (See Appendix 1 for detailed listing of cache finds).

3. Although dispersed over a much larger area than "The City" cache site, this area was quite similar in that the enemy supplies were segregated by type so as to facilitate storage and distribution to receiving units. Captured documents indicated that both areas were in an operating status when discovered. Equipment and supplies in both of these sites was for the most part new and in excellent condition. Additionally, most of the bunkers were of similar construction (See Annex A, I, b.) Main differences between the two cache sites were:

a. The enemy had made a concerted effort to camouflage and conceal the cache sites in the 2nd Bn, 8th Cavalry's area. This was not the case in "The City" cache. The primary reason for this was that the 70th RSG had more time to conceal their cache sites in this area than did the 50th Rear Service Group.

b. Numerous booby traps were employed in this area versus none in "The City" site or in the numerous caches uncovered in Base Area 352 by the 1st Bn, 12th Cavalry. It should be noted, however, that these booby traps were poorly placed, easily detected and crudely constructed.

4. Although some bunkers had been constructed within the last two months, most of the bunkers and storage pits appeared to be a couple of years old. Documents captured in the area also indicated that the 70th RSG had been maintaining these sites since at least mid - 1968.

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES:

The NVA Logistics System, Cache Complex Discovered by 2-8 Cav (Cont.):

5. Several sources indicated the presence of more enemy supplies in the area, particularly weapons. Both a prisoner from the 70th RSG (captured by 9th ARVN Regt) and a Cambodian Major, who delivered supplies to the NVA/VC in the area, indicated the presence of a large weapons and munitions cache in the vicinity of XU 8030. Recalling that Base Area 350 has been the storage area for all supplies carried down the Serges Jungle Highway and considering that traffic on this route decreased beginning approximately 1 December 1969, it can be reasonably assumed that the amount of material stored in this area was far below that found in Base Area S351 and 352. Units that previously worked the Serges Jungle Highway were identified on numerous occasions on the Jolley Trail; i.e. 585th Transportation Battalion, 70th RSG and the D49th Transportation Bn, COSVN. At the same time, and with the exception of the movement and discovery of a large rice cache destined for the 5th VC Division in March, contact with Rear Service Group elements on the Serges Highway were very few and far between. All of this points to the fact that Base area 351 took on added significance as well as more supply stocks while Base Area 350 declined in importance. The Saigon Corridor also seemed to maintain an even pace in spite of Allied interdiction efforts. This would account for the discovery of large cache sites such as "The City" in Base Area 352.

6. Considering all of the above factors it is possible that the 2nd Bn, 8th Cavalry was in the heart of Base Area 350. As their company size elements moved towards grid XU 8030, additional enemy supplies to include weapons, were uncovered in the area. These finds were not of the magnitude discovered by the LACD in Base Area 351 and 352 but are still of significance.

APPENDIX 1: (List of Materiel Captured in 2nd Bn, 8th Cavalry Cache Sites)

1. C/2-8 Cav (XU 807369 - 231215H May)  
27.5 Tons of rice
2. B/2-8 Cav (XU 816366 - 201015H May)  
28.9 Tons of rice  
1.1 Tons of corn  
660 lbs of salt
3. A/2-8 Cav (XU 776366 - 251159H May)

1 Welding tank	1 Bell housing unit
2 Radiators	100 Machetes
6 Radiator hoses	Misc gears
5 Good suspension springs	3 boxes nuts and bolts
1 Bad suspension spring	5 Generators
1 Truck tire and tube	13 Grease guns (not weapons)
3 Drive shafts	5 Leaf springs
2 Universal joints on shaft	3 Jacks - Heavy duty hydraulic
1 Truck tire rim	6 Acetylene sets
11 Axles	1 hand saw
2 Crosscut Saws	8 U-bolts

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

The NVA Logistics System, Cache Complex Discovered by 2-8 Cav (Cont.):

A/2-8 Cav (Cont.)

1 Box roller bearings	2 Oxygen tanks
1 Welder	20 Feet rubber tubing
1 Pressure plate	3 heavy duty transmissions
1 Wenchhand chain	3 Crates bolts
Parts for transmission	1 Crate rivets
2 Boxes tools	1 Crate clutch assembly
1 Pick and shovel	2 Crates grease seals
10 Water hoses	15 Clutch parts
1 Roll copper wire	Assorted Wires
1 Tarp	2 Metal plates
1 Crate pistons	3 Shocks
3 Crates bearings	2 Oil pumps
20 Brake linings	1 Fuel pump
40 Oil Filters	Misc welding rods

4. B/2-8 Cav (XU 822355 - 251430H May)

19.9 Tons of rice  
16.5 Tons of corn  
.6 Tons of salt  
1 M-2 Carbine  
2 M-1 Carbines

5. C/2-8 Cav (XU 802362 - 261315H May)

See ANNEX B, III, b, "Picatinny East"

6. A/2-8 Cav (XU 789351 - 290952H May)

1000 Shelter halves  
1000 Shirts  
1000 Trousers  
2000 Tote bags

7. E/2-8 Cav (XU 810379 - 011830H June)

1x220 Volt Japanese generator	2 Gas lanterns
15 Test tube bottles	1 Stapler
7 Blood pressure testing sets	
6 Needles	
1 Medical kit	
5000 Empty medicine bottles	

8. A/2-8 Cav (XU 792349 - 031699H June)

75 Canteen cups	1 Suitcase
30 Pots	24 Packs of carbon paper
8 Bags of Ho Chi Minh sandals	2 boxes of paper clips
1 Honda motorcycle	1 Lantern
1x2.8 Generator	2 Clocks
1 Typewriter	1 Flashlight
1 Adding machine	8 Cans of duplicating ink
1 Sewing machine	1400 lbs of rice (dest)

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

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The NVA Logistics System, Cache Complex Discovered by 2-8 Cav (Cont):

9. D/2-8 Cav (XU 803347 - 051700H June)

- 7 Chicom swithboards (6 new), 9 line capacity
- 6 Model 123 AM radio sets (new)
- 10 Model 139 AM radio sets (new)
- 18 Interem speaker sets, fld made
- 9 Telegrapher keys
- 5 Model K-63 radio sets (new)
- 14 Chicom field telephone sets (10 operational)
- 5 Long wire antennas (factory made-new)
- 2 Long whip antennas for K-63 Radio (new)
- 8 Spare headsets
- 10 Spare microphones
- 43 Boxes of batteries
- 13 Fld made AM Radio trans/receiver groups
- 3 Office type telephones
- 6 Spare power cables
- 1 Homemade radio group
- 34 Rolls Chicom como wire (500m per/roll)  
Assorted spare parts, tools accessories and technical manuals

10. B/2-8 Cav (XU 808367 - 091335H June)

11.5 Tons of rice.

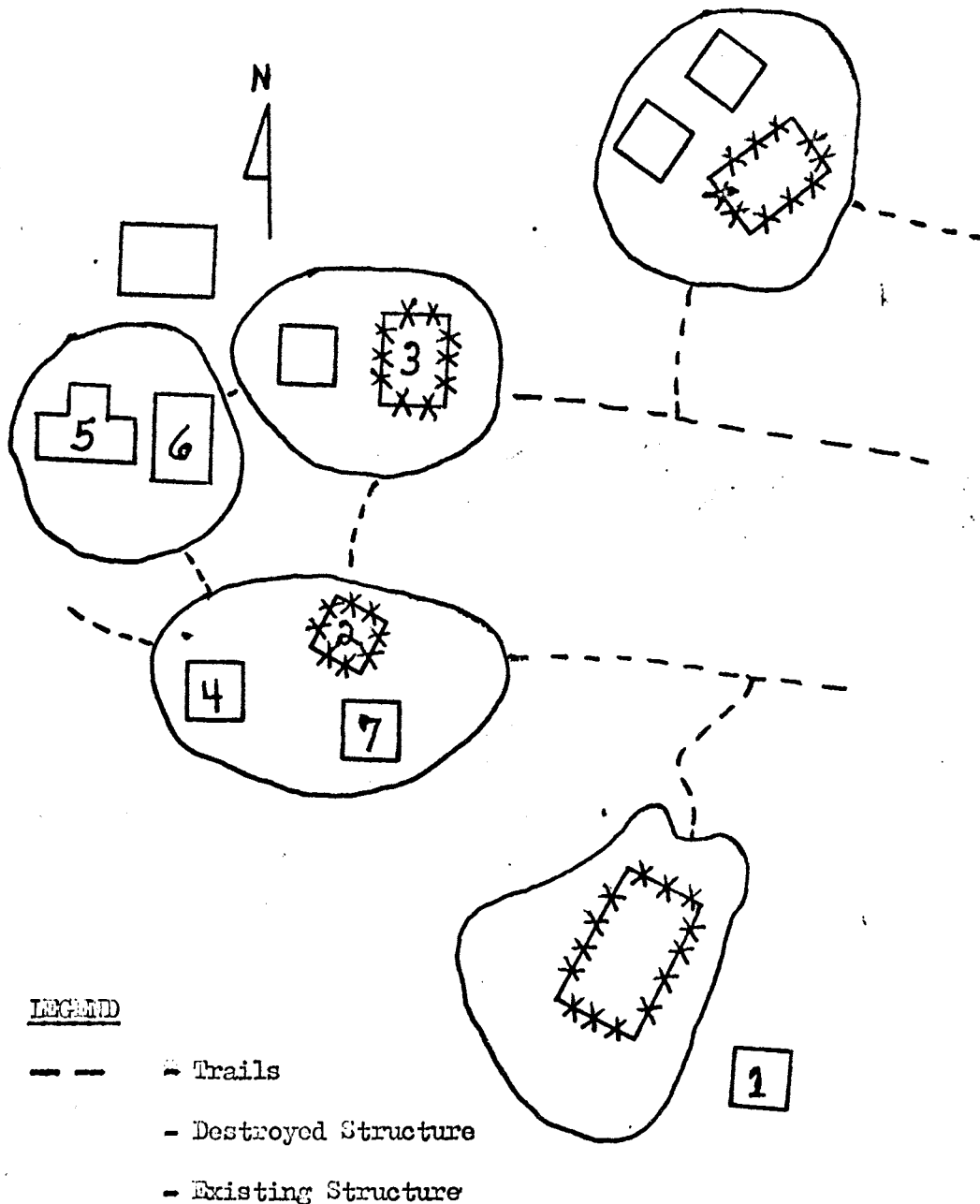
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The NVA Logistics System, Cache Complex discovered by 2-8 Cav (Cont):



Center of Mass near XU 803347

1. Cache #1 contained the majority of communications equipment found. It was well camouflaged, underground and approximately 25 feet from the nearest clearing.
2. Caches number 2 & 3 were located under burned-out structures which concealed the caches themselves.
3. Caches 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the same as 2 & 3 except the structures were intact.
4. All caches were buried in holes either in or in close proximity to a structure. The size of those holes was 3' x 2' x 4' except for cache #1. It was 5' x 5' x 4'.
5. There were 3 sizes of structures: 20' x 10' x 5', 12' x 10' x 5' or 10' x 10' x 5'.

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The NVA Logistics System (Cont):

e. Automotives (Extracted From 1st Cav Div INTSUM No 168)

1. Among the items the First Air Cavalry Division has captured during its Cambodian campaign, vehicles and vehicle parts were most important to the NVA supply system. Thus far, US Forces have captured or destroyed 305 vehicles, 11 vehicle repair sites, and 16,808 gals of fuel. This annex, paying special attention to vehicular caches and their contents, will discuss the scope and organization of the enemy logistical system.

2. Since 1 May in its Cambodian operations the 1st ACD has deprived the enemy of 305 vehicles. While a few of these were primarily for passengers, such as the captured Porche, Mercedes-Benz and jeeps, the vast majority were cargo carriers. These trucks had a total capacity of 442 tons. To put this figure in perspective: These trucks could carry at one time "The City", "Picatinny East", and Shakey's Hill" and still have room left for some of "Rock Island East". This load, although obviously great, is nevertheless only a small part of the total capacity of the NVA trucks in Cambodia. Because trucks are very mobile, the enemy could easily move them beyond the reach of American ground troops and air power. During the early days of the Cambodian operation, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cav reported that many Cambodian roads showed heavy use by trucks. This report was corroborated by photographs that also showed roads with heavy truck traffic (Ref: 1 ACD INTSUMS 121, 122, 123, and 124). Since only stragglers were left for capture, 80% of all vehicles captured were seized before 15 May.

3. To support these vehicles, the NVA built repair centers and refueling points. The repair centers were complete facilities, capable of handling any maintenance problem from a simple tune-up to a complete overhaul. A good example of such a center was found by A Co, 2nd Bn, 8th Cav. A large store of replacement parts including 2 radiators, 6 suspension springs, 3 drive shafts, 11 axles and 40 oil filters was found (to name but a few items). A supply of tools used for vehicle upkeep was also discovered. It included nuts and bolts, 8 U-bolts, jacks, 15 grease guns, 6 acetelyne sets and oxygen tanks. Based on the quantity of material and space available at the repair centers, it is estimated that 2 or 3 trucks could be serviced at any one center simultaneously. In one year more than 500 vehicles could be serviced at one repair site alone. More widely dispersed were the refueling points. To date 16,808 gals of fuel have been found and destroyed; enough fuel to allow 100 trucks to go 1,680 miles at 10 miles per gal or 840 miles at 5 miles per gal. Stored in 55 gal drums, often along roads, this fuel was readily available for use. Clearly, both repair centers and refuel points were designed for a greater number of vehicles than have been captured.

4. The Cambodian caches were filled with material, transported for the most part by truck. That the caches were truck supplied can be seen from the close relationship between truck repair centers and caches. For example, "Picatinny East", a cache with a total of 65.1 tons of ammo, was built near one of the largest truck repair centers found. In fact, all vehicle repair centers have been discovered in areas of heavy cache concentration. Generally speaking, cache sites themselves are located on or near roads suitable for truck traffic. Riner's Road, running N from BA 351, is a good example of a road system built as part of a logistical system in which trucks play an integral part. Route 7, which joins Mimot and Snud, and Highway 131 just N of BA 350, were also major arteries in the NVA supply system. "The City" was located near Route 7, as were many lesser storage points.

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The NVA Logistics System, Automotives (Cont):

5. The size of the NVA logistical system in Cambodia above III CTZ was vast. It had the capacity to move thousands of tons of materiel from various points in Cambodia to the supply depots along the South Vietnamese border and move these supplies quickly over the network of roads that connected the various caches. The system was so dependent on trucks that an extensive refueling and repair organization was necessary. Sophisticated and effective, the NVA supply system was a major weapon in the enemy's arsenal.

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ANNEX A

G-2 Studies:

II. OB Holdings in BA 350 and 351 prior to the Cambodian Operation and new unit identifications/locations as a result of the operation.

1. BA 350: OB held the 70th Rear Service Group with it's subordinate units operating in the Base Area just inside Cambodia. Since the Cambodian operation it was learned that the 585th and 432nd Battalions were possibly resubordinated to the 86th RSG. This was probably as a result of the First Team's successful interdiction of the Serges Jungle Highway in late 1969. It appears the two Battalions moved into BA 351 in order to help the 86th RSG move supplies down the Jolley Road.
2. BA 350: The 275th Regt, 5th VC Division was located NW of Bu Dop (vic XU9034). Documents captured on 16 June from a KIA identified elements of the 275th Regiment. The documents revealed that the 275th Regt has been reorganized into two regimental size units with the mission of conducting guerrilla warfare in Cambodia. One unit, designated 275A AKA - (Q5A), is composed of the regiment's 1st and 2nd Battalions as well as all agencies of the Political and Rear Service Staffs. The other unit, designated the 275B AKA - (Q5B) consists of the 3d, 4th and 5th Battalions. This is the first identification of a possible reorganization of the 275th Regt and OB considers this to be insufficient evidence to confirm that there are now two new regimental size units called 275A and 275B, but it is still possibly true.
3. BA 351: The Headquarters 5th VC Division, along with most of the Headquarters Support elements, were located in Cambodia north of Bu Dop on the edge of BA 351. The Z22 Arty Battalion, 5th VC Division was operating in the area between Bu Dop and FSB Buttons in Phuoc Long Province.

As a result of the Cambodian operation there is possibly another newly formed regiment within the 5th VC Division call E6. This discovery was made by a PW interrogation and documents captured in Cambodia which made reference to a new regiment in the 5th VC Division and that weapons and ammunition were issued to E6. OB does not carry this regiment in its holdings, but it could possibly be true that a new regiment called E6 is now subordinate to the 5th VC Division. OB carried the 86th Rear Service Group, 90th RSG, and the D49 Transportation Battalion, COSVN in this general area.
4. A major discovery during the Cambodian Operations was that the 90th RSG was not really a Rear Service Group, but instead it was now a Recovery and Replacement Regiment. PW and documents captured in the Fishhook revealed that there were three such regiments; designated the 90th, 92nd, and 94th Recovery and Replacement Regiment. Since this discovery, OB has dropped the 90th RSG designation and now identifies the 90th Recovery and Replacement Regt operating in BA 351.
5. Numerous discoveries of new units subordinate to the 86th Rear Service Group and units subordinate to COSVN have caused OB to begin working on new line and block charts to reflect the expanded knowledge of enemy unit organizations.
6. The biggest discovery was made by OB as a result of the Cambodian operations was that the Base Areas were not where everyone thought they were. It turned out that BA 350 and 351 were actually located approximately 15 kilometers deeper into Cambodia.

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ANNEX A

G-2 Studies

III. ANALYSIS OF GROUND TO AIR FIRE 1 MAY TO 30 JUNE:

1. During the period 1 May to 30 June there were reported 74 incidents of ground-to-air firings throughout the 1st Cav Div AO. Of these, 35 were .51-caliber fire and 39 were .30-caliber fire.

2. The majority of .51-cal ground-to-air firing was in two general areas; first the "Fishhook" where U.S. and ARVN elements met heavy resistance from regimental elements of the 7th NVA Division and COSVN, and second in the throat of the Serges Jungle Highway and to the north where 5th VC Division elements conducted countersweep operations against U.S. cross-border operations. Ten instances of .51-cal fire have been recorded in the "Fishhook", while another 14 instances of .51-cal fire have been recorded in the Serges and to the north. The remaining 11 .51-cal GAF's have occurred in the following areas. Six in the general vicinity of Snuol (five of these during the first week of the campaign when the 11th ACR was running into heavy contact with the 141st Regiment, 7th NVA Division in the area), two approximately 10 kilometers north of Quan Loi, one north of Base Area 351 and two just south of FSB David.

3. The majority of the .30-cal GAF's have occurred in two areas; first the "Fishhook", where 22 have been recorded, and second, in the area north and northeast of Base Area 351, where 11 instances have been recorded as U.S. units engaged primarily Rear Service elements in this area. The 6 remaining GAF's occurred as follows: 5 in the vicinity of the 5th VC Division area, and 1 on Highway 13, ten kilometers north of Snuol.

4. .51-cal ground-to-air fires were expected in areas where NVA/VC Divisional and Regimental elements were located. Thus the heavy presence of .51-cal GAF in the "Fishhook" can be accounted for due to the presence of 7th NVA Division elements in this area. Similarly, the also heavy incidence of .51-cal GAF activity in the north and to the northwest of the Bu Dop area can be attributed to the presence of the 5th VC Division elements in this area.

5. The probable disposition of .51-cal AA HMG's in the 1st Cav Div AO at the end of the period under study is as follows:

<u>PARENT UNIT</u>	<u>AA HMG UNIT</u>	<u>GENERAL LOCATION</u>	<u>NO OF GUNS</u>
7th NVA Div	24th AA Bn	Fishhook NW Hwy 7	12
141st Regt	C18 AA Co**	NW Hwy 7	6
165th Regt	C18 AA Co	Fishhook, S portion	6
209th Regt	C18 AA Co	Fishhook, Center area	
COSVN	56th AA Bn	Unk- Possibly NW of Fishhook	12
5th VC Div	24th AA Bn	N to NW of Bu Dop	12
174th Regt	C18 AA Co	N to NW of Bu Dop	6
275th Regt	B18 AA Co	Unk- Probably out of 1st Cav Div AO to the north	

\*\*Three .51-cal AA HMG's organic to the C18 AA Co, 141st Regt were captured by the 11th ACR during operations in the Snuol area on 5 May.

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Analysis of Ground to Air Fire 1 May to 30 June (Cont.):

6. .30-cal GAF activity was prevalent in nearly all areas where 1 ACD and ARVN AEN elements conducted cross-border operations. This weapon is quite common in the NVA/VC inventory, and is known to be available not only to Divisional and Regimental infantry units, but also to Battalion and lower size units including Rear Service elements.

7. The characteristics of type AA weapons are as follows:

a. .30 Cal AA HMG - This weapon, which is the Soviet 7.62mm HMG SG-43 or SGM, has a rate of fire of 250 RPM and a maximum effective altitude of 800 meters.

b. .51 Cal AA HMG - This weapon, which is the Soviet 12.7mm HMG DSLK-38, has a rate of fire of 80 RPM and a maximum effective altitude of 1,000 meters.

c. 14.5mm AA HMG - This weapon, known as the ZPU-1, ZPU-2, or ZPU-4, depending on the number of barrels on the weapon, has a maximum effective altitude of 1,400 meters. The ZPU series of AA HMG's is not known to be in the inventory of any NVA/VC units operating in SVN or Cambodia; however, 3 twin-barrel ZPU-2's and a large quantity of 14.5mm ammunition has been uncovered during Allied cross-border operations, indicating the presence of other weapons of this type. The large size and weight of the ZPU-2 (2205 lbs) would almost dictate that it be employed in a static posture, perhaps in defense of large base camps, or along major LCC's.

d. 37mm AA Gun - This weapon, the Soviet M1939, has a practical rate of fire of 80 RPM and a maximum effective altitude of 1,373 meters. The 37mm AA Gun is also not known to be in the inventory of NVA/VC forces in SVN or Cambodia; however, large quantities of 37mm ammunition have been recovered by Allied forces. The 23d ARVN Div while operating E of O Rang discovered a 37mm AA gun which had been destroyed possibly by an airstrike. The weight of this weapon, 4,620 lbs, would dictate that it also be employed in a static defensive role.

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ANNEX A

G-2 STUDIES

IV. Recovery and Replacement Regiments, COSVN

1. Introduction:

One of the major results of the Allied operations in Cambodia is the identification and interdiction of three COSVN Recovery and Replacement Regiments (E90, E92, & E94). Although the Cav had identified elements of all these units prior to the Cambodian operations, little was actually known of the scope of their overall mission or their functioning. The following is a Cav Logistical OB Analysis of the captured documents, FWS and Hoi Chanh reports gathered concerning these Regiments. Published updates of this study will follow as more information is obtained.

2. History

In 1969 COSVN reevaluated its logistical system in III Corps and as a result made several major changes in that system. One of these changes was the reorganization of its convalescence and infiltration facilities. Prior to 1969 the administration of infiltration and convalescence was primarily the responsibility of the various COSVN rear service groups which operate the Border Areas of Cambodia. COSVN, as a result of its new plan, ordered the formation of two new Regiments (E92 & E94) and the reorganization of an already existing Replacement Rear Service Group (previously the 90th RSG). These new groups were to be activated by July 69 and were basically organized and in operation by August of that same year. They were to assume all of the convalescence responsibilities and a portion of the evacuation and medical treatment previously the responsibilities of the RSGs. The R&R Regiment also maintains a chain of commo-liaison stations throughout the COSVN III Corps Border area. These units (with the exception of the 90th Regt) were formed around the already existing convalescence elements of the 82d, 50th, 70th, and 86th RSGs and the independent convalescence units such as the D250, D260, D270, and D280 Battalions as well as the T21 unit, formerly subordinate to COSVN Staff elements. All three "E" Regiments are individually subordinate to the Military Personnel and Equipment Section (J4), Military Staff Dept, COSVN, although they deal collectively with the Rear Service Staff and Political Staff Departments, COSVN, in their operations as well. There is also some evidence of a close coordination with the J15 Section (function presently unknown), Military Staff Dept, COSVN.

In the early days of formation, all three Regiments had many administrative difficulties. These difficulties were due primarily to the fact that the Regiments were quickly formed and the organization was constantly changing and expanding as they had to immediately begin handling massive numbers of infiltrators. Another part of the problem was that the Regiments all had to choose their cadre from convalescence and infiltration personnel. Medical facilities also experienced difficulties as RSG Hospitals were over burdened and malaria cases sometimes had to be refused. Additional problems even included that of logistical support for at least one of the Groups. Documents have revealed that due to improper administrative procedures during Oct and Nov 69, 84 deaths were recorded by the 90th Regiment due to starvation. With the exception of the overburdened Hospitals, most of these difficulties are believed to have been overcome by early 1970. The Regiments are still having problems, however, in the organization of new security elements especially in consequence of the Cambodian operations.

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3. Mission:

Each of the R&R Regiments is tasked with its own peculiar function (which are described later), however, in basic mission all are alike.

With at least 30,000 NVA infiltrators (Category C Recruits) arriving per year in the III/IV Corps Border area, the need for an organized system of administration over these people is vital.

Documented evidence has shown that primarily because of malaria, most of the newly arrived infiltration groups are not physically fit to be directly assigned to the VC/NVA units operating in SVN. All infiltration groups are therefore assigned to the R&R units upon arriving in the Border area. These units then evacuate those persons needing medical care to RSG Hospitals. For those personnel not sent to RSG Hospitals and for those newly released from the Hospitals, the R&R element will provide political indoctrination and physical reconditioning, prior to reassigning the individual as a replacement to Main Force or Rear Service Units. Most of the physical training or reconditioning involves the building of bunkers, cache sites, hootches, roads, etc. These Category C Recruits also receive refresher training courses prior to assignment. It has been noted that in some cases groups of infiltration or convalescence personnel are assigned on a temporary basis to a Rear Service Group for a short while to fulfill a particular Rear Service requirement. When the time period is up, these personnel return to the R&R element and are reassigned as replacements through normal channels. The convalescence period usually varies between one week and a month. The convalescence units are solely responsible for their individuals upon release from a hospital. The R&R Regiment then has control over determining if an individual is physically able to become a replacement, when his assignment will come, and to what unit he will go.

The R&R unit is also responsible for administrative control over all non-infiltration personnel, wounded or sick released from RSG Hospitals. The unit provides some medical care, physical training, and political indoctrination while the individual is convalescing. The R&R unit is again responsible for the reassignment of the convalescent individual. The "Wound Examination Council" of the R&R Regt is probably the authority which determines the seriousness of individual injuries and ability to perform duties, and recommends the individual's assignment accordingly. If the wounds are serious enough to deter an individual from being sent to a Main Force unit, yet he is still healthy enough to perform some tasks, he is a "Category 2" replacement and will be reassigned to a rear unit or a Rear Service Group. If an individual is wounded seriously enough to be classified "Category 4" (completely disabled), he is eventually assigned to an exfiltration group where carried back to the B3 Front by the R&R exfiltration elements and supposedly returns to NVN.

The R&R unit is not only responsible for an infiltration group already arrived in their individual AOs, but in reality is completely responsible for moving the groups into and through the Border areas. This is accomplished through a system of commo-liaison stations organic to the R&R Regiments which individually move the groups through their AOs and interlock collectively representing a commo-liaison chain extending from the B3 Front all the way to extreme eastern War Zone "C". Although commo-liaison station chains have been positively identified with only the 92d and 90th Regiments it is only plausible that the 94th Regiment would also have stations organic which possible extends this chain even further.

The mission of the Regiments is also to train and indoctrinate Category B (SVN) recruits and Category A (possibly Cambodian) recruits. The R&R Regiments additionally assume all responsibility of collecting and processing stragglers. These personnel receive medical care if necessary and indoctrination prior to being returned to their unit.

Each regiment maintains a detention camp or jail for the rehabilitation of deserters, stragglers and criminals from VC/NVA units operating in the respective areas of the R&R Regiments. There is no evidence

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however, that the R&R Regiments have the responsibility of sentencing these people or that they have trial or court facilities. Additionally, the R&R Regts are largely responsible for the passage of communications through their individual AOs. The Regiments' commo-liaison station system is also utilized to fulfill this part of the mission.

#### 4. Logistics:

The R&R unit, because of the nature of its mission, coordinates closely with the RSGs in all aspects of their mission, especially in their physical operations. As the R&R Regiment receives all personnel released from the RSG Hospitals usually an R&R element will be co-located with these hospitals.

Each R&R Regiment handles massive amounts of infiltration and convalescence personnel and the Regiment's organic Rear Service Staff agencies are incapable of supporting this type of operation. They are therefore completely dependent upon the RSGs for all food, clothing, medical supplies, arms and munitions. The Cambodian operations have also shown large training and billeting areas of the R&R units in the vicinity of large RSG cache areas. Each R&R Regiment is supported by the RSG which operates the area in which the R&R elements are located. The planning office (JI) of the Rear Service Staff Department is responsible for providing logistical support to the Regts once their requirements are beyond the capabilities and responsibilities of related Rear Service areas.

#### 5. E90 Recovery & Replacement Regiment:

##### a. History:

The date the 90th Regiment (formerly known as the 90th RSG) was activated is unknown. However, due to its past and present mission and its traditional AO, it was probably one of the first COSVN logistical organizations formed by COSVN. No information on the group has been obtained by the Cav prior to 1966.

The 90th Regiment has probably had its basic guidance mission from formation. There have been no indications of the Group's elements ever taking part in a major transportation or transshipment mission. In 1969 however, COSVN updated the Group's responsibilities.

Documents have indicated that the Group was given an "additional mission" in Aug 69. Although these documents did not specify what this mission was, it is probable that this reference was to the COSVN allocation of a convalescence responsibility to the Group. It is therefore also probable that this is the period in which the D4 Convalescence Battalion, 86th RSG was resubordinated to the 90th Regiment. As a result of the reorganizational process, some unit commanders were changed during the general revamping of the Regiment's organization and mission. Captured documents of the 90th Regiment have divulged little recorded evidence as to the statistical responsibilities of the unit. It has been noted however, that during the period Aug 69 to Feb 70, the 90th Regiment's convalescence facilities received 4,427 men, including WIA and Category C recruits. 1,246 personnel were dispatched to NVN, and 2,224 replacements were released to new units. To give an example of the individual responsibilities of a station of the 90th Regiment, it was recorded that the HSA station received 5,326 personnel from Oct 69 to May 70.

##### b. Mission and AO:

The 90th Regiment is somewhat different from its sister R&R Regiments in that the Regiment takes more responsibility in the guiding of

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infiltration and exfiltration than for providing convalescence. Although convalescence is truly a major portion of the 90th Regiment's mission, the convalescence facilities of the Regiment are not as elaborate as the other R&R units. These facilities are used for caring for infiltration personnel going primarily to extreme eastern III and western II CTZs. The convalescence units are also used in caring for the wounded NVA soldiers of units operating in those areas.

The 90th Regiment is in reality initially responsible for bringing all infiltration into the III Corps Border area. The Group guides the infiltrators through a highly sophisticated system of organic commo-liaison stations extending from the Sre Fok River in the B3 Front to the K3 transfer station of the 92d R&R Regiment located in the area between Base 350 and 351. The P1 and P3 Battalions, 90th R&R Regiment, are the elements that are believed to maintain their stations in the northernmost portion of the Group's AO. The P2 Battalion's stations are the elements which operate in the Cambodia Border area of Base 351.

The 90th Regiment is also unique in that it is the only R&R Regiment to operate organic elements on a permanent basis inside SVN. This is accomplished by the P4 Battalion which operates all of its subordinate stations along the northern half of the Jolley road in eastern Phuoc Long (P). These stations in SVN are maintained to fulfill another portion of the 90th Regiment's mission in that the Group is also responsible for guiding all infiltration destined for the southern portions of eastern III Corps and for aiding in the evacuation of wounded from those areas. The Regiment is also largely responsible for postal communication to the areas.

The 90th Regiment is not only responsible for infiltration coming into the III-IV Corps area, but is likewise primarily responsible for taking charge of exfiltration returning to NVN. Documents indicate the other R&R Regiments periodically combine all exfiltration and pass these personnel to the 90th Regiment which in turn takes them back through its station system in reverse order to be turned over to the B3 Front exfiltration facilities.

It has been noted that, as a result of Allied exploitation of the 90th Regiment stations in SVN, these station areas are usually colocated with RSG caches. It is therefore not unlikely that although the 90th Regiment elements do not transport supplies to or from the caches, they probably have the responsibility of maintaining the areas in which the caches are located.

c. Security

The 90th Regiment has in the past relied primarily upon the security elements of the 86th RSG. Allied operations targeted against 90th Regiment stations divulged only light security around the stations. Documents captured as a result of these operations however have indicated that the Group was beginning to form new security elements for the protection of these commo-liaison lines and stations. It is therefore not unlikely that the Group now has some organic security elements even though none have thus far been identified.

d. Logistics

The 90th Regiment is supported with food, ammo, and weapons by the 86th RSG. The 90th Regiment convalescence facilities also operate in coordination with the 86th RSG Hospitals.

e. Weapons:

- AK47s
- CKCs
- K50s
- K44s
- B40s
- K54s
- M16s
- B41s
- 60mm mortars
- 82mm mortars
- RPGs
- Land mines
- Grenades

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E 90 Recovery and Replacement Regiment (Cont):

f. Equipment:

gas stoves	drills
bicycles	hammocks
field telephones	mosquito nets
ox carts	stretchers
sampans	cooking utensils
medical supplies	sewing machines
machettes	rolls of plastic sheeting
knives	
field radios	
bucksaws	

g. AKAs and LBNs:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>AKAs &amp; LBNs</u>
90th Regiment	LBN 86413YK
	D9C
	Doan 90
	D90
	E90
90th Hdq	OP
Cadre Reception Section	01
Nurse Training School	Q2
Permanent Section	019
1st Bn	P1
HQ	P1, LT1, inter station 1
A1 station	033
A2 "	032
A3 "	031
A4 "	030
A6 "	029
A7 "	028
A8 "	027
A9 "	026
2d Bn	12
HQ	12, LT2, inter station 2
H1	025
H2	024
3rd Bn	P3
HQ	P3, LT3, inter station 3
K1	018
K3	019
K4	016
K6	015
K7	014
K8	013
K9	012
K10	011
4th Bn	P4
HQ	P4, LT4, inter station 4
O2	Z4
O3	Z3

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E 90 Recovery and Replacement Regiment (Cont)

h. Key Personalities

Le Thanh Nhan	CO of 90th Regt in 1968
Dang Dinh Duong	FO of 90th Regt
Phan Dan Toc	Asst FO of 90th Regt
Doctor Doan Tieu	Chief of Medical Section
Tan	Adj of Medical Section
Do Duc Vien	Asst FO of Staff Section
Vinh Nga	QM Staff Off. of Reception Sect.
Ninh Van Va	Pol Staff Officer of D4
Phan Dan Toc	FO of LT2
Nguyen Dinh Bich	FO of P3
Hoang Van Vien	Security Staff Officer of LT3
Nguyen Ngoc Ri	Asst FO of P4

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6. E92 Recovery and Replacement Regiment

a. History

E92 Regiment was activated on 30 July 1969 and at that time had 708 organic personnel. The Regiment was formed around those convalescence units previously subordinate to the 50th and 70th (AKA 85th) RSGs. The C9B, N54, N55 Convalescence units are the known elements of the 50th RSG incorporated into the 92d Regiment. The major portion of the 92d Regiment, however, was made up of D250 Bn, D270 Bn, and T21 unit formerly subordinate to the Military Personnel and Equipment Office, Military Staff Dept, COSVN. Since Aug 69 the Regiment has continued to reorganize and expand to a present estimated strength of 1600. This increase in strength was primarily due to the expansion of the Regiment's medical facilities, the addition of specialized units such as the C16 Cadre Convalescence unit, the concentration camp for combatants, and the staffing of seven "K" designated commo-liaison stations.

From Sep to Nov 69 the 92d R&R Regiment received 3881 soldiers, sent 1579 replacements to VC/NVA units operating in SVN and border areas, gave 2043 training, and gave physical examinations to 2002 including 681 soldiers prior to exfiltration. The total personnel processed by the 92d Regiment between Sep 69 and Feb 70 was 12,312, of which 3512 personnel were WIA or sick and were evacuated to NVN, 2846 convalescence personnel, 515 Category C recruits, 84 detainees, and 339 transportation personnel assigned to the Regimental commo-liaison stations to transport WIA who could not walk.

b. Mission

The mission of the 92d Regiment is to receive and provide administration over infiltration groups passed from the 90th Regiment. The Regiment also provides convalescence facilities for wounded VC/NVA operating primarily in Binh Long, Phuoc Long, War Zone C, and sub-regions 1 and 5.

The 92d Regiment in turn passes infiltration through its commo-liaison station chain to the 94th Regiment. Most of the exfiltration personnel from the 92d Regiment are turned over to the 90th Regiment. However, the 270th Battalion, 92d Regiment is known to take part in exfiltration activities also.

c. Area of Operations

The area of operations of the 92d Regiment extends from the K3 Station between Base 350 and 351 to just west of Katum in the Fishhook area. The 270th Battalion operates from the K3 Station to the Flatiron area. Due to the numerous identifications of both battalions throughout the Fishhook area it is difficult to positively define the individual AOs of the 230th and 250th Battalions. The 230th and 250th Battalions, however, appear to have been possibly operating in the southern and northern areas of the Fishhook, respectively.

d. Logistics

The 92d Regiment is supported by the 70th and 50th RSGs.

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## 7. 94th Recovery and Replacement Regiment

### a. History

In order to present the history of the 94th Regiment prior to July 69 it is necessary to describe the major elements that eventually were to make up the unit.

The 80C Bn is believed to have been subordinate to either the Rear Service Staff Dept or Military Staff Dept, COSVN, until 1967. There is no evidence that the battalion has ever had any other mission than its basic recovery and replacement mission. In 1967 the battalion was assigned to the 82d RSG and probably remained subordinate to the 82d RSG until it was resubordinated to the 94th Regt. During 1968, the 80C Bn received 1369 replacements and managed their reassignment.

The 280 Bn was activated on 15 April 68 and was placed under direct control of the Rear Service Staff Dept, COSVN. The battalion had 40 organic members at that time. Its initial mission was to receive and train Category (B) recruits and to send them to combat units as replacements. As soon as the battalion was activated, it received administration responsibility for two Category (B) recruit training schools. In Oct 68 the battalion was resubordinated to the Military Personnel and Equipment Office, Military Staff Dept, COSVN. Since early 1969 the battalion has had the additional mission of receiving, feeding, and training Category (C) recruits. The Battalion received 13 infiltration groups during 1968 and trained 15 other groups in the first six months of 1969.

The above-mentioned units along with the D260 Bn (formerly a long-term convalescence unit also subordinate to the Military Staff Dept, COSVN) and two other convalescence units of the 82d RSG were combined to become the 94th Regt on 13 July 69.

As in the case of the other R&R Regiments, the 94th Regt went through a period of reorganization and expansion. Examples of this reorganization were the activation of the C14 Company on 30 Sept 69 and the expansion of C15, C16, and C17 specialized companies in Oct 69. These changes were the result of a need for more organic personnel and facilities to handle the Regiment's massive responsibilities. As of March 70, the 94th R&R Regt had an organic strength of 1805, although the authorized TO&E of the Regt is only 1442. From Aug 69 to March 70, 11,766 personnel, including 2000 Category (C) recruits, were received by Doan 94. Of these, 6234 were released and 1803 WIA and sick personnel were exfiltrated to NVN.

### b. Mission

The mission of the 94th Regt encompasses not only III Corps but IV Corps as well. The 94th Regt is responsible for the administration, training, and provision of convalescence to newly arrived infiltrators destined to north and southeastern IV Corps, and for western and southern III CTZ. The 94th Regt is a highly complex regiment with numerous subordinate elements. Although several of the Regiment's units have been identified, all of the elements concerned with IV CTZ have not yet been firmly established. The N66 Bn has, however, been identified as a guide unit for replacements going to elements in IV CTZ.

The 94th Regt is also largely concerned with the convalescence of wounded and sick VC/NVA from eastern IV CTZ and western III CTZ. There is some evidence that the 260th Bn, 94th Regt is at least partially responsible for the initial distribution of communications from the Military Personnel and Equipment Office to the other R&R Regiments. The 94th passes all personnel to be exfiltrated to the 92d Regiment. The 260th Bn is that element which is primarily responsible for passing these personnel to the 92d Regiment.

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c. Area of Operation

The area of operation of the 94th Regiment has not been well defined. However, documents indicate that Regiment AO probably extends from northeast of Katum down through the Dog's Head area to the area south of Base 354. The 260th Bn possibly operates in the area northwest of Katum. The 80C Bn has been identified several times in the area north of the Dog's Head and the 280th Bn possibly operates in the Cambodian border area of Base 354. The other battalions of the 94th Regt have not been identified frequently enough to estimate their areas of operation.

d. Logistics

The 94th Regt is primarily supported by the 82d RSG.

e. OB Comment

The 25th Div was the only Allied Div primarily targeted against the E94 R&R Regt during the Cambodian operations. It should be noted, however, that 25th Div OB has made available very little processed intelligence on the 94th Regt. The above report is therefore a Cav analysis of 25th Div sources. It is recommended that the 25th Div use this analysis should the division's OB organization ever decide to finally publish any workable OB intelligence on this regiment.

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ANNEX B

G-4 Activities:

I. OPERATIONAL RESULTS - TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES (01 May 70 - 29 Jun 70)

	<u>US</u>
KIA	2747
PW	43
HOI CHANH	103
INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS	6138
CREW SERVED WEAPONS	896

NOTE: These totals reflect all cross-border operations to include all enemy contacts and exploitation of caches.

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G-4 Activities Cont.

II. Captured Materiel Statistics -

a. WEAPONS

Individual Weapons:

Discovered	5652
Destroyed	239
Evacuated	1497
On Hand in 1st Cav	3916
Pending Evacuation	0

Crew Served Weapons:

Discovered	789
Destroyed	95
Evacuated	547
On Hand in 1st Cav	147
Pending Evacuation	0

b. LISTING OF WEAPONS BY TYPE

Individual Weapons:

AK-47	405
AK-50	150
SKS (CKC)	3446
7.5mm Rifle	107
MAS 36 Rifle	278
Enfield Rifle	400
Remington Rifle	1
M1 Rifle	44
M14 Rifle	4
M16 Rifle	6
Shotgun	2
M1 Carbine	65
M2 Carbine	5
9mm Assault Weapons	2
9mm SMG	53
Chicom SMG	74
Submachine Gun .45 Cal	68
7.92mm SMG	2
SMG Type Unk	43
BAR	15
K54 Pistol	280
Pistol .45 Cal	2

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G-4 Activities Cont.

Rifle Type UNK	53
Belgium Auto Rifles	3
Springfield Rifles	11
Bren Gun	1
Pistol .38 Cal	2
7.65 Auto-Pistol	1
Mosin Naugent	8
Flintlock Rifles	71
IAW	9
Belgium AW 7.62mm	1
Pistol Browning	1
M-79 Grenade Launcher	1
Grenade Launchers, UNK Type	7
Sniper Rifles	28
Miscellaneous Pistols	3

CREW SERVED WEAPONS:

14.5 AAMG	3
20mm AAMG	3
.30 Cal MG	69
.51 Cal MG	18
Chicom IMG	165
HMG	73
B-40 (RPG-7)	12
60mm Mortar	112
82mm Mortar	60
4.2" Mortar	3
120mm Mortar	8
B-41 (RPG-7) Rkt Lchr	53
3.5" Rkt Lchr	4
2.36" Rkt Lchr	3
40mm Mortar	2
81mm Mortar	2
75mm Recoilless Rifle	14
122mm Rkt Lchr	28
RPD IMG	75
M60 MG	1
Flame Throwers	63
57mm Recoilless Rifle	3
107mm Rkt Lchr	15

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G-4 Activities Cont.

c. AMMUNITION

Discovered	1,072 Tons
Destroyed	451 Tons
Evacuated	572 Tons
Pending Evacuation/Destruction	49 Tons

d. LISTING OF AMMUNITION BY TYPE

AK-47 and SKS	4,580,730 Rds
57mm RR	13,717 Rds
75mm RR	2,373 Rds
B-40 Rocket	10,856 Rds
.51 Cal MG	2,992,167 Rds
60mm Mortar	8,167 Rds
82mm Mortar	10,467 Rds
85mm Field Gun	1,784 Rds
Rifle Grenade	20,224 each
107mm Rkt	62 each
4.2" mortar	84 Rds
.45 Cal	42 Rds
8mm	3,180 Rds
37mm Antiaircraft	9,642 Rds
14.5mm Antiaircraft	194,407 Rds
122 Rocket	705 each
.30 Cal	442,120 Rds
120mm Mortar	2,189 Rds
Bangalore Torpedo	216 each
20mm Antiaircraft	10 Rds
Chicom Grenade	21,470 each
Parachute Grenade	1,114 each
Chicom Claymore Mine	655 each
Small Arms	570,365 Rds
Explosives (C4, TNT)	108,077 Lbs
Anti-tank Mine, 23 lb	531 each
Unknown Type Rkt	1 each
Anti-tank Mine, 25 lb	30 each
Detonation Cord	1,509,700 feet
Blasting Cap (non-elec)	164,200 each

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G-4 Activities Cont.

Time Fuse	2,034,700 feet
Fuse Lighters	8,150 each
7.5mm IMG	42,670 Rds
120mm Prop Charges	720 each
81mm Mortar	4 Rds
7.62mm Small Arms	1,657,810 Rds
B-40 Booster	372 each
Anti-personnel Mines	440 each
Blasting Cap (elec)	47,308 each
Anti-tank mine, 44lb	63 each
B-41 Rkt	1,047 Rds
40mm Mortar	130 Rds

e. RICE

Discovered	2,244 Tons
Evacuated	749 Tons
Destroyed in Place	1,169 Tons
Destroyed by Air to Gnd Firing	273 Tons
Pending Evacuation/Destruction	53 Tons

f. FOUR WHEELED VEHICLES

Discovered	305
Destroyed	279
Evacuated	18
Pending Evacuation/Destruction	8

g. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT DISCOVERED

Telephones	148
Radios	163
Switchboards	14
Generators	32
Circuit Testers	11
Batteries	6,087
Communications Wire	113,280

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G-4 Activities Cont.

h. BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES DISCOVERED

• Bicycles	3,125
Motorcycles	14

i. UNIFORMS AND CLOTHING DISCOVERED

Uniforms	381
Ponchos	168
Ho Chi Minh Sandles	281 pair
Shoes	1,000 pair
Rucksacks	2,961
Webgear	1,764
Misc Clothing	1,995 lbs

j. SALT AND FOODSTUFFS DISCOVERED

Salt	45 Tons
Rock Salt	25 Tons
Corn	27.4 Tons
Other foodstuffs include:	Sugar, Wheat, Condensed Milk, Cornmeal, Tea, Peanuts, Lard, Fish, and Spices.

k. MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DISCOVERED - 47.5 Tons

Medical Supplies

- Morphine
- Coagulant
- Penecillin
- Alcohol
- Bandages
- Antibiotics
- Glucose
- Quinine Sulfate
- Vitamins B<sub>1</sub>
- Malaria Pills
- Codine Tablets
- Aspirin Tablets

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G-4 Activities Cont

Medical Equipment

X-ray Machines  
Field Doctors Kit  
Medical Kits  
Medical Bags  
Plastic Containers  
Glass Ampules

1. MISCELLANEOUS MAJOR EQUIPMENT DISCOVERED

Typewriters	18 each
Fuels and Lubricants	16,808 gals
Bicycle Tires	2,845 each
Gunners Quadrants	76 each
Shovels	874 each
Picks	1,202 each
Hydraulic Jack	3 each
Generator	32 each
Saw Blades and Saws	1,300 each
Weapons Repair Shop	2 each
Bicycles Repair Shop	1 each
French Lathe	1 each
Drill Press	1 each
Tap and Die Set	1 each
Meters	5 each
Electric Hand Drill	1 each
Tool Kit	1 each
Electric Hack Saw	1 each
Electric Welder	5 each
Hydraulic Test Set	1 each
Electric Circuit Testers	11 each
Distillery	1 each
Bell & Howell Projector	1 each
Sewing Machine	24 each
Bulldozer	1 each
Refrigerator	1 each
Mine Detector	6 each
Scythe Blades	1,760 each

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SECRET

General Activities:

III. CACHE SUBSERIES

- a. Cache Site Number 74 "ROCK ISLAND EAST"

LOCATION: YU 021428

DATE DISCOVERED: 09 May 70

UNIT: D/2-12th Cav

CONTENTS OF CACHE:

WEAPONS:

AK-47	110 each
SK-50	100 each
SKS rifles	140 each
Sniper rifles	106 each
CKC	114 each
RPD LMG 7.62mm	36 each
K-54 Pistols	210 each
Heavy Machine Gun (on wheels)	9 each
Rocket Launchers 122 mm	28 each

AMMUNITION:

122mm rockets	419 rounds
120mm mortar rounds	312 each
75mm recoilless rifle rounds	152 each
57mm recoilless rifle rounds	7,625 each
82mm mortar rounds	1,680 each
B-40 rockets	2,911 each
12.7mm API rounds	1,272,070 each
37mm high explosive rounds	3,540 each
14.5mm rounds	95,872 each
7.62mm rounds	729,120 each
Grenades	1,734 each
85mm rounds	1,110 each
7.62mm rounds	269,360 each
60mm mortar rounds	1,040 each

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ANNEX B

G-4 Activities:

III. CACHE SUMMARIES

b. Cache Site Number 223 "PICATINNY EAST"

LOCATION: XU 807368

DATE DISCOVERED: 021800 Jun 70

UNIT: C/2-8th Cav

CONTENTS OF CACHE:

AMMUNITION

122mm rockets	108 each
120mm mortar rounds	155 each
B-40 rounds	1098 each
82mm mortar rounds	2133 each
85mm gun rounds	160 each
75mm rounds	360 each
60mm mortar rounds	708 each
57mm recoilless rifle rounds	505 each
37mm anti-aircraft rounds	980 each
122mm rocket warheads	12 each
Explosives C-4 (20 sticks per case)	160 cases
TNT (50 lbs per case)	191 cases
Chicom Grenades	4520 each
Chicom Rifle Grenades	861 each
RKG-3 AT Grenades	12 each
7.62,, Pistol rounds	86200 each
Time fuze	91000 feet
.51 Cal rounds	17880 each
Detonation Cord w/caps	2 cases
7.92mm round	7680 each
AK-47 rounds	1,115,920 each

EQUIPMENT

Picks	230 each
Wire cutters	8 pair

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ANNEX B

G-4 Activities:

IV. Logistical Operations in support of operations in Cambodia.  
(28 April - 30 June 1970):

1. GENERAL:

a. To support tactical operations in Cambodia, logistical support activities were divided in three distinct phases. Phase I was centered around support of U.S. units engaged in operations in the Fishhook area. Phase II consisted of support of operations in the Snuol area, and Phase III was devoted to support of operations in the Bu Dop and the Bu Gia Map areas. A narrative of logistical support of each phase will be discussed in this report.

b. There were two major logistical tasks involved in operations in Cambodia. One - providing logistical support to U.S. units; two - evacuation of cache sites. This after action report will be devoted primarily to significant logistical activities related to support of U.S. units.

2. PLANNING:

a. The security restrictions placed on tactical operations in Cambodia were of such a nature that planning was done by a very small staff, limited to a by-access list consisting of elements of the division staff and staff officers concerned. Guidance obtained consisted of the following:

- (1) Class V expenditures are expected to be heavy.
- (2) Make maximum use of forward airfields and fixed wing airlift.
- (3) Plan for retrograde of U.S. equipment from Cambodia.
- (4) Plan to provide ARVN logistics if required.

b. Based on information available, logistical planning was formulated with the publication of 1st Cav Div CPLAN 73-70 on 27 April 1970.

3. LOGISTICAL OPERATIONS:

a. Phase I (29 April - 4 May 1970): Logistical support was provided through fixed wing airfields at Katum and Tonle Chon, supplemented by support from Brigade/Regimental bases at Tay Ninh and Quan Loi. Stockage at forward airfields started on 29 April. Forward helicopter rearm/refuel points were established at Katum and Loc Ninh in addition to the existing refuel point at Tonle Chon.

b. Phase II (4 May - 9 May 1970): Tactical operations moved to the north and east with activity centered around Snuol, Cambodia, and "The City" cache site. Supplies were dried up at the forward logistical bases at Katum and Tonle Chon and stocks were built up at Loc Ninh and Bu Dop.

c. Phase III (9 May - 30 June 1970): Tactical operations in the O'Rang and northern areas of Cambodia were supported from forward logistical bases at Loc Ninh, Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map. C-7A aircraft deliveries of Class I, III, and V were made directly into O'Rang, Cambodia. Refuel points were established at Loc Ninh, Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map. Water points were established and operated at FSB Sisson, Nodak, David, Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map.

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4. LOGISTICAL DATA:

a. A summary of logistical data for the month of May was submitted on 1 June and is inclosed in section IV.

b. A summary of logistical data for the month of June is inclosed in section VI.

5. STAFF LOGISTICAL ACTIVITIES:

a. General:

During operations in Cambodia, significant logistical data was recorded on staff logistical activities. Included is a summary of combat losses, flying hours, ammunition expenditures, fortification materials, and additional equipment required to support tactical operations during the period 1 May 70 to 30 June 1970.

b. Combat Losses:

Combat losses reported during the period 1 May 70 through 30 June 1970 are depicted below in a breakout of major/critical items lost.

(1) Common items of equipment lost totaled \$293, 588.94.

<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Generator, 5KW, 400 cycles	1 ea
Drums, collapsible, 500 gal	6 ea
Pistols, .22 cal	1 ea
Shotgun	1 ea
Rifles, M-16	90 ea
Rifles, M-14	3 ea
Machinegun, M-60	18 ea
Grenade launcher, M-79	16 ea
Armament subsystem, XM-23	4 ea
Radio, AN-PRC/25	14 ea
Radio, AN-PRC/77	11 ea
Telephone, TA-317	2 ea
Radio, AN-VRC/10	16 ea
Mine Detector	1 ea
Pistol, .45 cal	24 ea
Revolvers, .38 cal	22 ea
Tanks, Fabrics, 10,000 gal	5 ea
Blivets, 250 gal	17 ea
Tents, GP Med	2 ea
Truck, 1/2 ton	2 ea
Truck, 1/4 ton	1 ea
Truck, 3/4 ton	1 ea
Mortar, 81mm	1 ea
Submachine Gun	2 ea
Night Vision Device	1 ea
Pump, 100 GPM	2 ea
Control Center, Landing AN/TSQ-71A	1 ea
Chain Saw	4 ea
Recoilless Rifle, 90mm	1 ea
Radio, AN/PRT 9	2 ea
Radio, AN/PRR 4	2 ea
Detector Set, Concealed Personnel	1 ea
Shelter Airmobile	1 ea
Radio transmitter, RT 524	1 ea

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(2) Aircraft losses due to combat.

<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Aircraft Losses</u>
Helicopter, OH-6A	13
Helicopter, UH-1H	18
Helicopter, AH-1G	3
Helicopter, CH-47	2

c. Flying Hours:

The monthly flying hours for the 1st Cav Division during the period 1 May 70 to 30 June 1970.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Hours</u>
May 1970	47,867
June 1970	40,992

d. Class V Expenditures:

Listed below are expenditures of critical items of ammunition during the period 1 May 70 to 30 Jun 70.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Small Arms	6,167,645 rds
81mm HE	119,127
105mm HE	241,294
155mm, HE	65,028
2.75 Rockets	92,016
Demolition, C-4	75,418 lbs
Detonation Cord	152,200 ft
TNT	1,736 lbs

e. The following list of equipment was obtained on temporary loan from USARV to support division operations in Cambodia:

<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Dispenser Riot Control, M-106	12 ea
Pumping Assembly, 350 GPM	4 ea
Filter Separator, 350 GPM	2 ea
Pump Centrifugal, 100 GPM	10 ea
Truck Forklift, 6,000 lbs	1 ea
Radio AN/VRC 46	29 ea
Bridge, Armor	5 ea
Vehicle, Launch	2 ea
Radio, AN/VRC 24	1 ea

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<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Tank, portable water, 250 gal	20 ea

f. Class IV support, for FSB associated with Cambodian operation, 1 May 70 to 30 June 1970.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Fire Support Bases constructed	43
Tactical Operating Centers	6
Fire Direction Centers	2
Concertina (sleeves)	273
Barbed wire (rolls)	300
Sandbags (each)	1,349,000
Engr Stakes (bundles)	
3 ft	159
6 ft	53
8 ft	210
Gun Pads	37
MBA1 (bundles)	601
Culvert (pieces)	
48 inch	1,635
60 inch	1,374
72 inch	1,080
Chain link fence (rolls)	89
Multiplate pipe arch shelters	
small	1
large	2

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~~UNCLASSIFIED~~G-4 Activities:

## V. Division Support Command Activities -- May 1970

1. As the tactical scheme for the May 1970 Cambodian operations evolved DISCOM rapidly expanded forward support activities into Katum on 29 April, Tonle Cham and Loc Ninh on 30 April, Bu Dop on 4 May, Bu Gia Map on 9 May and O'Rang on 21 May 1970. While initially the forward support bases at Katum and Tonle Cham were extensions of the 3rd FSSE at Quan Loi, as the maneuver elements moved north forward support bases at Loc Ninh, Bu Dop, and Bu Gia Map evolved into area support bastions. Thus, rather than supporting a specific brigade these supply points supported all units within their geographical area.
2. Initially the surge capabilities of the 834th Air Division and the Saigon Support Command were relative unknowns, but as the rapid build-up period passed, their support capabilities proved to be outstanding. Normally the 834th Air Division operates with between 50 and 60 C-130 aircraft in-country; during May 1970 approximately 78 C-130s were being flown with an elan that was commendable. On several occasions C-130 or C-123 aircraft landed at forward airfields as late as 2030 hours and the 834th Air Division's reaction to many diversions and changes was close to instantaneous. The Saigon Support Command stationed truck platoons at Tay Ninh and Quan Loi in early May, thus giving the FIRST TEAM sufficient surface transportation capability to run convoys to Katum, Loc Ninh, Bu Dop, and into Cambodia on a regular basis. There were no convoy down-days in May and support received from regular resupply convoys remained outstanding. Approximately 150 riggers were also received on loan from 1st Logistical Command and these personnel were most helpful to maneuver battalions in the extraction of supplies from cache sites.
3. The May performance of DISCOM organic battalions is outlined in greater detail in the following synopsis of activities. By periodically rotating enlisted personnel in and out of the forward support bases all battalions maintained an energetic support capability up forward.

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A. Logistical Control Center Operations

1. During the May Cambodian operations the LCC processed and coordinated in excess of 5000 CH47 logistical sorties and 153 CH54 resupply sorties. Additionally, literally thousands of supply requests were received, coordinated, items located, released, and shipped.
2. Due to the great number of battalion-sized moves into new firebases in Cambodia LCC hook loads were frequently run late in the day and early in the evening. IIFFV CH47s proved to be quite helpful toward the end of May, especially the super 'C' model which is capable of carrying double loads. At times, early in the month, because of the great urgency connected with the Cambodian operations, procedures for TAC-E requests and add-on sorties became somewhat confused, but as the month ended procedures smoothed out.
3. Because the number of CH47 sorties requested far exceeded the capabilities of the 228th ASHB, the ACofS, G4 office became more involved in cutting sortie requests than ever before during the middle part of the month. However, as more IIFFV CH47 support was received lift capabilities more closely approximated sortie requests.

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B. Division Transportation Office Operations

1. AIR: The Division Transportation Office initiated and coordinated the movement of more tonnage by fixed-wing aircraft than in any single month in the last year. In fact, the tonnage moved by 834th Air Division aircraft during May 1970 was greater than in December, February, and March 1970 combined. Administrative passenger movement was down somewhat, but the greater number of troop movements resulted in May being the second highest month in the last six months; March, 1970, the high month, saw heavy traffic due largely to several battalion-sized moves and approximately twelve (12) company-sized moves to and from the Bien Hoa VIP center. POL movement to forward support bases accounted for a prodigious quantity of airlift. In all, a total of 9087 tons of supply moved by priority airlift -- i.e. 921 tons by TAC-E, 697 tons by ER, and 7469 tons by CE. A complete breakout of priority airlift requests are shown in lists 1, 2, and 3. The remaining 9068 tons of supplies moved as routine aerial resupply.

2. SURFACE: Approximately 15 special convoys consisting of 15 to 40 vehicles were run to Katum, Loc Ninh, and Bu Dop. Daily resupply convoys were run to all major base camp locations. Tonnage figures are not available but support from Saigon Support Command was consistently outstanding.

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POL MOVEMENTS FOR MAY 1970

Number of gallons POL shipped by Air\*

Song Be	1,296,265 gallons	-- approx.	325 C-130	Sorties
Bu Gia Map	359,877 "	-- "	90 C-130	"
Bu Dop	724,587 "	-- "	181 C-130	"
Quan Loi	70,150 "	-- "	18 C-130	"
Katum	1,314,332 "	-- "	329 C-130	"
O Rang	15,030 "	-- "	35 C7A	"

POL (road)

Quan Loi	2,355,100 gallons
Tay Ninh	3,191,600 "
Phuoc Vinh	1,281,000 "
Loc Ninh	70,000 "
Katum	140,000 "

\* Approx 85% of the figures stated above are for JP-4

TACTICAL EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970

<u>TE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
1. TE 5-151	3 May	396,420	300,000	Unit Move	
2. TE 5-151	4 May	396,420		Unit Move	
3. TE 5-151	5 May	396,420	90,000	Unit Move	complete
4. TE 5-168	4 May	452,600	48,000	Unit Move	
5. TE 5-168	5 May	452,600	354,600	Unit Move	
6. TE 5-168	6 May	452,600	98,000	Unit Move	complete

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TACTICAL EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970 (Cont'd)

<u>TE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
7. TE 5-169	4 May	117,880	71,717	Unit Move	complete
8. TE 5-225	6 May	151,790	140,000	Unit Move	
9. TE 5-225	7 May	151,790	28,536	Unit Move	complete
10. TE 5-268	8 May	261,644		Unit Move	
11. TE 5-268	9 May	261,644	265,342	Unit Move	complete
12. TE 5-364	16 May	49,110	73,180	Unit Move	complete
13. TE 5-368	16 May	17,440	22,460	Unit Move	complete
14. TE 5-381	17 May	198,000		Unit Move	
15. TE 5-407	19 May	48,094		Unit Move	
16. TE 5-407	20 May	48,094		Unit Move	
17. TE 5-407	21 May	48,094	58,894	Unit Move	complete
18. TE 5-410	19 May	27,000	26,880	Unit Move	complete
19. TE 5-411	19 May	36,000		Unit Move	Canx
20. TE 5-413	19 May	186,560	32,950	Unit Move	
21. TE 5-413	20 May	186,560	13,700	Unit Move	
22. TE 5-413	21 May	186,560	107,000	Unit Move	complete
23. TE 5-414	19 May	134,495	21,790	Unit Move	
24. TE 5-414	20 May	134,495	94,750	Unit Move	complete

EMERGENCY RESUPPLY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970

<u>ER NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
1. ER 5-109	1 May	120,000	94,136	III	complete
2. ER 5-111	1 May	260,000	155,000	III	
3. ER 5-111	2 May	260,000	122,000	III	complete
4. ER 5-113	2 May	422,000	00,000	III	Canx
5. ER 5-134	2 May	169,000	169,000	III	complete
6. ER 5-163	4 May	182,000	215,000	III	complete
7. ER 5-201	5 May	108,844	94,020	V	complete
8. ER 5-202	5 May	96,000	72,000	III	complete
9. ER 5-203	5 May	32,000	32,000	III	complete
10. ER 5-219	7 May	7,400	7,400	H2O Unit	complete
11. ER 5-269	8 May	129,392	00,000	Unit Move	
12. ER 5-269	9 May	129,392	90,817	Unit Move	
13. ER 5-269	10 May	129,392	25,183	Unit Move	complete
14. ER 5-281	9 May	206,048	148,784	V	
15. ER 5-281	10 May	206,048	52,262	V	complete
16. ER 5-469	28 May	23,240	23,240	Forklift	complete
17. ER 5-470	28 May	104,000	71,500	III	
18. ER 5-470	29 May	104,000	32,500	III	complete

COMBAT EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970

<u>CE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
1. CE 4-208	30 Apr	23,240	23,240	Forklift	complete
2. CE 4-209	30 Apr	76,444	53,296	V	complete
3. CE 4-210	30 Apr	76,444	54,056	V	complete
4. CE 4-211	30 Apr	96,000	Not Available	III	
5. CE 4-212	30 Apr	104,000	Not Available	III	
6. CE 4-213	30 Apr	297,150	279,272	V	
7. CE 4-213	1 May	297,150	110,077	V	complete
8. CE 4-214	30 Apr	327,670	13,785	V	
9. CE 4-214	1 May	327,670	301,734	V	complete
10. CE 4-218	30 Apr	196,128	72,500	V	
11. CE 4-218	1 May	196,128	124,400	V	
12. CE 4-218	2 May	196,128	00,000	V	complete

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COMBAT EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970  
(CONT'D)

<u>CE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
13. CE 5-101	1 May	187,261	139,222	V	
14. CE 5-101	2 May	187,261	53,778	V	complete
15. CE 5-102	1 May	109,216	82,335	V	complete
16. CE 5-103	1 May	128,000	108,052	III	complete
17. CE 5-104	1 May	56,000	56,220	III	complete
18. CE 5-105	1 May	60,560	61,560	III	complete
19. CE 5-106	1 May	251,752	249,141	V	
20. CE 5-106	2 May	251,752	8,940	V	complete
21. CE 4-213	1 May	297,150	110,077	V	complete
22. CE 4-214	1 May	327,670	301,734	V	complete
23. CE 4-218	1 May	196,128	124,400	V	complete
24. CE 5-118	2 May	23,240	23,240	Forklift	complete
25. CE 5-119	2 May	23,240	23,240	Forklift	complete
26. CE 5-120	2 May	667,532	358,605	V	
27. CE 5-120	3 May	667,532	199,729	V	complete
28. CE 5-121	2 May	136,000	132,456	III	complete
29. CE 5-122	2 May	52,000	43,030	III	complete
30. CE 5-123	2 May	108,000	65,392	III	complete
31. CE 5-124	2 May	64,000	34,800	III	
32. CE 5-124	3 May	64,000	29,200	III	complete
33. CE 5-125	2 May	52,140	20,340	V	
34. CE 5-125	3 May	52,140	29,380	V	complete
35. CE 5-126	2 May	172,018	203,760	V	
36. CE 5-126	3 May	172,018	30,250	V	complete
37. CE 5-129	2 May	185,300	180,000	V	complete
38. CE 5-143	3 May	100,000	100,000	III	complete
39. CE 5-144	3 May	67,500	22,500	III	
40. CE 5-144	4 May	67,500	59,600	III	complete
41. CE 5-145	3 May	368,183	177,225	V	
42. CE 5-145	4 May	368,183	182,000	V	complete
43. CE 5-147	3 May	8,728	8,728	V	complete
44. CE 5-148	3 May	96,000	96,000	III	complete
45. CE 5-165	4 May	26,880	00,000	A/1-Blk	Canx
46. CE 5-166	4 May	185,707	190,000	V	complete
47. CE 5-170	4 May	23,240	00,000	Forklift	Canx
48. CE 5-187	5 May	180,000	90,288	III	complete
49. CE 5-187	6 May	180,000	62,112	III	
50. CE 5-188	5 May	96,000	0,000	III	
51. CE 5-188	6 May	96,000	61,400	III	complete
52. CE 5-189	5 May	172,000	53,340	V	
53. CE 5-189	6 May	172,000	118,660	V	complete
54. CE 5-190	5 May	172,000	81,120	V	
55. CE 5-190	6 May	172,000	23,880	V	
56. CE 5-190	7 May	172,000	29,000	V	complete
57. CE 5-191	5 May	213,198	176,550	V	
58. CE 5-191	6 May	213,198	25,110	V	complete
59. CE 5-192	5 May	116,537	107,935	Unit Move	
60. CE 5-192	6 May	116,537	51,567	Unit Move	complete
61. CE 5-194	5 May	106,759	00,000	V	
62. CE 5-194	6 May	106,759	71	V	complete
63. CE 5-195	5 May	24,240	24,240	D-5 Dozer	complete
64. CE 5-196	5 May	121,935	00,000	V	
65. CE 5-196	6 May	121,935	107,845	V	complete
66. CE 5-197	5 May	223,000	103,880	Unit Move	
67. CE 5-197	6 May	223,000	81,950	Unit Move	complete
68. CE 5-198	5 May	53,500	00,000	Unit Move	
69. CE 5-198	6 May	53,500	65,540	Unit Move	complete
70. CE 5-212	6 May	24,200	00,000	B-5 Dozer	
71. CE 5-212	7 May	24,200	24,200	B-5 Dozer	complete

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COMBAT EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970  
(CONT'D)

<u>CE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
72. CE 5-216	6 May	100,400	88,800	III	complete
73. CE 5-217	6 May	83,094	25,000	V	
74. CE 5-217	7 May	83,094	59,639	V	complete
75. CE 5-218	6 May	184,000	25,000	III	
76. CE 5-218	7 May	184,000	52,000	III	complete
77. CE 5-219	6 May	7,400	00,000	H2O Purif Unit	
78. CE 5-219	7 May	7,400	7,400	H2O " "	complete
79. CE 5-220	6 May	78,000	00,000	III	Canx
80. CE 5-222	6 May	23,240	00,000	Forklift	
81. CE 5-222	7 May	23,240	23,240	Forklift	complete
82. CE 5-223	6 May	385,592	140,050	V	
83. CE 5-223	7 May	385,592	35,000	V	complete
84. CE 5-225	6 May	151,790	140,000	Unit Move	
85. CE 5-232	7 May	390,000	260,000	III	
86. CE 5-233	7 May	78,000	48,000	III	
87. CE 5-234	7 May	160,000	136,375	III	complete
88. CE 5-235	7 May	130,000	130,000	III	complete
89. CE 5-236	7 May	83,710	82,750	Unit Move	complete
90. CE 5-238	7 May	228,940	172,200	V	
91. CE 5-239	7 May	197,825	163,650	V	complete
92. CE 5-249	7 May	62,918	00,000	V	
93. CE 5-253	7 May	6,584	00,000	Compressor	
94. CE 5-232	8 May	390,000	132,500	III	complete
95. CE 5-233	8 May	78,000	34,000	III	complete
96. CE 5-238	8 May	228,940	40,950	V	complete
97. CE 5-249	8 May	62,918	63,135	V	complete
98. CE 5-253	8 May	6,584	6,584	Compressor	complete
99. CE 5-256	8 May	180,536	60,630	V	complete
100. CE 5-256	9 May	180,536	62,800		
101. CE 5-257	8 May	26,652	26,846	V	complete
102. CE 5-258	8 May	59,376	55,970	V	complete
103. CE 5-259	8 May	78,340	76,296	V	complete
104. CE 5-260	8 May	174,000	178,780	III	complete
105. CE 5-261	8 May	32,000	32,800	III	complete
106. CE 5-262	8 May	49,080	10,800	Vehicle	
107. CE 5-262	9 May	49,080	38,280	Vehicle	complete
108. CE 5-263	8 May	39,400	41,400	Vehicle	complete
109. CE 5-264	8 May	14,080	14,080	Vehicle	complete
110. CE 5-266	8 May	206,048	00,000	V	
111. CE 5-266	9 May	206,048	206,048	V	complete
112. CE 5-272	9 May	78,000	79,000	III	complete
113. CE 5-273	9 May	96,000		III	Canx
114. CE 5-274	9 May	232,000	206,000	III	
115. CE 5-274	10 May	232,000	24,000	III	complete
116. CE 5-275	9 May	64,000	57,160	III	complete
117. CE 5-276	9 May	103,946	107,547	V	complete
118. CE 5-277	9 May	26,282	26,472	V	complete
119. CE 5-278	9 May	183,394	77,221	V	
120. CE 5-278	10 May	183,394	86,179	V	complete
121. CE 5-293	11 May	60,000	51,425	Ammo	complete
122. CE 5-295	11 May	142,233	133,486	V	
123. CE 5-295	12 May	142,233	8,264	V	complete
124. CE 5-296	11 May	26,280	25,270	V	complete
125. CE 5-297	11 May	23,240	23,240	Forklift	
126. CE 5-298	11 May	147,869		Unit Move	Canx
127. CE 5-299	11 May	288,000	259,360	Penepriime	
128. CE 5-299	12 May	288,000	44,250	Penepriime	complete
129. CE 5-306	12 May	310,000	258,000	III	complete
130. CE 5-309	12 May	107,280	124,200	Unit Move	complete

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COMBAT EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970  
(CONT'D)

<u>GE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
131. CE 5-310	12 May	65,460	64,460	V	complete
132. CE 5-311	12 May	64,000	64,000	III	complete
133. CE 5-314	13 May	118,752	118,752	V	complete
134. CE 5-315	13 May	454,437	284,025	Unit Move	
135. CE 5-315	14 May	454,437	214,612	Unit Move	complete
136. CE 5-316	13 May	14,248	14,248	V	complete
137. CE 5-317	13 May	25,440	00,000	Loader	
138. CE 5-317	14 May	25,440	25,440	Loader	complete
139. CE 5-318	13 May	19,740	19,740	Asphalt Dist	complete
140. CE 5-327	14 May	280,818	205,118	Unit Move	
141. CE 5-327	15 May	280,818	75,682	Unit Move	complete
142. CE 5-238	14 May	246,000	246,000	III	complete
143. CE 5-329	14 May	93,505	79,505	Unit Move	
144. CE 5-329	15 May	93,505	00,000	Unit Move	complete
145. CE 5-330	14 May	101,280	90,600	Penepriime	
146. CE 5-330	15 May	101,280	12,000	Penepriime	complete
147. CE 5-344	15 May	301,788	234,362	V	complete
148. CE 5-344	16 May	301,788	50,000	V	complete
149. CE 5-345	15 May	27,230	00,000	Grader	
150. CE 5-345	16 May	27,230	27,230	Grader	complete
151. CE 5-346	15 May	392,954	261,996	V	
152. CE 5-346	16 May	392,954	85,784	V	complete
153. CE 5-347	15 May	76,430		Unit Move	Canx
154. CE 5-348	15 May	320,644	128,180	Unit Move	
155. CE 5-348	16 May	320,644	108,270	Unit Move	
156. CE 5-349	15 May	251,472	00,000	V	
157. CE 5-349	16 May	251,472	203,277	V	complete
158. CE 5-358	16 May	110,528	138,160	V	complete
159. CE 5-365	16 May	272,000	194,000	III	
160. CE 5-366	16 May	116,880	106,493	Unit Move	complete
161. CE 5-367	16 May	78,000	76,000	III	complete
162. CE 5-369	16 May	234,000	232,000	III	complete
163. CE 5-370	16 May	214,912	212,748	V	complete
164. CE 5-365	17 May	272,000	78,000	III	complete
165. CE 5-379	17 May	48,950	50,129	V	complete
166. CE 5-380	17 May	104,000	104,000	III	complete
167. CE 5-392	18 May	34,861	32,861	V	complete
168. CE 5-404	19 May	160,000	140,400	III	complete
169. CE 5-405	19 May	25,240	25,240	Dozer	complete
170. CE 5-406	19 May	63,619	41,019	V	complete
171. CE 5-409	19 May	23,240	00,000	Forklift	Canx
172. CE 5-417	20 May	85,544	84,890	IV	complete
173. CE 5-418	20 May	33,508	16,540	IV	
174. CE 5-418	21 May	33,508	13,000	IV	complete
175. CE 5-419	20 May	9,840	0,000	H2O Tower	
176. CE 5-419	21 May	9,840	9,840	H2O Tower	complete
177. CE 5-420	20 May	181,880	43,000	Unit Move	
178. CE 5-420	21 May	181,880	88,700	Unit Move	complete
179. CE 5-421	20 May	77,020	26,500	Unit Move	
180. CE 5-421	21 May	77,020	51,520	Unit Move	complete
181. CE 5-428	21 May	97,662	45,000	IV	
182. CE 5-428	22 May	97,662	50,760	IV	complete
183. CE 5-429	21 May	22,440	22,440	Loader	complete
184. CE 5-430	21 May	23,240	23,240	Loader	complete
185. CE 5-431	21 May	18,000	18,200	Unit Move	complete
186. CE 5-432	21 May	43,200	40,080	Unit Move	complete
187. CE 5-433	21 May	43,600	42,880	Unit Move	complete
188. CE 5-434	21 May	318,441	141,951	V	
189. CE 5-434	22 May	318,441	192,048	V	complete
190. CE 5-435	21 May	120,000	115,200	III	complete

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COMBAT EMERGENCY FIXED WING AIRLIFT REQUESTS - MAY 1970  
(CONT'D)

<u>CE NUMBERS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>MOVED</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>COMPLETION</u>
191. CE 5-436	21 May	228,654	210,056	V	
192. CE 5-436	22 May	228,654	228,654	V	complete
193. CE 5-437	21 May	151,289	73,762	V	
194. CE 5-437	22 May	151,289	96,858	V	complete
195. CE 5-438	21 May	176,600	00,000	Unit Move	
196. CE 5-438	22 May	176,600	00,000	Unit Move	Canx
197. CE 5-442	22 May	31,730	31,360	Unit Move	complete
198. CE 5-443	22 May	31,360	31,360	Unit Move	complete
199. CE 5-444	22 May	32,800	32,800	Unit Move	complete
200. CE 5-445	22 May	32,800	32,800	Unit Move	complete
201. CE 5-446	22 May	26,400	26,400	Unit Move	complete
202. CE 5-455	24 May	187,200	183,140	IV	complete
203. CE 5-458	25 May	110,528	119,446	V	complete
204. CE 5-459	25 May	221,056	224,200	V	complete
205. CE 5-461	26 May	65,640	77,600	Vehicle	complete
206. CE 5-462	27 May	81,232	81,232	V	complete
207. CE 5-465	27 May	71,656	70,302	IV	complete
208. CE 5-466	27 May	62,244	62,244	V	complete
209. CE 5-479	29 May	23,240	26,490	Grader	complete

C. DIVISION SUPPLY OPERATIONS: The 15th Supply and Service Battalion

1. The Division Supply Office issued an increased amount of supplies in support of operations during the period 1-21 May 1970:

a. Class I tonnage for May:

<u>Bien Hoa</u>	<u>Phuoc Vinh</u>	<u>Quan Loi</u>	<u>Tay Ninh</u>
1122.1	996.5	2089.6	384.9
<u>Lai Khe</u>	<u>Song Be</u>		
431.5	487.2		

b. Class II and IV tonnage for May:

<u>Issued</u>	<u>Received</u>
1371.7	1752.2

c. Class III (POL) tonnage for May:

<u>Rec'd</u>	<u>MOGAS</u>	<u>Iss</u>	<u>rec'd</u>	<u>AVGAS</u>	<u>iss</u>
2289.2		2306.3	281.0		265.1
<u>rec'd</u>	<u>JP4</u>	<u>iss</u>	<u>rec'd</u>	<u>DF2</u>	<u>iss</u>
24,974.1		24,386.7	5273.6		5451.6

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d. Ground Forces and Industrial

(1) Due to major shortages of heavy lumber, an inventory of 6X and larger lumber was taken and all but a few G-4 projects were filled.

(2) There were 3 C.E.'s called on 19 May 1970 that caused cannibalization of KFR #9 & #10. KFR #10 was brought up to an effective kit and KFR #9 was to be completely cannibalized and placed into stock.

(3) The status of Fire Base Kits at the close of the month:

<u>KFR</u>		<u>KFT</u>		<u>KFA</u>	
O/H	Booked	O/H	Booked	O/H	Booked
2	1	3	1	1	1

e. Liaison

(1) During May, the Depot Liaison Team transported 1807 tons (17 truck loads) from Long Binh Depot to Bien Hoa, included in this cargo were 2 KFR's, 1 KFA, 1 KFT.

f. General Material

(1) Temporary loans were processed for 4 each 350 GPM pumps, 2 each filter separators, 1 each 6000 lb RT forklift, 10 each centrifugal pumps, 5 each bridges, 2 each launchers, FIC 77 and ANVRC-46 radios for operation in Cambodia.

(2) Shipped double the R/O of fatigues, drawers, undershirts, and socks to Song Be and Quan Loi in anticipation of Cambodia pullout to alleviate sudden drain on the FASL stockage.

(3) The requirement to evacuate captured supplies and equipment increased significantly the requirement for sling-out equipment. This equipment was expedited from in-country depots on a continuing basis.

(4) The requirement for barrier materials more than doubled during the month of May. Increased allocations of sandbags, chain link fence, M8A1 matting, and some heavy lumber were obtained. Fifteen hundred pieces of 48-inch culvert were obtained from the ARVN depot in Saigon to meet current needs.

2. The AES Company had more than thirty personnel directly involved in operations within Cambodia. These personnel performed such varied missions as slinging out captured enemy supplies and materiel, firebases, control of aircraft at LZ's and cache sites, guard duty at night defensive positions and in some instances control of all operations at a cache site. During this period, the above operations were responsible for transporting more than 3453 tons of equipment and the direction of 1066 sorties. The equipment included captured enemy ammunition, weapons, rice, medical supplies, parts and equipment for allied units, concertina, PSP, culvert, lumber, pickets, howitzers, and any other equipment used on firebases. The personnel were constantly involved in operations in all the

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following locations: FSB Brown, Myron, Earl, West, Center, North I, North II, Oklahoma, Neal, Spear, Evans, Condor, X-Ray, David, Thor, Sharon, and Ready. Operational requirements also necessitated use of personnel at cache sites: "The City", "Rock Island East", and "Shaky's Hill".

3. The Supply Company installed a helicopter refuel point at Bu Dop consisting of a 30,000 gallon storage capacity with eight dispensing nozzles. A 20,000 gallon capacity JP4 storage facility was installed at FSB Smuffy to fill 500 gallon collapsible bags for helicopter delivery to forward areas. The point was capable of filling two blivets simultaneously. In support of both supply and retrograde operations, personnel were sent along with 6,000 pound rough terrain forklifts to Bu Dop, FSB Beverly, FSB Anne, Loc Ninh, FSB Smuffy, and FSB John. POL points at FSB Barbara, FSB Beverly, and FSB Anne were either dismantled or turned over to operational control of the 25th S&T Battalion. The operations in Cambodia put additional requirements on supplying of forward areas but there were no instances of a breakdown in the supply system.

D. DIVISION MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS: \*15th Transportation Corps Battalion (Aircraft Maintenance & Supply)

1. The following is a statistical summary of aircraft maintenance activities in support of 1st Cavalry Division activities during the operations in Cambodia in May of 1970:

a. Productive man-hours: Co. "A" 20380  
Co. "B" 18947  
Total for 15th Trans Battalion 39327

b. Number of aircraft released: 181

c. Operational readiness overall: HIGH LOW AVERAGE  
88% 80% 84%

d. Operational readiness by A/C type:

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
UH-1B,C	100%	67%	83%
UH-1H	83%	78%	80%
AH-1G	88%	81%	84%
OH-6A	91%	82%	86%
CH-47A,B	79%	59%	74%

2. During the operations in Cambodia, the Stock Control Section of 15th Transportation Battalion continued the supervision of aircraft supply operation of the Division. The following transactions were carried out in May 1970:

<u>LINE</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
1.	Lines on ASL	8858
2.	Zero Balance	2318
3.	Percentage at Zero Balance	26.2%
4.	Total Requests Received	14940
5.	Demand Accomodation	80.5%

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6.	Demand Satisfaction	55.2%
7.	ASL Requests Received	12031
8.	ASL Requests Filled	6643
9.	Tonnage of Parts Issued to Supported Units	126

**\*27th Maintenance Battalion (Airmobile)**

1. The consolidated Battalion production for the period shows the following completed jobs:

	Received	Completed
Automotive	205	217
Engineer	333	343
Electronics	2,324	2,217
Armament (Artillery)	38	42
(Small Arms)	492	520
(Instruments)	344	373
Other	359	362
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>4,074</b>

2. Summary of supply data for the month reveals the following:

a. Total Requests Received	12,572
b. Total Requests Filled	10,846

3. Receipt of repair parts at the supply base at Bien Hoa was as follows for the month:

Red Ball receipts	17,793 lbs
Parcel Post	6,720 lbs
Normal Stockage	108,093

4. Technical Assistance Visits and Contact Team Visits:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type</u>
15th S&S	Generators (4 Visits), 350 GPM Pump (10 Visits), Forklift (17 Visits), Vehicles
1-77th Arty	Howitzers (4 Visits)
15th Med	Commo, 5000 gal Tanker (2 Visits), Vehicles
2-7th Cav	Small Arms, Vehicles
1-7th Cav	Small Arms (4 Visits), Commo (4 Visits)
13th Signal	Forklift (2 Visits), Generators, Vehicles
8th Eng	Road Grader, Trailers, Forklift, Vehicles
1st FSSE	Vehicles (3 Visits)
1-21st Arty	Howitzer (2 Visits)
2-20th Arty	Vehicles
1-9th Cav	V-100 Armored Car, Commo, Vehicles

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type</u>
227th AHB	Vehicles (2 Visits)
228th ASHB	Vehicles (2 Visits)
2-19th Arty	Small Arms
1-5th Cav	Small Arms (2 Visits), Commo (2 Visits)
229th AHB	350 GPM Pump
11th GS	Vehicles
11th GP	Vehicles
HQB, DIVARTY	Vehicles
545th MP	Vehicles
191st MI	Vehicles
371st RR	Vehicles
2-7th Cav	Vehicles
Quan Loi Defense Zone	Generators (2 Visits), Commo (2 Visits), Small Arms (2 Visits)
2nd FSSE	Vehicles (2 Visits)
15th TC	30KW Generators

Total Technical Assistance Visits and Contact Team Visits - 93

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**UNCLASSIFIED**G-4 Activities:

## VI. Division Support Command Activities - June 1970

1. Throughout June 1970 the Division Support Command continued to provide the FIRST TEAM with the highest quality combat service support possible.

2. Despite frequent periods of bad weather the airlift support elicited from the 834th Air Division remained outstanding. In fact, fixed wing cargo performance for June 1970 exceeded the May 1970 record by more than 3,000 tons. Fixed wing passenger performance hit a new high for the past six months, exceeding the March 1970 high of 33,243 by almost 800 passengers (34,033). Aerial resupply became more settled during June 1970 as the most commonly used forward airstrips, Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map acquired sufficient stocks of Classes III and V to allow for daily CH47/54 resupply from these bases to firebases in Cambodia. Throughout June 1970 the Song Be Ammunition Supply Point acted as a back-up source for Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map, and due to frequent aircraft diversions caused by bad weather at the forward airstrips Song Be ammunition stocks were built to new highs. The attachment to the 3rd FSSE of a medium truck platoon allowed for daily class III and V convoys to Bu Dop from Quan Loi during the middle period of June. These convoys were especially helpful since on several days the airfield at Bu Dop was completely inoperative due to low ceilings and a wet runway.

3. The performances of Support Command Organic Battalions continued at a high level of competency. The 15th Supply and Service Battalion provided all necessary supplies in a timely manner and utilized quality personnel to run forward helicopter logistical pads and supervise refuel points. The 15th Transportation Corps Battalion sent numerous technical assistance teams forward to aid brigade aviation sections as well as other aviation elements. The 27th Maintenance Battalion concentrated on the repair of generators at forward firebases and on keeping howitzers and small arms fully operational. The 15th Medical Battalion terminated the forward deployment of an emergency Medical team at Bu Dop, relinquished responsibility for ARVN medevac on 28 June 1970, and redeployed all but two medevac helicopters from forward locations to Phuoc Vinh.

## A. Logistical Control Center Operations

1. During June the Cambodian Operations requirements for CH47/54 logistical missions leveled off somewhat as the supply situation stabilized, and sufficient class V stocks at Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map allowed for more efficient hook-out operations from these locations and lessened the reliance on Song Be and Quan Loi.

2. As the month proceeded the firebases were withdrawn from Cambodia and the number of hook missions requested steadily declined.

## B. Division Transportation Office Operations

1. Air: The tonnages programmed for airlift by the Division Transportation Office exceeded May 1970 tonnage by 3,557 tons (See Chart #1). Troop movements increased somewhat over the month of May. In fact, the total number of passengers moved was the highest in the last seven months (See Chart #2). The greater number of passengers moved can be attributed primarily to the coming of the summer rotation period. The quantity of Emergency Resupply and

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Combat Emergency Airlift requests was considerably lower than in May 1970. A total of 3,793 tons moved to forward elements on these high priority requests, the majority of which was JP4 for the helicopter refuel points at Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map. (See enclosed listing). Support from the 834th Air Division continued to be outstanding.

2. Surface: Special convoys were run on a daily basis between 16 and 23 June from Quan Loi to Bu Dop. An average of 10 S&P's of class V and 2 tankers of JP4 made up these special convoys. Daily resupply convoys ran from Long Binh to Phuoc Vinh and Quan Loi without the hindrance of 5th ARVN Division stand-down days. On several occasions short-notice convoys of class III and V were run from Long Binh directly to Bu Dop when bad weather forced restriction of the airstrip from fixed wing traffic. The support received from Saigon Support Command remained outstanding throughout June 1970.

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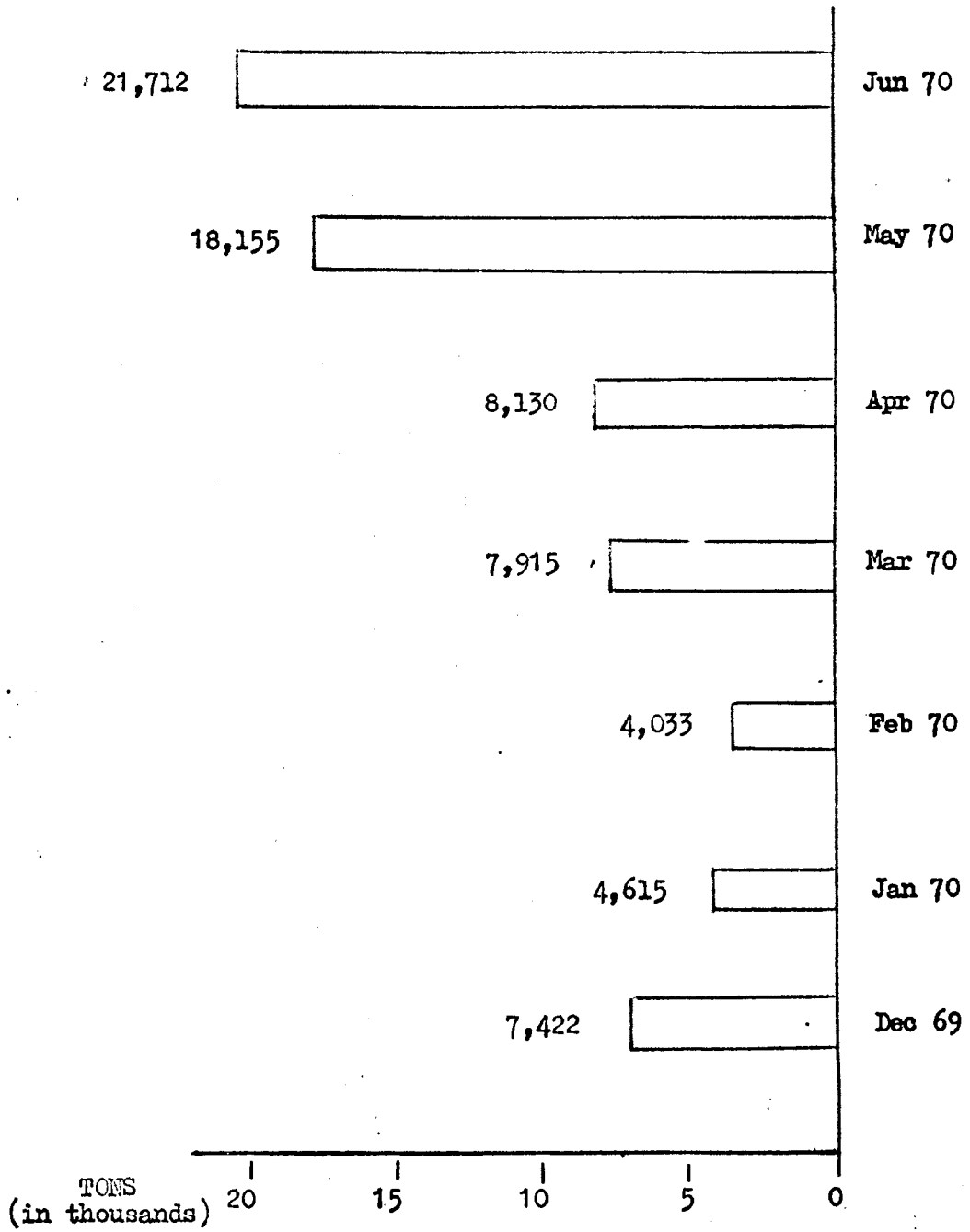
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FIRST TEAM

FIXED WING CARGO PERFORMANCE

(as of 30 June 1970)



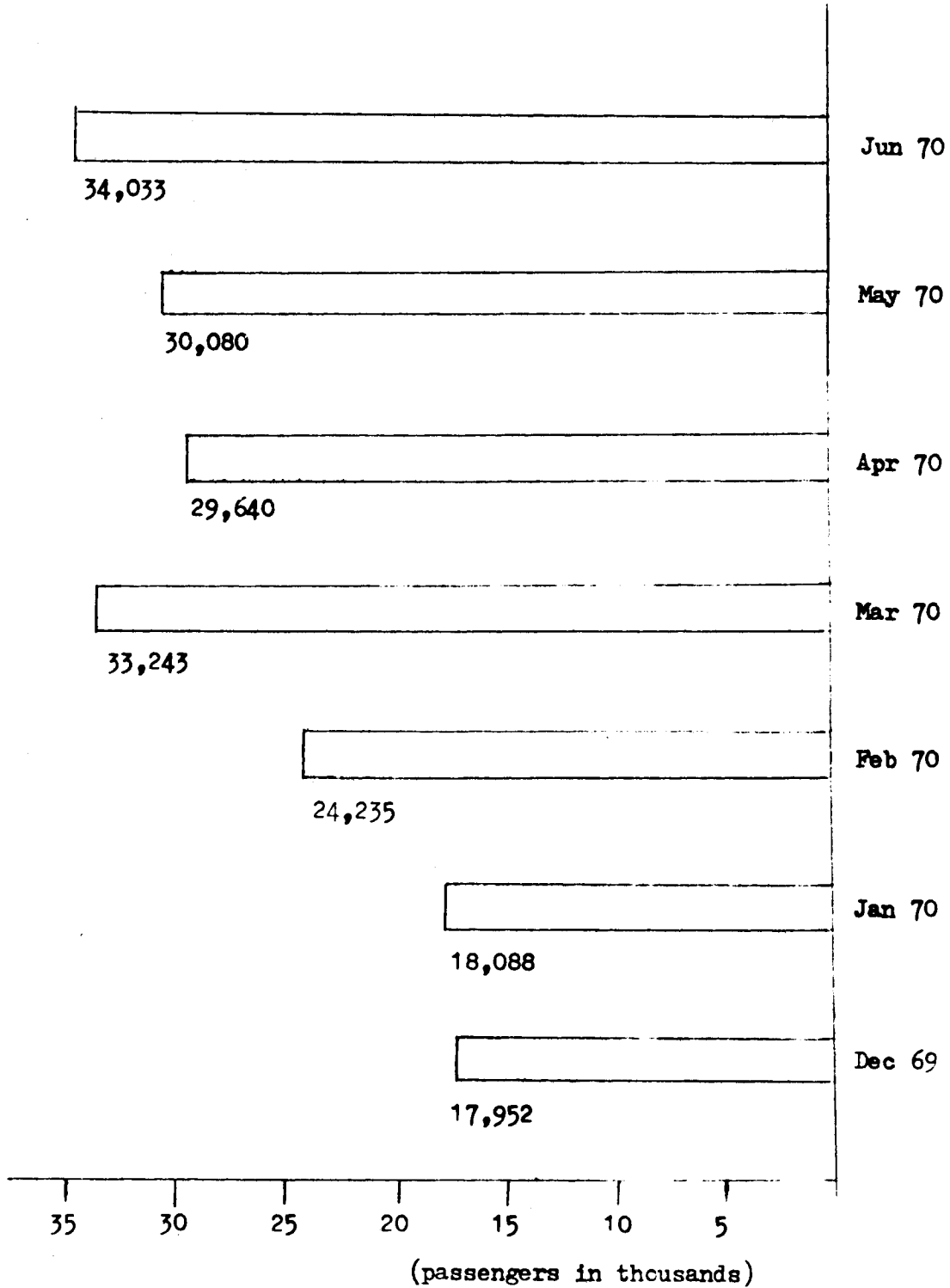
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## FIRST TEAM

### FIXED WING PASSENGER PERFORMANCE

(as of 30 June 1970)



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JUNE 1970  
CE'S, ER'S, & TE'S  
IN SUPPORT of the 1st CAV IN CAMBODIA

1.	ER 6-105	PVN/BDP	1 JUNE	D-5 DOZER	25,240	Comp
2.	CE 6-113	PVN/BGM	2 JUNE	CLASS V	125,160	Comp
3.	CE 6-114	TSN/BDP	2 JUNE	CLASS III	343,148	Comp
4.	CE 6-123	LTN/BDP	3 JUNE	CLASS V	435,251	Comp
5.	CE 6-124	LTN/SBE	3 JUNE	CLASS V	44,404	Comp
6.	CE 6-125	HOA/BGM	3 JUNE	CLASS V	431,194	Comp
7.	CE 6-128	LTN/BGM	4 JUNE	CLASS V	143,996	Comp
8.	CE 6-130	PVN/BGM	5 JUNE	UNIT MOVE	100,000	Comp
9.	ER 6-138	TSN/BGM	6 JUNE	CLASS III	162,500	Comp
10.	ER 6-139	TSN/BDP	6 JUNE	CLASS III	227,500	Comp
11.	CE 6-145	CRB/SBE	8 JUNE	CLASS V	91,920	Comp
12.	CE 6-146	TSN/BDP	8 JUNE	CLASS III	29,200	Comp
13.	CE 6-147	TSN/BGM	8 JUNE	CLASS III	29,200	Comp
14.	CE 6-153	BDP/DPG	10 JUNE	GRADER ASPHALT DISTRIBUTOR	42,820	Comp
15.	CE 6-155	HOA/SBE	11 JUNE	CLASS V	18,000	Comp
16.	CE 6-161	CRB/SBE	11 JUNE	CLASS V	30,186	Comp
17.	CE 6-157	HOA/BDP	11 JUNE	CLASS V	32,000	Comp
18.	CE 6-162	CRB/BDP	11 JUNE	CLASS V	30,400	Comp
19.	CE 6-159	HOA/BGM	11 JUNE	CLASS V	32,496	Comp
20.	CE 6-163	CRB/BGM	11 JUNE	CLASS V	30,186	Comp
21.	CE 6-164	QLI/DPG	12 JUNE	BUCKET LOADER	****	Canx
22.	CE 6-168	TSN/BGM	12 JUNE	CLASS III	338,000	Comp
23.	CE 6-180	TAY/BGM	16 JUNE	FORKLIFT	25,000	Comp
24.	CE 6-181	TSN/LCN	16 JUNE	CLASS III	128,000	Comp
25.	CE 6-186	PVN/BGM	18 JUNE	UNIT MOVE	26,880	Comp
26.	CE 6-187	BGM/PVN	18 JUNE	UNIT MOVE	22,560	Comp
27.	CE 6-204	HOA/SBE	21 JUNE	CLASS V	54,308	Comp
28.	CE 6-202	HOA/BDP	21 JUNE	CLASS V	301,335	Comp
29.	CE 6-207	TSN/BDP	22 JUNE	CLASS III	260,000	Comp
30.	CE 6-206	TSN/BGM	22 JUNE	CLASS III	260,000	Comp
31.	CE 6-203	LTN/BGM	22 JUNE	CLASS V	287,766	Comp
32.	CE 6-199	TSN/BGM	22 JUNE	CLASS III	292,240	Comp
33.	CE 6-198	TSN/BDP	22 JUNE	CLASS III	292,240	Comp
34.	CE 6-208	HUE/BGM	23 JUNE	D-5 DOZER	25,240	Comp
35.	CE 6-217	TSN/LCN	24 JUNE	CLASS III	130,400	Comp
36.	CE 6-226	LTN/BGM	24 JUNE	CLASS V	463,492	Comp
37.	CE 6-228	TSN/BGM	24 JUNE	CLASS III	156,000	Comp
38.	CE 6-229	TSN/BDP	24 JUNE	CLASS III	224,000	Comp
39.	CE 6-230	CRB/SBE	24 JUNE	CLASS V	2,772	Comp
40.	CE 6-227	HOA/BDP	26 JUNE	CLASS V	447,602	Comp
41.	CE 6-237	HOA/SBE	25 JUNE	CLASS V	88,060	Comp
42.	CE 6-235	TSN/BGM	25 JUNE	CLASS III	182,000	Comp
43.	CE 6-236	TSN/BDP	25 JUNE	CLASS III	232,048	Comp
44.	CE 6-245	LCN/HOA	26 JUNE	UNIT MOVE	192,000	Comp
45.	CE 6-257	TSN/SBE	28 JUNE	CLASS III	325,000	Comp
46.	CE 6-266	BDP/PVN	30 JUNE	UNIT MOVE	99,290	Comp
47.	CE 6-267	LTN/BGM	30 JUNE	CLASS V	329,968	Comp

TOTAL WEIGHT MOVED: 7,586,762#

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## Division Support Command Activities - June 1970 (Cont):

### C. Division Supply Operations

1. During the month of June, the 15th Supply and Service Battalion continued to support the Cambodian operation with the usual "Can Do" spirit.

2. Several personnel of Company B (Aerial Equipment Support) were directly involved in operations within Cambodia. These personnel performed such varied missions as sling-out captured enemy supplies and material, slinging-out firebase kits, and control of aircraft at LZ's and cache sites. During the month, a total of 17,483.5 tons in 4,804 sorties were rigged and inspected by members of Company B in support of the Cambodian operations.

3. Company A (Supply) installed an eight-point JP4 refuel system at Bu Gia Map. The point has a 30,000 gallon capacity and is operated jointly by personnel of Company A and the 11th Aviation Group. Several members of Company A were sent to Ton Le Cham to prepare ammunition at FSB Jake for shipment to Bu Dop and Bu Gia Map. The 1st Forward Supply Platoon at Tay Ninh was closed when the 1st Brigade moved its headquarters out of Tay Ninh. Personnel are now being returned to Bien Hoa as the brigade completes its move. A total of thirty-two (32) S&P loads of Class II & IV was retrograded from Tay Ninh to Bien Hoa. In support of resupply and retrograde operations, personnel continued to operate 6,000 pound rough-terrain forklifts at Bu Dop, Bu Gia Map and Loc Ninh.

4. In support of the Cambodian operation, the Division Supply Office continued to issue increased amounts of supplies:

#### a. Class I tonnage for June:

<u>Bien Hoa</u>	<u>Phuoc Vinh</u>	<u>Quan Loi</u>
764.8	987.4	1773.8
<u>Tay Ninh</u>	<u>Lai Khe</u>	<u>Song Be</u>
401.2	387.0	712.1

#### b. Class II & IV for June:

<u>Issued</u>	<u>Received</u>
1798.9	2341.0

#### c. Class III (POL) tonnage for June:

<u>Bien Hoa</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Issued</u>
MOGAS	129.6	142.5
DF-2	140.0	185.5
<u>Phuoc Vinh</u>		
JP-4	2355.0	2522.6
AVGAS	58.0	49.3
MOGAS	408.2	421.1
DF-2	770.0	731.7

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Division Supply Operations (Cont):

Quan Loi	<u>Received</u>	<u>Issued</u>
JP-4	4028.7	4250.2
AVGAS	58.0	64.3
MOGAS	634.3	628.5
DF-2	1586.2	1545.7
Song Be		
JP-4	2155.1	2385.3
AVGAS	0	7.2
MOGAS	8.4	45.9
DF-2	12.6	22.8
Tay Ninh		
JP-4	2644.7	2907.8
AVGAS	88.5	96.2
MOGAS	848.1	868.4
DF-2	1940.4	1814.7
Firebases		
JP-4	7106.0	7106.0
AVGAS	0	0
MOGAS	183.0	183.0
DF-2	305.1	305.1

d. The General Material Section of the Division Supply Office obtained 8 each 292 antennae, and 25 each TA 312 telephones on temporary loan. In addition, it obtained releases from Inventory Control Center Vietnam for parkas, overalls, undershirts, GP tents, radios and 100 GPM pumps located in Depot at Da Nang, Qui Khon, and Cam Ranh Bay. Releases were also obtained for 75 SPH-4 helmets, 64 each 250 gallon blivets and 34 each typewriters from Long Binh Depot.

e. The Ground Forces and Industrial section obtained several critical items including thirty each 3/4 ton trucks, twenty-four each M-60 machine guns and five each M102 105mm howitzers. All due-outs to the Division (9 ea) for 81mm mortars were filled.

f. During the month of June, the Depot Liaison Section coordinated the transportation of 1428 tons of cargo from Long Binh Depot to Bien Hoa. This represented a total of 190 S&P truck loads.

5. In summary, although operations in Cambodia created additional requirements for supplying the forward areas, there were no instances of a breakdown in the supply system.

D. Division Maintenance Operations: 15th Transportation Corps Bn  
(Aircraft Maintenance and Supply)

1. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

a. Maintenance Operations:

On 16 June 1970, the new maintenance hangar was completed at "A" Company. Flood lights and generators were installed to illuminate the hangar.

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Division Maintenance Operations (Cont):

(1) The following units received maintenance assistance visits:

C Co 2/20th	A Co 2/20th
2nd Bde	C Co 229th
B Co 227th	C Co 228th
C Co 227th	3rd Bde
A Co 1/9th	

(2) The following is a statistical summary of aircraft maintenance activities in support of 1st Cavalry Division activities during the month of June 1970:

(a) Productive man-hours: Co A 16042  
Co B 20271

Total for 15th Trans Bn 36313

(b) Number of aircraft released: 172

(c) Operational readiness overall: 

<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
86%	82%	84%

(d) Operational readiness by A/C type:

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
UH-1B/C	100%	34%	93%
UH-1D/H	88%	81%	84%
AH-1G	88%	75%	81%
OH-6A	93%	83%	87%
CH-47A/B	83%	70%	76%

b. Stock Control

The Stock Control Section continued the supervision of the aircraft supply operation of the Battalion. The following transactions were carried out for the period 21 May - 20 June 1970.

<u>Line</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
1	Lines on ASL	9164
2	Zero Balance	1941
3	Percentage at Zero Balance	21.2%
4	Total Requests Received	14905
5	Demand Accomodation	81.4%
6	Demand Satisfaction	58.1%
7	ASL Requests Received	12133
8	ASL Requests Filled	7050
9	Tonnage of Parts Issued to Supported Units	144

D. Division Maintenance Operations: 27th Maintenance Bn (AM)

1. During the month of June, the 27th Maintenance Battalion continued to support the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) with direct support maintenance and repair parts supply for all ground equipment except medical, cryptographic, quartermaster air, avionics and avionics associated items of equipment.

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Division Maintenance Operations (Cont)

2. The following are some of the events which took place in the "ANYWHERE - ANYTIME" Battalion during the month of June '70.

a. Headquarters and Company A produced 456 jobs for the month and evacuated 391 to the back-up support and higher echelon of maintenance support.

b. Main Support Detachment:

(1) During the month of June, Main Support Detachment completed 1,683 jobs and evacuated 307 jobs to their back-up support.

(2) A contact team consisting of six men; one instrument repairman, two automotive mechanics, and three electronics repairmen; was sent to Headquarters and Company A for an indefinite period of time to aid in the support of the Division VIP Center.

c. B Detachment produced 947 jobs this month and evacuated 91 jobs to their back-up support.

d. C Detachment:

(1) For the month of June, production for C Detachment ran the same high rate as in the past. They produced 576 jobs and evacuated 79 jobs.

(2) Charlie Detachment spent time this month improving their detachment area. Improvements have been made in the shop office area.

e. D Detachment:

(1) Delta Detachment produced 261 jobs and evacuated 32 jobs.

(2) The "Hot" project right now for Delta Detachment is moving to Bien Hoa



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ANNEX C

G-5 Activities:

1. GENERAL: Prior to 1st Cavalry Division (AM) forces entering Cambodia, preparations were made for PSYOP aircraft to target NVA units known to be in the FISHHOOK area as well as Cambodian and Vietnamese civilians suspected to be in the area. Plans were developed to evacuate refugees to GVN controlled refugee centers at Tay Ninh, An Loc (Hon Quan) and Song Be. Kit Carson Scouts were shifted amongst maneuver units to provide the preponderance of Cambodian scouts to the units first entering Cambodia.
  
2. PSYOP: Five special leaflets and two special tapes were prepared prior to 1 May 1970, using the voice and handwriting of a Cambodian Kit Carson Scout who spoke and wrote Vietnamese and Cambodian. To maintain secrecy, the combined psychological operations center (CPOC) was bypassed and all leaflets were constructed on the 6th PSYOP Bn printing press located in Phuoc Vinh and OPCON to the First Team. Consequently, the leaflets and tapes used during the first three days of Cambodian operations were not particularly sophisticated. The finished text of the remaining 74 leaflets and 10 tapes that were used during the Cambodian operations was prepared by the CPOC and 6th PSYOP Bn. The leaflets were distributed and the tapes were broadcast by aircraft organic to the division and USAF 9th Special Operations Squadron (9th SOS) aircraft. Enemy units and friendly civilians targeted by PSYOP during the Cambodian operations are at Sect #4. PSYOP leaflet and tape distribution are at Sect #5. 1st Cavalry Division (AM) units received 105 Hoi Chanh during the period of operations in Cambodia.
  
3. CIVIL AFFAIRS: Six civil affairs platoons from the 2d Civil Affairs Company were placed OPCON to the First Team during the period of Cambodian operations. Four Civil Affairs platoons were placed OPCON to the three brigades and 11th ACR. The remaining two platoons were fragmented into teams and manned forward rice collection points as well as liaison offices at division and provincial refugee centers. During the period of Cambodian operations, the First Team coordinated with various GVN agencies to process 2,650 refugees (1,137 refugees were generated outside the First Team AO but were relocated in the First Team AO). There were 1,051 Cambodian refugees returned to Cambodia through the An Loc (Hon Quan) refugee center. The First Team distributed 801.8 tons of rice (captured in Cambodia) to the ARVN Airborne Division, GVN refugee centers, refugees in the field, RF/PF families and US agencies supporting refugee activities. (Evacuated rice distribution is at Sect #6). There were 4,581 civilian patients treated by MEDCAP/ICAP teams in Cambodia. Arrangements have been made to distribute the captured equipment listed at Sect #7 to Binh Long Province, Phuoc Long Province, Phu Giao District (Binh Duong Province) and the III CTZ ARVN Liaison Team to the 1st Cavalry Division (AM).

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G-5 Activities (Cont):

4. ENEMY UNITS TARGETED BY PSYOPS

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>SPECIAL* LEAFLET</u>	<u>GENERAL** LEAFLET</u>	<u>SPECIAL* BROADCAST</u>	<u>GENERAL** BROADCAST</u>
COSVN	912,000		1:15	
7th NVA Div	880,000	768,000	23:04	15:05
5th VC Div	1,365,000	1,141,000	38:42	5:20
275th Regt	155,000	899,000	:20	2:30
209th Regt	231,000	1,433,000	2:05	12:25
174th Regt	710,000	3,781,000	4:20	19:50
165th Regt	96,000	1,234,000		6:20
141st Regt	160,000	433,000	2:10	2:10
96C Regt		260,000	2:10	2:10
90th R&R	196,000	1,931,000	1:10	8:25
92nd R&R	150,000	37,000		:30
86th RSG	1,100,000	2,933,000	8:49	22:35
66th Sec Regt	75,000			
85th RSG	50,000	491,000	1:10	2:05
J-60 Recon		40,000		1:00
50th RSG	272,000	346,000	1:45	4:05
K-53 Hosp	30,000		1:00	
Local Force Guerr	742,000	1,985,000	28:30	24:55
K-33 Arty	737,000	1,377,000	13:45	20:10
J-16 Armor	75,000			
Sub RSG's	150,000		9:03	
Cam Civilians	435,000	41,000	16:25	1:10
RVN Civilians	232,000	30,000	5:15	:50
Montagnards	400,000	110,000	2:00	:15
Bulk Drops		40,644,000		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,280,000</b>	<b>60,524,000</b>	<b>153:28</b>	<b>178:00</b>

\* Leaflets and tapes originated by the 1st Cavalry Division (AM). There were 79 Special Leaflets and 12 Special Tapes developed for Operations in Cambodia.

\*\* Leaflets and Tapes from 6th PSYOP Bn stock.

5. PSYOP LEAFLET AND TAPE DISTRIBUTION:

Organic Aircraft\*

Avg 2 Month Period

30,740,000  
354:00

Leaflets  
Broadcast Hours

Cambodian Period

25,465,000  
229:17

9th SOS Aircraft

Avg 2 Month Period

17,120,000  
40:00

Leaflets  
Broadcast Hours

Cambodian Period

44,339,000  
102:23

\* The total leaflets dropped and broadcast hours for organic aircraft were slightly below average because of the unprecedented number of tactical requirements for aircraft during the Cambodian operations. The 9th SOS aircraft "picked up the slack", however, by nearly tripling their average production during the Cambodian operations.

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G-5 Activities (Cont):

6. CAPTURED RICE DISTRIBUTED:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TONS</u>
GVN Refugee Centers	273.2
Refugees in the Field	19.2
RF/PF Families	141.4
ARVN Abn Div	40.0
US Refugee Support Agencies	<u>328.0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>801.8</b>

7. CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT SCHEDULED FOR DISTRIBUTION:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Phuoc Long Province	Projector, Movie, Gray, SN 20867	1 ea
	Machine, Mimeograph, SEHA, (French Mfg) No SN	1 ea
	Generator, 2-5 KW, SN 9800LH58254 (US Mfg)	1 ea
	Gear, Web, NVA New	400 Sets
	Poncho, Dark Green NVA	1 Bag
	Bicycles	20 ea
	Shovels	40 ea
	Picks, Digging	110 ea
	Compressor, Air, Gray, Sn 135517 (US Mfg)	1 ea
	Mortar, 82mm, SN 98328	1 ea
	Springs, Leaf, 3/4 ton	5 ea
	Rods, Welding, 1500 Per Box	1 Box
	Jeep, Willys, Green, Sn Unk	1 ea
	Binh Long Province	Telephone, PID, Japanese Mfg, SN 119662
Mortar, 60mm, w/Base Plate Sn 26,7228 727		2 ea
Radio, AN/PRC-6, Raytheon, SN's 41239, 18310, 41239		3 ea
Mortar, 82mm, No SN		1 ea
Gear, Web, NVA, New		200 sets
III CORPS, ARVN Liaison to 1st Cavalry Division	Radio, AN/PRC-25, US ARMY, SN 7018	1 ea
	Automobile, Land Rover, Green, (British Mfg) SN 3982	1 ea
	Soap, 2lb bars, 20 per box	1 Box
	Saw, Double Tooth, Two Man	100 ea
Phu Giao District	Pick, Digging, Metal	106 ea
	Hoe, Garden, Metal	62 ea
	Machete, Steel	88 ea
	Saw, Double Tooth, Two Man	83 ea
	Soap, Bar	212 ea
	Plastic, Black or Clear, Roll	106 Rolls
	Cloth, Assorted, Bolt	106 Bolts
	Bicycle	4 ea
	Motorcycle, Honda, 50cc, Green/Blue	1 ea
	Automobile, Land Rover (British Mfg)	1 ea
	Truck, 2 1/2 Ton	1 ea

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ANNEX D

G-1 ACTIVITIES:

I. Division Strength during the Cambodian Campaign:

1. During the period of the Cambodian operation, the assigned strength of the 1st Cavalry Division declined. The strength dropped from an assigned strength of 1,460 officers, 656 warrant officers and 18,095 enlisted men on 1 May 1970 to an assigned strength of 1,317 officers, 611 warrant officers and 17,489 enlisted men on 28 June 1970. These figures are based upon the Personnel Daily Summary (PDS).
2. Officer Strength: The 143 man reduction in officer strength was a result primarily of a reduction in the number of Infantry and Artillery captains and lieutenants assigned and therefore was most critical in the nine maneuver battalions and Division Artillery. The assigned officer strength dropped from an a strength of 272 on 1 May 1970 to 236 on 28 June 1970.
3. Warrant Officer Strength: Since the large majority of warrant officers in the Division are rated, the 45 man reduction in warrant officer strength was primarily aviators.
4. Enlisted Strength: The 606 man reduction in assigned enlisted strength was a result of a drastic reduction in assigned 11 series strength. The 11 series strength dropped a total of 980 men from 1 May 1970 to 28 June 1970. This reduction was felt in the infantry battalions. The assigned enlisted strength in the nine infantry battalions dropped from 7,365 on 1 May 1970 to 6,814 on 28 June 1970, a total reduction of 551 men. Efforts were made to replace 11 series losses in the infantry battalions with substitute MOS's. The success of these efforts is apparent when one considers the fact that although 11 series personnel strength reduced 780 men, the infantry battalions strength dropped only 551 men.

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ANNEX D

G-1 STATISTICS FOR THE CAMBODIAN CAMPAIGN:

II. Strengths: 1st Cav & OPCON Units in Cambodia

A. Max Strength: 11 Jun 70 -- 8,071

B. Withdrawal Phase:

1. 20 Jun 70 -- 6,154  
2. 21 Jun 70 -- 5,711  
3. 22 Jun 70 -- 5,492  
4. 23 Jun 70 -- 5,332  
5. 24 Jun 70 -- 4,976  
6. 25 Jun 70 -- 3,656  
7. 26 Jun 70 -- 2,947  
8. 27 Jun 70 -- 2,109  
9. 28 Jun 70 -- 1,722  
10. 29 Jun 70 -- 0

III. Casualties:

A. KIA --- May -- 109  
Jun -- 44

B. WIA --- May -- 667  
Jun -- 469

EVAC --- May -- 281  
Jun -- 114

C. MIA --- May -- 3  
Jun -- 3

IV. Valor Awards During Cambodian Campaign 1 May 70 - 30 Jun 70

MEDAL OF HONOR: 3 1 - Submitted  
2 - Pending

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS: 5 3 - Submitted  
2 - Pending

SILVER STAR: 122

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS: 151

TOTAL: 281

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PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING 011800 May 1970

LINE	UNIT	A		B		C		D		E		F	
		MANNING LEVEL OFF/WO/EM		ASSIGNED/ATTACHED OFF/WO/EM	DIFF-IN	ABSENT OFF/WO/EM		PRESENT FOR DUTY OFF/WO/EM		PFD LESS MED EXCUSED		FIREBASE AND FORWARD	
1	1/5	42/2/841		41/2/798	-43 (3)	3/0/60		38/2/738		38/2/729		29/0/625	
2	2/5	42/2/841		44/2/823	-18 (1)	1/0/66		43/2/757		43/2/749		34/0/631	
3	1/7	42/2/841		39/2/796	-45 (1)	0/0/50		39/2/746		39/2/716		26/0/608	
4	2/7	42/2/841		39/2/818	-23 (5)	3/0/86		36/2/732		36/2/694		26/0/591	
5	5/7	42/2/841		42/3/833	-8 (0)	0/0/79		42/3/754		41/1/720		30/0/609	
6	1/8	42/2/841		39/2/802	-39 (4)	2/0/78		37/2/724		37/2/710		36/2/689	
7	2/8	42/2/841		42/2/838	-3 (3)	3/0/84		39/2/754		38/2/690		36/2/681	
8	1/12	42/2/841		40/2/826	-15 (2)	2/0/84		38/2/730		38/2/733		36/2/713	
9	2/12	42/2/841		42/2/831	-10 (3)	4/0/62		38/2/769		38/2/755		38/2/740	
	SUB TOTAL	378/18/7569		368/19/7365	-204	18/0/649		350/19/6716		348/19/6496		291/8/5887	
10	1/9	82/99/849		63/95/890	+41 (2)	4/6/59		59/89/831		59/89/831		3/0/104	
11	1st BDE	25/18/183		27/18/230	+47	2/3/19		25/15/211		25/15/211			
12	2nd BDE	25/18/197		40/18/209	+12	3/1/15		37/17/194		37/17/194			
13	3rd BDE	25/18/204		34/15/243	+39	2/1/17		32/14/226		32/14/226			
14	DIVARTY	251/91/2415		273/86/2273	-142	17/3/120		256/83/2153		256/83/2153		103/1/1002	
15	11th AVN GRP	234/359/2333		214/322/2231	-52	11/21/115		203/301/2166		203/301/2161		0/0/74	
16	SPT CMD	150/49/1689		137/51/1707	+18	10/4/150		127/47/1557		127/47/1557			
17	8th ENGR	35/2/562		38/2/627	+65	0/1/48		38/1/579		38/1/579		11/0/218	
18	13th SIG	15/4/367		17/4/386	+19	1/0/25		16/4/364		16/4/361		0/0/16	
19	HHC IACD	63/1/291		109/5/364	+73	1/0/3		108/5/361		108/5/361			
20	15th ADMIN	39/9/648		82/9/688	+20	8/1/42		74/8/626		74/8/626			
21	545th MP'S	9/2/186		8/2/201	+15	0/0/9		8/2/192		8/2/192			
22	H/75th INF	3/0/115		4/0/98	-17	0/0/13		4/0/85		4/0/85		0/0/37	
23	MISC ASG UNITS	19/7/103		13/9/127	+24	0/0/14		13/9/113		13/9/113			
24	DIVISION REAR	25/1/354		33/1/426	+72	0/0/26		33/1/400		33/1/400		0/0/2	
	SUB TOTAL	1000/678/10496		1092/637/10730	+234	59/41/675		1033/596/10055		1033/596/10047		117/1/1453	
	ASG UNITS TOTAL	1378/696/18065		1460/656/18095	+30	77/41/1324		1383/615/16771		1381/615/16543		408/9/7340	
	MISC ATCHD												
	TOTALS			1460/656/18095	+30	77/41/1324		1383/615/16771		1381/615/16543		408/9/7340	

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PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING 15 1800 MAY 1970

LINE	UNIT	A	B		C	D	E	F
		MANNING LEVEL OFF/WO/EM	ASSIGNED/ATTACHED OFF/WO/EM	DIFF-IN	ABSENT OFF/WO/EM	PRESENT FOR DUTY OFF/WO/EM	PFD LESS MED EXCUSED	FIREBASE AND FORWARD
1	1/5	42/2/841	42/2/782	-59 (4)	2/0/68	40/2/714	40/2/706	28/0/602
2	2/5	42/2/841	42/2/824	-17 (13)	7/0/83	35/2/741	35/2/722	25/0/595
3	1/7	42/2/841	40/1/808	-33 (7)	2/1/52	38/0/756	38/0/719	28/0/601
4	2/7	42/2/841	36/2/799	-42 (12)	2/0/87	34/2/712	33/2/667	23/0/552
5	5/7	42/2/841	40/3/812	-29 (19)	5/0/68	35/2/744	35/3/711	27/0/595
6	1/8	42/2/841	38/2/826	-15 (4)	3/0/62	35/2/764	35/2/745	34/2/718
7	2/8	42/2/841	40/2/830	-11 (15)	2/0/79	38/2/751	38/2/694	38/2/688
8	1/12	42/2/841	38/2/833	-8 (2)	3/0/84	35/2/749	35/2/732	25/0/532
9	2/12	42/2/841	34/2/813	-28 (11)	2/1/69	32/1/744	32/1/728	31/1/703
	SUB TOTAL	378/18/7569	350/18/7327	-242	28/2/652	322/16/6675	321/16/6424	259/5/5586
10	1/9	82/99/849	62/94/890	+41 (6)	1/5/51	61/89/839	61/89/839	4/0/115
11	1st BDE	25/18/183	25/17/230	+47	0/0/19	26/17/211	26/17/211	
12	2nd BDE	25/18/197	39/18/208	+11	1/1/12	38/17/196	38/17/196	
13	3rd BDE	25/18/204	33/17/241	+37	2/0/13	31/17/228	31/17/228	
14	DIVARTY	251/91/2415	267/88/2271	-144	13/3/113	254/85/2158	254/85/2158	94/1/973
15	11th AVN GRP	234/359/2333	209/314/2314	-19	16/21/103	193/293/2211	193/293/2206	0/0/74
16	SPT CMD	150/49/1689	141/54/1767	+78	7/3/149	134/51/1618	134/51/1618	
17	8th ENGR	35/2/562	38/2/629	+67	0/0/46	38/2/583	36/2/581	11/0/214
18	13th SIG	15/4/367	19/4/380	+13	0/0/20	19/4/360	19/4/360	0/0/14
19	HHC LACD	63/1/291	115/4/366	+75	2/0/4	113/4/362	113/4/362	
20	15th ADMIN	39/9/648	75/9/696	+48	2/1/40	73/8/656	73/8/656	
21	545th MP'S	9/2/186	9/2/193	+7	1/0/6	8/2/187	8/2/187	
22	H/75th INF	3/0/115	4/0/104	-11	0/0/10	4/0/94	4/0/94	0/0/36
23	MISC ASG UNITS	19/7/103	13/9/127	+24	0/0/14	13/9/113	13/9/113	
24	DIVISION REAR	25/1/354	32/1/444	+90	1/0/22	31/1/422	31/1/422	
	SUB TOTAL	1000/678/10496	1082/633/10860	+364	46/34/622	1036/599/10238	1034/599/10231	109/1/1426
	ASG UNITS TOTAL	1378/696/18065	1432/651/18187	+122	74/36/1274	1358/615/16913	1355/615/16655	368/6/7012
	MISC ATCHD							
	TOTALS		1432/651/18187	+122	74/36/1274	1358/615/16913	1355/615/16655	368/6/7012

CAV FORM 78 - (REVISED: 30 JAN 1970)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED~~

PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING 011800 June 1970

LINE	UNIT	A	B		C	D	E	F
		MANNING LEVEL OFF/WO/EM	ASSIGNED/ATTACHED OFF/WO/EM	DIFF-IN	ABSENT OFF/WO/EM	PRESENT FOR DUTY OFF/WO/EM	PFD LESS MED EXCUSED	FIREBASE AND FORWARD
1	1/5	42/2/811	34/2/749	-92 (27)	3/0/73	31/2/676	31/2/658	22/0/539
2	2/5	42/2/841	37/1/749	-92 (37)	2/0/89	35/1/660	35/1/641	26/0/520
3	1/7	42/2/841	34/1/764	-77 (17)	3/1/64	31/0/700	26/0/661	26/0/545
4	2/7	42/2/841	36/1/783	-58 (18)	1/1/51	35/0/732	35/0/691	29/0/643
5	5/7	42/2/841	35/3/783	-59 (15)	4/0/97	31/3/685	30/3/645	25/0/513
6	1/8	42/2/841	40/2/776	-65 (26)	6/0/84	34/2/692	34/2/673	34/2/651
7	2/8	42/2/841	36/2/791	-50 (17)	3/0/92	33/2/699	32/2/639	22/0/497
8	1/12	42/2/841	36/2/814	-27 (12)	2/0/96	34/2/718	34/2/706	24/0/556
9	2/12	42/2/841	37/0/762	-79 (16)	4/0/74	33/0/688	33/0/676	33/0/652
	SUB TOTAL	378/18/7569	325/14/6970	-599	28/2/720	297/12/6250	291/12/5890	241/2/5116
10	1/9	82/99/849	61/93/894	+45 (8)	6/6/52	55/87/842	55/87/842	5/0/115
11	1st BDE	25/18/183	26/16/226	+43	0/0/13	26/16/213	26/16/213	12/0/22
12	2nd BDE	25/18/197	32/18/197	+0	4/2/18	28/16/179	28/16/179	
13	3rd BDE	25/18/204	28/15/245	+41	1/1/21	27/14/224	27/14/224	
14	DIVARTY	251/91/2415	253/89/2267	-148	10/4/109	243/85/2158	243/85/2158	93/1/939
15	11th AVN GRP	234/359/2333	214/304/2369	+36	15/13/141	199/291/2228	199/201/2223	0/0/75
16	SPT CMD	150/49/1689	140/52/1826	+137	11/4/169	129/48/1657	129/48/1657	
17	8th ENGR	35/2/562	33/2/632	+70	1/0/48	32/2/584	32/2/584	10/0/238
18	13th SIG	15/4/367	18/3/389	+22	1/0/12	17/4/377	17/4/377	0/0/12
19	HHC LACD	63/1/291	99/3/393	+102	0/1/9	99/2/384	99/2/384	
20	15th ADMIN	39/9/648	69/10/715	+67	4/2/65	65/8/650	65/8/650	
21	545th MP'S	9/2/186	10/2/219	+33	0/0/4	10/2/215	10/2/215	
22	H/75th INF	3/0/115	3/0/100	-15	0/0/14	3/0/86	3/0/86	0/0/24
23	MISC ASG UNITS	19/7/103	16/9/30	+27	1/0/15	15/9/115	15/9/115	
24	DIVISION REAR	25/1/354	30/1/442	+88	1/0/27	29/1/415	29/1/415	0/0/8
	SUB TOTAL	1000/678/10496	1032/618/11044	+548	55/33/717	977/585/10327	977/585/10323	120/1/1433
	ASG UNITS TOTAL	1378/696/18065	1357/632/18014	-51	83/35/1437	1274/597/16577	1268/597/16212	261/3/6549
	MISC ATCHD							
	TOTALS		1357/632/18014	-51	83/35/1437	1274/597/16577	1268/597/16212	261/3/6549

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PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING 15 1800 JUNE 1970

LINE	UNIT	A	B		C	D	E	F
		MANNING LEVEL OFF/WO/EM	ASSIGNED/ATTACHED OFF/WO/EM	DIFF-IN	ABSENT OFF/WO/EM	PRESENT FOR DUTY OFF/WO/EM	PFD LESS MED EXCUSED	FIREBASE AND FORWARD
1	1/5	42/2/841	32/2/745	-96 (17)	3/0/76	29/2/669	29/2/649	22/0/515
2	2/5	42/2/841	33/1/745	-96 (14)	2/0/90	31/1/655	31/1/634	23/0/497
3	1/7	42/2/841	34/2/742	-99 (0)	2/1/53	32/1/689	32/1/623	27/0/485
4	2/7	42/2/841	35/1/771	-79 (4)	4/0/59	31/1/712	31/1/673	27/1/625
5	5/7	42/2/841	33/2/746	-95 (4)	4/0/78	29/2/668	29/2/644	29/0/618
6	1/8	42/2/841	34/1/758	-83 (5)	2/0/93	32/1/665	31/1/649	31/0/611
7	2/8	42/2/841	36/1/782	-59 (2)	1/0/85	35/1/697	35/1/658	22/0/537
8	1/12	42/2/841	35/2/784	-57 (3)	2/0/74	33/2/710	33/2/689	30/2/647
9	2/12	42/2/841	34/0/749	-92 (3)	3/0/76	31/0/673	31/0/662	31/0/644
	SUB TOTAL	378/18/7569	306/12/6822	-747	23/1/684	283/11/6138	282/11/5881	242/3/5179
10	1/9	82/99/849	58/91/876	+27 (8)	4/4/59	54/87/817	54/87/817	4/0/104
11	1st BDE	25/18/183	27/16/195	+12	1/2/6	26/14/189	26/14/189	14/8/46
12	2nd BDE	25/18/197	34/17/195	-2	2/3/17	32/14/178	32/14/178	
13	3rd BDE	25/18/204	33/18/243	+39	0/0/13	33/18/230	33/18/230	
14	DIVARTY	251/91/2415	242/94/2257	-158	16/8/140	226/86/2117	226/86/2117	83/1/947
15	11th AVN GRP	234/359/2333	225/296/2302	-31	15/6/156	210/290/2146	210/290/2141	0/0/75
16	SPT CMD	150/49/1689	142/48/1765	+76	13/2/166	129/46/1599	129/46/1599	
17	8th ENGR	35/2/562	33/2/611	+49	1/0/66	32/2/545	32/2/545	11/0/183
18	13th SIG	15/4/367	17/4/393	+26	1/0/15	16/4/378	16/4/378	0/0/22
19	HHC LACD	63/1/291	101/3/392	+101	0/0/8	101/3/384	101/3/384	
20	15th ADMIN	39/9/648	71/13/712	+64	2/1/51	69/12/661	69/12/661	
21	545th MP'S	9/2/186	11/2/216	+30	0/0/8	11/2/208	11/2/208	
22	H/75th INF	3/0/115	4/0/122	+7	1/0/20	3/0/102	3/0/102	0/0/20
23	MISC ASG UNITS	19/7/103	16/9/130	+27	0/2/20	16/7/110	16/7/110	
24	DIVISION REAR	25/1/354	30/1/401	+77	1/0/25	29/1/406	29/1/406	0/0/10
	SUB TOTAL	1000/678/10070	1000/614/10040	+344	57/29/770	987/586/10070	987/586/10065	112/9/1407
	ASG UNITS TOTAL	1378/696/18065	1330/626/17662	-403	80/29/1454	1270/597/16208	1269/597/15946	354/12/6586
	MISC ATCHD							
	TOTALS		1330/626/17662	-403	80/29/1454	1270/597/16208	1269/597/15946	354/12/6586

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PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDING 281800 JUNE 1970

LINE	UNIT	A	B		C	D	E	F
		MANNING LEVEL OFF/WO/EM	ASSIGNED/ATTACHED OFF/WO/EM DIFF-IN		ABSENT OFF/WO/EM	PRESENT FOR DUTY OFF/WO/EM	PFD LESS MED EXCUSED	FIREBASE AND FORWARD
1	1/5	42/2/841	30/2/748	-93 (16)	3/0/76	29/2/672	29/2/634	24/0/496
2	2/5	42/2/841	34/2/780	-61 (17)	3/0/87	31/2/693	31/2/684	24/0/549
3	1/7	42/2/841	35/2/750	-91 (20)	2/1/40	33/1/710	33/1/670	25/0/542
4	2/7	42/2/841	32/2/748	-93 (16)	2/0/65	30/2/683	30/2/653	25/2/614
5	5/7	42/2/841	32/2/776	-65 (3)	2/0/84	30/2/692	30/2/673	29/0/652
6	1/8	42/2/841	36/1/747	-94 (29)	1/0/85	35/1/662	35/1/645	35/1/608
7	2/8	42/2/841	33/2/750	-91 (9)	5/0/95	28/2/655	28/2/608	21/0/472
8	1/12	42/2/841	35/2/756	-85 (16)	2/1/84	33/1/672	32/1/656	31/1/633
9	2/12	42/2/841	31/1/759	-82 (9)	2/0/67	29/1/692	29/1/670	29/1/646
	SUB TOTAL	378/18/7569	300/16/6814	-755	22/2/683	278/14/6131	277/14/5893	243/5/5212
10	1/9	82/99/849	57/98/877	+28 (5)	6/7/63	51/89/814	51/89/814	5/0/112
11	1st BDE	25/18/183	26/17/180	-3	0/1/6	26/16/174	26/16/174	
12	2nd BDE	25/18/197	34/15/187	-10	2/2/32	32/13/155	32/13/155	
13	3rd BDE	25/18/204	27/18/199	-5	1/0/13	26/18/186	26/18/186	
14	DIVARTY	251/91/2415	239/87/2282	-133	14/6/135	225/81/2147	225/81/2147	65/1/910
15	11th AVN GRP	234/359/2333	218/285/2303	-30	13/12/155	205/273/2148	204/273/2143	0/0/75
16	SPT CMD	150/49/1689	142/45/1742	+53	11/7/170	131/38/1572	131/38/1572	
17	8th ENGR	35/2/562	35/2/585	+23	1/1/55	34/1/530	34/1/530	12/0/193
18	13th SIG	15/4/367	18/4/375	+8	0/0/14	18/4/361	18/4/361	0/0/20
19	HHC LACD	63/1/291	92/2/357	+66	2/0/13	90/2/344	90/2/344	
20	15th ADMIN	39/9/648	69/12/726	+78	5/1/77	64/11/649	64/11/649	
21	545th MP'S	9/2/186	10/2/195	+9	1/0/10	9/2/185	9/2/185	
22	H/75th INF	3/0/115	3/0/110	-5	0/0/17	3/0/93	3/0/93	0/0/5
23	MISC ASG UNITS	19/7/103	16/9/131	+28	1/0/16	15/9/115	15/9/115	
24	DIVISION REAR	25/1/354	31/1/426	+72	1/0/25	30/1/401	30/1/401	0/0/9
	SUB TOTAL	1000/678/10496	1017/595/10675	+179	58/37/801	959/558/9874	959/558/9869	82/1/1131
	ASG UNITS TOTAL	1378/696/18065	1317/611/17489	-576	80/39/1484	1237/572/16005	1236/572/15762	325/6/6343
	MISC ATCHD							
	TOTALS		1317/611/17489	-576	80/39/1484	1237/572/16005	1236/572/15762	325/6/6343

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ANNEX D

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G-1 ACTIVITIES:

**VI. Key Commanders during the Cambodian Campaign (1 May - 30 June '70)**

1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile):

**COMMANDING GENERAL:**

Major General E. B. Roberts - 1 May to 12 May 1970

Major General George W. Casey - 12 May to 30 June 1970

**DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL:**

Major General George W. Casey - 3 May to 12 May 1970

**ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER - A :**

Brigadier General Robert M. Shoemaker - 1 May to 15 June 1970

Brigadier General Eugene P. Forrester - 15 June to 30 June 1970

**ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER - B :**

Brigadier General Eugene P. Forrester - 4 May to 15 June 1970

Brigadier General Jonathan R. Burton - 15 June to 30 June 1970

**CHIEF OF STAFF:**

Colonel Edward C. Meyer - 1 May to 30 June 1970

**DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER:**

Colonel Morris J. Brady - 1 May to 30 June 1970

**DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND CO:**

Colonel Tom M. Nicholson - 1 May to 30 June 1970

**11th COMBAT AVIATION GROUP COMMANDER:**

Colonel Kenneth D. Mertel - 1 May to 9 May 1970

Lieutenant Colonel David L. Johnson - 9 May to 11 June 1970

Colonel Kenneth D. Mertel - 11 June to 30 June 1970

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Key Commanders during the Cambodian Campaign, Cont:

**1st BRIGADE COMMANDER:**

Colonel William V. Ochs - 1 May to 8 May 1970

Colonel Robert C. Kingston - 8 May to 30 June 1970

**2nd BRIGADE COMMANDER:**

Colonel Carter W. Clarke, Jr. - 1 May to 30 June 1970

**3rd BRIGADE COMMANDER:**

Colonel Robert C. Kingston - 1 May to 7 May 1970

Colonel Kenneth D. Mertel - 7 May to 4 June 1970

Colonel Joseph R. Franklin - 4 June to 30 June 1970

**11th ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT COMMANDER:**

Colonel Donn A. Starry - 1 May to 5 May 1970

Colonel Robert Bradley - 5 May to 21 May 1970

Colonel Donn A. Starry - 21 May to 21 June 1970

Colonel John L. Gerrity - 21 June to 30 June 1970

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ANNEX E

COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES:

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Cambodian Campaign from 1 May to 30 June 1970 presented a formidable challenge to the 13th Signal Battalion. Throughout the offensive, the 1st Cavalry Division was consistently operating over wide expanses of terrain taking full advantage of the inherent flexibility provided by its organic aviation elements. The communications required to direct the efforts of this fast-moving and widely-deployed airmobile division stretched the battalion's capabilities to the maximum degree. The magnitude of these communications requirements is evidenced by message center traffic increasing by 25% and messages of a flash precedence rising by over 35%. Switchboard traffic was up by 30% with the operators handling over 3650 calls a day and the number of VHF systems expanding by over 120% as a result of the tremendous need for voice communications. In addition, AM communications commitments increased by 66% and FM communications expanded by over 80% to support the tactical operations in the vast AO.

Regardless of its small size (399 officers and men), the 13th Signal Battalion aggressively met the challenge and performed every mission in an exemplary manner. The battalion provided outstanding communications to the 1st Cavalry Division, both in Cambodia and South Vietnam, and daily lived up to its motto: "Voice of Command".

II. OPERATIONS:

On 25 April and after being alerted by the G-3, the 13th Signal Battalion began planning for the 1st Cavalry Division's Cambodian Operations. The secrecy of the offensive limited the size of the initial planning group to the Battalion Commander and the Assistant Division Signal Officer (ADSO). On 27 April, a task force was organized with the code name Shoemaker and the ADSO was selected as the task force signal officer. On the same day, the Signal Annex to the task force operations order was submitted to G-3 for approval. The task force signal officer and the 13th Signal Battalion's signal detachment deployed to Quan Loi on 29 April to establish communications for the Task Force Headquarters which was co-locating with the 3rd Brigade Headquarters.

By 1 May, when the 1st Cavalry Division combat elements crossed into Cambodia, the 13th Signal Battalion had established the following communications in support of the task force: a four-channel VHF system between Phuoc Vinh and Quan Loi tying in the task force headquarters with the division headquarters; a four-channel system between Katum and Quan Loi connecting the 3rd Brigade CP with the task force; net control stations for task force FM radio nets TF #1 (S), TF #2 (S), and TF #3 (NS); remote stations in the division FM nets D-1 (S) and D-2 (S) utilizing the 3rd Brigade's radios; and a SB-22 switchboard to provide a switching capability within the task force headquarters. (See pages E-4,5,6 for a total communications diagram on 1 May). In addition, a special courier system was instituted between the division headquarters and the task force headquarters and a C-7A (Caribou) with an AN/ARC-121 airborne relay was placed on stand-by at Quan Loi. This airborne relay was activated on 2 May in order to maintain FM communications between the task force headquarters and its forward elements.

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Communications Activities Cont:

As operations in Cambodia expanded, the warning order was issued on 2 May for the 2nd Brigade to establish a TAC CP at Loc Ninh. This TAC CP would be under the Task Force Shoemaker Headquarters and control combat units assaulting into new areas of Cambodia. To support this new thrust, the battalion airlifted four-channel VHF equipment and personnel to Quan Loi and Loc Ninh and activated a VHF system between the two points on 3 May. Additionally, an AN/VSC-2 radio teletype terminal was hooked into Loc Ninh to give the 2nd Brigade TAC CP entrance into the division's D-3 RTT net.

On 3 May, the battalion began planning for the termination of Task Force Shoemaker. With its end, control of 1st Cavalry Division units in Cambodia would revert back to the division headquarters at Phuoc Vinh. The 3rd Brigade TAC CP began moving from Katum back into Quan Loi on 5 May and at the same time, the 1st Brigade began displacing a forward CP to FSB Bruiser near Katum. To support the 1st Brigade's move, the VHF equipment at Katum was relocated to FSB Bruiser and a four-channel system was reestablished to Quan Loi. In addition, battalion FM radio assets and personnel were airlifted to the new FSB to assist the 1st Brigade. By 1400 hours, the 1st Brigade forward CP had communications established to the division headquarters at Phuoc Vinh. Task Force Shoemaker was officially terminated. On 8 May, an additional VHF system was activated between FSB Bruiser and Tay Ninh. This system enabled the 1st Brigade forward elements to have voice communications with its rear area.

As the tactical situation developed, the 1st Brigade began moving its forward CP from FSB Bruiser back to Tay Ninh on 12 May. The VHF equipment and personnel supporting the CP were airlifted to Tay Ninh on 13 May to stand-by in anticipation of future operational requirements. On 14 May, one of these four-channel systems was airlifted to Bo Duc and established a system for the 3rd Brigade which was moving a TAC CP into that area. This VHF system between Bo Duc and Quan Loi connected the TAC CP with the brigade headquarters remaining in Quan Loi. On the same date, the 1st Brigade began displacing to Quan Loi. To support this move, the battalion had to again furnish organic FM equipment and personnel. In addition, the provisional FSE located at Katum moved to Bu Dop. The AN/VSC-2 in support at Katum was lifted into Bu Dop to support a new provisional FSE being built up at that location.

On 17 May, initial planning was begun on the 1st Brigade moving a TAC CP from Quan Loi into the northeastern portion of the division's AO. On 19 May, VHF, FM, and AM equipment and personnel were airlifted to FSB Snuffy in preparation for the impending move. On the following day, the 1st Brigade secured and established a TAC CP at FSB David near O'Rang, Cambodia. The 13th Signal Battalion shifted the staged equipment and personnel from Snuffy to David in a matter of hours. In addition, a C-7A with an AN/ARC-121 airborne relay orbited the new CP and relayed FM voice communications for units moving and setting up in their new areas. By nightfall on the 19th, the 1st Brigade TAC CP had telephone, FM secure and AM communications with division headquarters; a distance of 110 kilometers. (Pages E-7,8,9 reflect the total communications provided by the battalion on 19 May).

The VHF system between Quan Loi and Loc Ninh was terminated on 21 May and the equipment and personnel were airlifted back to Phuoc Vinh following the relocation of the 2nd Brigade's TAC CP back to Buttons. At the same time, the AN/VSC-2 was also brought back to Phuoc Vinh.

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Communications Activities Cont:

FSB David received a heavy enemy indirect fire attack and ground probe on the morning of 14 June. Personnel from the 13th Signal Battalion immediately assumed their secondary role as infantrymen and helped repel the attack. Seven men from the battalion received awards for valor including one Silver Star as a result of their bravery. In addition, no communications were lost throughout the battle and the 1st Brigade TAC CP was able to communicate with all its supporting elements.

On 19 June, the initial pull-out of 1st Cavalry Division forces in Cambodia was begun. On the same date, the AN/VSC-2 and FM equipment and personnel in support of the 1st Brigade TAC CP at FSB David were airlifted back to Phuoc Vinh. The following day, the VHF system between FSB David and Buttons was terminated and lifted back to Phuoc Vinh. At the same time, the 1st Brigade's TAC CP displaced to FSB Buttons.

On 28 June, the 3rd Brigade's TAC CP located at Bo Duc moved back into Quan Loi. The VHF system supporting the CP was deactivated and airlifted back to Phuoc Vinh. By 30 June, 1st Cavalry Division forces were out of Cambodia and the Cambodian Operations were history.

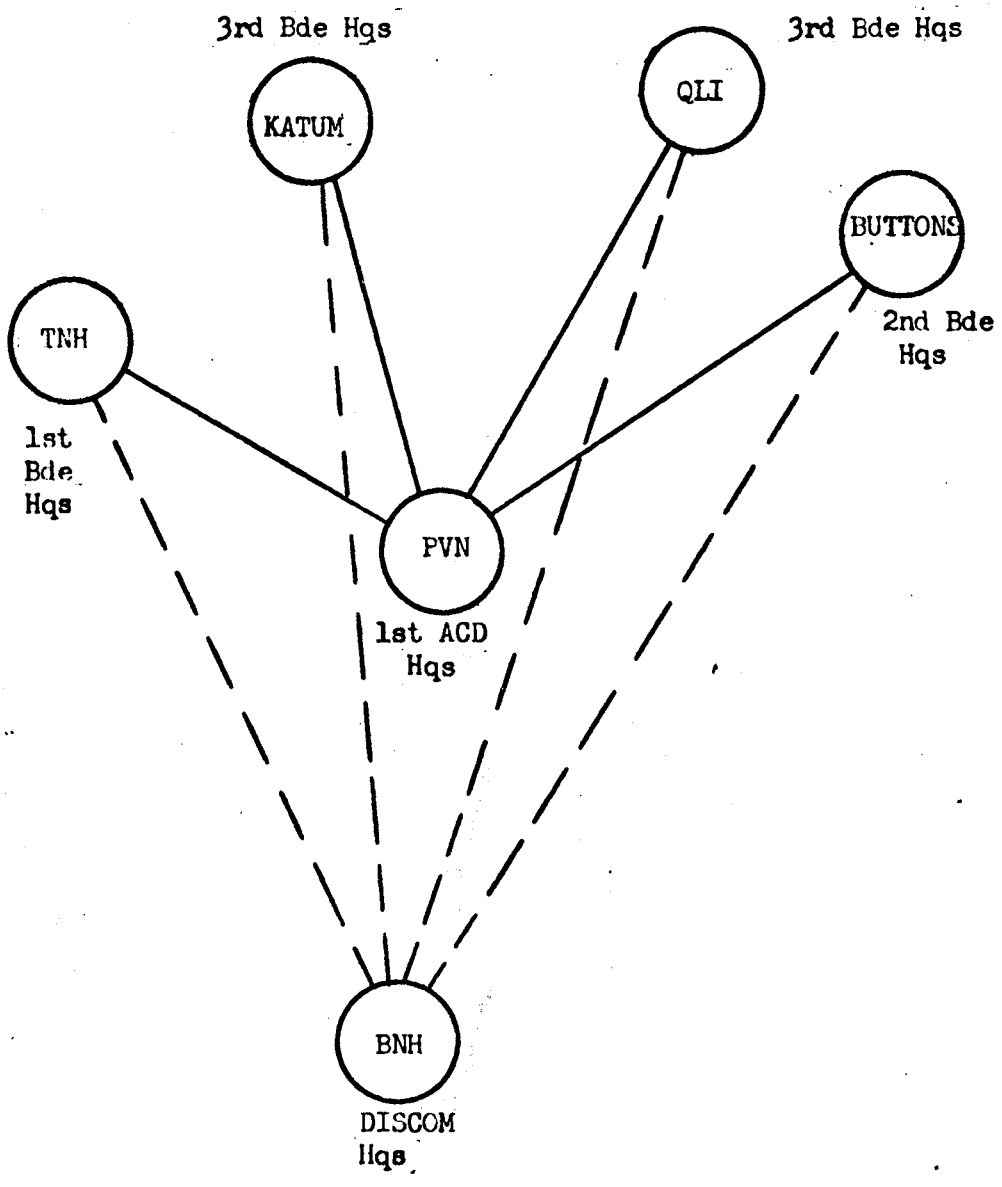
III. SUMMARY:

The 13th Signal Battalion from 1 May to 30 June operated under the most adverse conditions of climate and terrain and although lacking, at times, the necessary manpower and equipment, it always supplied outstanding communications to the 1st Cavalry Division. The many accomplishments of the battalion were made possible by the sense of urgency, dedication and Can-do attitude of all its personnel. The time and effort devoted by these men to improve and perfect the communications support for the 1st Cavalry Division during the Cambodian Campaign truly earned them the label "FIRST TEAM".

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13TH SIGNAL BATTALION AM NETS ON 1 MAY 70



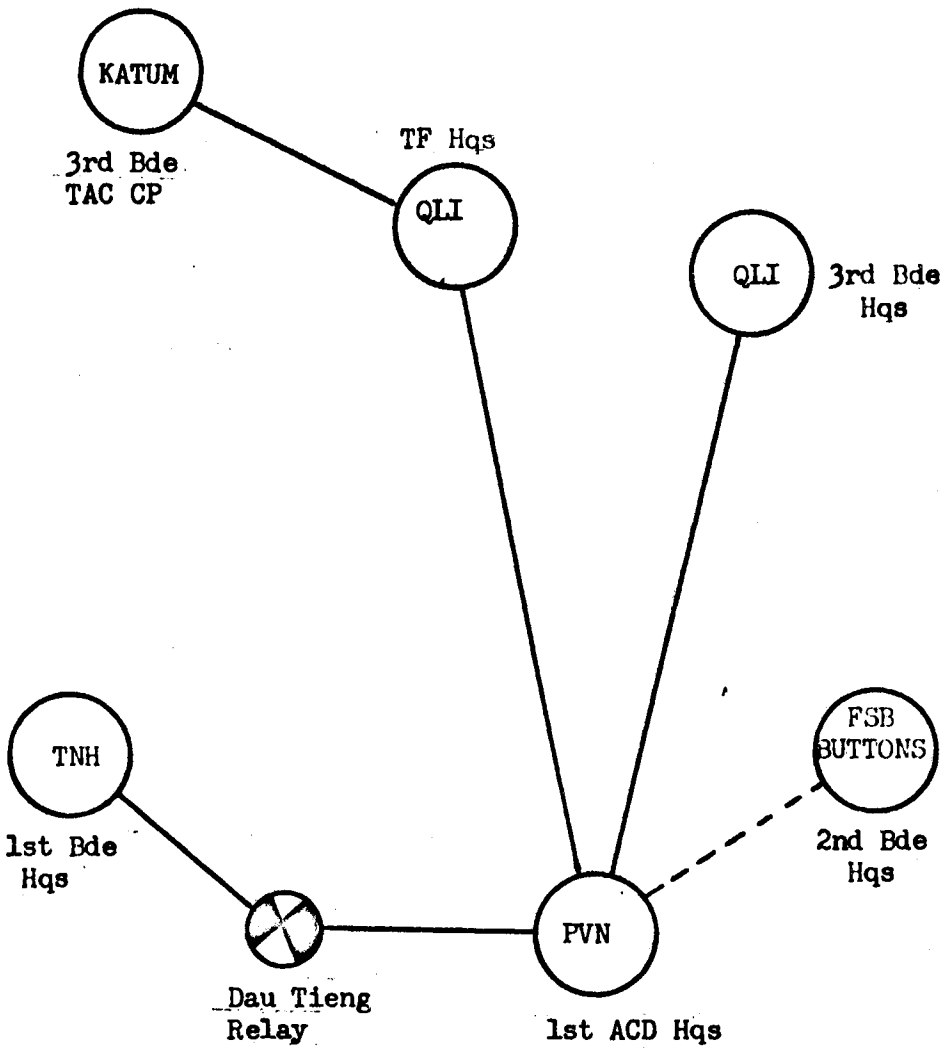
————— D-3, Opns/Intell RTT Net  
----- D-7, Admin/Log RTT Net

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13TH SIGNAL BATTALION VHF SYSTEMS ON 1 MAY 70



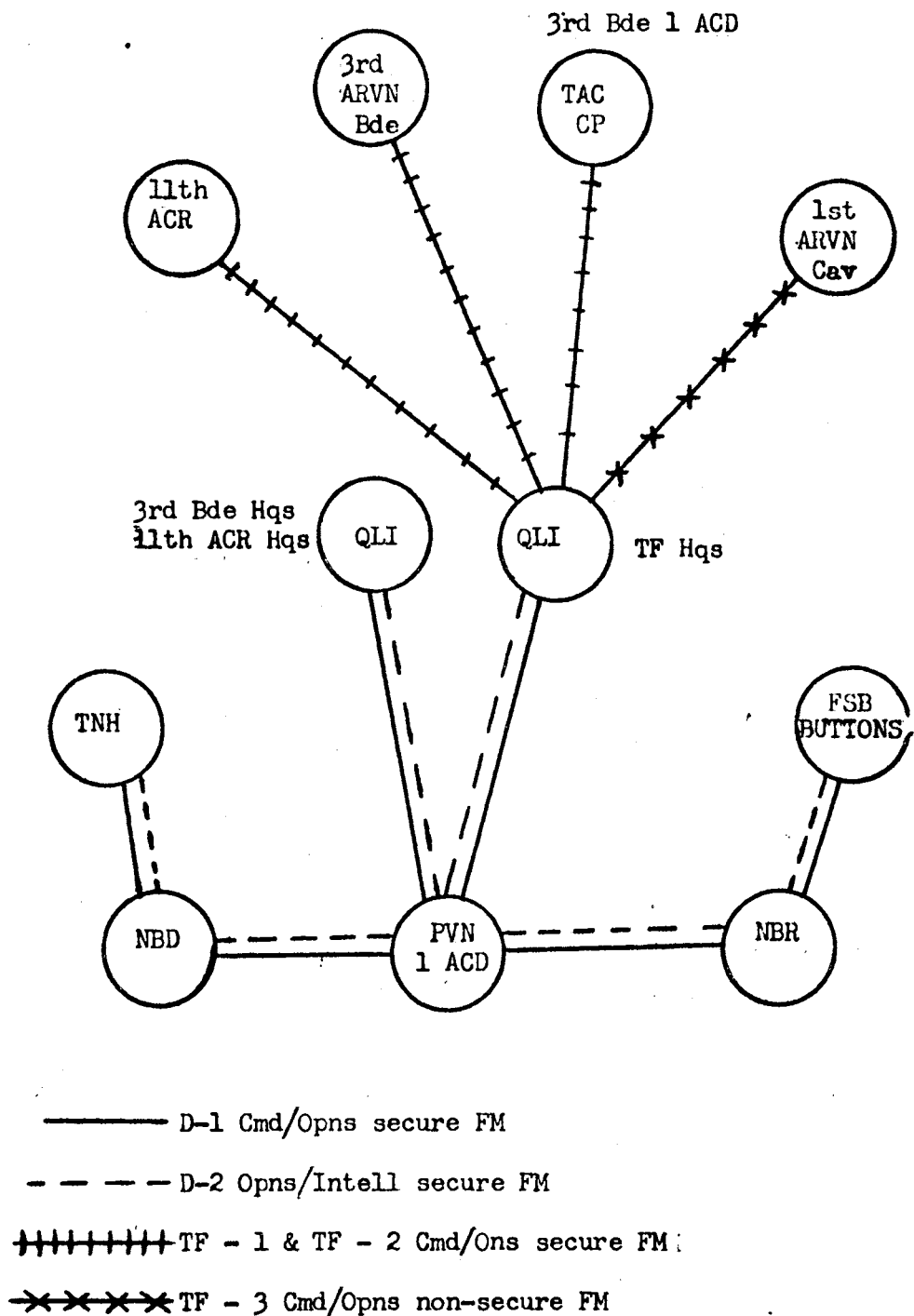
————— 4 channel AN/GRC-163 VHF system  
- - - - - 12 channel AN/MRC-69 VHF system

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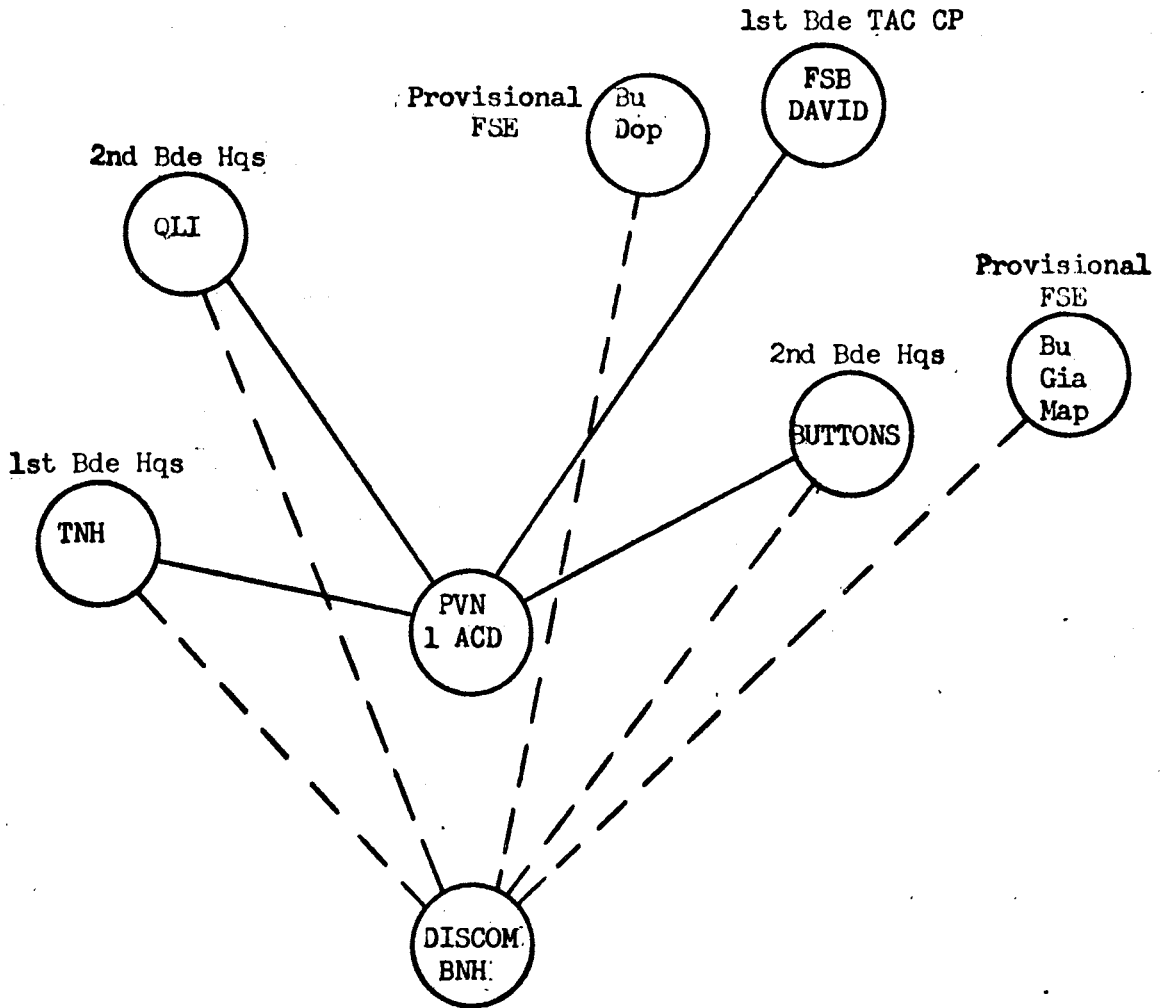
13TH SIGNAL BATTALION FM RADIO NETS ON 1 MAY 70



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13TH SIGNAL BATTALION AM NETS ON 20 MAY 70

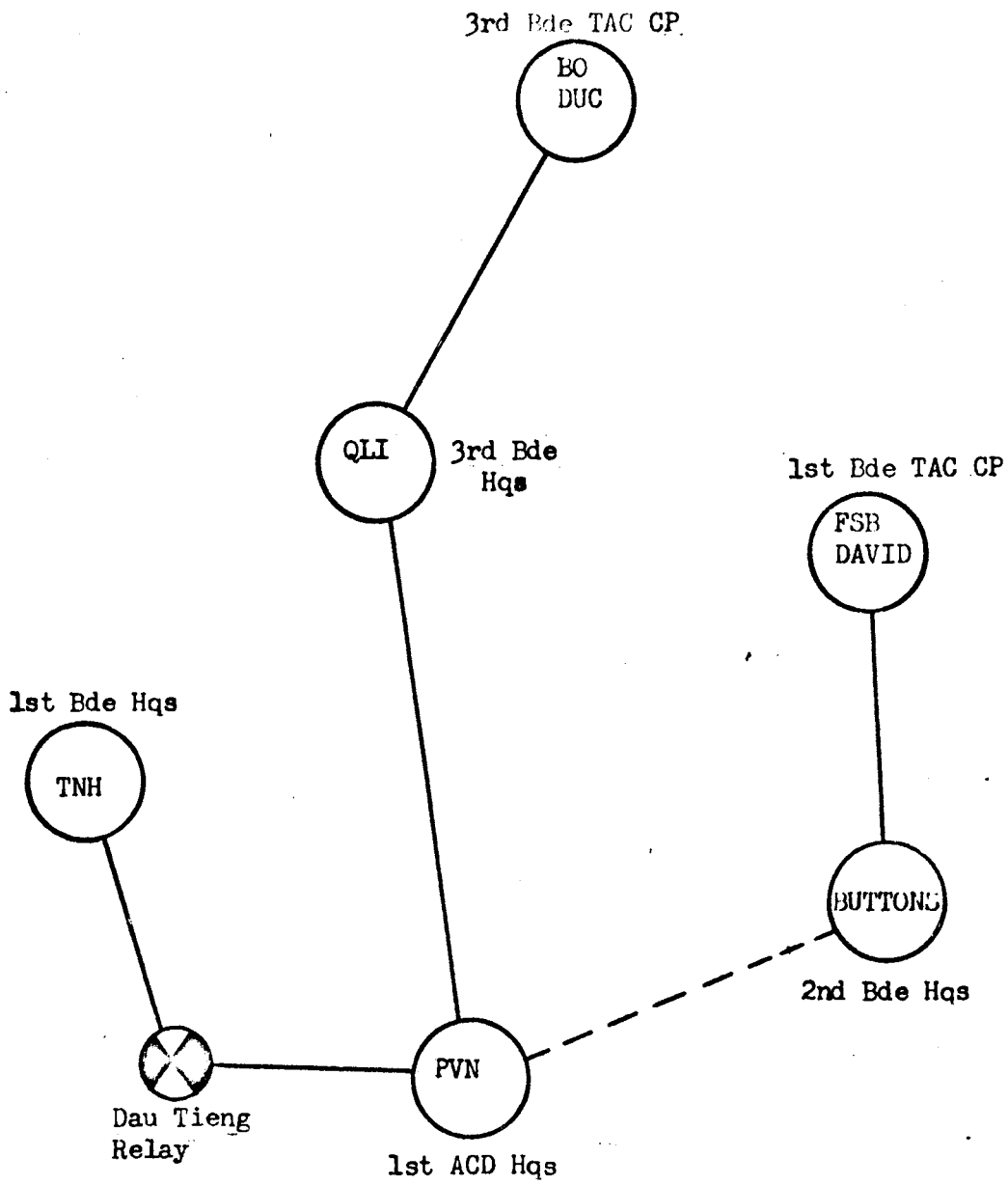


————— D-3 Opns/Intell RTT net

- - - - - D-7 Admin/Log RTT net

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13TH SIGNAL BATTALION VHF SYSTEMS ON 20 MAY 70

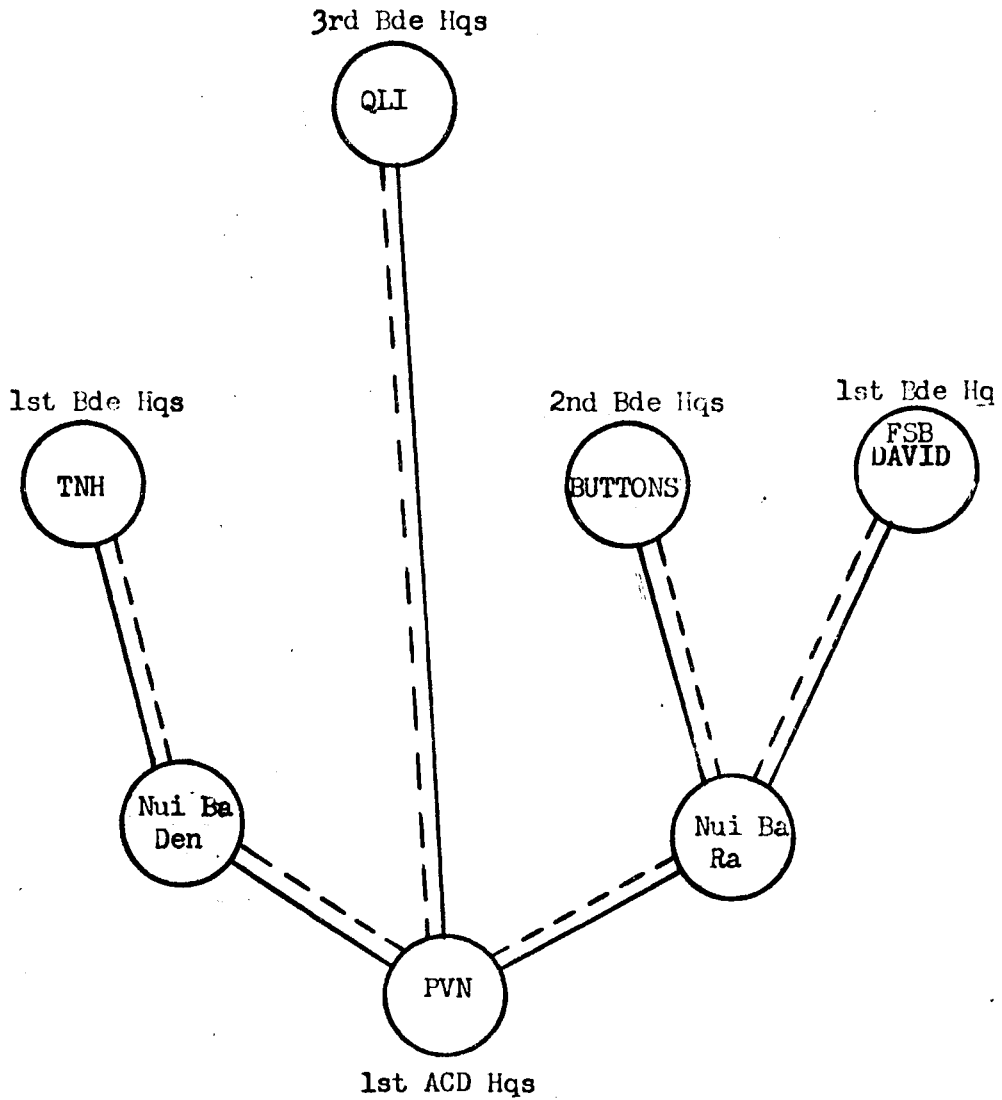


————— 4 channel AN/GRC-163 VHF system  
----- 12 channel AN/MRC-69 VHF system

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13TH SIGNAL BATTALION FM COMMUNICATIONS ON 20 MAY 70



————— D-1 Cmd/Opns secure FM  
- - - - - D-2 Opns/Intell secure FM

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ANNEX F

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES:

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I. MISSION:

1. The 15th Medical Battalion assumed responsibility for aeromedical evacuation and division level medical treatment for combat units engaged in tactical operations conducted in Cambodia during the period 1 May to 30 June 1970. The 15th Medical Battalion conducted extensive aeromedical evacuation of casualties generated during this tactical operation. The Air Ambulance Platoon of the 15th Medical Battalion was charged with the responsibility of extracting allied casualties from field sites and evacuation them to the medical companies of the 15th Medical Battalion and 37th Medical Company of the 11th ACR.

2. The 45th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) stationed in Long Binh, augmented the overall air evacuation capability to a significant extent by performing virtually all evacuation of patients from the medical companies to major medical treatment facilities such as the 93rd and 24th Evacuation Hospitals in Long Binh, the 12th Evacuation Hospital in Che Chi and the 3rd Field Hospital in Saigon.

II. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT:

1. Prior to May 1970, the 15th Medical Battalion Headquarters together with the Headquarters and Support Company and the Air Ambulance Platoon were located in Phuoc Vinh. The three letter companies in support of the three brigades of the 1st Air Cavalry Division were collocated with the Brigade Headquarters. Company A was stationed in Tay Ninh in support of the 1st Brigade, Company B at FSB Buttons in support of the 2nd Brigade and C Company was located in Quan Loi in support of the 3rd Brigade.

2. The Air Ambulance Platoon which consists of 12 UH-1H medical evacuation helicopters, was normally deployed by stationing one ship at each of the three letter companies and retaining the remaining 9 at Phuoc Vinh. Nonavailability of aircraft due to mechanical inspections and repairs actually reduced the total number of flying aircraft operating out of Phuoc Vinh below nine. This particular configuration of aircraft deployment had been developed in consonance with mission requirements, deployment of tactical units, mission flight times required and an accepted nonavailability rate of aircraft.

3. Aircraft stationed with the three letter companies were responsible for extracting casualties within their respective Brigade areas and evacuating these patients to the closest medical company of the 15th Medical Battalion or to Evacuation or Surgical Hospitals. The aircraft stationed at Phuoc Vinh were responsible for backhauling patients from the clearing platoons of the three letter companies and the Headquarters and Support Company. They were also required to extract patients from field sites within AO Chief (Division Artillery Area of Operations) and to evacuate these patients to Headquarters and Support Company or further south to Long Binh and Saigon. Additionally, the Phuoc Vinh aircraft were available to supplement the capability at any of the letter companies when the need arose.

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Medical Activities Cont.:

4. This particular deployment of medical companies and medical evacuation aircraft has proven to be very effective in support of the 1st Cavalry Division's combat operations within the Republic of Vietnam.

III. REDEPLOYMENT:

1. On 1 May 1970, when Task Force Shoemaker initiated tactical operations in the "Fishhook" area of Cambodia, the assets of the 15th Medical Battalion were redistributed. The redistribution was dictated exclusively by the present and anticipated changes in tactical areas of operation. Specifically, the redeployment amounted to:

a. Establishing a Command Medical Operations Center (CMOC) at Quan Loi which consisted of the Battalion CO and S-2/3 to provide more effective command of the medical units and to coordinate with higher support and tactical headquarters. Division Headquarters also established a forward CP at this location.

b. The Assistant Operations Officer for the Air Ambulance Platoon moved to the CMOC to establish a forward command and control facility to regulate medical evacuation aircraft.

c. An Emergency Medical Team (EMT) was deployed to Katum, near FSB Bruiser, the site of the Forward CP for the 3rd Brigade. The EMT consisted of one physician, three medical aidmen, a Radio Operator and four other support personnel. The mission of the EMT was to establish a medical treatment facility and to provide limited emergency medical treatment. The EMT functioned essentially in the same manner as a battalion aid station which is capable of providing resuscitative treatment of casualties prior to evacuation further to the rear for definitive treatment.

d. The aeromedical evacuation aircraft were redeployed in order to best support the tactical operations. Three ships were stationed in Quan Loi at Company C, 15th Medical Battalion. An additional ship was stationed at the 37th Medical Company, also in Quan Loi, in direct support of the 11th ACR. Another ship was sent to Katum in support of the 1st Cavalry Division's 3rd Brigade and ARVN units operating within Cambodia and one ship remained with B Company, 15th Medical Battalion, at FSB Buttons. The EMT returned to its parent unit on 17 May and the aircraft remained at Katum until 24 May 1970.

e. On 6 May 1970, a second Emergency Medical Team (EMT) was deployed to Bu Dop as the tactical situation shifted to the Northeast and additional combat troops were committed and an aircraft was stationed at Bu Dop to provide aeromedical evacuation support. This EMT was subsequently returned to its parent unit on 12 June 1970 and the aircraft returned to its base of operations in Phuoc Vinh.

2. The deployment of the two Emergency Medical Teams together with air ambulance evacuation aircraft to forward areas closer to the scene of tactical operations, proved to be very successful. It became immediately apparent that the decreased evacuation time made possible by locating aircraft and treatment facilities as far forward as possible resulted in saving the lives of numerous Allied soldiers.

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ANNES F

Medical Activities Cont.:

IV. AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION:

1. During the months of May and June, extensive aeromedical evacuations were conducted by the Air Ambulance Platoon of the 15th Medical Battalion in support of tactical operations that took place in Cambodia and the Republic of South Vietnam. The Air Ambulance Platoon, known as Medevac, contributed significantly to the overall accomplishment of the medical mission.

2. Statistics for the month of May reveal that there were a total of 1042 missions flown. Sixteen hundred patients were evacuated to medical treatment facilities further to the rear. Of the 1042 missions, 403 were pickup sites in Cambodia from which a total of 923 were evacuated.

3. While conducting aeromedical evacuation of American and Vietnamese casualties, there was a substantial number of hoist missions required. The nature of the terrain in the area of operation frequently precluded sit-down pickup missions and necessitated the use of a hoist and rigid litter to extract patients on 80 flight missions. Operations records for previous months reveal that the usual rate of hoist missions executed was about 3.4 to 6% of the total missions flown. However, during the month of May hoist missions constituted 7.6% of the total missions.

4. Perhaps of even greater significance than percentage of hoist missions is the fact that a high point was recorded during the month of May when a total of 182 patients were extracted by hoist and rigid litter. Records of previous months activities reveal that since January 1970, the greatest number of patients extracted by hoist was 104 which occurred during the month of April. The figures for January, February, and March were 71, 17, and 101 respectively.

5. The dangers involved in hoist missions are substantiated by the fact that although hoist missions constituted only 7.6% of the total missions flown for the month of May, 53% of the ships that were hit by enemy fire were conducting hoist missions at the time. Throughout the month, Medevac ships were hit by enemy fire on 15 occasions which resulted in 4 ships destroyed, 11 ships damaged, 10 crewmen wounded, and one door gunner killed.

6. Aeromedical evacuation activity during the month of June declined as Medevac experienced a decrease in both missions flown and patients evacuated. However, it is important to note that the geographical area of responsibility increased as the combat zone was extended further into Cambodia. The net result of the enlarged area of operations was that longer flight times were logged for the average aeromedical evacuation mission. A total of 682 medical evacuation missions were flown. Of these, 199 missions were in Cambodia. The total number of patients evacuated was 1056, of which 397 were from Cambodian pickup sites. Hoist missions for the month increased to 91 and the number of casualties hoisted increased to 185. Although the number of hoist patients increased only slightly over that for May, the percentage of total patients who were hoisted increased to 17.5% compared to 11.4% for May. Likewise, the percentage of hoist missions increased to 13.3% for June compared with 7.6% for the previous month.

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ANNEX F

Medical Activities Cont.:

7. As mission requirements decreased during June, there was a concurrent decline in the number of incidents involving ground to air fire. Only four Medevac ships took enemy fire during the month without the loss of life or aircraft. There were no injuries or wounds sustained by aircraft crews as a result of these incidents.

V. PATIENT TREATMENT:

1. The four medical companies of the 15th Medical Battalion treated a total of 6167 patients during the month of May. Of these, 981 were wounded in action, 1038 were non-battle injuries, and 5045 were disease patients. The total blood expenditures for the month was 223 units. The number of patients treated was at about the same magnitude as pre-Cambodian patient treatment statistics.

2. During June there was a decrease in the number of patients treated by the companies of the 15th Medical Battalion. There were 5735 patients treated of which 568 were wounded in action, 742 were non-battle injuries and 4425 were disease patients. The total blood expended in June decreased to 173 units.

3. The Emergency Medical Team stationed at Katum from 1 to 17 May had an unusually high patient treatment count. During this time a total of 759 patients were treated, of which 304 were American casualties from Cambodia and the remainder were Vietnamese and Cambodian civilians and Armed Forces personnel. However, not all the non-U.S. patients were battle casualties. The team treated numerous local inhabitants for a wide range of disease conditions. The overall patient treatment count was remarkably high in light of the limited number of medical personnel available.

4. Patients not requiring stabilizing treatment were frequently evacuated on to other treatment sites such as Quan Loi. However, those requiring immediate treatment to save life or limb were taken to the nearest treatment facility which in many cases was the EMT at Bu Dop. During the period 6 May to 12 June, the EMT stationed at Bu Dop treated a total of 113 patients, all of whom were battle casualties or injuries. Of these 113 patients, 63 had been classified as urgent patients. The number of urgent classifications in comparison to the total number of patients is extremely high in this instance and unquestionably supports the decision to deploy a team to Bu Dop.

VI. MEDICAL SUPPLY

Throughout the Cambodian operation one of the most vital functions performed by the 15th Medical Battalion was one of procurement and distribution of medical supply items. The expeditious procurement of supplies was accomplished by the 1/32nd Medical Depot in Long Binh. The distribution of medical supplies to users in all unitsOPCON to the 1st Cavalry Division continued to be the responsibility of the Division Medical Supply Office (DMSO). During the Cambodian Campaign, the number of units drawing medical supplies from the DMSO of the 15th Medical Battalion rose dramatically. In spite of the increased demands

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ANNEX F

Medical Activities Cont.:

for supplies, the DMSO achieved a fill rate of 93.4% in May and 90.9% in June. In addition, the responsibility of maintaining adequate medical supply levels for the Emergency Medical Teams was complicated by the extended distances of communications and logistics. However, the supply levels at the EMTs as well as other user units were adequately maintained throughout the duration of the campaign.

VII. SUMMARY:

The 15th Medical Battalion's support of combat operations during the period 1 May to 30 June 1970, was accomplished by essentially redistributing the assets available in such a way as to yield effective command and control of operational units and insure efficient use of men, material and equipment. The fundamental mission of any medical unit is to conserve the fighting strength. It was the confirmed intention of all officers and men of the 15th Medical Battalion that this ideal would be accomplished in a manner commensurate with the quality of the troops it supports and in the true tradition of the Battalion motto, "STANDING BY."

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ANNEX G

ENGINEER ACTIVITIES:

I. Operations Analysis -

The three day period from 29 April through 1 May, 1970, was the busiest ever experienced in the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). On two days notice, nine fire support bases were opened to support Task Force Shoemaker. Seventy-five kilometers of laterite roads and two earth surfaced airfields had to be upgraded on the same two days notice to handle the tremendous resupply effort channeled through Tonle Cham and Katum. Then on 1 May, elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) commenced the assault by air and land into the "Fish Hook" area of Cambodia.

During the period 1 May through 30 June, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) received combat support from the equivalent of three engineer battalions; a three-fold increase from the engineer effort expended during normal operations. The effort of these engineers provided the land lines of communication and aerial resupply facilities necessary to resupply the maneuver battalions. The engineers completed major field construction, such as fire support bases and cache pick-up zones, on a scale never before realized in the Division.

On the fire support bases and forward, the 8th Engineer Battalion and elements of the 571st and 919th Engineer Companies provided the bulk of engineer support. The primary task of these organic engineers was the opening, maintenance and closing of fire support bases. On numerous occasions they were called upon to construct helicopter pick-up zones to facilitate exploitation of caches. Shakey's Hill was the premier example of engineer effort expended on a cache site. Additionally, these engineers performed minor road maintenance and culvert work and maintained the forward airfield at Bu Gia Map. Equipment support from the 35th, 65th, 326th and 554th Engineer Battalions was instrumental in keeping all of these forward area operations going. At the close of the operation, the 8th and 31st Engineer Battalions executed a barrier plan which encompassed cratering choke points on roads and destruction of bridges and culverts in the primary cache areas.

Non-divisional engineer effort was directed primarily at logistics facilities and maintenance of main supply routes. The majority of this effort was provided by elements of the 20th Engineer Brigade and came principally from the 79th Engineer Group. The 31st Engineer Battalion directed 88% of its total effort during this two month period to general and direct combat support of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and its attached units. In turn the 31st received bridging support for approximately 750 feet of tactical bridging from the 79th Bridge Company (Provisional). The 588th Engineer Battalion played a vital logistics role with its construction at the Katum complex during the initial assault into the "Fish Hook". The 62d Engineer Battalion (Land Clearing) supported denial operations in the Snuol, FSB Myron and "Fish Hook" areas by clearing over twenty-five hundred acres of jungle and destroying twelve hundred bunkers.

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Engineer Activities Cont:

II. Fire Support Base Construction --

<u>OPENING EFFORT</u> <u>UNIT</u>	<u>CLOSING EFFORT</u> <u>UNIT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPANT</u>	<u>OPENED/ REOPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED/ RECLOSED</u>
2 FLT-DAYS 588 E	1 FLT-DAY 588 E	WEST I	9 ABN BN	29 APR	8 MAY
7 FLT-DAYS 588 E	-	BEVERLY	2/7 CAV, 2-34 ARV, 2/47 INF	29 APR	15 MAY TO 25TH DIV
2 FLT-DAYS 588 E	-	WEST II	2/7 CAV	30 APR	15 MAY TO 25TH DIV
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	1 PLT-DAY 31 E	SOUTH I	2/11 ACR	30 APR	5 MAY
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	1 PLT-DAY 31 E	SOUTH II	3/11 ACR	30 APR	5 MAY
ARVN E & 31 E	ARVN E	EAST YEN THE	3 ABN, 1 ARVN CAV REGT	1 MAY	4 JUN
ARVN E	ARVN E	CENTER CO LOA	5 ABN BN, 11 ARN BN	1 MAY	24 JUN
3 PLT-DAYS C, 8 & 588 E	-	BRUISER	2/7 CAV, 1ST BDE	1 MAY	15 MAY TO 25TH DIV
1 PLT-DAY C, 8 E	-	X-RAY	2/5 CAV	2 MAY	14 MAY TO 25TH DIV
3 PLT-DAYS B, C, 8 E	3 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	NORTH	1/5 CAV	3 MAY	19 MAY
2 PLT-DAYS B, C, 8 E	3 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	EVANS	1/12 CAV	4 MAY	27 MAY
4 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	3 PLT-DAYS B, 8 & 31 E	MYRON	2/12 CAV, 5/12 INF	6 MAY	25 JUN
4 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	2 PLT-DAYS B, 8 & 31 E	BROWN	5/7 CAV 5/12 INF	6 MAY/ 13 MAY	11 MAY/ 24 MAY
ARVN E	ARVN E	OKLAHOMA- PHU XUAN	9 ABN BN, 6 ABN BN	8 MAY	21 JUN
4 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	-	SNUFFY	5/12 INF, 1/8 CAV	9 MAY	OPEN
1 FLT-DAY 31 E	1 SQ-DAY 31 E	FRANKS	2/11 ACR	10 MAY	12 MAY
2 FLT-DAYS 31 E	2 SQ-DAYS 919 E	FT SCOTT	3/11 ACR	10 MAY	15 MAY
ARVN E	ARVN E	SCOUT- KY CON	1 ABN BN, 7 ABN BN	10 MAY	23 JUN
3 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	-	MO	1/8 CAV, 2/7 CAV	11 MAY	OPEN

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II. Fire Support Base Construction Cont.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPANT</u>	<u>OPENED/ REOPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED/ RECLOSED</u>
3 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	5 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	NEAL	5/7 CAV	11 MAY	20 JUN
1 PLT-DAY 8 & 919 E	1 PLT-DAY 919 E	HILLTOP	1/11 ACR	15 MAY	25 MAY
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	1 PLT-DAY 31 & 919 E	WILMA	2/11 ACR	12 MAY	25 MAY
4 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	RANCH	1/7 CAV	13 MAY/ 5 JUN	1 JUN/ 7 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	READY	2/5 CAV	14 MAY	9 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	1 SQ-DAY 31 E	SABRE	3/11 ACR	15 MAY	5 JUN
ARVN E	ARVN E	NGO QUYEN	2 ABN BN 3 ABN BN	16 MAY	16 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	KETTER	2/7 CAV	16 MAY	20 MAY
ARVN E	ARVN E	VO TANH	6 ABN BN 2 ABN BN	16 MAY	15 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	GONDER	2/8 CAV 2/5 CAV	20 MAY	27 JUN
10 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	4 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	DAVID	1/5 CAV	20 MAY	22 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS 919 E	1 PLT-DAY 919 E	IOWA	1/11 ACR	22 MAY	3 JUN
5 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	4 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	SPEER	2/12 CAV	23 MAY	23 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	1 PLT-DAY 31 E	SISSON	2/11 ACR	25 MAY	27 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	THOR	1/12 CAV	27 MAY	30 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS B, 8 & 571 E	2 PLT-DAYS B, 8 & 571 E	SHAKEY	5/60 INF	1 JUN	26 JUN
3 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	3 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	CORRAL	1/7 CAV	1 JUN	10 JUN
3 PLT-DAYS 31, 62 & 919 E	1 PLT-DAY 31, 62 & 919 E	COLORADO	1/11 ACR	3 JUN	13 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS 31 & 62 E	1 PLT-DAY 31 & 62 E	HAMMERSTONE	3/11 ACR	4 JUN	9 JUN
ARVN E	ARVN E	THANG LONG	8 ABN BN	4 JUN	22 JUN
1 PLT-DAY C, 8 E	1 SQ-DAY C, 8 E	CAMLOT I	2/5 CAV	6 JUN	7 JUN

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II. Fire Support Base Construction Cont.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPANT</u>	<u>OPENED/ REOPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED/ RECLOSED</u>
1 SQ-DAY 31 E	1 SQ-DAY 31 E	CARLSON	3/11 ACR	9 JUN	11 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS 31 & 919 E	-	SUSAN	3/11 ACR	11 JUN	19 JUN TO 25TH DIV
3 PLT-DAYS 31 & 62 E	-	NODAK	1/11 ACR	13 JUN	19 JUN TO 25TH DIV
ARVN E	ARVN E	HOA LU	2 ABN BN	15 JUN	27 JUN
ARVN E	ARVN E	NGOC HOI	3 ABN BN	16 JUN	27 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS B, 8 E	-	BARRY	5/7 CAV, 1/12 CAV	20 JUN	OPEN
6 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	-	EXODUS	1/5 CAV	20 JUN	OPEN
5 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	2 PLT-DAY C, 8 E	ANNA	2/5 CAV	7 JUN	24 JUN
2 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	3 SQ-DAYS C, 8 E	BRONCO	1/7 CAV	8 JUN	24 JUN
4 PLT-DAYS A, 8 E	OPEN	11 BRAVO	2/12 CAV	21 JUN	OPEN
3 PLT-DAYS C, 8 E	OPEN	RAMADA	1/7 CAV	24 JUN	OPEN
2 PLT-DAYS 31 E	OPEN	DIAZ	2/11 ACR	26 JUN	OPEN
4 PLT-DAYS 31 E	OPEN	EUNICE	2/8 CAV	27 JUN	OPEN

LEGEND:

SQ-DAY	Squad Day	8 E	8th Engineer Battalion
PLT-DAY	Platoon Day	31 E	31st Engineer Battalion
		62 E	62nd Engineer Battalion
A	A Company	571 E	571st Engineer Company
B	B Company	588 E	588th Engineer Battalion
C	C Company	919 E	919th Engineer Company
		ARVN E	ARVN Airborne Division Engineer Company

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Engineer Activities Cont:

III. Airfield Maintenance and Upgrade —

1. Name: Bu Gia Map Airstrip and Logistics Complex  
Capability: Type I, C-130  
Responsibility Unit: 8th Engineer Battalion.

Upgrade of the airfield complex involved construction of a new (250 feet x 250 feet) parking ramp of soil cement, a helicopter refuel facility, two gunship rearm points and a 15,000 gallon per day water supply facility. The four platoon-hours of daily maintenance on the laterite runway surface, parking ramp and airfield markers kept this "fair-weather" airfield open despite heavy daily rains. This complex was the primary staging area for operations in the O' Rang-Shakey's Hill area. It handled an average of thirty fixed wing aircraft sorties daily which moved Class I, III, and V supplies in and cache materials, primarily rice, to the rear. Bu Gia Map Airstrip was the most intensely used forward airfield in the Cav's AO during the operation.

Man hours of engineer effort: 18,800.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 9,300.

2. Name: Bu Dop Airstrip and Logistics Complex.  
Capability: Type I, C-130.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

Construction of the Bu Dop forward area airfield was completed in late 1969, by the 8th Engineer Battalion to meet a contingency such as the Cambodia operation presented. Upgrade to a logistics complex involved construction of a new (200 feet x 200 feet) sling-out pad, a helicopter refuel facility, two gunship rearm points and an 8,000 gallon per day water supply facility. The daily maintenance of three platoon-hours on the active runway surface, parking area and airfield markers together with the superior original condition of the soil runway made this the most dependable airfield in the forward area. This facility carried the majority of logistics effort in the FSB Myron-Brown area.

Man hours of engineer effort: 16,900.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 6,400.

3. Name: Loc Ninh Airstrip and Logistics Complex.  
Capability: Type I, C-130.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

The 31st Engineer Battalion constructed a new (200 feet x 500 feet) parking area of soil cement subgrade and MSAL matting surface, a new (200 feet x 200 feet) sling-out pad, a refuel facility and two rearm points. The two platoon-hours of daily maintenance on the active runway surface, parking area and airfield markers permitted the use of this facility as a dependable back up to Bu Dop.

Man hours of engineer effort: 19,100.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 8,600.

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Engineer Activities Cont.

IV. Road Maintenance and Upgrade —

1. HL 246: An Loc - Tonle Cham  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

This route was one of two land LOC's during the opening operation into the "Fish Hook" area. Heavy wheeled and tracked vehicle traffic utilized these 15 kilometers of road during the period 28 April through 10 May 1970. In addition to road surface rehabilitation, this highway required extensive counter-mine warfare measures.

Man hours of engineer effort: 2,050.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 940.

2. QL 13: An Loc - Loc Ninh.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

This route was a portion of the land LOC for the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in the Snuol area and for the elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) which were resupplied from Bu Dop. The maintenance consisted of emplacing seven culverts, clearing lateral drainage ditches and patching pot holes.

Man hours of engineer effort: 8,340.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 3,100.

3. Pioneer road: QL 13 - "The City".  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

This 20 Kilometer road was constructed in five days to facilitate the evacuation of the items found in "The City". Construction entailed making a 50 meter wide Rome Plow cut along the route and ditching, compacting and grading the road surface.

Man hours of engineer effort: 3,750.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 1,950.

4. QL 13: Loc Ninh - Snuol.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

This laterite surfaced road, 35 Kilometers long was the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's LOC for operations in the Snuol Area. The maintenance effort consisted of clearing lateral drainage ditches and patching potholes.

Man hours of engineer effort: 5,350.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 2,400.

5. QL 14A: Loc Ninh - Bu Dop - FSB Myron.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

These 30 kilometers of road were the land LOC for all elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) being resupplied from Bu Dop. An additional 20 kilometers of the road into Cambodia were upgraded to permit vehicular extraction of cache materials such as those from "Rock Island East". The maintenance and upgrade effort consisted of clearing lateral drainage ditches and patching potholes along the entire 50 kilometer length for six weeks. Between the RVN - Cambodia border and FSB Myron, three bailey bridges, one M4T6 dry span and two culverts were installed to keep the road open during heavy rains. At the completion of the operation all of this bridging was extracted as a denial measure.

Man hours of engineer effort: 27,400.

Equipment hours of engineer effort: 14,450.

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Engineer Activities Cont:

IV. Road Maintenance and Upgrade Cont.

6. Snoul area roads and bypasses.  
Responsible Unit: 31st Engineer Battalion.

To keep military traffic out of the city of Snoul, two bypasses were built from Highway 13 (the major access route from Quan Loi) to Highway 7 (the primary lateral communications route for forces in Cambodia). The northeastern bypass was 6 Kilometers long and the Southeastern 5 Kilometers long. The effort involved upgrading existing rubber plantation roads by improving lateral ditches and improving the laterite surface.

Man hours of engineer effort: 10,690.  
Equipment hours of engineer effort: 4,560.

7. TL 4: Tay Ninh - Katum.  
Responsible Unit: 588th Engineer Battalion.

These 50 kilometers of road were one of two land LOC's during the initial assault into the "Fish Hook" area. The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) utilized this road during the build up for the assault and during the two week period thereafter. The primary maintenance effort for this road was to improve drainage. This was accomplished by improving lateral drainage ditches and by raising the surface level of the road through low areas.

Man hours of engineer effort: 4,550.  
Equipment hours of engineer effort: 2,160.

8. MSR: Katum - Mimot.  
Responsible Unit: 588th Engineer Battalion.

This 20 kilometers road was constructed from what was originally a trail across the marshy ground of rice paddies. The road surface was built up one foot above grade along the entire length and lateral drainage was provided. The laterite surface provided an all-weather high speed access route for infantry, mechanized and armor units operating in the Mimot - "Fish Hook" area. This route was utilized during early May by the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) primarily for extraction of cache materials.

Man hours of engineer effort: 6,300.  
Equipment hours of engineer effort: 3,150.

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Engineer Activities Cont.:

V. CACHE EXTRACTION SUPPORT

<u>COORDINATES--NAME</u>	<u>SIZE PU ZONE</u>	<u>EFFORT</u>	<u>TYPE AND AMOUNT OF MATERIALS</u>
<u>A Co., 8th Engr Bn:</u>			
1. YU245547 NONE	CH-47	6 SQ DAYS	RICE
2. YU296562 NONE	CH-47	5 SQ DAYS	RICE
3. YU245547 NONE	CH-47	4 SQ DAYS	RICE
4. YU293564 NONE	CH-47	4 SQ DAYS	RICE
<u>B Co., 8th Engr Bn:</u>			
1. XU528202 THE CITY	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITONS
2. YU023431 ROCK ISLAND EAST	CH-54	3 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITONS RADICS
3. YUL41449 THE DRUG STORE	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
4. YU139440 THE PX	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	TOOLS, RICE, CLOTHING
5. YU209518 SHAKEY'S HILL	CH-54	4 PLT DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
6. YUL42422 REPAIR SHOP	CH-47	3 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, PARTS
7. YU156452 QM SALES STORE	CH-47	1 SQ DAY	CLOTHING
8. YU106373 RECON PARK	CH-47	1 SQ DAY	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
9. YU092412 RICE BOWL	UH-1H	1 PLT DAY	RICE
10. YU153472 WALTER REED EAST	CH-47	1 PLT DAY	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
11. YU212438 HIDEAWAY	CH-47	1 PLT DAY	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
12. YU206458 RICE PUDDING	CH-47	1 SQ DAY	RICE
13. YU100438 NONE	UH-1H	w SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
14. YU117445 NONE	UH-1H	2SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
15. YU168476 NONE	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	VEHICLES
16. YU111440 NONE	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
<u>C Co., 8th Engr Bn:</u>			
1. XU487166 NONE	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
2. XU8542 PICATINNY COMPLEX	CH-47	1 SQ DAY	RICE
3. XU8038 PICATINNY COMPLEX	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	CLOTHING
4. XU8037 GOLD	CH-54	4 SQ DAYS	WEAPONS, AMMUNITION
5. XU7837 PICATINNY COMPLEX	CH-47	2 SQ DAYS	MEDICAL SUPPLIES

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Engineer Activities Cont.:

VI. ROME FLOW OPERATIONS SUMMARY

	<u>FISH HOOK 60TH ENGR CO</u>	<u>FISH HOOK 984TH ENGR CO</u>	<u>SNUOL 60TH ENGR CO</u>	<u>FSB MYRON 60TH ENGR CO</u>
ACRES CUT	1189	505	155	750
CUTTING DAYS	15	8	3	10
BUNKERS DESTROYED	770	350	50	75
TOTAL ACRES CUT	2599			
TOTAL CUTTING DAYS	36			
TOTAL BUNKERS DESTROYED	1245			

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ANNEX H

CHEMICAL ACTIVITIES:

1. General: During the period of the Cambodian Campaign the Division Chemical Section, the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) and the 26th Chemical Detachment conducted chemical support for the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) operations. During these operations emphasis was placed on Airborne Personnel Detector (Sniffer) missions to augment other means of collecting intelligence, emplacement of flame field expedients on FSB's, production and use of the Bunker Restriction Bomb (BURB) and employment of the E-158R2 CS Cluster.
2. RCA:
  - a. Three hundred and eight (308) E-158R2 CS Clusters (non-persistent) were employed against suspected enemy locations and in support of contacts. A reported one hundred and thirty eight (138) clusters were aerial dropped by chemical personnel and three hundred and twenty nine (329) clusters were employed by the battalions from the Command and Control and Logistics helicopters. Three hundred and eight (308) were logged to the Brigade Chemical Officers for further distribution to the FSB's. During this period, four (4) NVA KIA's were directly attributed to the use of E-158R2's.
  - b. The 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) flew twenty sorties of persistent CS in support of Cambodian Operations. A total of six hundred drums (48,000 lbs) of CS were dropped from CH-47 helicopters to restrict enemy use of infiltration routes, bunker complexes and cache sites.
  - c. The 26th Chemical Detachment produced one thousand three hundred fifty four (1354) BURBS during the two month period. A total of seventeen hundred (1700) were logged to the Brigade Chemical Officers and units in the field.
  - d. A demand for the Mini-BURB was received during the operational period as nine hundred fifty (950) were logged to the Brigade Chemical Officers for further distribution to the FSB's.
3. Airborne Personnel Detector (APD): The FIRST TEAM Chemical personnel continued providing G-2 with intelligence on enemy movements and locations using the APD (Sniffer). All sniffer readings were processed through intelligence and chemical channels for use with other intelligence information. Two hundred thirty six (236) sniffer missions were flown by the operators of the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) during the reporting period. These missions resulted in five hundred twenty (520) positive readings. The sniffer missions resulted in fourteen (14) NVA KIA; discovery of several vehicles, a PCL dump, numerous bunkers, huts and rafts. While conducting sniffer operations on 22 May 1970 in the 1st Brigade's AO in Cambodia, the sniffer bird crashed and burned. The APD was a combat loss and the sniffer operator and the 1st Brigade Chemical NCO received extensive burns and were evacuated to Japan.
4. Flame: Four hundred and thirty eight (438) drums of Napalm were logged to the Fire Support Bases in Cambodia for use in making of fougasse and Hush flares. One hundred and sixty eight (168) fougasse and twenty (20) Hush flares were installed by men of the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) and the balance were installed under the supervision of the battalion Chemical NCO's, 54E40.

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ANNEX I

INFORMATION OFFICE ACTIVITIES:

I.

On 28 April 1970, the Division Information Officer was alerted by the Commanding General to expect a large influx of reporters from all types of military and civilian news media "in the AO within the next three days".

No mention of the Cambodian operation was made until the following day when the IO was directed to staff the information office for Task Force Shoemaker at Quan Loi.

To meet this requirement and handle the anticipated influx of media personnel, the information staff was divided in two functional segments: a forward IO facility at Quan Loi and a support IO element at Phuoc Vinh.

With only two days planning time before the start of the operation (May 1) both the information offices began to organize and make preparations for accomodating large numbers of correspondents representing every type of media.

Work at Quan Loi during this period was channeled into establishment of a press center which would provide the following services:

- a. Information - through daily G2/G3 background briefings.
- b. Communications - a telephone circuit was established for press use only between Quan Loi and Saigon.
- c. Transportation assistance - an officer coordinated transportation requests to and from field locations, Quan Loi, Phuoc Vinh and Saigon.
- d. Food and temporary lodging - a press camp with a mess and accomodations for 250 correspondents was established.

The IO task organization for Quan Loi was established along functional lines and included:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Information Officer	O-4
Information Operations Off, Trans	O-2
Information Operations Off, Admin	O-2
Press Camp Officer	O-2
Press Escort Officer	O-2
Admin Clerk	E-5
3 Information Specialists	E-5, E-4
Photographer	E-5

At Phuoc Vinh, the remainder of the Division IO staff, under supervision of the Deputy IO, coordinated logistics requirements, maintained the command information program, coordinated military public information programs and channeled news media representatives to Quan Loi after coordination with MACOI, Special Projects and USARV Media Liaison.

Throughout the month of May, in the early days of the operation, emphasis was directed at providing media assistance to well over 246 correspondents, representing world-wide news services, who saw the Cambodian campaign as the most significant development in the Vietnam War.

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Although problems did occur with transporting such large numbers of correspondents to field locations because of operational priorities, this improved as the situation stabilized and more aircraft were made available to the press.

Rapport between the correspondents and Division IO personnel reached an all time high during this period because of the daily contact and effort expended in behalf of the press. This paid heavy dividends of success in accomplishing the mission of keeping the American people informed of the Cambodian campaign. By its own admission, the Saigon Press Corps stated that the Cav received more coverage than any other unit involved in the operation because:

- a. It did more in Cambodia throughout the campaign.
- b. It did more to provide assistance to the newsmen covering the story.

As the operation extended into June the novelty of Cambodia began to wear off to the newsmen. As this happened, the Information Office began to plan ahead and prepare for the end of the campaign on June 30, when once again a tremendous influx of reporters was anticipated.

Work was begun at Phuoc Vinh to coordinate with the various staff sections, and also with the Installation Coordinator, to secure a building which would be turned into a Press Camp. The Press Camp at Phuoc Vinh provided the following services:

- a. Information - through daily IO G2/G3 background briefings.
- b. Communications - direct line telephones were installed between Phuoc Vinh and Saigon.
- c. Transportation - a helicopter was requested by the Information Officer each day for exclusive use by the press between Phuoc Vinh, Cambodia, and Saigon. Land transportation was also provided while at Phuoc Vinh.
- d. Food and temporary lodging - coordination was made with the Officers Mess to accommodate the newsmen. Comfortable sleeping quarters were also provided. A special bar was set up in the Press Camp for exclusive use by the media.

By June 28, the Press Camp was finished and plans to supply transportation and the other facilities necessary for the comfort of the news personnel were being carried out. By June 29, all was ready for the reporters.

Because of these preparations reporters were able to get to Phuoc Vinh and were given all the necessary aid they required to cover the withdrawal. All went extremely well and once again the reporters were able to get their stories and get back to Saigon in the same day.

Those who wished to remain more than one day were given all the comforts which were available in an area such as Phuoc Vinh.

On many occasions personnel at the Information Office working in the Press Camp were lauded by various members of the press for the comfort afforded them and expedient manner in which they were able to get to and from Cambodia and then to Saigon.

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INFORMATION OFFICE (Cont):

Because of this operation, the Saigon Press Camp is aware of the fact that anytime in the future they wish to come and cover the Cav, they will have no problems at all and will be certain of getting the best stories in the shortest time possible.

PROBLEM:

Along with the mammoth job of media liaison, the Information Office also had to be sure that its own people were out covering the campaign. It was directed by USARV to give the utmost of photographic coverage. This was done at great expense to our own activities. All film was directed to be sent to USARV who further sent it to MACV and ultimately to Washington. Because of this, the office lost a wealth of photographs which it felt to be necessary in not only internal functions of putting out a Division newspaper and periodical and supplying the General Staff with the pictures that they felt were necessary for intelligence and briefing purposes.

STAFFING:

For the size of the operation, the staff proved to be inadequate. The Information Office was forced to use its personnel in other duties than what they normally perform, and 20 hour days were not uncommon; thus detracting from the internal mission. However, the problem was common throughout the Division.

TRANSPORTATION:

One of the greatest difficulties was found in the area of transportation from the base at Quan Loi to the battlefield in Cambodia. The Information Office was unable to have the adequate amount of transportation (helicopters) available and thus the efficiency with which it dispatched the reporters out to Cambodia was tremendously affected. Information Office personnel suffered because of it but were not at the disadvantage that plagued the civilian news media: that of getting out of Cambodia and back to Saigon to file stories and dispatch their photographs and news films. Aid was requested in the transportation field from USARV and MACV but the Information Office was not able to attain any relief from them. However, as the campaign continued, and the heavy volume of incoming news personnel slowed down, the Information Office was able to improve its transportation system by getting a helicopter for its exclusive use each day. This was all but impossible in the early stages of the operation due to the tremendous logistical support needed by the ground troops and supplied solely by the Division aviation section.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Despite the problems which faced the Information Office during the Cambodian Campaign, the number of accomplishments are significant. In addition to providing the civilian media with transportation, information, billeting and mess, the Information Office supplied a vital amount of publicity directly to Washington which has done a great deal in generating a favorable public reaction to the campaign. The Information Office turned out the very first piece of news film used back in the United States as well as keeping a steady flow of both photographs and newsfilm throughout the entire campaign.

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INFORMATION OFFICE (Cont):

In addition to supplying pictures and stories to be used in the publicity of the endeavor in the United States, the Information Office also met the demands of the Division in that it supplied a great amount of pictures which were used for both intelligence purposes and publicity purposes with the Cav. Its pictures were also used to give the VIP's from both the military and the governmental agencies who came on fact finding missions. Civilian media also used a number of its pictures in their reporting of the campaign, as well as using Information Office briefings as sources for their stories.

Five special newsletters, in the progress of our fighting in Cambodia, were prepared by the Information Office and distributed to Cav personnel who were hospitalized due to the conflict. These same newsletters were also used by the press for their information purposes. In all, the whole story of the success in Cambodia was contained in these newsletters.

Even after the campaign ended, the Information Office has been tasked with going over and retelling the story in both pictures and stories and have aided government officials in relating the whole story to the people of the United States through constantly issuing facts and supplying a bulk of material which will be used by them in speeches to the public later on.

By far the greatest of Information Office achievements lies in the field of media liaison. Even though the staff and transportation were inadequate, a great volume of civilian and military press people were able to cover the Cambodian Campaign through the efforts of the Information Office. Well over 250 people from all parts of the world representing a tremendous variety of news media were able to come to the Cav and were all dispatched in good time with story they came for.

No avenue of transportation was overlooked. Tiny "mules" to giant C-47 Chinook helicopters were utilized by the Information Office to get the people out to Cambodia and back again. Spontaneous coordination had to be prevailed upon many times and in a very short period of time the officers and men in the Information Office, although working in unfamiliar surroundings (Quan Loi), were able to find at very short notice the precious transportation which was so badly needed to cut the time between getting the story and pictures and getting them back to the United States where not only the people were anxiously waiting, but also the very-much-concerned government.

One look at a newspaper, a magazine, the radio or television will tell the story of how the Cav was successful in its mission of conveying the vital message of the Cambodian success to the American people. More was told of the Cav than any other unit involved in the operation. That is because the reporters came to the Cav and got their story, and were able to get it out because of their either speedy return to Saigon, or through the additional communication set-up in the Press Camp were able to telephonically send the stories to Saigon.

Constant improvement was made by the staff of the Information Office in all facets of handling the press. Transportation to billeting and mess and G2/G3 briefings was set up on a normal basis.

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INFORMATION OFFICE (Cont):

As improvements were made, the efficiency of dispatching reporters to where the news was happening and back again improved 100%; to the point where now the Information Office is prepared to handle any situation which might arise in the future.

II. Audio/Visual Section

Initial planning for the Audio/Visual Section included procurement of additional batteries, audio tape, film and other supplies related to an expanded rate of output. Photographers, Audio Specialists and the Information Office's lone TV Cameraman were positioned at Quan Loi and with units at other locales to insure rapid response to the military situation. The Information Office's goal was to gather still photos, motion picture and audio material, transport it to the rear for processing, editing, printing, clearing (through MACOI) and presentation in the fastest possible time.

PROBLEM:

How to best expedite the mission with available manpower and physical resources.

The Radio/TV Section met this challenge by having a man in Phuoc Vinh who edited audio tapes daily from the field. His function included forwarding tapes to MACOI for clearance, getting the cleared material to AFVN and civilian news media and filing cleared material for further use. In addition, this man edited and mailed features to Army Hour, World Wide, Monitor, AFRTS(W), and Pacific Report. During the first nine days of the Cambodian operation, the only radio actualities used on AFVN came from the 1st Cavalry Division Information Office. Information Office personnel repeatedly "scooped" civilian reporters throughout the campaign. This section had only one TV Cameraman available during the operation. This made it necessary for him to shoot the footage, make his way to Saigon, process and edit his film and provide it to AFVN on the first day of the operation. This enabled the 1st Air Cavalry Division to have the first of a series of film reports on local television on the initial day of the campaign. Later, the TV Cameraman remained in the field, shooting the operation as it unfolded and sent footage back to Phuoc Vinh, where it was forwarded to Saigon for processing. AFVN edited what they needed for newscasts and extra prints were made of original footage for future use.

Similarly to the Radio/TV Section, the Photo Section faced a shortage of manpower. However, all available photographers were placed with maneuver battalions in the hope that they would find themselves in the right place at the right time when the units found the caches. They were indeed in the right places, for on the first day of the operation, photographers were making their way to Saigon with hundreds of frames of the precious finds. To expedite the initial input of photos, the processing and printing of the film was performed by USARV and MACV, cleared by MACOI and transmitted via satellite to the United States. As the operation continued, the 1st Cavalry Division Information Office Photo Lab handled all the processing and printing of the still photos, thus leaving more time for the photographers to work in Cambodia.

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INFORMATION OFFICE (Cont):

TRANSPORTATION:

Transportation was a major problem for Audio/Visual reporters and photographers. Military necessity relegated them to a low priority, but cooperation by unit commanders (ground and air) aided them in the accomplishment of their mission. Without this support, it wouldn't have been possible to accomplish the mission on such a large scale.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

The motion picture footage provided by the Radio/TV Section was the first of the Campaign and was used by civilian news media, military TV broadcasting facilities, and the President of the United States on his addresses to the nation during the operation. Radio actualities were picked for use by both civilian and military broadcasting agencies. The AFVN TV special, "Cambodia - 60 Days", was composed of about 50% 1st Cavalry Division slides and motion picture footage, taken by 1st Cavalry Division personnel. A twenty-five minute Cav in Cambodia radio program was produced and has been broadcast on AFVN Radio. Many radio hometown interviews were conducted in Cambodia. The still photos, in addition to those used on AFVN TV were also used in all major military newspapers, Stars and Stripes and went out to the major wire services.

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ANNEX I

INFORMATION OFFICE ACTIVITIES:

III. Media Liaison Section Activities - May 1970

1. During the month of May, 123 accredited representatives from 61 different civilian and military news media spent 366 days with the Division.

2. A detailed list of representatives, their affiliation, date of visit, and principal unit(s) or place(s) visited is as follows:

- a. CBS
  - Jed Duvall, cameraman, soundman, 5-6 May, 3rd Bde
  - Jack Laurence, cameraman, soundman, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
  - Jack Laurence, Skip Brown, John Steinbeck, 17 May, 2nd Bde
  - Dave Miller, Jack Laurence, 19 May, 2nd Bde, 21 May, Phuoc Vinh
  - Norman Lloyd, 19-20 May, 2nd Bde, 7-9 May, 3rd Bde, 30 May, Phuoc Vinh
  - Gary Sheppard, Duong Van Ri, Phau Tan Dan, 10-11 May, 2nd Bde
  - Gary Sheppard, Mike Marriot, 20-21 May, 2nd Bde
  - Jack Laurence, Keith Kay, John Steinbeck, 22-24 May, C-2/7, 28-31 May, C 2/7
  - Gary Sheppard, 25-29 May, Song Be
- b. AP
  - Barnett, 2-3 May, 3rd Bde
  - Hugh Van Es, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde, 28-29 May, Song Be
  - Peter Arnett, 9-10 May, 2nd Bde, 16-18 May, 2nd Bde
  - Rick Merron, 17 May, 2nd Bde
  - Robert Scheu, 20-24 May, 2nd Bde
  - Chatsuka, 30 May, Neal
- c. MACOI
  - COL Cutrona, 25 May, Phuoc Vinh
  - COL Gavey, 27 May, Song Be
  - Sgt Jerry Hirsch, SP4 Monte Duarte, 27-28 May, Cambodia
  - Sgt Demis Banish, Martin Blackmore, 27-29 May, Cambodia
- d. UPI
  - Kayan, Ham, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
  - Dudman, 5-9 May, 3rd Bde
  - Dennis Gibbons, 7-10 May, AO
  - J. Walsh, 14-15 May, 2nd Bde
  - Van Kan, 14-15 May, 2nd Bde
  - Mayer, 16-17 May, 2nd Bde
- e. Newsweek
  - Elliot, Parker, 2-3 May, 3rd Bde
  - Maynard Parker, Buckley, 5-6 May, 3rd Bde
  - Maynard Parker, 12-13 May, 2nd Bde
  - Warsh, 14-15 May, 2nd Bde
- f. NBC
  - Davis, cameraman, soundman, 1-3 May, 3rd Bde
- g. ABC
  - Frank Reynolds, Knod, Minh, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- h. BEC
  - George Fischer, 11 May, 3rd Bde
  - Tony Summers, Max Hastings, Georges Meaume, 16-17 May, 2nd Bde
- i. Jus Pao
  - Carl Howard, Bert Kasproicz, D.T. Ninh, 20 May, 2nd Bde

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- j. Time-Life  
Jacobucci, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde  
D. Shin 14-16 May, 2nd Bde
- k. United Kingdom  
Wright, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- l. Minnesota Tribune  
Ross, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- m. Philadelphia  
Kurney, 2-5 May, 3rd Bde
- n. Washington Broadcasting  
Dow, 2-3 May, 3rd Bde
- o. N.Y. Daily News  
Joe Freid, 2 May, 3rd Bde, 29 May, Phuoc Vinh
- p. Voice of America  
Chancellor, 2-3 May, 3rd Bde
- q. London Daily Express  
Brody, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- r. Scrippes Howard  
Pate, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- s. Japan News  
T. Ohata, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- t. Washington Star  
Kirk, 2-5 May, 3rd Bde, 6-8 May, 3rd Bde  
Bradsher, 5-8 May, 3rd Bde
- u. II Field Forces  
CPT Gibbons, 2-5 May, 3rd Bde  
LT Ginde, 2-4 May, 3rd Bde
- v. 1st Log IO  
Eads, 3-5 May, 3rd Bde
- w. L.A. Times  
Cauglin, 5-8 May, 3rd Bde
- x. ASP  
Baron, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- y. Stars & Stripes  
Fuller, Bard, 5-9 May, 3rd Bde  
Cody, 7-9 May, 3rd Bde  
Emmert, 25 May, Phuoc Vinh
- z. Overseas Weekly  
Hurst, 5-6 May, 3rd Bde
- aa. Hometown News  
Ernie Zaugg, 5-8 May, 3rd Bde, 25-30 May, Song Be
- bb. Reuters  
Allan Maitland, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- cc. Chicago Tribune  
Currie, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde

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- dd. N.Y. Times  
Jim Sterba, 5-8 May, 3rd Bde  
Miss Emerson, 11 May, AO, 19-20 May, 2nd Bde  
Ralph Blumeutbal, 12-13 May, 2nd Bde
- ee. Christain Science Monitor  
Dan Southerland, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde, 19-20 May, 2nd Bde
- ff. Washington Post  
R.G. Kaiser, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde, 7-8 May, 3rd Bde, 12-14 May,  
2nd Bde
- gg. London Daily Mirror  
Wise, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- hh. U.S. News  
Morrick, 5-6 May, 3rd Bde
- ii. Dongailbo  
Dark in Sup, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- jj. Seoul Chin  
Han Long Dae, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- kk. Korea Life  
Lee Yosep, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde
- ll. Time  
Joe Grax, 5-7 May, 3rd Bde  
Jack Harnett (free lance), 12-14 May, 14-16 May,  
18-19 May, 2nd Bde
- mm. The Yomiuri  
K. Morita, 6-7 May, 2nd Bde
- nn. The Wall Street Journal  
Peter Viann, 11-12 May, 2nd Bde
- oo. London Daily Express  
W.G. Lovelace, 11-12 May, 2nd Bde
- pp. Australian ABC  
Gerald Scone, David Tehfer, Ken Conly, 12-13 May, 2nd Bde
- qq. NHK  
T. Segure, S. Hanaka, Y. Hozumi, S. Nakano, 14-16 May, 2nd Bde
- rr. TNI  
D. Mitchell, 14-15 May, 2nd Bde  
C. Lee, 14-16 May, 2nd Bde
- ss. German TV  
Broesecke, Friedrichs, Humecke, 14-16 May, 2nd Bde
- tt. London Telegram  
Clarke, 14-15 May, 2nd Bde
- uu. Chicago Today  
Kaplan, 16-17 May
- vv. London Times  
Fred Emery, 16-17 May, 2nd Bde
- ww. "24 Hours" Program  
Phillip Grostein, 16-17 May, 2nd Bde

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- xx. SEAPC  
Michael A. Soles, Michael G. Lindee, 16-17 May, 2nd Bde
- yy. London Observer  
Mark Frandland, 19-20 May, 2nd Bde
- zz. Free lance (New Zealand)  
Jeannette Douglas, 20-24 May, 2nd Bde
- aaa. Photon West  
Robert Scheu, 20-21 May, 2nd Bde
- bbb. Kyung Hyang  
Shinil Park, 21 May, Song Be
- ccc. Vis News  
Choi Kwang Tac, 22-23 May, Song Be
- ddd. Baltimore Sun  
Woodward, 25 May, Song Be
- eee. Honolulu Advertiser  
Eric Cavaliero, 25-27 May, Song Be
- fff. Asahi Shimbun  
Bunyo Shikawa, Yoshikzu Satake, 25-26 May, Song Be
- ggg. Tele News  
Dan Mitchell, 28-29 May, B 5/7  
Lee, 29 May, Phuoc Vinh
- hhh. Post Publishing  
Paul Bubur, 28-29 May, B 5/7
- iii. DOD MoPic  
SFC Blackman, 30 May, Neal

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ANNEX J

INFORMATION OFFICE ACTIVITIES:

IV. Media Liaison Section Activities - June 1970

1. During the month of June, 123 accredited representatives from 42 different civilian and military news media spent 221 days with the Division.
2. A detailed list of representatives, their affiliation, date of visit, and principal unit(s) or place(s) visited is as follows:
  - a. CBS
    - Jed Duvall, 1-8 June, Song Be, 29 June, 11 Bravo
    - Mike Wallace, 3 June, Song Be
    - Norman Lloyd, 3-8 June, 5/7, Neal
    - Jack Laurence, 5-7 June, Phuoc Vinh, 8 June, Song Be
    - McLaughlin, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey
    - Morely Shaffer, 8 June, Song Be
    - Sheffler, Quint, Sorenson, Quang, 8 June, Song Be
    - Jack Laurence & crew, 9-10 June, C 2/7
    - Jack Laurence, Keith Kay, 12-18 June, C 2/7
    - John Steinbeck, Norman Lloyd, 15-18 June, C 2/7
    - Safer, 19 June, David
    - Sheffler, Quint, 20 June, Neal
  - b. ABC
    - Frank Mariano, 3-4 June, Song Be, 29 June, 11 Bravo
    - Watson, Choi, Tien, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey
    - Weston, Rubenstein, 9 June, Phuoc Vinh, AO
    - Baker & crew, 18 June, Phuoc Vinh, David
    - Kincaid & crew, 20 June, David
    - Kincaid, Sam, Kha, 28-29 June, Thor
    - Robenstein, Kincaid, 13 June, Phuoc Vinh
  - c. UPI
    - Cook, Kilgore, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey
    - Seibert, 10-12 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Van Kan, 15 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Sakai, 21-22 June, David
    - Seibert, 22-23 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Russwl, Phuoc Vinh, 23 June
    - Van Nam Chau, 27 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Cu Nam, 27-28 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Sullivan, 28-29 June, Thor
  - d. BBC
    - Michael Clayton, Ian Fairclough, Bill Hanford, 4-5 June
    - Song Be
  - e. NBC
    - Lou Davis, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey, 23 June, Phuoc Vinh,
    - 29 June, 11 Bravo
  - f. AP
    - Bill Johnson, Huxet, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey
    - Charlie Ryan, 9 June, Song Be
    - Hugh Van Es, 24 June, Myron
    - Bill Hohnson, 24 June, Quan Loi
    - Peter Arnett, 27-28 June, Phuoc Vinh
    - Godfrey, 29-30 June, Barry
  - g. HONOLULU ADVERTISER
    - Eric Cavaliere, 1-4 June, Phuoc Vinh

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- h. TIME  
John Mulliken, 2-3 June, Song Be  
Jack Harnett, 25-26 June, Mo  
Willworth, Iacobucci, 28-29 June, Thor
- i. MACOI  
Sgt Hirsch, 2-3 June, Song Be
- j. NEWSWEEK  
Richard Brummett, 2-4 June, Quan Loi  
Ryan, 12-14 June, AO  
Warsh, 25-26 June, Mo
- k. NLY. TIMES  
Jim Sterba, 5-7 June, Phuoc Vinh  
Kamm, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey  
Miss Emmerson, 25-28 June, Eunice, Thor
- l. N.Y. POST  
Manion, 6 June, Song Be
- m. INTERNATIONAL TELE-NEWS  
Chang Le, Parks, 6-7 June, Phuoc Vinh  
Mitchell, 27-28 June, Gonder
- n. WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Kann, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey, 28 June, Phuoc Vinh
- o. L.A. TIMES  
Foisie, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey, 28 June, Phuoc Vinh
- p. WASHINGTON POST  
Kaiser, 7 June, Buttons, Shakey  
Joseph Kraft, 9 June, Shakey
- q. N.Y. DAILY NEWS  
F.M. Flynn, Joe Freid, 8 June, Phuoc Vinh
- r. OVERSEAS WEEKLY  
Proctor, 8-10 June, Phuoc Vinh
- s. AFP  
Ullman, 9 June, Song Be  
Wilson, 29 June, 11 Bravo
- t. STARS & STRIPES  
Berry, 9 June, Phuoc Vinh, 29 June, 11 Bravo
- u. NORWEGIAN RADIO  
Nohm, 13 June, Song Be
- v. MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE  
R.M. Ross, James Parson, 14 June, Phuoc Vinh  
James Parsons, 28 June, Thor
- w. SEATTLE TIMES  
Abrams, 14 June, Phuoc Vinh
- x. BALTIMORE SUN  
Woodruff, Parks, 14 June, Phuoc Vinh, 15 June, David  
Parks, 28-29 June, Thor
- y. ABC MADRID  
Delatorre, 14 June, Phuoc Vinh

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- z. SEAPC  
Conkle, Jennson, 16-18 June, David  
Sallar, Phelps, 16-18 June, Neal  
Thomas, Freece, 16-18 June, Bronco
- aa. SCRIPTS HOWARD  
Foster, 17-18 June, Song Be
- bb. REUTERS  
A. Maitland, 27 June, Gonder, Eunice
- cc. YOMIURI  
Morita, Ozora, 27-28 June, Gonder
- dd. CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
Coffey, 28-29 June, Thor
- ee. RADIO/TV FRANCE  
Duissesseau, Climent, Meyer, 28 June, Eunice
- ff. KANSAS CITY STAR  
R. Pearman, 20-23 June, Song Be 25-26 June, Quan Loi,  
Gonder 27 June, Phuoc Vinh
- gg. NEWSDAY  
Sherwood Dickerman, 27 June, 30 June, Phuoc Vinh
- hh. WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING  
Paul Steinle, 27 June, Phuoc Vinh
- ii. GERMAN MAGAZINE  
Prince Loewenstein, Bruno Arnold, Klaus Pandilla, 11 June,  
Phuoc Vinh
- jj. NATIONAL HONG KONG  
Nagasaki & crew, 22-24 June, Myron
- kk. VISNEWS  
Kwang Tae Choi, 22-24 June Myron, Phuoc Vinh
- ll. ELECTRONICS MAGAZINE  
Ericson, 22 June, Phuoc Vinh
- mm. FAIRCHILD  
Manyon, 28 June, Phuoc Vinh
- oo. LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH  
Clarke, 28 June, Phuoc Vinh
- pp. NETHERLANDS PRESS  
Lolbe, 28 June, Phuoc Vinh

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"THE CITY"  
C/1-5 Cav  
5 May 1970



This Air Cavalryman searches for more bunkers or hidden enemy soldiers along one of the hundreds of all-weather bamboo walkways that run through the enemy complex known as "The City".

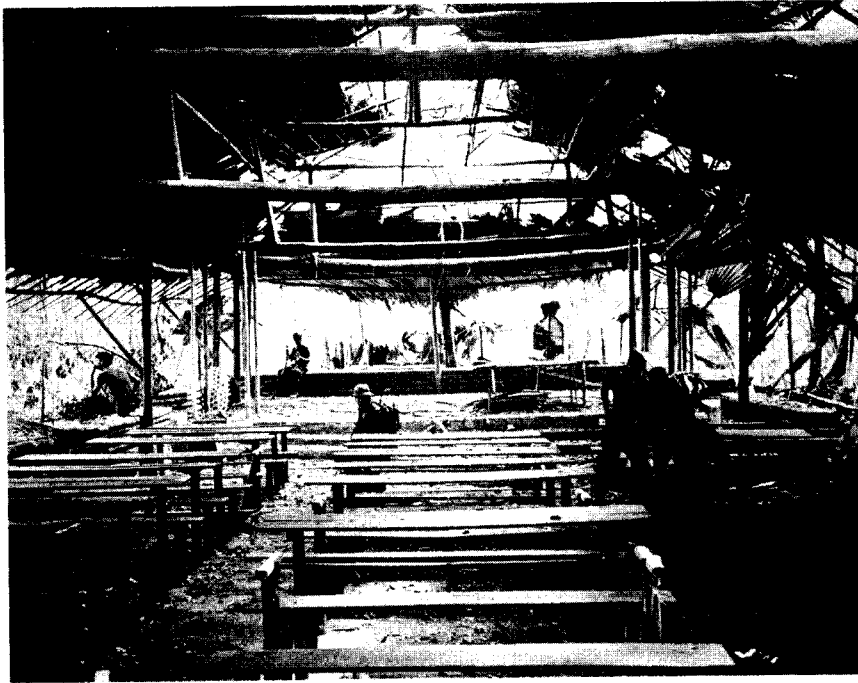


Captain Kevin Corceran, company commander, sitting among mortar tubes and recoilless rifles, discusses the enemy find on a field radio.

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"THE CITY"  
C/1-5 Cav 5 May 1970



Cavalrymen relax inside an NVA classroom. The classroom, which seats over 100 people, was one of hundreds of structures composing the complex. The room had apparently been used for marksmanship instruction since the silhouette in the background is full of bullet holes.



Skytroopers and a civilian correspondent inspect a crated enemy mortar tube unearthed in the complex.

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"THE CITY"

C/1-5 Cav  
5 May 1970

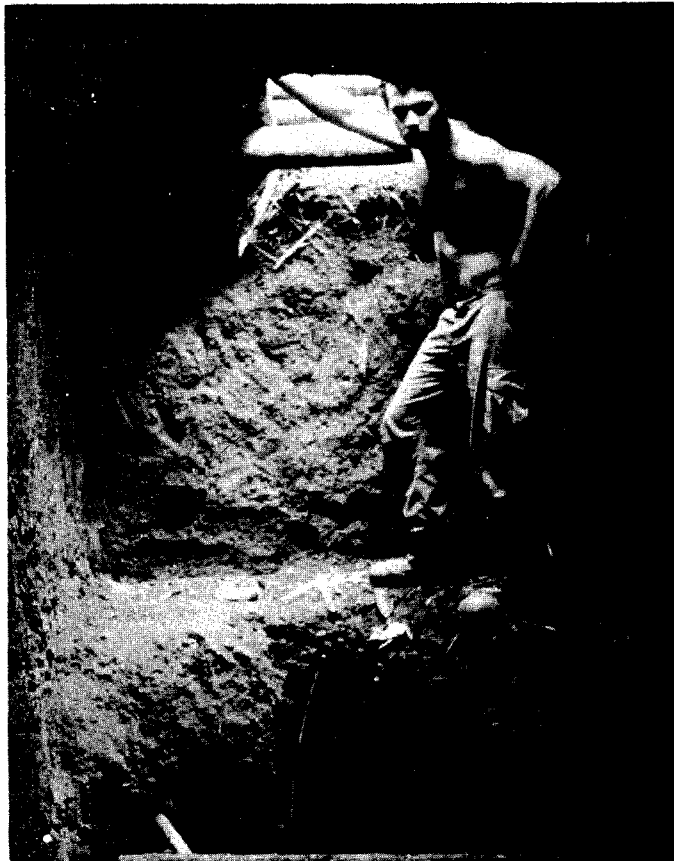


Cavalrymen in the process of loading and unloading the tons of enemy supplies captured in "The City". The job of backhauling the tons of enemy supplies captured involved countless man hours.



UNSHAKEN HILL  
UNCLASSIFIED

B/5-7 Coy  
24 May 1970



An inside view of one of the underground bunkers discovered by Bravo Company. The entire complex was underground and well-hidden from view.



This Skytrooper emerges from the entrance to one of the underground bunkers. The crates of supplies were removed from the almost invisible structure.

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B/5-7 Cav  
24 May 1970



Members of Bravo Company examine captured Chicom RPD light machinegun.



"SHAKEY'S HILL"

B/5-7 Cav  
24 May 1970

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These Skytroopers take a break from the seemingly never ending task of loading captured Communist supplies.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES CACHE

A/5-7 Cav  
23 May 1970



Three Cavalrymen are caught here posing for a picture among the crates of captured medical supplies. The men are merely "clowning" with the intravenous equipment.

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"ROCK ISLAND EAST"

D/2-12 Cav  
8 May 1970



A Delta Company RTO sits among captured supplies at "Rock Island East". This cache was one of the largest ammunition caches ever captured in the Vietnam War.



A Skytrooper examines a Chicom RPD light machinegun which is still coated with a protective layer of cosmoline.



"ROCK ISLAND EAST"  
D/2-12 Cav  
8 May 1970



These Cavalrymen are involved in the endless job of counting and backhauling the tons of ammunition and supplies captured at "Rock Island East."



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LZ EVANS

D/1-12 Cav  
5 May 1970



Delta Company Skytroopers examine a truck damaged during combat actions. The make of the truck was undetermined but the writing on the door appears to be French.



Cavalrymen inspect captured small arms and a tripod mounted .51-caliber machinegun.

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LZ EVANS

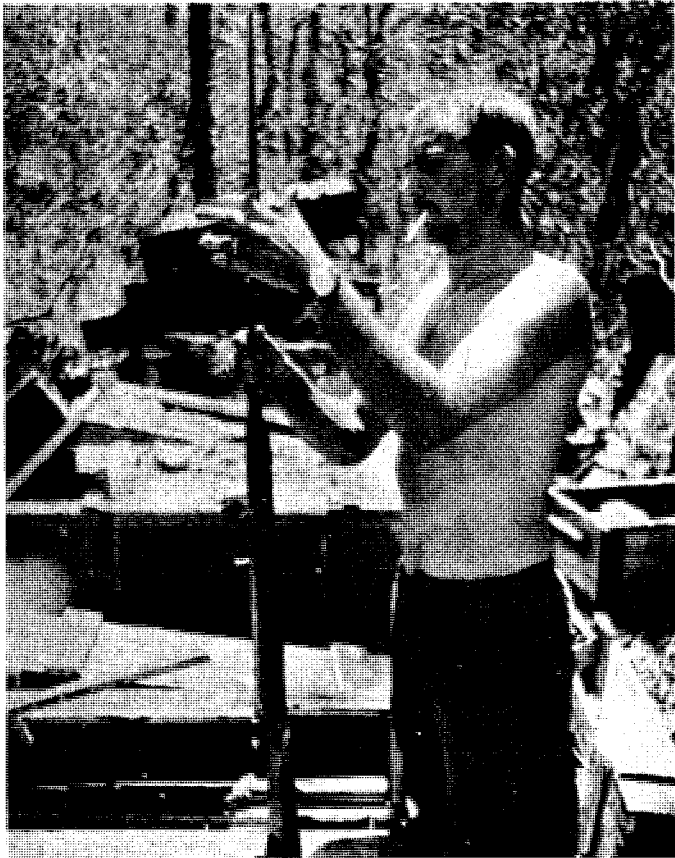
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D/1-12 Cav  
5 May 1970

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This Skytrooper sorts through cases of SKS rifles.



Again the same man fixes a bayonet on a captured Communist weapon.

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LZ EVANS

D/1-12 Cav  
5 May 1970



Stacks of Communist weapons lie in piles waiting to be backhauled. Remains of some can be seen in the foreground which were destroyed by airstrikes.



Two members of Delta Company inspect a Communist machinegun.

LZ EVANS

D/1-12 Cav  
5 May 1970

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Stacks of captured weapons wait to be backhauled.



A 1st Air Cavalryman of Delta Company inspects a Communist machinegun taken from the mass of weapons that surround his feet.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES

I. OPERATING LOCATION 2, 5th WEATHER SQUADRON, U.S. AIR FORCE--

1. Requirements and weather services provided:

a. The initial requirement for Air Force weather personnel prior to 1 May was to supply climatological information for use in planning Cambodian operations and anticipating what weather factors would most likely affect the campaign and how extreme these might be. Primary interest was centered on the rainfall that could be expected since the rainy season was approaching and since excess rainfall would impede the operation of tracked vehicles, make fire support base construction and maintenance more difficult, and lead to the possible deterioration of fixed wing aircraft landing strips. Information was also provided on the average frequency of various visibility and cloud ceiling conditions, weather factors affecting daily helicopter operations.

b. The major task of weather personnel during May and June was to provide weather observations and forecasts for use by Division Headquarters, Brigade staffs, and smaller units down to and including individual aircraft crews. Involved in this service were briefings given twice daily to the commanding general and his staff detailing existing weather in the Division's area of operations and expected weather during the next 24 hours. Special forecasts were also given to Division G-2 Air to help in planning optimum times for deployment of reconnaissance aircraft. Considerable support was given to fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft in flight by means of FM radio. This support consisted of transmitting latest weather observations for locations in both Vietnam and Cambodia, and advising aircraft of expected weather conditions and hazards over given routes of flight. During May and June over 1800 such FM radio contacts were made between pilots and weather facilities.

c. An important service during the rainy season, and especially so while the Division was operating over such a large area, was the issuance of timely weather warnings to flying units and other using agencies. During May and June over 50 warnings were issued. These were primarily warnings of expected thunderstorm occurrences, and contained details concerning onset and termination times, percentage of the AO that would be affected, worst ceiling, visibility, and wind conditions, and, whenever possible, most likely direction of movement and areas where thunderstorms would occur.

d. To aid in implementing the Division's flying safety program, several briefings were given to various flying units describing what weather patterns occur during the rainy southwest monsoon, when adverse weather is most likely to be encountered, how current weather information can be obtained, and what weather services are available.

e. Air Force weather personnel working with the 11th Aviation Group helped establish a system of obtaining rainfall measurements from selected fire support bases. First reports were received on 25 May and a summary of these reports was compiled daily and submitted for inclusion in the daily G-2 Intelligence Summary. These reports were also made available for use by interested USARV and MACV agencies.

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Requirements and weather services provided (continued)

f. A crucial period of the Cambodian campaign and one during which weather would be critical was the withdrawal phase. On 17 June, prior to the beginning of this phase, the commanding general and staff were given a briefing on the weather factors which would most influence the withdrawal of forces. Special emphasis was placed on the possibility of having perhaps two consecutive days with weather greatly hampering air operations, the implication being that as much leeway time as possible be included in withdrawal plans to allow for inclement weather. This briefing was summarized and included in the 18 June INTSUM, and daily thereafter an updated extended weather outlook was included in the INTSUM. Beginning 20 June, specific forecasts were provided during morning and afternoon briefings for the commanding general and staff detailing expected weather for the fire support base next on the withdrawal schedule.

2. Weather Support Personnel and Duties:

a. Basic weather support facility for the 1st Cavalry Division is Operating Location (OL) 2, 5 Weather Squadron, USAF, located at Phuoc Vinh.

(1.) Hourly and special weather observations during May and June were provided by weather observation teams at Phuoc Vinh and Quan Loi operating 24 hours a day, at FSB Buttons operating 15 hours a day, and, after 16 May, at Bu Dop operating 11 hours a day. These observation teams were responsible for collecting accurate weather information and disseminating forecasts and weather warnings to the respective brigades and other units which they supported.

(2.) Daily forecasts and climatological planning data were supplied by forecasters at OL 2, Phuoc Vinh.

b. Invaluable assistance was given to Air Force weather personnel by the Pathfinder Platoon of the 11th Aviation Group. The Blackhats provided the great majority of weather data from fire support bases in Cambodia and Vietnam, including daily rainfall measurements. During the withdrawal phase, observations were provided on an almost hourly basis for selected fire support bases. Without these weather observations, it would have been extremely difficult to keep track of the changing weather patterns of the southwest monsoon and provide adequate weather support.

c. Additional and helpful weather reports were obtained regularly from Army aviators and Air Force FAC pilots in the air.

d. OL22 received manpower supplementation from its immediate higher headquarters unit, Detachment 32, 5 Weather Squadron, at Long Binh Plantation. In addition to this supplementation, OL 4, 5 Weather Squadron changed the operating hours of its observation team at Tay Ninh from 14 hours a day to 24 hours a day during the period 1 May through 5 May in order to provide weather observations to Task Force Shoemaker HQ.

3. Synopsis of actual weather during May and June and its effect on air and ground operations:

a. In general the weather was not as limiting a factor as would have been anticipated on the basis of climatological averages. The southwest monsoon usually begins during the third week of May. This year it did not begin until the last three days of May and was

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Synopsis of actual weather (continued)

not firmly established until the first few days of June. Actually, rainfall amounts for May were close to the monthly average, but the pervasive low ceilings and widespread rainfall of the monsoon were usually absent. Also, thunderstorm occurrences, usually at a yearly peak during May, were somewhat less intense than usual.

b. After June 3 the monsoon appeared to be making up for lost time. Through 20 June rainfall was significantly greater than average and most areas had daily periods of bad weather. There was sufficient ground water accumulation to restrict movement of tracked vehicles in several areas and to restrict fixed wing traffic on soil landing strips. Particularly affected by June weather was that portion of the AO north northeast of FSB Buttons and east of FSB Myron. In this region of high terrain, moist southwest winds caused low ceilings (less than 800 feet AGL) and fog to form practically every morning by 0300H or earlier and lasting until late morning. In some cases, low ceilings lasted throughout the daylight hours. Low ceilings also occurred frequently at lower elevations in Cambodia during the early morning hours, but generally were not as long lasting. Fortunately, a spell of good weather began after 20 June and allowed the withdrawal phase to proceed according to schedule. Even though low ceilings were still present after 20 June during the early morning hours, conditions usually improved by 1000H, leaving many hours of daylight available for withdrawal operations.

c. Individual ground and flying units are best able to evaluate the impact of weather on their operations. Some adverse effects noted included, first, a restriction on the number of hours during which night aerial reconnaissance (SLAR, IR, SNIFFER, etc.) could be effectively employed. TAC Air strikes frequently had to be delayed until the afternoon to allow time for low ceilings to lift. And in at least one case, the ground attack at FSB David, the dense fog often found at high elevations offered concealment for enemy forces.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES

II. The 5th Bn, 12th Inf, 199th LIB in Cambodia--(Extracted from 1st Cav Div INFSUM No. 175)

1. The 5th Bn, 12th Infantry, usually part of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, was under the operational control of the First Air Cavalry Division from 5 May 70 to 25 June 70. During this period the 5th Bn, 12th Infantry has distinguished itself by the discovery and capture of many caches which contained impressive quantities and varieties of material. These finds are the more impressive since several of them form a supply depot. This annex will discuss these caches and their place in the total picture of the Cambodian operation.

2. In raw figures alone what the 5th Bn, 12th Infantry has discovered in Cambodia to date is impressive.

Rice	320.29
Individual Weapons	449
Crew-Served Weapons	4
SA ammo	429,850 Rds
Large cal ammo	4,846 Rds

3. Enough rice was captured to feed 20 NVA infantry companies for an entire year at full rations, or 25 companies at reduced rations. Enough individual weapons were captured to equip three full NVA infantry battalions. Enough small arms ammunition was discovered to fire one AD-47 on full automatic for 72 hours without stopping, and enough mortar, recoilless rifle, and rocket rounds were discovered to launch 239 attacks by fire. The tactical value to the enemy of this seized material is obvious. Equally obvious is the great number of South Vietnamese and American lives which have been saved by denying the enemy this large supply of material.

4. Besides these items of immediate tactical importance, the 5th Bn, 12th Infantry also uncovered a wide variety of miscellaneous equipment, in many ways as valuable as the captured weapons, ammunition, and rice. Vehicles and automotive supplies are an important group under this heading. To date, a total of 13 trucks have been captured, to include four 2½ ton trucks and nine ½ ton trucks. In addition, many truck parts have been captured, including 27 differentials, 13 springs, 13 wheels, 43 axles, 5 brake drums, and other similar items. Tools, such as a hydraulic jack, and repair supplies, such as welding rods, have also been captured. Communication equipment is an equally important group of captured material. Of chief importance in this category are K-62 FM radios. Since no radios of this type had ever been captured by U S Forces before in either South Vietnamese or Cambodian operations, these K-62's, by showing the extent and capabilities of the NVA signal system, were of great intelligence value. Radio batteries, with a total of 6,682 captured, and commo-wire, with a total of 10,000 feet captured, are also major communication finds.

5. Six caches with a center of mass at YU 095415 together form a supply depot. Supply depots, such as "The City" (found by 1st Bn, 5th Cavalry, at XU 525215) and "Pigatinny East" (found by Charlie Company, 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry, at YU 807368) served as transfer points for supplies brought from various points in Cambodia and destined for use in South Vietnam. Usually one or two Rear Service Groups are responsible for a supply depot. The cache complex found

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The 5th Bn, 12th Inf, 199th LIB--(continued)

by the 5th Bn, 12th Infantry consisted of several major rice caches and a communications cache. Accessible to Highways 14 and 131, it was probably serviced by trucks such as those the 5th Bn, 12th Infantry found a kilometer away. This depot is in the area of operations of the 86th Rear Service Group and is part of the larger complex of caches and supply depots that form Base Area 351.

6. By aggressively searching and thoroughly exploiting the caches in its area of operation, the 5th Battalion, 12th Infantry has effectively limited the offensive capacity of the enemy. Through its efforts a significant portion of an enemy base area has been neutralized.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES

III. The 5th Bn, 60th Inf, 3rd Bde, 9th Inf Div in Cambodia--  
(Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM No. 176)

1. The 5th Bn, 60th Infantry of the 3rd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division was under the operational control of the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) from 3 May to 4 May 70 and from 7 June to 26 June 70. During this period it performed in an outstanding manner. The Battalion completed the exploitation of the "Shakey's Hill" cache; it discovered large quantities of foodstuffs and material; and it deprived the enemy of a well equipped dispensary. This annex will discuss the results the 5th Bn, 60th Infantry has achieved during its Cambodian operation.

2. The Battalion was initially assigned the mission of exploiting the "Shakey's Hill" cache. This cache which had been discovered on 22 May by Bravo Company, 5th Bn, 7th Cavalry at YU 210517 promised to be one of the largest of the war. Beginning on 1 June the 5th Bn, 60th Infantry extracted the following items: Beginning on 1 June,

WEAPONS

60mm mortars	5
RPD LMG	2
Flamethrowers	5

AMMUNITION

Chicom Claymore Mines	520
85mm gun rds	304
37mm AA rds	1,240
.51 cal rds	135,830
B-40 rds	210
57mm RR rds	155
Rifle Grenades	48
B-41 rds	360
75mm RR rds	48
7.92mm rds	480
82mm rds	3
14.5mm rds	3,780
7.62mm rds	8,800
40 lb AT mine	1
RKG-3 AT grenades	60
Time fuze	219,000 ft
Blasting Caps	34,100
Bangalore Torp	30
85mm Fuzes	132
82mm Charges	792
81mm rds	1

MISCELLANEOUS

5 gal cans black powder	14
Wire cutters	118
.51 cal MG mounts	4
.51 cal MG tripods	3
Mortar aiming stakes	7
Test unit for hydrostatic flamethrower tanks	1
AK-47 magazines	100
RPD magazines	150
1.5 volt batteries	36
120mm mortar bipods	1
Wheel mounts (Type 57)	4
120mm baseplate	1

3. Only after the "Shakey's Hill" site was completely exploited, could the 5th Bn, 60th Infantry begin in earnest its hunt for new caches. In the ensuing days the unit recorded significant finds. In a series of six caches, the Battalion uncovered 11,000 lbs of salt, two submachine guns, a B-40 rocket launcher, assorted ammunition and 37.41 tons of rice - enough to feed 10 NVA infantry platoons for an entire year at full rations (1.5 lbs/man/day) or 12 platoons at reduced rations (1.0

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lb/man/day). These totals are all the more noteworthy because of the rough terrain on which the caches were found. At elevations between 200 and 300 meters above sea level with steep forest covered slopes, the 5th Bn, 60th Infantry had more than its share of work to extract the materiel from these caches.

4. The hospitals and dispensaries found along the border were the major source of medical service for the enemy. The destruction of these important facilities will greatly affect the enemy's ability to preserve their fighting strength and will probably be located further to the field. The 5th Bn, 60th Infantry found one such facility at YU 198531 on 11 June. This installation was well stocked with modern medical equipment. To preserve perishable medicines, the dispensary had a refrigerator; to sterilize surgical tools, an autoclave. Other equipment included a Bunsen burner, bellows, medical scales, and pressure tanks. A large variety of medicine was found including morphine, novocaine and various vitamins. Numerous bandages were discovered at this site. The dispensary appeared to have been a training area where new medics would be schooled in both political and technical subjects. The many training manuals and classroom bleachers captured clearly indicate that this function was a major part of the dispensary's mission. The dispensary showed heavy use and had the capacity to support a large number of people. At the time of capture the hospital had on hand 1980 lbs of rice; much more than is needed for the five to ten people who made up the dispensary staff.

5. The 5th Bn, 60th Infantry during its short stay with the 1st ACD hurt the enemy. Through tedious effort, meticulously performed, the battalion deprived the enemy of major quantities of rice, ammunition, and weapons. It has also limited the NVA's capacity to carry on sustained operations by the capture of an important medical facility.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES

IV. After-Action report by Cambodian interpreters from U. S. Marine Corps

A. Operations Summary:

1. The following is a summary of comments and suggestions brought forth in debriefing sessions between SSgt DeSare, Ssgt Synan and Lt Cormier and extracted from separate, after action reports written by each. Each person operated with different units in different locations, but, in general, each had the same mission of providing translation assistance. This mission was accomplished in two distinct categories: First, support given to combat units in Cambodia; and second, support to refugee centers.

2. A language capability is required at the lowest unit level possible. 1st Cav Div G-5 quickly provided Cambodian Kit Carson Scouts to the using units, or rather brought to the attention of the units that they had Cambodian scouts assigned and directed that they be shuffled for the best possible utilization. Units were also augmented by Chon Thanh Cadre from Binh Long (P) SVN. These men proved to be of great help at FSB North 1. Possibly a contingency plan could provide for their use in any future operations of this nature. The fact that the NVA/VC have a limited Cambodian speaking capability was learned from the people. It gives the U. S. Forces a slight psychological advantage by having as many Cambodian speakers available as possible, especially ethnic Cambodians. An effort should be made to get all Cambodian speakers just finishing language school to be assigned to MACV where they can be assigned to advisory teams in the III Corps - IV Corps area where there are ethnic Cambodians. This would be of great help to the Cambodian speakers. Each of us experienced difficulty in translation because we had been out of school for a minimum of one year without the opportunity to use the language and had therefore lost much fluency.

3. The need for Cambodian speakers at the lowest unit level possible will also greatly aid in the classification of civilian personnel detained. Early classification of persons detained is mandatory in aiding the speeding up of and the clarification of refugee programs. The Cambodian government maintains black lists of persons working for the NVA/VC and it may be possible to obtain copies of these. This would greatly aid in screening [civil]defendants/PW's from refugees.

4. Cambodian and Montagnard families are very clannish. The family group is the main unit in their society. This aids in the administrating of aid, and also in control and security. The eldest member is usually in charge and members of the family group are very obedient to him. On this same line the elders would rather work than accept handouts. At FSB North 1 they actually approached the Americans and asked for work rather than accept handouts; however, they never refused the captured rice and other foodstuffs provided by the S-5. At FSB David the Montagnards did not want to accept captured rice in payment for damages to their homes or for solatium payments for death or injury. They feared NVA/VC reprisals and wanted Cambodian script (Riels) instead. Cambodians felt that script was better also, in case they would have to flee their homes if the NVA/VC returned.

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5. Politically the local villagers are trying to remain neutral until they become informed as to what the status of the government is. After we leave there probably will be propaganda efforts by both Lon Nol's government and the Sihanouk government-in-exile to polarize the people politically. If we have to return to Cambodia in the future we may not enjoy a politically neutral population. In the event of another operation in this area, it is recommended that Kit Carsons be trained in what to look for in talking to the populace and how to feel them out politically.

6. At the refugee centers every effort was made to care for displaced personnel. Sanitation was the biggest single problem. If possible II FFV should have portable shower units available and also latrines in the event of another influx of refugees. The problems of the refugee centers were enormous only in respect to the numbers of persons handled. These problems were handled with the highest degree of efficiency possible by the members of the 2nd CA Co., II FFV, military and civilian personnel of the MACV advisory teams and the Vietnamese province officials involved. The successes in this field at the An Loc and Tay Ninh refugee centers reflect great credit on the advisory effort and on the combat units of the 1st Cav Div, 25th Inf Div and Special Forces that provided food and water to the centers.

B. Chronological Report of the Activities of SSGT Michael J. DeSare, 1894386/0251/0369:

3 May Arrived at Phuoc Vinh. Asg 191 MI Co. Received orientation and OB briefing.

4-5 May Asg An Loc/Quan Loi to screen refugees.

6 May Phuoc Vinh for Admin purposes.

7-14 May Asg to Tay Ninh to screen refugees for tactical and civil affairs information

14-17 May At Phuoc Vinh for Admin purposes.

17-21 May Assg An Loc/Quan Loi to screen refugees

21 May-7 Jun Asg to 1st Brigade attached to 1/5 C v at FSB David to prov de translation assistance. Reported information gained from talking to local villagers to S-2 that NVA had a bunker complex nearby and were presently occupying bunker area. Helped S-5 as an interpreter on med caps.

7-9 Jun At Quan Loi for stand down

10-21 Jun At Phuoc Vinh/Bien Hoa for admin purposes awaiting transport to Da Nang.

C. Chronological Report of the Activities of SSGT Robert E. Synan, 1930564/0251 USMC:

3 May Arrived Phuoc Vinh. Rptd to 1st C v Div (AM) for asgn/awtg transp.

4-5 May 191 MI Co., An Loc. Screened Cambodian refugees at An Loc Chieu Hoi Center.

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- 6-12 May 191 MI Co., Tay Ninh. Screened Cambodian refugees for tactical and civil affairs information.
- 13 May-13 Jun 5th Bn, 7th Cav 2d Bde, FSB Neal. Interrogated four Cambodian nationals who were detained. Classified them as IC's and filed the reports with S-2, one of which detailed location, strength, and description of four NVA/VC base area near FSB Brown. Maintained S-2, S-5 coordination with Montagnards, Vial Vuong village, 1½ Km south of FSB Neal. Advised Montagnards to have their people leave their homes in the wooded areas of the Bn AO for their own safety. Population of Vial Vuong increased from under 200 upon arrival to an excess of 600 when departing. Secured cooperation of the Montagnards whereas they would signal FSB Neal, by use of a red star cluster, when the NVA/VC approached the village. Filed a Knowledgeability brief with Bn S-2 on a Montagnard youth who reported the presence of approximately 2,000 NVA in the northwestern sector of the Bn AO. Provided the Bn S-3 with a sketch map of Vial Vuong showing the location of all bunkers built by the Montagnards in the event of NVA encroachment.
- 14-18 Jun 191 MI Co., Phuoc Vinh. Admin time/awtg transp.
- 19-20 Jun 1st Bn, 5th Cav, 1st Bde, FSB David. Acted as interpreter during the settlement of a Montagnard damage claim for S-5.
- 21 Jun 191 MI Co., Phuoc Vinh.
- D. Chronological Report of the Activities of 1LT Albert J. Cormier  
0100960/2502/0250 USMC:
- 3 May Arrived at Phuoc Vinh. Asg 191 MI Co. Received orientation and OB briefing.
- 4 May Asg An Loc/Quan Loi to screen refugees.
- 5-6 May Attached to 2/11 ACR into Cambodia. Linked with them at FSB North 1. Proceeded to Snoul. Provided interrogation translation assistance. Gained info from civilian populace of NVA positions along Highway 7. VR confirmed info. Contacted French at Snoul plantation. They said that the NVA had held them prisoner for a while then released them and proceeded north after the battle of Snoul.
- 6-7 May Returned to An Loc/Quan Loi to work at refugee center.
- 8-11 May Attached to 1/5 Cav at FSB North 1. Provided translation/assistance to both the S-2 and S-5. Conducted road checks on refugees. Assisted on Med-caps and contacted one Cambodian 1LT who provided the S-2 of the 1/5 with info on the locations of NVA caches/troop positions as he knew them, before the NVA attacked the garrison at Snoul.
- 12-13 May At Phuoc Vinh. Brought one Kit Carson back who had possible sensitive information.

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13-16 May At FSB North 1. Same mission, nothing unusual to report.

16-17 May Phuoc Vinh for admin matters.

17-26 May At An Loc/Quan Loi refugee center screening refugees. Started to back haul refugees to MeMot Cambodia.

27-28 May Asg 3rd Brigade. Awtg asgn.

29-May-6June At An Loc/Quan Loi. Finished returning refugees to Cambodia.

7 Jun To FSB David. There was no further need for SSGT DeSare to stay there, so returned with him to Quan Loi.

7-9Jun At Quan Loi - 3d Brigade. Awtg asgt.

10-22 Jun At Phuoc Vinh/Bien Hoa for admin reasons and awtg asgt.

22-24 Jun Quan Loi. Gathered lists of names of refugees sent back to Cambodia. Went to Bo Duc to screen refugees. Could not help as all were Montagnard and did not speak Cambodian except for a few words used at the market.

25 Jun At Phuoc Vinh. Awtg transportation to Da Nang.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

V. The 273rd Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter)---

1. Operations Analysis:

During the period 1 May 1970 through 30 June 1970, the 273rd Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter), while under operational control of the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and in support of Free World Forces in South Vietnam, played a major role in the extremely successful Cambodian operations.

The 273rd Aviation Company, utilizing the CH54A (Tarhe) exclusively, provided the airmobility that allowed those units deployed under IIFV to move fire support bases at will and therefore provide close support to the ground units in their never ending search for the enemy and his well hidden cache sites.

In preparing fire bases, it is necessary to air transport heavy engineer equipment from the rear areas to forward landing zones secured by the infantry. Because of the time limit placed on these operations, it was imperative that all equipment be moved on time to utilize the equipment to its maximum. It was not uncommon for the same piece of equipment to be moved twice during the same day. The Army's CH54A is one of the few aircraft in the inventory that has the capability to handle these missions, and the 273rd Aviation Company is the only unit of its kind in III and IV Corps. Thus, this extremely important mission was accepted and very successfully met.

The opening, maintaining, closing and relocation of fire support bases during this two month period required 272 bulldozers, 54 backhoe, and 41 road grader section sorties. After the initial preparation of the fire base, it fell on the 273rd Aviation Company as the "prime movers" of 155 howitzers to get them to the forward areas. This also was accomplished without difficulty. At the end of the operation the company found that it had moved 254 sorties of Artillery. The 155 Howitzer sections and many other units utilize 2½ ton trucks in the expeditious flow of resupply, and because of this it was necessary for the 273rd to fly 175 truck sorties to various fire bases located in and around Cambodia.

During the operation, and especially during road clearing, the First Cavalry Division found it necessary to call on the heavy helicopters again for the movement of bridge sections. Though in actual number it did not move many, (13), those that it did move were of prime importance and the capability of installing them at the destination saved much time on behalf of the engineers; thus allowing the ground troops to proceed more quickly.

During any operation, heavy equipment will become disabled due to enemy activity or equipment failure. When this happened, it was not necessary to destroy the equipment in the field but rather call for a "Flying Crane". In the sixty days of the operation, the twenty A-Cavs and APC's that the company recovered saved many dollars, but more important the damaged vehicles were placed back into service with minimum delay.

One of the most important missions of the 273rd is the recovery of downed aircraft. During the two months it recovered eight helicopters and one fixed wing at an approximate dollar savings of \$7,315,566.00. All of the aircraft were irreplaceable, and were successfully placed back in service where they were vitally

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The 273d (continued)

needed. In accomplishing these recoveries the company flew 1510.0 hours.

During the operation it was necessary to fly 2,486 sorties in order to complete 1,193 missions. In tons flown, this amounts to 7,525 for a total of 177,688 ton-miles.

Throughout the campaign the Ch-54s were continually exposed to enemy fire. Because of the external load, the aircraft is quite slow and unmaneuverable; thus being very vulnerable. However, due to evasive action taken by the pilots and close air cover provided by the supported units, battle damage was held to a minimum and only one aircraft spent an extensive period of time for repair.

During the latter part of June, weather became a major factor in the deployment of troops and equipment. However, the personnel of the 273d Aviation Company, realizing the importance of the operations and seriousness of the conflicting weather, reorganized their planning and all moves were made as scheduled. In carrying out the tasks, it was not unusual to depart from the normal mode of operation and many innovations were seen to develop on the job.

It must be pointed out that besides the aircrewmembers involved, all personnel of the 273d played an important role in the mission. Long hours under extreme pressure were not uncommon, yet the officers and men met the challenges. Without the more than 100% effort on everyones part, it is doubtful whether or not they could have given the support which is so evident in this synopsis.

The performance of the 273d Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter) is certainly in keeping with the highest standards of Army Aviation.

2. Statistics for period 1 May - 30 June 1970 in support of Cambodian Operations:

- a. FLIGHT TIME: 1510.0 hours
- b. MISSION HOURS: 688.4 hours
- c. DEADHEAD HOURS: 821.6 hours
- d. TASKS FLOWN: 1193
- e. SORTIES FLOWN: 2486
- f. TONS CARRIED: 7525.0
- g. TON MILES FLOWN: 177688
- h. AIRCRAFT RECOVERED: 9
  - 1. UH-1: 4
  - 2. CH-47: 3
  - 3. AH-1G: 1
  - 4. A-1E: 1
  - 5. APPROXIMATE COST: \$7,315,566.00

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STATISTICS (continued)

i. LOADS CARRIED:

1. Bull-Dozers: 272
2. 155 Howitzers: 254
3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton Trucks: 175
4. Backhoes: 54
5. Bridge Sections: 13
6. Road Grader Sections: 41
7. A-Cav's and APC's: 20
8. 175mm and 8" Tubes: 7

3. Breakdown of 1st Cav Div and II FFV Operations in Support of Cambodian Operations:

a. 1st Cav Div (AM):

1. Flight Time: 1063.0
2. Mission Hours: 481.3
3. DeadHead Hours: 581.7
4. Sorties Flown: 1,787
5. Tasks Flown: 887
6. Tons Carried: 5,853
7. Loads Carried:
  - a. Bulldozers: 257
  - b. 155 Howitzers: 89
  - c. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton Trucks: 136
  - d. Backhoes: 50
  - e. Bridge Sections: 7
  - f. Road Grader Sections: 36
  - g. Remaining Tasks consisted of Class I, III, IV & V type loads.

b. II FFV:

1. Flight Time: 447.0
2. Mission Hours: 207.1
3. Dead Head Hours: 239.9
4. Sorties Flown: 699

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II FFV (continued)

5. Tasks Flown: 306
6. Tons Carried: 1,673
7. Loads Carried:
  - a. Bulldozers: 15
  - b. 155 Howitzers: 165
  - c. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton Trucks: 39
  - d. Backhoes: 4
  - e. Bridge Sections: 6
  - f. Road Grader Sections: 5
  - g. A-Cav's and APC's: 20
  - h. 175mm and 8" Howitzer Tubes: 7
  - i. Remaining Tasks consisted of Class I, III, IV and V type loads.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

VI. The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM Mo 186):

1. The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry captured massive quantities of food and materiel during the Cambodian operation. Despite heavy fighting, the battalion was able to uncover two major supply depots as well as numerous smaller caches. These depots and caches contained weapons, ammunition, and rice as well as every other category of materiel found in Cambodia. The unit conducted a two phase operation that started west of the Flatiron and ended near O Rang in the northeast corner of the AO. In both phases, the battalion was equally successful.

2. The battalion's record:

Rice	270.87 Tons
Vehicles	27
Indiv Weapons	1413
Crew Served Weapons	202

The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry captured 13.3% of all rice captured by the First Cavalry Division (AM), 25.6% of all crew served weapons and 25% of all individual weapons.

3. The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry was inserted during the first phase of its Cambodian operation into the area just west of the Flatiron region of northwestern Binh Long Province. On 5 May Charley Company, acting on visual reconnaissance reports entered an area reportedly containing a major base camp. Immediately the men of Charley Company observed numerous storage bunkers. During the next eight days the battalion discovered that these bunkers, 182 of them in all, were filled with quartermaster clothing and equipment, foodstuffs, weapons and munitions. Ammunition with a total weight of 171 tons was the predominant item. Since the storage bunkers were situated along paths paved with bamboo, the entire complex looked like a small city and for that reason the depot was nicknamed "The City." (For details on "The City" see ANNEX A, I, a.) Although it was the most important cache, "The City" was not the only cache found in this phase of the operation. Within 10 kilometers of "The City" other caches were found containing a variety of weapons, ammunition, and food as well as various miscellaneous items such as typewriters, sewing machines and medical supplies. A typical example of these smaller caches is the one found by Alpha Company on 17 May. It contained 4 bicycles, 900 lbs of rice, 8000 rounds of .30 cal ammunition, 2600 blasting caps, 1 case of cooking oil and 2x2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks.

4. The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry conducted the second phase of its cross-border operations from the second half of May to the end of June. Then, the battalion was in the rugged mountains of Phuoc Long Province and movement was difficult. Nevertheless, it was able to make major discoveries. Chief among these was a cache complex containing ammunition and a rice supply point. Situated at the head of the Jolley Road, this depot contained 240.25 tons of rice ready for shipment to points in South Vietnam. In other words, 10.6% of rice captured by The First Team was discovered at this "Rice City" complex by the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry. This is enough rice to feed every nam in the entire 1-5th Cavalry from his arrival in SVN to DIEROS at full VC/NVA rations (1.5 lbs/per man/per day). The ammunition found here included 1180 B-40 rounds, 1465x82mm mortar rounds, 794x60 mortar rounds, and 328x75mm recoilless rifle rounds. This complex, although extremely important, was not the only cache found in this area. Typical of the smaller caches was one found by Delta Company. It contained 125 pair black pajamas, 50 sets of khakis, 50x60mm mortar rounds, 4 B-40 rounds, 3x250 lb bags of rice, 3 sewing machines and small quantities of other supplies.

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5. The 1st of the 5th Cav, during both phases of its Cambodian operation, captured what it did despite strong enemy resistance. Contact, although somewhat heavier during the first phase of the operation, remained on the whole constant. The statistics on this aspect of the unit's cross-border offensive are as impressive as the totals of captured food and material:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
NVA KIA	64	46	110
PW	1	0	1
HOI CHANH	3	1	4
CONTACT	52	48	99

6. Beating back the enemy, the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry captured two of the major supply depots of the NVA logistics system. By this action it deprived the enemy of large quantities of vital weapons, ammunition and food, and thereby made it all the more difficult for the enemy to mount offensives against South Vietnam. "The City" and "Rice City" will both long be remembered as major contributions to the success of the Cambodian Campaign.

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ANNEX JUNIT ACTIVITIES:

VII. The 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM No 178):

1. The 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry attained an impressive record during the Cambodian campaign. Operating against the forces of two major Rear Service Groups, the battalion discovered and exploited a large number of caches which had great quantities of foodstuffs and materiel.
2. The operations of the 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry can be divided into two phases. Initially the battalion operated in the Fishhook, while later it shifted to Base Area 350. In the Fishhook, the enemy was the 50th Rear Service Group. Here, although experiencing heavy contact, the unit was able to discover seven significant caches. Late in May, the 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry shifted its area of operations to the east into Base Area 350. Fewer contacts followed with more caches found. The enemy this time was the 70th Rear Service Group, and its stocks were nearly wiped out by the persistent and successful work of the battalion. Including both areas of operations, the battalion had 105 contacts; killing 112 enemy and capturing 3 PW's.
3. Noteworthy in themselves are the raw figures of captured foodstuffs and materiel.

Rice	92.17 Tons
Individual Weapons	126
Crew Served Weapons	40
AK-47 Rounds	634,220 Rounds
R-40 Rounds	1,966 Rounds
82mm Mortar Rounds	1,415 Rounds
57mm RR Rounds	985 Rounds
60mm Mortar Rounds	1,280 Rounds

4. This is enough rice to feed six NVA infantry platoons for an entire year on full rations (1.5 lbs per day/per man) or nine platoons for a year at reduced rations (1.0 lbs per day/per man). Enough individual and crew served weapons were captured to equip an entire NVA infantry battalion. The mortar and recoilless rifle rounds captured would have allowed the enemy, at the current average rate, to launch 531 attacks by fire. Enough AK-47 rounds were captured to fill 21,140 AK-47 banana magazines or about 28 magazines for each Skytrooper in the battalion.
5. An equally potent attack against the enemy was made when the 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry captured stores of bicycles and bicycle parts. In South Vietnam the enemy is forced to use bicycles in place of trucks. Rice, salt, weapons and ammunition are all hauled on heavy duty bicycles into forward areas for use against American and Allied forces. In one cache on 20 June, Alpha Company found 100 new bicycles as well as 1,250 seats, 1,906 bicycle peddles, 1,787 bicycle chains and other parts. The NVA ship in the bicycle parts from NVA, assemble them in the Cambodian Rear Service Area, and then issue them to the Transportation units. By destroying an essential link in this supply chain, the 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry has effectively crippled an important part of the enemy's logistic system.
6. Despite heavy contact the 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry was able to fulfill its primary mission: Deprive the enemy of as much food and materiel as possible. The 2nd Bn, 5th Cavalry was able to hurt the enemy badly by capturing large quantities of rice, weapons and ammunition, and by destroying essential parts of the NVA supply system. It was a job well done in the finest traditions of The First Team.

**UNCLASSIFIED**UNIT ACTIVITIES:

VIII. The 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM Mo 190):

1. The 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry conducted its Cambodian operations in a true professional manner. It found and destroyed a great deal of bunkers and rice. At the same time it was on the offensive keeping the enemy main forces off balance and generally screening for the other US forces. By succeeding in both tasks, the battalion effectively limited the enemy's ability to reestablish himself in his Cambodian sanctuaries and checked his attempts to save these base areas.
2. Although it was not active in Cambodia during the first half of May, the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry made up for lost time by a tedious bunker-to-bunker search of the hills north of Binh Long Province. This region had been the area of operations for the 70th Rear Service Group and was, therefore, dotted with hundreds of bunkers and bunker complexes. While single bunkers might have been temporary shelter for one or two enemy soldiers on the move, the bunker complexes in most cases were base camps for companies of larger size units. A typical bunker complex was the one found on 23 May north of FSB Ranch. In this group, Bravo Company found five large bunkers, as well as a mess hall and several smaller supply bunkers. The complex was well situated at the junction of several heavily used trails. Like many other enemy facilities discovered in Cambodia, this one had been hastily booby trapped with a mine as the enemy retreated in the face of the US advance. The mine, the mess hall, and the bunkers were all destroyed in place. From past experience it is known that the NVA will attempt to return to any area of facility once used. By destroying these bunkers, the 1st of the 7th Cav limited the enemy's ability to reuse this area.
3. Again near FSB Ranch on 1 June, Delta Company found a three bunker complex filled with rice. These bunkers, each 10x20 ft, contained a total of 5,500 lbs of rice. As it continued its search, the 1-7 Cav found 11.66 tons of rice in bunkers. Although many other units captured much larger quantities of rice, no battalion captured rice which was any more significant. Most of the rice which was discovered in Cambodia was found in large caches, where it was awaiting distribution. The rice which was found in bunkers, however, had already been distributed. While the loss of the large quantities of stored rice had more effect on the enemy in the long term, the capture of the smaller quantities already in the hands of the troops had the greater effect in the short term. The result, therefore, of the battalion's work was to cause the enemy to devote time to resupply that would otherwise be spent on the offensive and at the same time make him more vulnerable to Allied offensive operations.
4. While searching the bunkers, the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry kept finding enemy soldiers still lurking within them. Attacking a bunker is rough: The enemy is hard to reach and can withstand a force many times his size. The battalion, during May and June, had 91 contacts; most of them with an unknown size force hidden inside bunkers. Sometimes, however, the NVA was on the offensive. On 15 May at 2115H, a guard at FSB Ranch noticed an individual in the woodline. He engaged the individual and called in artillery, but there was no further response. Early the next morning at 0245H radar picked up the movement of a large group of people in the same direction. Immediately the battalion engaged. The enemy replied with small arms and B-40 rocket fires. The 1-7th Cav countered with small arms, ARA and artillery. Thirty-five minutes later the battle was over. Thirteen enemy soldiers had been killed. In addition, the unit policed up four AK-47 rifles, one AK-50 rifle, one B-40 rocket launcher, eight B-40 rounds and 75 Chicom grenades.

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During the two month operation, the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry killed a total of 104 enemy soldiers. Because of strong, aggressive action like this the NVA was unable to effectively halt or even temporarily slow the american operations in Cambodia.

5. A combination of tedious effort and quick action marks the work of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry. Whether destroying bunkers, capturing rice or fighting the enemy, the battalion distinguished itself. Without men who are professionals, like those of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, willing and able to do the backbreaking work required, the stunning success of the entire First Team cross-border operation would not have been possible.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

IX. The 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM No 185):

1. In addition to being a part of the initial assault, the first organic infantry of the 1st Cav Div (AM) to set foot on Cambodian soil and securing the site for the first U.S. fire support base in Cambodia, the 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry compiled a record of distinction during the cross-border operations that followed. The battalion was able to search thoroughly two important sections of the Cambodian area of operations, uncover caches and secure these areas for further search. These caches, in addition to containing significant quantities of materiel, also held some of the more interesting and unusual items discovered in Cambodia.

2. A look at the battalion's record is impressive:

Enemy KIA	31
Contacts	47
Indiv Weapons	25
Crew Served Weapons	7
Salt	3025 lbs
Rice	73 tons

To look at these statistics from another viewpoint: Every hour of the two month operation the 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry uncovered 100 lbs of rice. Every other day the battalion seized either a crew served or individual weapon, while every day the unit captured slightly more than 46 lbs of salt.

3. These foodstuffs and materiel were discovered in a two phase operation. On the first day of May the 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry began an offensive up the Angkam River, just across the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. As it proceeded upstream, the unit met resistance from security sections left to protect caches in the area. Despite enemy action the battalion was still able to find recent emplacements of materiel on both sides of the river. In addition to rice, weapons, and miscellaneous items, these sites contained ammunition in quantity. A total of 34x60mm mortar rounds, 300x.51 cal rounds, 100 Chicom non-electrical blasting caps and 100 lbs of various types of explosives were discovered. Later in May, the battalion moved east. Although this tactic resulted in more contact, fewer caches were found; still the battalion was able to find 11,000 lbs of rice, 40 bangalore torpedoes, 54x60mm mortar fuzes and 175 Chicom grenades as well as many other items.

4. In the second phase of its Cambodian offensive in mid-June, the 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry moved still further east of the mountains north of Phuoc Long Province into a region that was part of a major enemy base area. With persistence and much hard work, the battalion searched the extremely rugged mountains and found caches scattered widely over a 28 square kilometer area. Significant finds in these caches include 93x85mm gun rounds, 6900 ft of demo cord and 4608 rounds of SA ammo.

5. The 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry found, in addition to weapons, ammunition and rice, a great variety of uncommon items. Although no one item was discovered in quantity and none were of immediate tactical value, all show clearly the scope of NVA activities in Cambodia.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

X. The 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM No 180):

1. The 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, during its Cambodian operations, deprived the enemy of three supply depots, two medical facilities and a vehicle repair site. The supply depots contained vast quantities of rice, weapons and ammunition; while the medical and automotive caches were filled with significant amounts of medicines and parts. By taking away the tools of war and destroying the means of human and material resupply, the battalion has effectively limited the enemy's capacity for making war.

2. On 22 May, after 5 days of contact, Bravo Company, while on ground reconnaissance, received .30-caliber and small arms fire from a company size enemy force. After an hour's fighting, contact broke. The reason for the heavy fighting became quickly apparent: the enemy was defending a cache site. In the sweep made immediately following the contact, the unit found a bunker with 30 loaded B-40 rocket launchers lying outside. Nearby, in another bunker, a large quantity of .51-caliber ammunition was found. During the next several days a series of underground storage sites was discovered; each filled with large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The hill where the tunnels and bunkers were found was named "Shakey's Hill" after the man who died there the first day: PFC Chris Keffalos of Albuquerque, New Mexico, nicknamed "Shakey." On 1 June, as the complex gave promise of being one of the largest of the war, "Shakey's Hill" was turned over to another unit. Although the 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry was not able to complete the work it began, the total complex amounted to 203 tons. A complete readout of items credited to the battalion follows:

AMMUNITION

75mm RR rounds	160
7.92mm rounds	347,920
B-40 rounds	1,944
120mm mort rounds	116
82mm mort rounds	793
57mm RR rounds	782
RKG-3 AT gren	128
B-41 rounds	6
107mm rockets	2

AMMUNITION

Rifle grenades	14,198
12.7mm rounds	556,500
37mm AA rounds	380
85mm gun rounds	103
14.5mm rounds	16,104
7.62mm rounds	100,100
Bangalore torp	1
Chicom CM	48

CREW SERVED WEAPONS

60mm mortars	26
RFD LMG	66
75mm RR	1
7.62mm HMG	12

CREW SERVED WEAPONS

Flamethrowers	58
12.7mm MG	2
120mm mortar	1
RFG-2 rkt launchers	2

INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS

Sniper rifles	28
SKS rifles	659
AK-47 rifles	2
K-54 pistol	58

INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS

PFSH SMG	3
M-1 rifles	55
M-14 rifle	1
Prowning 9mm pistol	1

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MISCELLANEOUS

75mm RR Breechblock	1
122mm rkt motors	8
M-54 Holsters	550
Hydrostatic Test Unit for	
Flamethrower fuel tanks	1
60mm mort sights	11
Type 63 radios	16
Flares w/handles	100
AK-47 web gear	250
.30 cal MG tripod	1
Flamethrower fuel tanks	6
AK-47 magazines	6
120mm mortar base plate	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Demo Kits	33
Field phones	6
Drum Mag for RVD MG	30
D-cell batteries	1,188
Time fuze	99,600 ft
12.7mm MG barrels	2
Switchboard	1
Hand saws	7
sets 5 volt batteries	192
Flamethrower hoses	5
1.5 batteries	72
Shovels	21

3. From this one cache, the 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry extracted enough rocket, recoilless rifle and mortar rounds for the enemy to launch 260 attacks by fire and enough individual weapons to equip five NVA infantry battalion. Even more interesting are the unusual items, those weapons and rounds which are rarely found, such as the flamethrowers and 14.5mm rounds. In fact, more flamethrowers were found at "Shakey's Hill" than at all other cache sites in Cambodia, while enough .51 cal ammo was captured to fire a 12.7 heavy machine gun for over 18 hours.

4. "Shakey's Hill" was by no means the only cache the 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry discovered. In addition, the battalion found 27 others widely scattered over the rugged Cambodian hillsides north of Phuoc Long Province. Although seven of these were isolated from the other sites, the remainder formed two complexes. These two complexes were supply depots or transshipment points for foodstuffs and other materiel of non-tactical value, just as "Shakey's Hill" was a supply depot for weapons and ammunition. In the first complex, large stores of rice and other foodstuffs as well as a major medical facility were found. In the second complex, quartermaster supplies and rice and a major automotive repair facility were discovered. All of these sites together contained 166 tons of rice. This is enough rice to feed 10 NVA infantry companies at full rations (1.5 lbs/man/day) for one year or 16 companies at reduced rations (1lb/man/day). In addition to rice, more than 5 tons of corn, salt and food supplements were found. These two complexes and "Shakey's Hill" had been operated by the 86th Rear Service Group which has direct responsibility for the supply of NVA units in Phuoc Long Province and indirect responsibility for all of eastern III CT.

5. Since foodstuffs and munitions are expendable, a constant resupply of these items is essential for any army. Because the NVA relied heavily on truck transport to haul them, any disruption in truck traffic would limit the enemy's combat potential. Truck repair facilities are therefore vital parts of the NVA supply system. One such facility was found by Charley Company on 2 June. Inside three large bunkers were 10 tons of new vehicle parts, primarily for  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks. Since most of the vehicles used by the NVA in Cambodia were  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks, the capture of such a repair site will greatly hamper his resupply capability.

6. Like food, medical supplies are a necessity for the combat soldier. Without adequate dispensaries and hospitals fewer soldiers would return to battle and more would die. Two well stocked aid stations were also found in each of the two caches complexes. Charley Company on 20 May uncovered a dispensary that contained 1,200 vitamin B capsules, 700 vitamin C capsules, 1,000 aspirin tablets and other assorted medicines. Also on 20 May, Alpha Company found a similar aid station which included 21 cases of quinine tablets, 16 cases of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> tablets and other medical supplies.

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The 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry worked with speed and thoroughness to find and empty the enemy's Cambodian caches. The Battalion has taken from the enemy great quantities of weapons, ammunition, and food. By destroying a vehicle repair site and two dispensaries the Battalion has made it all the more difficult for the enemy to re-establish himself and his supply system. The 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry hit the enemy and hit him hard. In the best traditions of the "Garry Owens", it was a job well done. The men of "Shakey's Hill" will long be remembered wherever The First Team goes.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

XI. The 1st Battalion, 3th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INPSUM No 188):

1. The 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry had two missions during the Cambodian operation: It had to secure the Bu Gia Map airfield in South Vietnam and it had to find and exploit caches in the Cambodian hills north of Phuoc Long Province. Both of those tasks were performed in a truly professional manner. Protecting the Bu Gia Map airfield, the battalion provided a secure point for the transfer of supplies to American forces in Cambodia, for the receipt of materiel captured in the cross-border operations and for the reception of Hoi Chanhs. By a diligent search of the hills of Cambodia, the 1-8th Cav was able to deprive the enemy of large quantities of rice and salt, weapons and munitions, and quartermaster supplies and equipment. To accomplish these missions the unit had to fight against determined enemy resistance.

2. To support American forces in Cambodia, a massive logistical system had to be developed. A key part of this system was the Bu Gia Map airfield and FSB Snuffy. Here helicopters from Phuoc Vinh or Bien Hoa could drop off loads and refuel, while others from Cambodia could pick up supplies and received maintenance. Food and materiel captured in Cambodia were often backhauled through Bu Gia Map. Here the captured supplies could be stored until further transportation was made available. The 1st of the 8th insured that the airfield was kept open despite the enemy threat.

3. The 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, just as it had fulfilled its mission in South Vietnam, accomplished its goals in Cambodia. The battalion was able to discover caches which contained important quantities of foodstuffs and materiel:

Rice	284.8 Tons	60mm mortar ammo	758 rds
Salt	27.26 Tons	82mm mortar ammo	502 rds
Individual Weapons	136	75mm RR ammo	788 rds
Crew-served Weapons	4	57mm RR ammo	310 rds
SA ammo	19,598 rds	120mm rkt	111
		B-40 ammo	604 rds

4. On the average the battalion captured 9,200 lbs of rice, 880 lbs of salt and more than two individual weapons daily. The battalion found enough rocket, recoilless rifle and mortar rounds to prevent 351 attacks by fire, or enough rounds for each man in the battalion to fire both a recoilless rifle and mortar at the enemy.

5. In the diet of the enemy soldier two items are absolute necessities; rice and salt. Rice is the basic staple. Although the average soldier would eat about one and a half pounds of rice a day, if available, he can and does exist on as little as a pound a day. The NVA soldier get the rice he needs by having it shipped into South Vietnam through the regular logistical supply system, by growing it himself in isolated garden plots, or by purchasing it from the South Vietnamese peasants. Since the last two methods are completely inadequate, the NVA soldier must depend on his own supply system. Salt is a similar necessity. Although he uses small quantities, the average soldier must have salt to flavor his rice and more importantly to maintain his health. Since salt is not readily available in South Vietnam, it must be imported. By capturing large quantities of rice and salt, the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry has hit the enemy where it hurts: in his breadbasket.

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6. Since weapons and ammunition are so vital for war, the enemy took special precautions to prevent their capture. Moving these quickly along the supply pipeline, and camouflaging and securing them in inaccessible locations, the NVA attempted to hide them from the American forces. For the US soldier, the enemy's camouflage techniques required the most effort and diligence to overcome. The 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry found one ammunition cache hastily hidden in holes around trees. In another case, the battalion had to cut away thick brush, inch by inch, to uncover large stores of munition and weapons. Despite these problems, the unit was still able to find and destroy the enemy's caches.

7. Although they did not re-equip the troops in the field with clothing and field gear, the NVA did make initial and supplementary issues to soldiers passing through the rear service areas. The 1-8th Cav found quartermaster supplies in quantity. Enough pistol belts, uniforms, socks and buttons were found to clothe every man in the battalion. These supplies were all part of a NVA quartermaster sales store and repair shop. Although no soldier in the tropics has ever quit fighting because he did not have enough clothes, the soldier who is improperly equipped is certainly a less effective fighter.

8. The 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry had as opponents the 86th Rear Service Group and its security elements. Although these units were tough initially, contacts became fewer and smaller as the operation continued.

9. By capturing quartermaster supplies and equipment, salt and rice, and munitions and weapons, the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry distinguished itself and greatly disrupted the enemy's logistic system. Standing guard over Bu Gia Map, the battalion enabled other American units to conduct their operations in Cambodia effectively. Despite enemy resistance the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry accomplished its mission.

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APPENDIX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

XII. The 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div HHSUM No 134):

1. The 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry distinguished itself greatly during the Cambodian border operations. Depriving the enemy of tons of rice, ammunition and weapons and destroying a major supply depot, the battalion reduced the NVA capacity to wage war. The unit also sieged stores of medical supplies, vehicle parts and communications equipment. The final results of the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry's operations were highly disruptive to the NVA logistics system.

2. Acting on numerous intelligence indicators, the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry entered an area of operations in Cambodia just north of Binh Long Province. Almost immediately the battalion began to find caches. It was not until 26 May, however, that the unit discovered what turned out to be one of the major ammunition caches of the operation. Because the site was so rich in munitions, the cache was named "Picatinny East" after a major US arsenal. Here was a cache that contained 65.1 tons of ammunition, including the following:

122mm rockets	108	Chicom hand grenades	4,520
122mm rocket warheads	12	Chicom rifle grenades	61
120mm mortar rounds	155	RKG-3 AT hand grenades	12
B-40 rounds	1,098	12.7mm AA rounds	17,880
82mm mortar rounds	2,133	7.92mm rounds	7,680
85mm gun rounds	160	7.62 (AK/SKS)	1,115,920
75 RR rounds	360	14.5mm AA MG rounds	84
60mm mort rds	708	Time fuze	91,000 ft
57mm RR rounds	505	Det cord w/caps	2 cases
37mm AA gun rounds	980	Picks	230
C-4 explosives	3,200 lbs	Wire cutters	8 pair
TNT	9,550 lbs	7.62mm (pistol)	86,200

Enough rocket, recoilless rifle, and mortar rounds were uncovered at this one cache to launch 404 attacks by fire. Enough AK-47 rounds were captured to supply each man in the 5th VC, 7th NVA and 9th VC Divisions with ammunition for 4 AK-47 banana magazines. Many American and South Vietnamese lives were saved by the battalion's work.

4. Although it was large, "Picatinny East" was merely the center of a cache complex which contained stores of medical, automotive and communications equipment. In addition, the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry discovered scattered widely over the rolling hills of Cambodia 26 other caches, filled with a great variety of material. The figures are impressive:

Rice	69.18 tons	Salt	1,860 lbs
Individual Weapons	124	Corn	6,500 lbs
Crew Served Weapons	50		

5. To put these numbers in perspective: Enough rice was captured to feed 11 NVA infantry divisions for an entire week at full rations (1.5 lb /per man/per day or 16.5 divisions at reduced rations (1 lb/per man/per day). Enough crew served weapons were captured to equip 2 NVA infantry battalions, while enough individual weapons were discovered to equip more than three NVA infantry companies. Particularly noteworthy are the 15x107mm rocket launchers that were found; these were the only 107mm rocket launchers uncovered in Cambodia.

6. The 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry found medical, automotive, and communications caches both in the "Picatinny East" complex and elsewhere. Those caches produced some of the most significant finds of the Cambodian operation.

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7. The "Picatinny East" group of caches included the "K-10 Hospital" which was operated by the 7th Rear Service Group. This major medical facility had an operating room, laboratories and kitchens. It consisted of 150 bunkers varying in size from 12x15 ft to 6x6 ft; all with 2 1/2 ft overhead cover. The hospital was also a training center with classrooms and books. Among the medical supplies found were hypodermic needles, medical kits, drug bottles and test tubes. Ten kilometers away, the battalion discovered a medical storehouse which contained 37,040 lbs of medical supplies including vitamin tablets, chloraminium B, sulfa antibiotics and chloroquinine, as well as bandages, gauze and first aid kits.

8. On the periphery of the "Picatinny East" complex, the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry found a vehicle repair site. Items found include 6 suspension springs, 3 drive shafts, 2 radiators, 5 generators, 6 acetylene sets and many other pieces of equipment. Outside the complex area, the battalion found still more automotive equipment, to include: 6 vehicles, 2 arc welders, 35 tires, and 12 batteries.

9. One of the most important finds by the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry was a major communications center. In the Cambodian caches, communication equipment was relatively rare, not only because signal equipment is difficult for the NVA to obtain but also because it is rather small and portable. For some reason, however, the units responsible for this signal operation were unable to remove their equipment. They were forced to leave behind 24 PRC-10 radios, 2 large transmitters, 7 switchboards, and 9 telegraph keys.

10. The outstanding results of the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry's operations in Cambodia was a direct result of the hard, professional work of its officers and men. Their performance was a major factor in the campaign's success.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

XIII. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM Mo 189):

1. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry compiled a record of success during its Cambodian operations. Capturing weapons, ammunition and rice, the battalion limited the capacity of the enemy to wage war. Destroying a major supply depot and many heavy vehicles, the unit reduced the ability of the NVA to resupply themselves. Discovering a tool shop and a communications station, the battalion provided valuable intelligence on the functioning of the NVA logistics system. The 1-12 Cav had this success despite a strong enemy resistance.

2. Enemy supplies captured or destroyed included:

Rice	111.7 Tons	Vehicles	35
Individual weapons	1,124	SA ammo	502,000 rds
Crew-served weapons	106	Large cal ammo	502 rds

3. Enough rice was captured to feed 7 NVA infantry companies at full rations for an entire year (1.5 lbs/per man/per day) or 10 companies at reduced rations (1 lb/per man/per day). The 1-12 Cav found enough individual weapons to equip more than 7 NVA infantry battalion, and enough crew-served weapons to arm more than 4 NVA infantry battalions. The small caliber rounds discovered could fill 16,400 magazines while the large caliber rounds captured could have conducted more than 50 attacks by fire.

4. The NVA arsenal is extremely varied. Although the crew-served and individual weapons come from nearly every arms-producing nation on earth, the majority of them have been imported from Communist countries; particularly Communist China and the Soviet Union. The AK-47 rifle and the SKS rifle, in various models are produced in both countries and these individual weapons are the two most heavily used by the NVA. However, the enemy does not hesitate to use arms manufactured in the West. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry, for example, found British Enfield rifles and US Navy anti-aircraft machine guns. The NVA has weapons for every sort of combat. The AK-47 is a good quick-fire weapon and the SKS rifle makes a good sniper rifle. In addition, sub-machine guns, carbines, and pistols are prominent parts of the NVA arsenal. Among the crew-served weapons, mortars and recoilless rifles as well as anti-aircraft machine guns and rocket launchers---in other words, indirect and direct fire weapons---are important in the NVA armory. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry found every major variety of weapon the enemy uses. To supply those weapons the NVA had to stock an equally large store of ammunition. Again the battalion was able to find rounds to fit most of the important weapons.

5. On 5 May, the battalion, acting on intelligence reports, found a large cache in the Fishhook region of Cambodia off the Flatiron along Highway 7. This site, which is in the area of operations of the 50th Rear Service Group, was serviced by many roads and obviously had been used for some time as a major munitions transshipment point. In this cache were numerous weapons and a large quantity of munition. In addition to evacuating or destroying the contents of the cache, the battalion also made the site itself unusable, which further disrupted the enemy logistics system.

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6. The NVA logistics system in Cambodia depended for its operation on vehicles. Without trucks, munitions and weapons could not be moved rapidly and in quantity. The vehicles captured by the 1-12th Cav were cargo carriers with a total capacity of over 40 tons. In addition to the vehicles, the battalion also discovered and destroyed bridges built to carry 2½ ton trucks.

7. During the Cambodian operation, small caches of special items were discovered. Although the capture of those caches did little to limit the enemy's ability to fight, the caches have provided valuable intelligence on the functioning of the NVA supply system. At the large Fishhook cache mentioned before, the battalion found a small tool shop equipped with a lathe, a drill, a tap and die set, and calibrators. The shop was able to make both major and minor repairs. At another cache site, the battalion found a small communications station. Here they uncovered a switchboard, commo wire and other signal items. This site suggested that the NVA logistics system was highly sophisticated and not a "shoestring" operation.

8. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry had to fight for these successes. Opposed by the 50th Rear Service Group and its security elements, the battalion acquitted itself with distinction. The 1-12th Cav had a ratio of KIA's to contacts of two to one. This ratio was the best any First Team maneuver battalion operating in Cambodia achieved.

9. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry captured weapons, ammunition and rice, and thereby took from the enemy the means of war. The battalion destroyed vehicles and bridges and thus limited the enemy's capacity to recoup his losses. Despite determined enemy resistance, the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry was able to accomplish its mission with dispatch and distinction.

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ANNEX J

UNIT ACTIVITIES:

XIV. The 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry in Cambodia - (Extracted from 1st Cav Div INTSUM Mo 187):

1. During the Cambodian Campaign, the 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry deprived the enemy of important quantities of weapons, ammunition and food. Among the 13 caches the battalion discovered was the largest ammunition cache of the war. In addition to ammunition the unit also found rice, vehicles and an aid station. The battalion was able to make these finds in the face of determined enemy resistance.

2. A look at a few of the statistics is impressive:

Rice	95 tons
Individual weapons	932
Crew-served weapons	85
AK-47 rounds	1,142,480
.51 cal rounds	1,873,880

Enough rice was captured to feed six NVA infantry battalions for an entire year at full rations (1.5 lbs/man/day) or eight battalions at reduced rations (1 lb/man/day). Enough crew served weapons were seized to fully equip more than three NVA infantry battalions, while enough individual weapons were discovered to arm more than six NVA infantry battalions. The AK-47 rounds captured could fill 38,082 banana magazines while the .51 caliber rounds could fire one .51 caliber machine gun for more than 16 days without stop (of until the barrel melted).

3. On 8 May, Delta Company found a storage area in Cambodia served by many broad roads north of Bu Dop. Although no permanent structures had been built, many storage containers had been constructed. Further search revealed large quantities of munitions stored in preparation for transshipment to South Vietnam. Such a variety and quantity of rounds were found that the site was nicknamed "Rock Island East" after a major US arsenal. The munitions discovered had a weight of 326 tons--the largest of the war. A complete readout on this cache follows:

<u>INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS</u>		<u>CREW SERVED WEAPONS</u>	
AK-47 rifles	110	7.62 RPD LMG	36
SK-50 "burp guns"	100	7.62 HMG	9
SKS rifles	254	122mm rkt 1 chr	28
Sniper rifles	106		
K-54 pistols	210		
<u>AMMUNITION</u>			
122mm rkts	479	.51 cal rds	1,272,070
120mm mort rds	312	14.5mm rds	95,872
75mm RR rds	152	7.62 ammo	998,480
57mm RR rds	7625	Chicom gren	1,734
82mm mort rds	1680	85mm gun rds	1,110
B-40 rds	2911	60mm mort rds	1,040
37mm HE rds	3540		

4. Several items included on this list are unusual enough to deserve special mention. At "Rock Island East" a large quantity of 85mm gun rounds was found. Although a few of these had been discovered elsewhere, the 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry was the first unit to uncover so many. These rounds are used in the Soviet 85mm field gun (D-44), a formidable weapon. Discovering these rounds was unexpected since no 85mm field gun has yet been employed in III or IV corps, SVN. It may be that the NVA planned to introduce this weapon later and were pre-stocking ammunition. By seizing this stock of 85mm rounds, the battalion may have significantly delayed the use of this weapon in South Vietnam. In the same way the 37mm anti-aircraft gun may have been delayed in combat use by the capture of 3,540 rounds at "Rock Island East."

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5. Although ammunition was the major category of captured materiel, the 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry also found rice, vehicles and medical supplies in quantity. When it was discovered, rice was often the only item in a particular cache. From time to time, as in the cache found by Alpha Company on 4 June, the rice was packed in 220 lb bags and stored in several huts. At other times, when it was stored with other items, the rice was clearly intended for use by local forces rather than for the troops in South Vietnam. Such a case is the animal farm which the Recon Platoon of "E" Company found on 29 May. Although only 1000 lbs of rice was found here, pigs, chickens and water buffaloes "captured" were important losses to the enemy.

6. The vehicles which the battalion discovered were all cargo carriers with a total capacity of 13 tons. In no case were any of these trucks found at a cache site. Because they had been damaged by air strike or were otherwise inoperable, these vehicles had been abandoned as the enemy retreated. Nevertheless, the value of their capture should not be minimized. Their capture deprived the enemy of vehicles which were in repairable condition, not to mention providing valuable intelligence on the enemy's automotive logistics system.

7. On 9 June, Bravo Company discovered a small aid station. Unlike the hospitals found in Cambodia, the aid station had no provisions for prolonged treatment. Unlike the medical storehouses, it did not contain massive numbers and varieties of medicines. However, the aid station did have what was needed for the immediate relief of minor health problems including 50 bottles of penicillin, 1000 aspirin, 100 bandages and 25 bottles of vitamin tonic. This aid station was an important part in the NVA's program of preventive medicine.

8. The 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry accomplished its mission to discover and exploit caches fully despite heavy fighting. Pitted against the large and determined 86th Rear Service Group, the battalion had a hard fight to find the group's caches. The statistics for this aspect of the battalion's Cambodian operation shows that the 2-12th Cavalry averaged over one contact per day:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
NVA KIA	49	15	64
HC	1	0	1
PW	1	0	1
CONTACTS	38	46	84

9. The 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry was the most successful of all the First Team battalions in the cross-border operations. The battalion captured more tonnage than any other 1st Cavalry Division (AM) unit in Cambodia. Fighting a tough opponent, the battalion was able to capture medical supplies, vehicles and rice. Most important it was able to discover and exploit fully the largest munitions cache of the war "Rock Island East."

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ANNEX K

1ST SQUADRON, 9TH CAVALRY:

1. The 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry Division distinguished itself while engaged in military operations from 1 May 1970 to 30 June in Cambodia. The men of this unit conducted ground and aerial reconnaissance in support of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and 1st ARVN Airborne Division by leading the advance of both divisions and providing accurate and timely intelligence information to its commanders. Heedless of the intense hostile fire, adverse weather conditions, and hazardous landing zones during the sixty day operation, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry struck North Vietnamese Army units with devastating effectiveness in a series of classic Air Cavalry operations. The Squadron's assets were shifted as necessary, capitalizing on mobility, reconnaissance and fire power in order to determine enemy locations and routes of march. Epitomizing determination and demonstrating a fighting willingness above and beyond the call of duty, the 1st Squadron inflicted catastrophic personnel and equipment losses upon the enemy, thereby rendering him combat ineffective. The aggressiveness, devotion to duty, indomitable courage and extraordinary heroism demonstrated by the members of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect credit upon themselves and the Armed Forces of the United States.

2. The 1st Cavalry Division was deployed north of Saigon along the Cambodian border from the "Fishhook", so named because of the characteristic configuration of the international boundary, to Bu Krak and 40 kilometers into Cambodia. The mission of the Division was to capture or destroy COSVN units, prevent enemy exfiltration further north into Cambodia, capture cache sites used to resupply enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam and to stop resupply along Highway QR-12, a section of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

3. During the period 1 May 1970 to 30 June 1970, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry conducted numerous intensive ground and aerial reconnaissance operations in the 1st Cavalry Division's tactical area of operation. All Troops (HHT, A, B, C and D) were in general support of the Division. The normal attachments of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, Co H 75th Rangers and 62nd Combat Tracker Team, were also in general support of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). The Squadron's operational plan called for one Air Cavalry Troop to generally support each of the Brigades. Each troop was to also support the efforts of Co H Rangers whenever a ranger team was operating within a brigade's area of responsibility. The Squadron also provided, upon request, Tracker Teams of the 62nd Combat Tracker Team to units of the division. The 1st Squadron therefore was prepared to provide virtually every form of visual reconnaissance to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

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ANNEX K (Cont):

4. The 98th, 545th and 151st Transportation Detachments are attached to A, B and C Troops respectively. These support units played a vital role in the squadron's effort during this period. The squadron's aircraft availability increased during this time as a direct result of the diligence and professional dedication exerted by the men of these maintenance units. They worked night and day repairing battle-damaged aircraft and performing normal third echelon maintenance checks and inspections. Working near the perimeter at night, under lights, caused these men to be subject to frequent enemy stand-off attacks by fire. The men of these three detachments contributed immeasurably to the success of the 1-9 Cav by keeping the squadron flying and letting it reach the record for flying hours in its history and then surpass it. The overall increase in mission ready aircraft, coupled with this record, gives a good picture of the contribution of the 98th, 545th and 151st Transportation Detachments.

5. Enjoying the flexibility, mobility and firepower provided by the helicopter, the 1-9 Cav employed the techniques of the modern cavalry doctrine. With the use of a "Pink Tear", one AH-1G gunship helicopter and one OH-6A observation helicopter, the troops were able to cover large areas effectively. When the situation warranted, the Aero-Rifle Platoon would be inserted to fix the enemy until a larger force could be committed into the area. The ARP would also search out bunker complexes, possible cache sites and conduct ground reconnaissance. The squadron succeeded in bringing death to 985 enemy soldiers during this period. In addition to capturing or destroying 464 individual and crew-served weapons, over 579,000 lbs of rice were found and destroyed or hauled back by friendly units. Other equipment such as bicycles, rafts, clothing, trucks and various types of munitions were also destroyed. Since many of the engagements by the 1-9 Cav were in the recon zone beyond the fixed limit for ground troops, many of the losses inflicted upon the enemy must forever go unclaimed. The instances of tremendous secondary explosions following engagements were many, and there is little doubt that hundreds of tons of munitions and arms were lost by the NVA in the recon zones.

6. A Troop during this period was credited with 230 enemy killed by helicopter, 13 enemy KIA in actions against the ARP, 152 individual weapons destroyed, 3 crew-served weapons captured, 52,100 rounds of ammunition captured or destroyed, 266 tons of rice captured or destroyed and 9 inches of documents captured.

7. B Troop during this period played a most successful role in the allied drive into enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia. They netted 437 enemy killed by helicopter, 307 individual weapons captured or destroyed, 18 packs captured, 5 bridges and 10 trucks destroyed, and 3,000 lbs of rice captured or destroyed. The efficiency of B Troop's reconnaissance was highlighted by the discovery and first exploitation of an enormous enemy cache site on 4 May 1970, later named "The City".

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## ANNEX K (CONT):

8. C Troop, although coming into the Cambodian conflict after its sister units, was not to be undone. They accounted for 284 enemy killed by helicopter, 2 individual weapons captured, 100 boxes of fuses destroyed, 37 - 22" diameter wheels destroyed, and 4,400 lbs of rice captured or destroyed. C Troop was also responsible for leading ground forces into the cache site later named "Rock Island East". A scout helicopter from the troop discovered the cache while on a visual reconnaissance mission.

9. D Troop, being used as a quick reaction force for 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry and in part having been under operational control for the 1st Cavalry Division, did an outstanding job of fulfilling its assigned missions. These were to secure aircraft shot down in Cambodia, to provide convoy security, conduct mounted and dismounted reconnaissance, search missions and base defense. During this period, the troop escorted 13 convoys to Duc Phong and Song Be, 27 Combat assaults to Loc Ninh and Song Be as a quick reaction force, were inserted in Cambodia three times to reinforce the Squadron's Aero-Rifle platoons, pick up 95 detainees, and killed 2 NVA, captured 2 AK-47's and 1-122 MM rocket booster.

10. H Co. 75th Rangers, during this reporting period, conducted 50 missions into Cambodia. These resulted in 38 enemy sightings, 15 contacts, 9 enemy killed in action, 16 contributed enemy kills by helicopter, and numerous intelligence reports brought back to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). The scope of Ranger operations for this period are best exemplified by the following contacts: Ranger patrol 51, while in an overnight halt position, observed 17 individuals moving on a well used trail. Sixteen of these individuals wore normal NVA gear and the seventeenth individual appeared to be a VIP. Again they spotted an additional 55 individuals in same attire. The patrol engaged the enemy with Tac-Air, ARA, and pink teams. The results were a total of 15 killed by helicopter. Ranger patrol 52, while moving into a woodline came under intense enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire from bunkers and trees. The patrol returned fire until contact was broken. The contact resulted in 1 NVA KIA, 2 US MIA, and 2 US WIA. One of the patrol members evaded for 5000 kilometers to a fire-support base to bring assistance to the patrol since the radio was destroyed during contact. A search of the area resulted in the recovery of the 2 US WIA's and no trace of the 2 US MIA's.

11. 62nd Combat Trackers were in general support of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). They provided quick reaction teams from Quan Loi, Song Be, and Phuoc Vinh. The teams performed 19 missions during this period consisting of tracking to regain contact with the enemy, reconnaissance, and to track missing or lost friendly personnel. CTT No. 3, while following a track, captured one PW, 2 ruck sacks, 2 carrying sacks containing cooking utensils, 2 sets of fatigues, 2 mess kits, 2 hammocks, poncho, webb gear with 2 pistol belts, 3 AK magazines, rifle cleaning equipment and 16 Chicom grenades. CTT No. 5's performance of tracking down 4 Ranger MIA's after a heavy contact with the enemy was conducted in a very efficient manner. The result was the finding of 2 MIA's.

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ANNEX K (CONT):

12. During the reporting period, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry was instrumental in intercenting enemy exfiltrations. Whether along traditional routes or along new ones, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry sought out the enemy and caused him to be destroyed. Following the enemy's every move, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry attacked in many classic and savage engagements. The intelligence provided by the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry enabled the Division to redeploy its assets and effectively destroy the enemy's many small cache sites and some large cache sites. The success of the Squadron was possible only because every man displayed an exceptional professional ability and cooperated in efficient teamwork.

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SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

THE VALOR OF ANY UNIT CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE HEROIC ACTIONS OF EVERY MAN WHO IS A MEMBER OF THAT UNIT. BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL VALOR AWARDS EARNED DURING THE PERIOD 1 MAY 70 TO 30 JUN 70 WHICH SERVES ONLY AS AN INDICATION OF THE GALLANT ACTIONS OF THE MEN OF THE FIRST SQUADRON (AIRMOBILE) NINTH CAVALRY.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS	1
SILVER STAR	5
SOLDIERS MEDAL	5
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS	58
BRONZE STAR MEDAL WITH "V"	22
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL WITH "V"	74
AIR MEDAL WITH "V"	36

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## SUMMARY OF ENEMY LOSSES 1 MAY 70 - 30 JUN 70

NVA KIA -----	985	
VC POW -----	2	
INDIV WPNS -----	461	
CREW WPNS -----	20	
TRUCKS -----	116	
RADIOS -----	36	
BICYCLES -----	40	
RAFTS:		
SMALL -----	5	
MEDIUM -----	4	
LARGE -----	1	
PACKS -----	78	
MOTORCYCLES -----	2	
PALLETS:		
SMALL -----	7	
MEDIUM -----	55	
LARGE -----	24	
BRIDGES:		
SMALL -----	4	
MEDIUM -----	9	
LARGE -----	8	
ELEPHANTS -----	1	
DRY EEL -----	1200	Ibs
DRY FISH -----	1000	Ibs
SALT -----	925	Ibs
SUGAR -----	8861	Ibs
ROCKETS -----	200	
MORTAR ROUNDS 82 MM -----	40	
GRENADES -----	1	LARGE CRATE
AND SMALL ARMS -----	32415	
MORTAR ROUNDS 60 MM -----	194	
B-40 -----	4	CRATES
40 MM ROUNDS -----	2200	
POW -----	2	
DOCUMENTS:		
4 PACKS		
1 NOTEBOOK		
9 INCHES OF DOCUMENTS		
1 CLAYMORE BAG		
1 DOCUMENT		
1/2 IBS DOCUMENTS		

ANNEX L

AVIATION:

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1. General:

The 1st Cavalry Division (AlI) has twelve units which are assigned organic aircraft. These units, the three brigade headquarters, 1-9th Cav, E Btry 82nd Arty, 2-20th Arty (ARA), 15th Med Bn, 15th TC Bn, and the three battalions and general support company of the 11th Cbt Avn Gp (CAG); all participated in the Cambodian operations. The enormous task of planning, utilizing, and maintaining 426 helicopters and 8 fixed wing aircraft authorized the division was accomplished in an exemplary manner through two months of intensive combat, long flying hours and bad weather.

2. Execution:

(a) Planning for the initial air assault into Cambodia began on 26 April with the receipt of the initial warning order from II Field Force. Aviation elements of Task Force Shoemaker included the 3rd Bde aviation section, the air cavalry troop and aviation section of the 11th ACR, and B/229th AHB (DS). Additional aircraft support was allocated for specific missions from the GS assets of the division. 1-9th Cav, GS to the division, would be used to screen north and west of the objective area. To facilitate aviation planning, an aviation staff section was included in the task force headquarters. Initially, priority of lift assets was assigned to the 3rd ARVN Abn Bde, and the 227th AHB had the task of combat assaulting three ARVN airborne battalions into Cambodia.

(b) At 0700 D-Day (1 May) the 227th AHB combat assaulted one company of the 3rd ARVN Abn Bde from Quan Loi into XU 558008 where FSB EAST was established. Final selection of the landing zones in Cambodia was completed at 0930H and the three ARVN airborne battalions assumed an alert posture prior to the combat assault. At 0946H, using nap of the earth flight techniques to avoid ground to air fire, the flight of 42 UH-1H's and 12 AH-1G's (42+12) conducted the combat assault of the 5th ARVN Abn Bn and established FSB CENTER at XU 473010. The 9th ARVN Abn Bn completed its assault into the western objective by 1030H, and the 3rd ARVN Abn Bn was lifted into the eastern objective at 1212H, completing the initial air movements of ARVN forces into Cambodia. During the afternoon the first air assault of US Forces into Cambodia was led by B/229th AHB as a flight of 28+8 lifted B and C/2-7th Cav into LZ X-RAY. The initial lift received no enemy opposition, however, the second insertion received heavy ground to air fire. Five of the UH-1H helicopters received battle damage, with two of the five making precautionary landings. Recovery aircraft and rigging crews worked quickly and by nightfall all aircraft had been recovered and FSB X-RAY was well established. The 228th ASHB CH-47's with the DS artillery and needed supplies were always just a few minutes behind the combat assaulting "slicks". The end of D-Day saw the establishment of a record setting 270.3 CH-47 hours flown by the 228th ASHB, while carrying 1194.7 tons of supplies and 1450 passengers in 21 aircraft.

(c) On 5 May the TF air assaulted a two cav battalion brigade into the northern Fishhook area along Highway 7. This was accomplished with a flight of 36+12 from the 227th AHB and FSB's NORTH and EVANS were

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AVIATION (CONT.):

established. On 6 May the 2nd Bde air assaulted the 5-7th Cav and the 2-12th Cav into FSB's BROWN and MYRON northeast of Bu Dop, thereby starting operation Toan Thang 45 (Giong To).

(d) On 15 May the 1st ARVN Airborne Division assumed its own area of operations. To assist the division in its aviation support planning, aviation liaison teams were dispatched to the brigade and division headquarters. The ARVN Abn Div received one assault helicopter company (7 UH-1H) in direct support daily. The ARVN Abn Div CG's command and control helicopter was provided by the 11th GS Company on a daily basis in addition to DS assets. Each of the two airborne brigades received an OH-6A daily provided by the 1ACD 1st and 3rd Brigade Aviation Platoons. Gunship, CH-47, air cavalry, and MEDEVAC support was provided on a mission basis and aerial rocket artillery (ARA) was requested through fire support channels.

(e) Long turn around times significantly increased blade time for the Chinooks. Much of the flying and tonnage from Back Hauling the rice and weapons out of the cache sites discovered by the ground troops. Cache sites such as Rock Island East, Shaney's Hill, The City, and Pica-tinny East produced 1072 tons of ammo and 2244 tons of rice, much of which was evacuated by air.

(f) The withdrawal, through the most critical of all the operations, was executed in a truly classic manner. The withdrawal sequence was time phased to allow for the redeployment of one FSB each day. This phasing would allow for even utilization of aircraft assets, particularly the CH-54 Cranes of the 273rd Avn Co (Hvy Hel) which were required for movement of bridges, 155mm howitzers, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks, and the bulldozers needed to clear the FSB's. On the first day all went well, but on the second day, the extraction of the 1-5th Cav from FSB DAVID ran into extremely poor weather with ceilings at zero, fog, and rain. The Chinooks from the 228th ASHB showed the ultimate in professionalism by flying at low level through the valleys, skirting the fog covered hills to accomplish the mission. On 24 June, while extracting FSB BRONCO, the B/229th ASHB Huey flight took ground to air fire in the PZ six kilometers east of the FSB. Results were one aircraft down and five others hit. Meanwhile BRONCO was taking indirect fire regularly throughout the day. The division RRF was called to extract the final elements from the PZ. Through extreme difficulties FSB BRONCO was extracted at last light.

(g) On the final day of the operation, the actual crossing of the border by all US troops, every possible precaution was taken to insure success. Trooper ladders, rappel aircraft, smoke ships, pathfinders, and recovery aircraft were available to cover any contingency. The crossing proved uneventful with the last CH-47 aircraft leaving Cambodia at 1523H. The honor of being the last aircraft out of Cambodia went to B/1-9th Cav whose screening "pink team" reported reentering Vietnam at 1728H, 29 June.

3. Aeromedical Evacuation:

(a) During the months of May and June, extensive aeromedical

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AVIATION (CONT.):

evacuations were conducted by the Air Ambulance Platoon of the 15th Medical Battalion in support of tactical operations that took place in Cambodia and the Republic of Vietnam. The Air Ambulance Platoon, known as Medevac, contributed significantly to the overall accomplishment of the medical mission.

(b) Statistics for the month of May reveal that there were a total of 1042 missions flown. Sixteen hundred patients were evacuated to medical treatment facilities further to the rear. Of the 1042 missions, 403 were pickup sites in Cambodia from which a total of 923 patients were evacuated.

(c) While conducting aeromedical evacuation of American and Vietnamese casualties, there were a substantial number of hoist missions required. The nature of the terrain in the area of operation frequently precluded sit-down pickup missions and necessitated the use of hoist and rigid litter to extract patients on 80 flight missions. Operations records for previous months reveal that the usual rate of hoist missions executed was about 3.4 to 6% of the total missions flown. However, during the month of May hoist missions constituted 7.6% of the total missions.

(d) Perhaps of even greater significance than percentage of hoist missions is the fact that a high point was recorded during the month of May when a total of 182 patients were extracted by hoist and rigid litter. Records of previous months' activities reveal that since January 1970, the greatest number of patients extracted by hoist was 104 which occurred during the month of April. The figures for January, February, and March were 71, 17, and 101 respectively.

(e) The dangers involved in hoist missions are substantiated by the fact that although hoist missions constituted only 7.6% of the total missions flown for the month of May, 53% of the ships were hit by enemy fire while conducting hoist missions at the time. Throughout the month, Medevac ships were hit by enemy fire on 15 occasions, which resulted in 4 ships destroyed, 11 ships damaged, 10 crewmen wounded, and one door gunner killed.

4. Aviation Safety:

The increased flying hours did not bring about a significant increase in the accident rate during the Cambodian operation. During May, when more hours were flown than ever before, and aviators had more individual flight time, the accident rate went down from the FY 70 average. The tables below provide information on the accident statistics:

	MAY	JUNE	FY 70
HOURS	47,867	40,752	440,932
ACCIDENTS	12	15	125
ACC RATE	25.1	36.8	28.3
INCIDENTS	15	11	142
INC RATE	31.2	27.1	32.1
FORCED LANDING	10	5	43
PRECAUTIONARY LANDING	16	19	159

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A. SECTION (CONTD.):

5. Aircraft losses/damages:

	MAY	JUNE
Turned-in - Battle Damage	27	11
Known Loss - Combat	17	9
Damaged on ground (Combat)	16	10
In flight hits	106	62

6. Aviation Statistics:

(a) Total Flying Hours by Unit:

UNIT	MAY	JUNE
1st Bde	1410	1174
2nd Bde	976	815
3rd Bde	1213	1220
15th TC	385	463
15th Med	923	852
11th CAG	27191	23342
1-9th Cav	8755	6623
<u>Div Arty</u>	<u>7014</u>	<u>6503</u>
Total	47867	40992

(b) Total Flying Hours by Type Aircraft:

TYPE	MAY	JUNE
OH-6A (LOH)	8307	7446
AH-1G Cobra	9647	8149
UH-1H Huey	23569	19975
CH-47 Chinook	5572	4772
O-1 Birddog	593	455
<u>U-6A Beaver</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>195</u>
Total	47867	40992

(c) Number of sorties and number of hits by enemy ground to air fire:

TYPE	MAY Sorties/Hits	JUNE Sorties/Hits
OH-6A	17050/30	13219/7
AH-1G	11923/16	10913/6
UH-1H	56802/83	50478/37
CH-47	13204/1	11219/7
O-1	407/2	318/3
U-6A	221/0	207/0

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(d) Non-Divisional Support:

UNIT	MAY	JUNE
ARVN Abn Div	3904.6	3468.7
9th Regt, 5th Div	58.1	107.8
25th Div	98.0	3.8
CIDG & SF	25.1	2.7
Province Chief	131.5	125.1
11th ACR	86.7	64.6

7. II Field Force Aviation support provided for the 1st ACD and the ARVN Abn Div:

May - 714.1 Hours

June - 940.5 Hours

8. 273rd Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter) support given the 1st ACD and the ARVN Abn Div:

May - 629.1 Hours

June - 421.8 Hours

9. Additional Records set by 1st ACD Aviation Units:

(a) 2-20th Arty (ARA): Highest day 14 May 70 with 174 hours

(b) 1-9th Cav: Highest day 4 May with 397 hours

(c) 11th CAG:

1' With 112 UH-1H's assigned between two aviation battalions, Hueys set a record of 741 hours on 1 May 70; an average of over 6 hours per assigned aircraft.

2' With 24 AH-1G's assigned between two aviation companies, Cobras averaged over 6 hours per assigned aircraft with a record for 1 May 70 of 154 hours.

3' With CH-47's assigned to one aviation battalion, Chinooks averaged over 5 hours per assigned aircraft with a record for 1 May 70 of 270 hours. NOTE: 21 CH-47's committed on 1 May for an average of 12.9 hours per committed Chinook.

(d) The division total for 1 May 70 was over 2013 hours flown by divisional aircraft, another daily record.



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ANNEX M

U. S. Air Force Tactical Air Support

The effective use of air power in close support of ground operations and air assault is exemplified by the successful employment of air delivered ordnance during this operation. Brigadier General Shoemaker, Task Force Commander, stated on 10 May 70, that it is very possible that the coordinated use of tactical air, artillery, ARA and maneuver units in Operation Shoemaker is a first. The effectiveness of the massive use of these fire support elements in conjunction with ground units in a small operational area was truly outstanding.

Planning for the first day of the assault was accomplished by first assessing the resources available; then programming these resources to align with the scheduled sequence of events, and finally, fixed targets were assigned and ordnance selected.

PHASE 1 -- Initially, targets were selected to prepare the objective for ground assault by the 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 11th ACR. The targets were chosen from a hard intelligence list published by the 1st ACD G-2. Initial targeting was aimed at AW AA positions, military installations and defensive positions in the border area of the Southern Fishhook Region. When the targets selected were fragged, and TOT's established, coordination was accomplished with the Fire Support Coordinator to establish a sequence of fires employing both artillery and tactical air. This combined effort afforded maximum effective use of both means of fire support by defining and scheduling the location of fires. Ordnance selected for the initial objective purpose was Mark 117 low drag, Mark 82 low drag bombs with both the M-1 extenders in the nose and delay fusing in the tail. This selection of fusing offered the double option of clearing the area for the ground troops (M-1) without sacrificing the cratering effect of delay fusing, necessary to destroy fortified positions. The same options were requested for the second phase of the operation, with the addition of CBU.

PHASE 2 -- The second phase of the operation concerned the air assault of the 3rd ARVN Airborne, and required extensive LZ preps. First, hard targets in the vicinity of the LZ were hit, then the LZ's themselves were prepared with a combination of hard bombs to clear the area, detonate mines and destroy defensive positions. Hard bombs were followed up with the delivery of CBU. Two combat assaults by air were made within minutes of the scheduled time and the third, though delayed somewhat, was successful nonetheless. All three assaults took place without incident.

Artillery fires were coordinated in the same manner as in Phase 1. The fires were shifted as airstrikes came on station freeing the air space and minimizing the problems of FAC in controlling the aircraft.

PHASE 3 -- Preplanned airstrikes were fragged for the remainder of the day against hard targets taken from the G-2 intelligence list. The purpose in mind was to keep air on station at regular intervals fragged against hard targets but always available for targets of opportunity and close air support. Since there were many unknowns inherent to the operation, this was the solution deemed necessary to preclude excessive depletion of the alert pads.

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U. S. Air Force Tactical Air Support (Cont):

PHASE 4 -- Once the initial assault was completed and troops inserted, areas of operation were defined. This done, the ground scheme of maneuver and its correlated tactical air support reverted to the same request and implementation formula used for in-country operations.

During the two month period in which the 1st Air Cavalry Division operated in Cambodia, the total Rash FAC strength numbered approximately 17 pilots. This included the combat ready pilots, both at the Brigades and the Division TACP's. During this time there were 15 OV-10 aircraft assigned to the Division.

During the period of the operation, the FAC's and their aircraft moved twice to Bien Hoa while the runway at Quan Loi was being resurfaced. To facilitate radio communication and enhance the monitor and control role of the TACP, several other moves were made. Division personnel set up a forward location at Quan Loi to support Operation Shoemaker from 1 - 6 May. The 3rd Brigade TACP moved first to FSB Bruiser, then to Quan Loi, then to FSB Buttons. Personnel from the 2nd Brigade continued their operations at FSB Buttons and Phuoc Vinh.

The objective is to keep a TACP and an ALO/Duty Officer as close to the Brigade Forward as possible. Men and equipment were often moved on very short notice to locations at Quan Loi, FSB Bruiser and FSB Buttons. Using the Mark 108 pallet, effective radio communications were established in minimum time. Once the facilities were established, personnel were rotated between the FOL and rear areas at regular shift intervals. Aircraft operations continued normally from Tay Ninh West, Phuoc Vinh, Song Be and Quan Loi. But there was increased activity at Song Be, the north-eastern most FOL. The turnaround capability at Song Be greatly reduced travel time, and allowed for fast reaction to the fluid situation in the field. The existence of a facility capable of fueling and arming OV-10 aircraft has been utilized by the FAC's of all Brigades.

One significant change in operation moved the 1st Brigade's FAC's to Bien Hoa since their AO had moved considerably to the east. Their airplanes were then equipped with center line tanks to allow them to continue this operation, despite the 160NM round trip from Bien Hoa to the AO. Although there were numerous routine bases of highly experienced personnel during this critical two month period, the Rash FAC's were able to support the 1st Air Cavalry in an outstanding manner.

Throughout this period there were a total of nine combat-ready FAC pilots lost through normal DEROS with only four replacements, none of whom were combat ready at that time. During this two month period, the Rash FAC's flew 931 missions and employed 3,343 tactical air sorties in support of the 1st Air Cavalry Division.

The following statements reflect the successful application of air power in support of the Cambodian operation:

a. Major General G. W. Casey, Commander, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile): "Without the fantastic support of the tactical air, we could not have done our job."

b. Colonel Jack Calvin, Commander, 1/8: "Just great. They helped us recover many of our caches."

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U.S. Air Force Tactical Air Support (Cont):

c. Captain Anderson, Commander D Company, 2-5: "Great. They were always there when we needed them."

d. Captain Wright, S-3 Air, 2nd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division: "During the period 5 May - 30 June 1970, the 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division participated in Cambodian operations in the Fishhook and Base Area 351. The ground units with the tactical support and strategic air were extremely successful during these operations as evidenced by the large caches discovered and evacuated to include Rock Island East and Shakey's Hill, two of the largest caches of the Vietnam war, and the many NVA killed. The ground units engaged the enemy in heavy contact in each large cache site found, but with tactical air support we were able to neutralize and destroy the enemy. Airstrikes were available whenever requested and with the ordnance desired. Close coordination between the ground units, Forward Air Controllers and fighters resulted in accurate and effective airstrikes. In addition to supporting troops in contact, strikes were effectively employed to construct landing zones, destroy anti-aircraft positions, interdict road and trail networks and destroy bunkers. B-52 strikes were used to destroy the numerous large bunker complexes and base camps. The air support given to the 2nd Brigade was excellent and the professionalism of the individuals who supported us, especially the Forward Air Controllers, is to be commended."

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ANNEX N

UTILIZATION OF NEW EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES:

Several new items of equipment were used during the Cambodian operation:

A. Naval Munitions Detector (MAD)

The Naval munitions detector is a magnetic detection device used to locate concentrations of metal objects from the air. The system is mounted in a Navy HH-2D helicopter. The sensor is suspended on a cable 100' - 150' beneath the helicopter and 50' above the canopy. Search boxes of areas of probable enemy logistics areas were established by G-2 for exploitation of the detector. A combination of Visual Reconnaissance and Air Cav Troops were used for rapid checkout of detector readings. Four cache locations were uncovered using the detector.

B. XM433 Rocket Fuse

The fuse provided flexibility in AH1G missions by permitting attack options after the aircraft were airborne. The variable delay feature permits successful engagement of troops in multiple canopy jungle and bunkers. It is the only helicopter system capable of defeating bunkers. A total of 750 rockets were fired using the new fuse. It was used successfully against bunkers, trucks, and troops in multiple-canopy jungle.

C. Canopy Marking Round

The marking round is a smoke cartridge fired from an M79 grenade launcher. It is fired vertically into the canopy. The round penetrates the canopy and at a height of about 250' a delay element activates a parachute and the smoke element. The parachute entangles in the foliage; burning time is 2 minutes. Only a limited quantity was available for use in Cambodia. The round was very successful in penetrating foliage and providing a highly visible marker. The round is used in the same manner as smoke grenades with the added ability of immediate foliage penetration.

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ANNEX O

COMMANDER'S ANALYSIS:

I. General: The 1st Air Cavalry Division's operation into Cambodia far exceeded all expectations and has proved to be the most successful operation in the history of the FIRST TEAM. The operation was truly a combined effort with the ARVN Airborne Division and the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) conducting joint planning, fire support coordination, and utilization of aviation assets. All aspects of ground and air combat were utilized -- air cavalry, armor, infantry, and mechanized infantry. Sister services were represented by the US Marines (Cambodian interpreters) from the 1st Marine Division, while the Naval Munitions Detector aircraft aided in the search for enemy cache sites. USAF reconnaissance, tac air, and B-52's performed yeoman's duty throughout the campaign. This team effort, spearheaded by the flexibility of the airmobile concept developed by the FIRST TEAM, carried the war to the enemy and defeated him in his own back yard.

II. Situation: During the months prior to the Cambodian operation, the 1st Cavalry Division had been conducting extensive search and interdiction operations within Vietnam. Successively the Saigon River Corridor, Serpes Jungle Highway, Adams Trail Complex, Jolley Trail, and the "Dog's Head" areas had been saturated by Skytroopers in order to prevent the flow of enemy supplies south to the Saigon area. As these operations began to affect the enemy logistics system, he would shift to lateral routes to avoid capture and destruction. This took time and caused the enemy to backlog supplies in Cambodia rather than chance interdiction by the 1st Cavalry Division within Vietnam. The Cambodian operation, therefore, could not have come at a better time. Enemy supplies, destined for NVA/VC units deep in Vietnam, were stacked in the Cambodian sanctuary -- waiting for the FIRST TEAM.

III. Execution: The sequence of events which unfolded during the weeks preceding the operation -- the overthrow of Cambodian Prince Sihanouk and his pre-communist government, the closing of the port of Sihanoukville, and the allied operations in the "Angel's Wing" of Cambodia -- had alerted the enemy to a possible cross-border operation. The commander of COSVN had alerted his troops and the evacuation of some supplies had been achieved by the rapid execution of a well prepared plan on short notice and with troops already in favorable locations around the objective. The massive application of preparatory and on-call firepower, followed by ground and air assaults and screened by air cavalry, resulted in a confused and demoralized enemy whose only wish was to escape with any supplies they could carry. The application of air mobility to place troops and artillery further to the north and block enemy evacuation and infiltration routes caused the enemy to panic and leave valuable supplies lying along roads and trails in his haste to get away. When it became apparent that the enemy was continuing to evacuate supplies to the northeast, the FIRST TEAM successfully shifted, by successive air assaults, to the northeast and began operation Toan Thang 45 (Giong To); eventually leaving Toan Thang 43 to the ARVN Abn and 11th ACR. The large quantities of enemy supplies that were found presented some problems, but these were quickly solved as the engineers repaired roads and constructed bridges to allow convoy evacuation by helicopter and then by fixed wing aircraft flying from fields upgraded by the engineers. The immense quantities of rice discovered were distributed to various agencies under the watchful eye of the G-5. Psyops had not been neglected

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ANNEX O (Cont):

either, as "Hoi Chanhs" attested to the intensive "Chieu Hoi" campaign. One problem that was not foreseen was the large numbers of refugees that came pouring into the Cav AO, but this too was solved as captured rice was used to feed these persons.

IV. New Equipment: Three items of new equipment were utilized during the campaign, and all proved to be of value. The Naval Munitions Detector arrived late, but still in time to point out several cache sites. This item permitted searches to be limited to specific areas so that valuable time would not be wasted in trooping over empty land. The XM433 remote rocket sub-system, with its delay fuse option, enabled the Cobra pilot to have his rockets penetrate thick jungle canopy and destroy bunkers. The canopy marking round also proved successful in marking a unit's position under thick jungle.

V. Comments: The operation revealed several previously unknown facts and confirmed several suspected facts. The size and locations of his base areas were plotted and for the first time the extent and depth of the enemy logistics system was discovered. Where base areas had previously been held close to the border, it was discovered that the depth extended far into Cambodia; often serviced by unknown roads and trails built specifically for this purpose. The existence of R&R (Recovery & Replacement) regiments, their organization and operations area were discovered. Several items of Communist equipment, including a Chinese K-62 radio, fell into allied hands for the first time, and large quantities of new weapons and munitions were captured; possibly pre-empting their intended use against allied forces. Over 9,500 rounds of 37mm ammunition were found which, along with the quantities of 14.5mm ammunition, indicate increased emphasis toward anti-aircraft defense. The vast numbers of caches and supply tonnages revealed the true extent of the enemy's logistics system. In all, it is estimated that approximately one half of the enemy's supplies in the AO have fallen to the FIRST TEAM. Lastly, the performance of RVNAP and the effect that the operation had upon the population of Vietnam was excellent. With the vast majority of US and ARVN forces involved in the Cambodian operations, defense of the villages and hamlets was left to the RF/PF, who accomplished the job admirably. The psychological effect and the confidence gained by the Army and people of Vietnam will be the real success of the Cambodian operations.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



E. C. MEYER  
Colonel, GS  
Chief of Staff

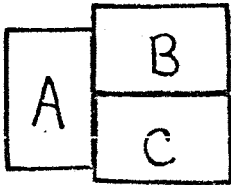
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MAP LEGEND AND LAYOUT GUIDE:

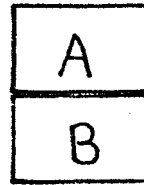
1. Maps are laid out in mosaic patterns corresponding to the sketches below. Times are noted below unit symbols.
2. Map code letters are in the upper or lower left corners.
3. The following symbols are used on all maps:

- X - Contact with enemy forces
- - Caches discovered by Allied forces
- ⊗ - Combination Cache and Contact
- ≡ - Fire Support Base

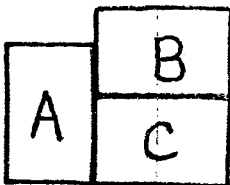
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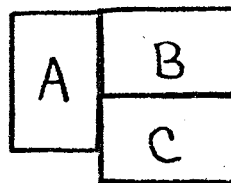
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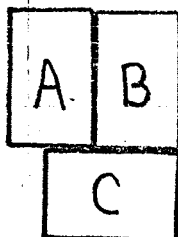
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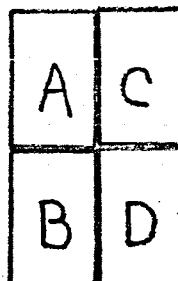
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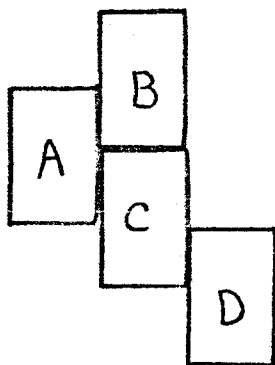
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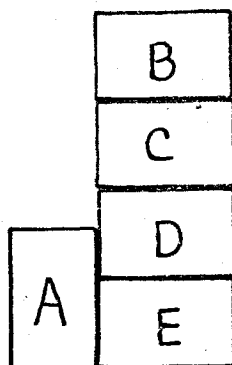
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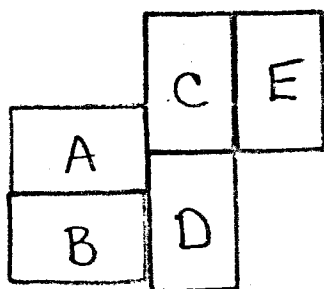
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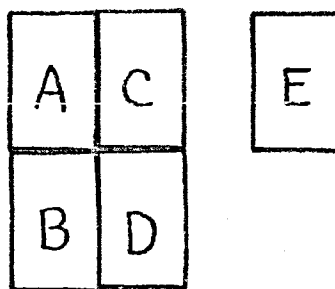
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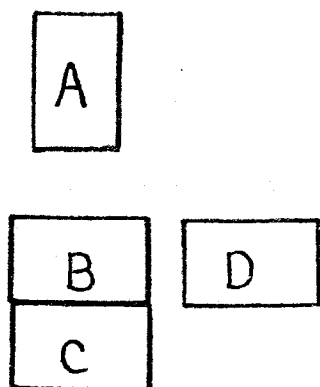
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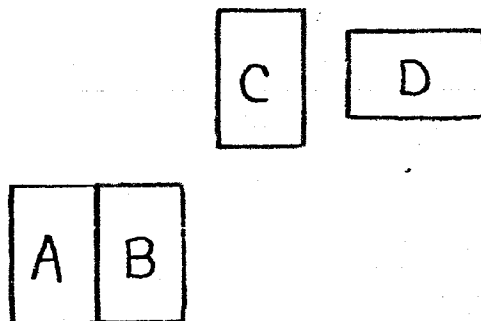
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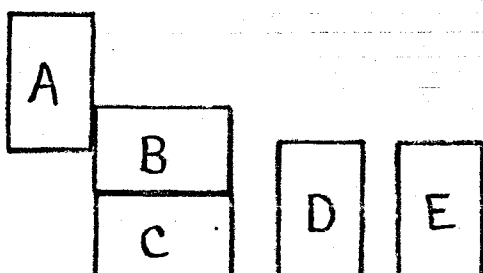
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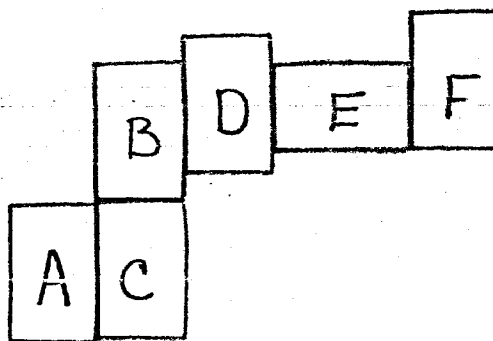
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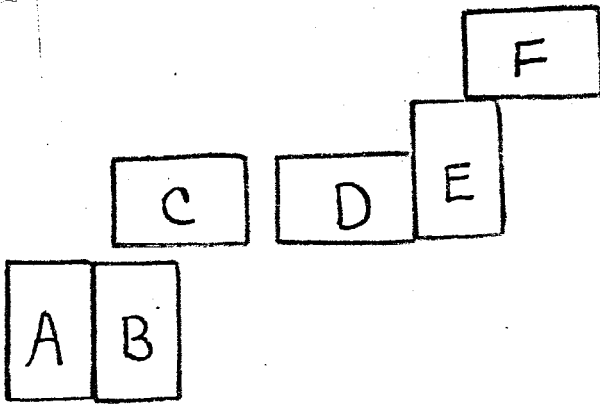
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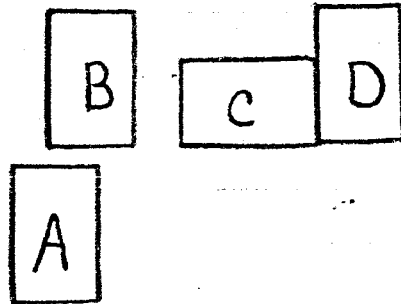


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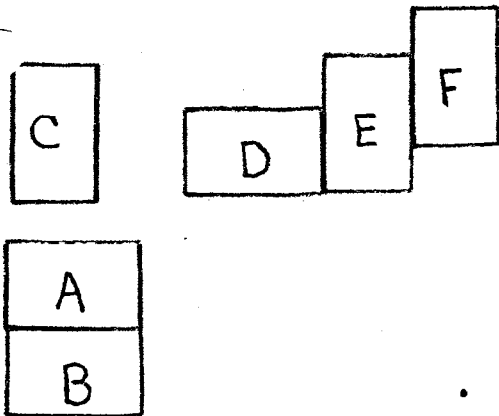
15 May 1970



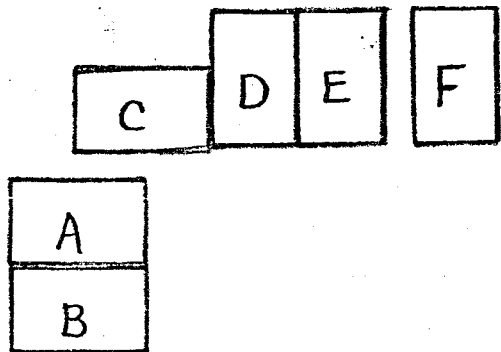
16 May 1970



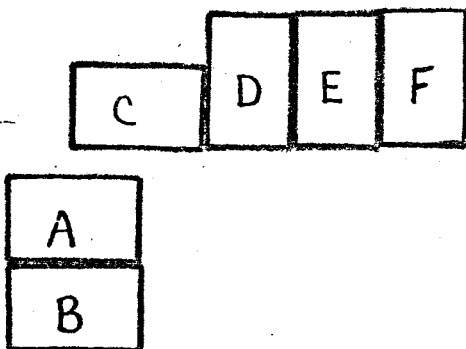
17 May 1970



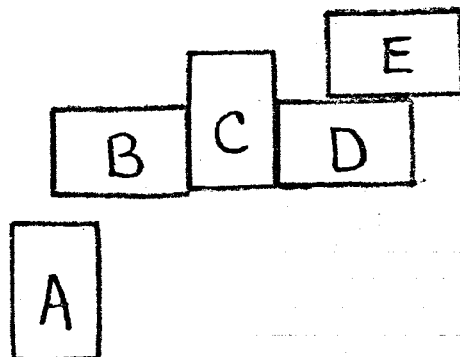
18 May 1970



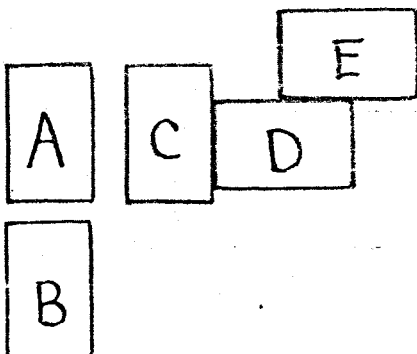
19 May 1970



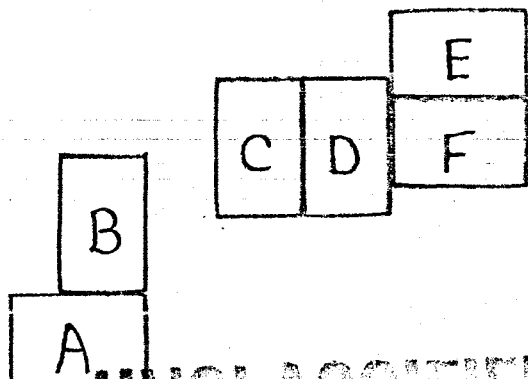
20 May 1970



21 May 1970

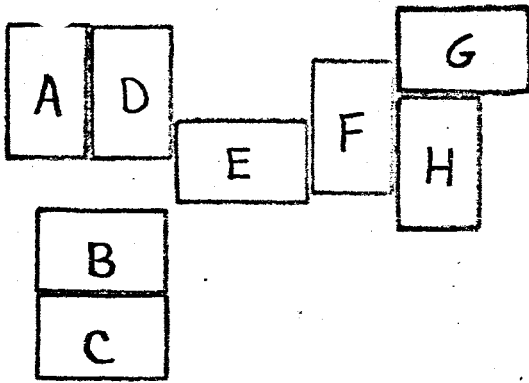


22 May 1970

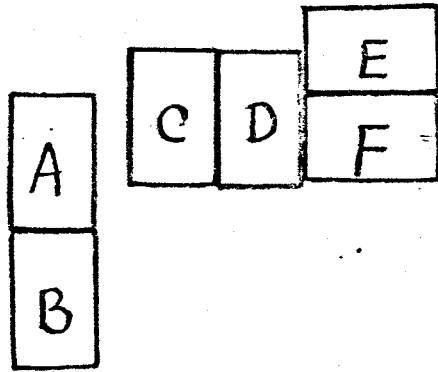


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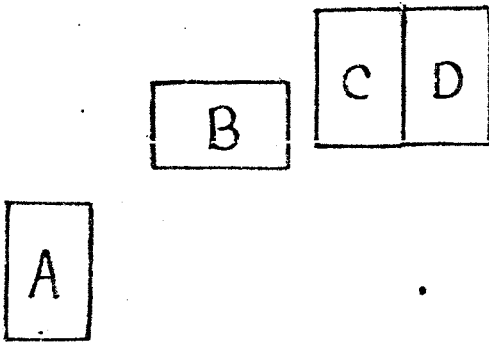
25 May 1970



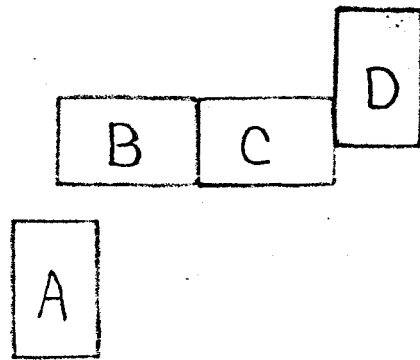
24 May 1970



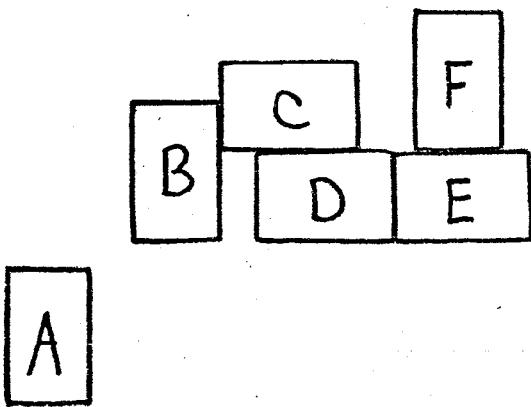
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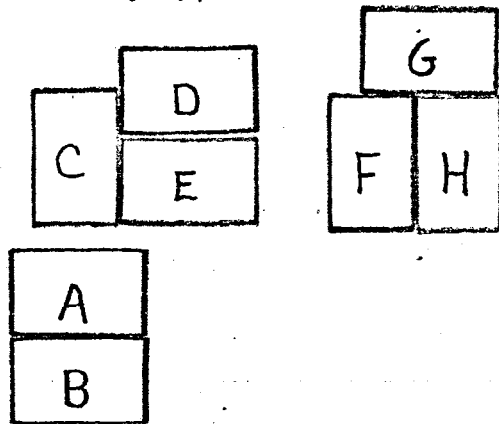
26 May 1970



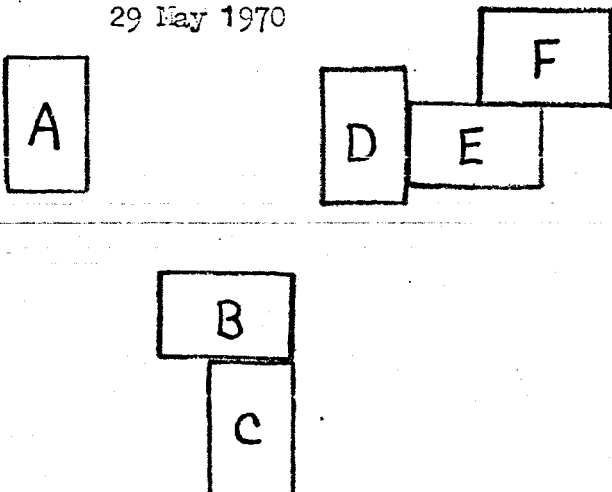
27 May 1970



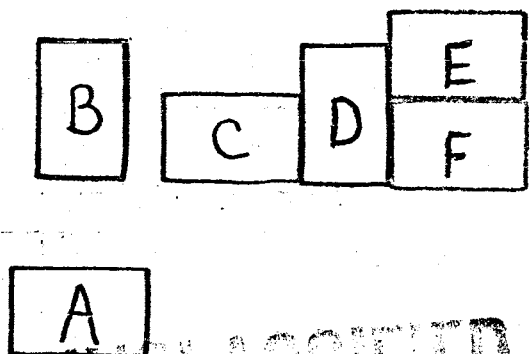
28 May 1970



29 May 1970

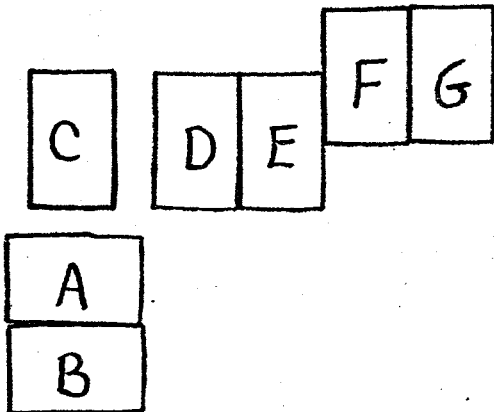


30 May 1970

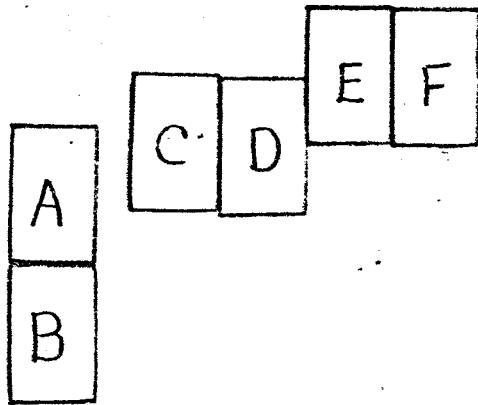


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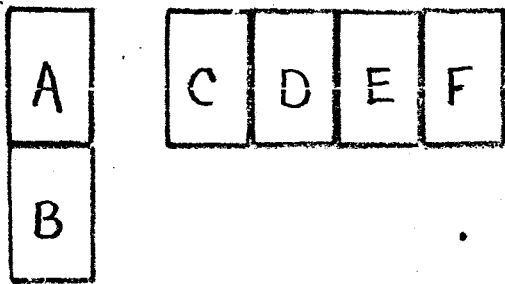
31 May 1970



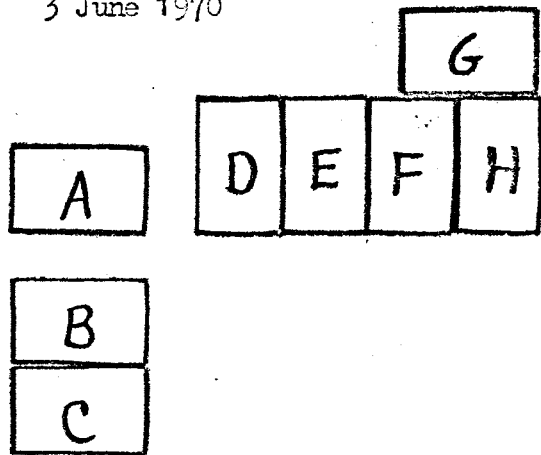
1 June 1970



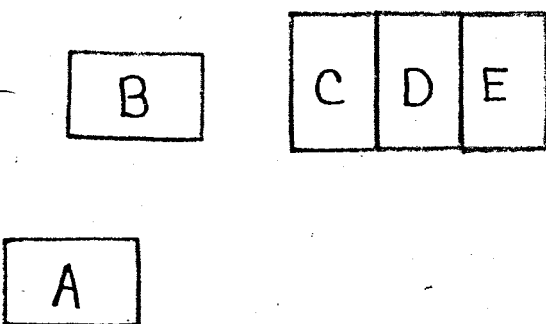
2 June 1970



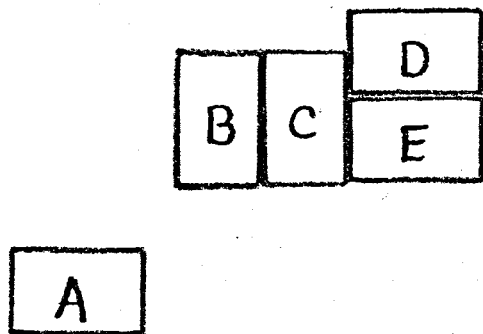
3 June 1970



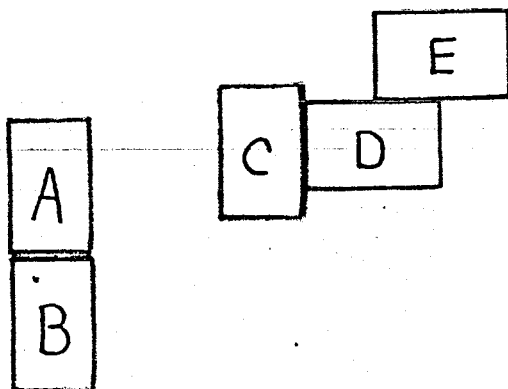
4 June 1970



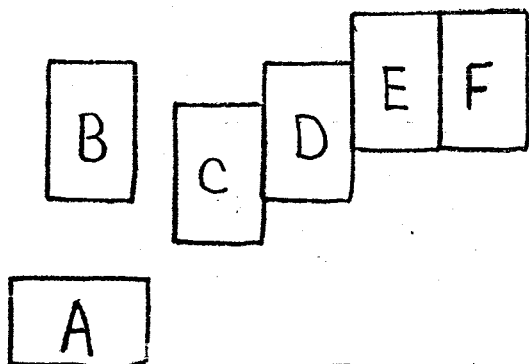
5 June 1970



6 June 1970

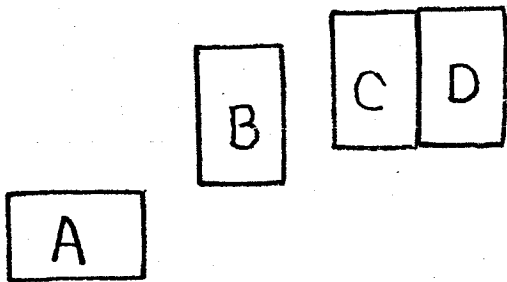


7 June 1970

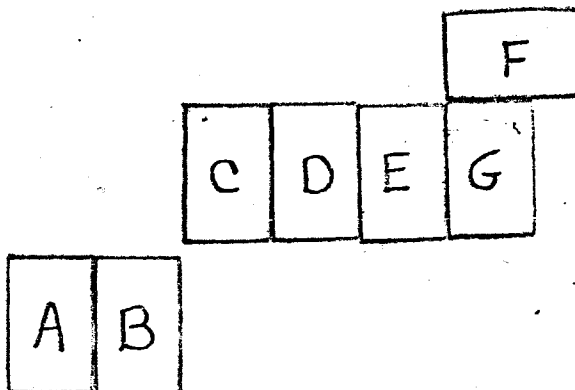


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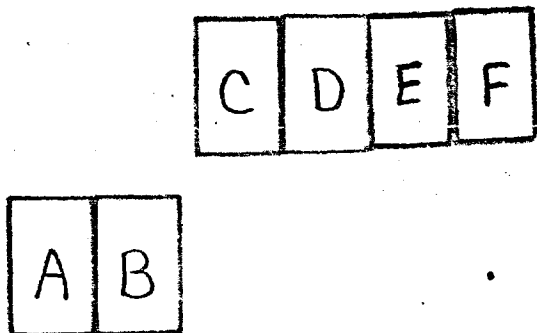
8 June 1970



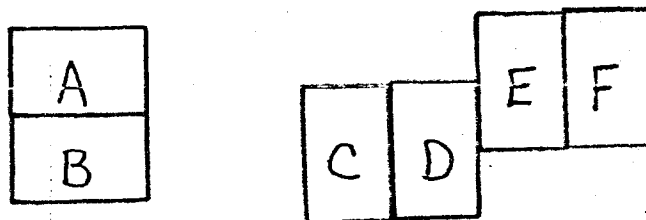
9 June 1970



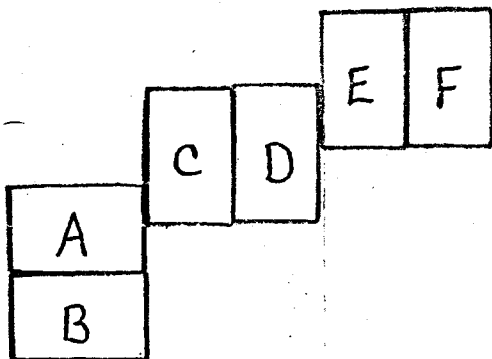
10 June 1970



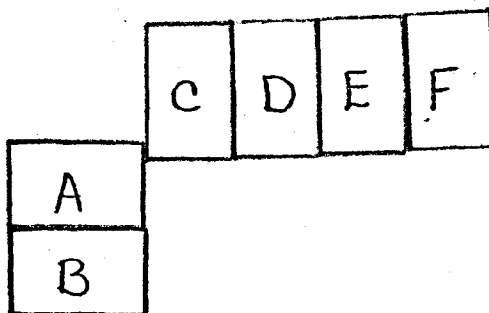
11 June 1970



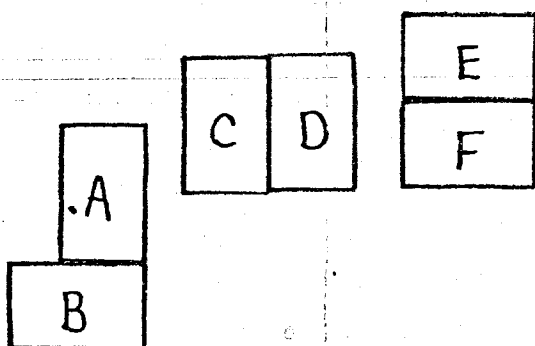
12 June 1970



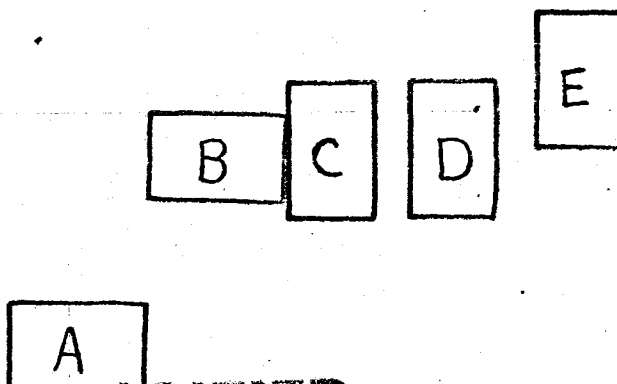
13 June 1970



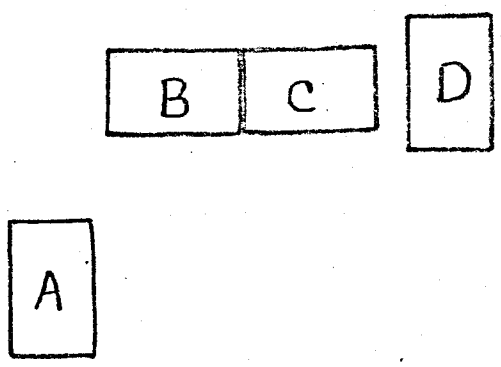
14 June 1970



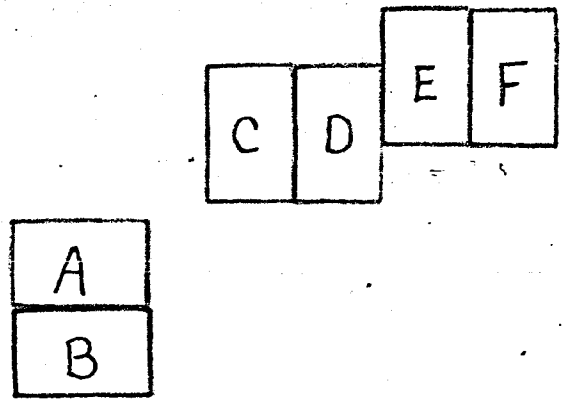
15 June 1970



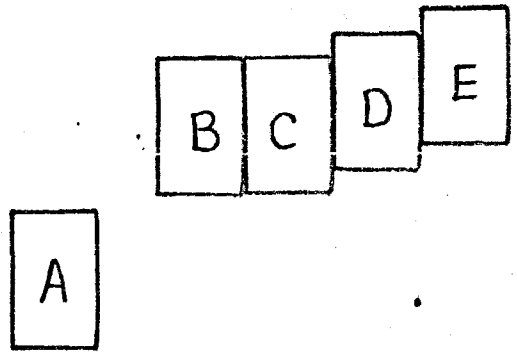
16 June 1970



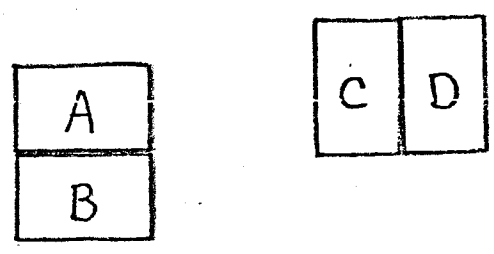
17 June 1970



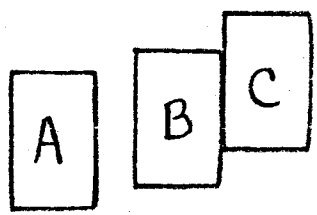
18 June 1970



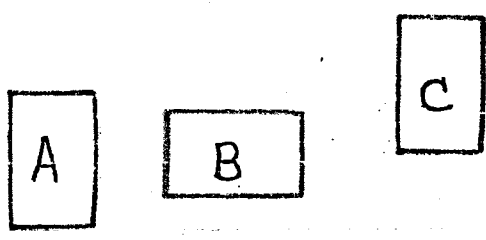
19 June 1970



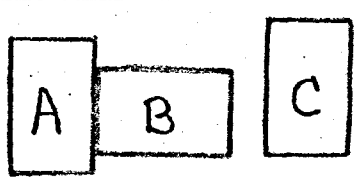
20 June 1970



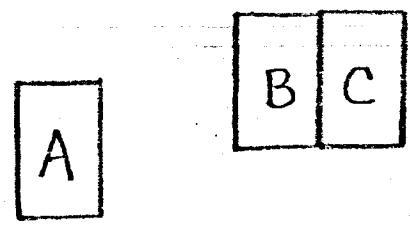
21 June 1970



22 June 1970

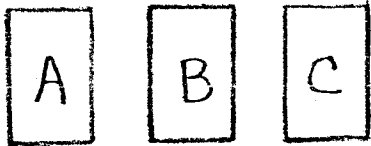


23 June 1970



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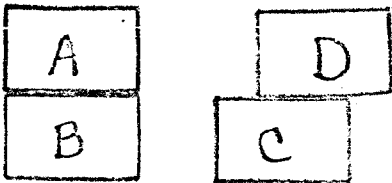
24 June 1970



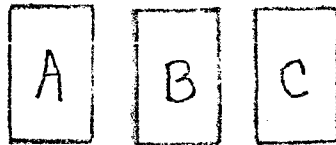
25 June 1970



26 June 1970



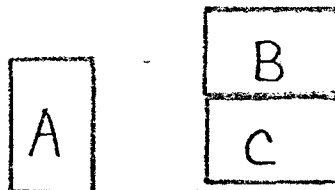
27 June 1970



28 June 1970



29 June 1970



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