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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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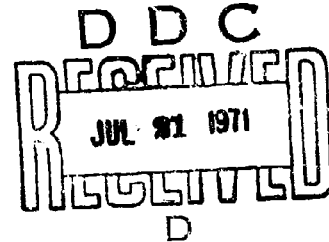


AGDA-A (M) (8 Jun 71) FOR OT UT 704030

22 June 1971

**SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, Period Ending 31 October 1970 (U)**

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1. The attached report is forwarded for review and evaluation in accordance with para 4b, AR 525-15.
2. The information contained in this report is provided to insure that lessons learned during current operations are used to the benefit of future operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.
3. Information of actions initiated as a result of your evaluation should be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, ATTN: FOR OT UT within 90 days of receipt of this letter.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

VERNE L. BOWERS  
Major General, USA  
The Adjutant General

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

AVDAGT-DT

14 November 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 1st Cavalry Division (Air-  
mobile), Period Ending 31 October 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

THRU: Commanding General  
II Field Force Vietnam  
ATTN: AVFBC-RE-H  
APO 96266

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development  
Department of the Army  
Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (C) Operations: Significant Activities

a. MISSION: During this reporting period the 1st Cav Div (AM) realigned forces following the withdrawal from Cambodia. Operations were conducted along the border to interdict infiltration routes in Phuoc Long Province. Division elements searched, located, and destroyed or evacuated enemy caches in War Zone D; conducted operations targeted against main force, local force and enemy headquarter elements; and realigned forces from Binh Long to Binh Tuy Province. Division forces continued to support the GVN Pacification Program and initiated a resources control program to interdict movement of enemy supplies along major roads within the Division Area of Operation.

b. GENERAL:

(1) The 1 August to 31 October 1970 period saw the realignment of forces of the Division into an operational area stretching from the Cambodian border to the South China Sea.

(2) Enemy activity throughout the period has been light to moderate. The intensity and frequency of attacks by fire on base camps has decreased.

(3) Throughout the entire three month period, the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) continued to emphasize location and evacuation or destruction of enemy caches. Major transportation, weapons, and munitions caches have been neutralized in the War Zone D area of Long Khanh Province.

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(4) Division elements redeployed from Dinh Long Province and the border area of Northwestern Phuoc Long Province turning over Fire Support Bases and the Quan Loi Base Camp to the 5th ARVN Division.

(5) The 1st Cavalry Division (AM) began realigning forces into Dinh Tuy Province on 1 September. By 15 September, the Division had assumed control of the entire area of Operation of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade which was preparing for redeployment. In Binh Tuy, the FIRST TEAM was targeted against the 33D MVA Regiment and Headquarters of Military Regions 6 and 7.

(6) During this period, a significant number of enemy impressed laborers and local force VC rallied. In Phuoc Long Province intensified psyops in conjunction with combat operations and a critical food shortage were the primary reasons for rallying.

(7) All Brigades and the Division Artillery conducted operations combined with Regional Forces, Popular Forces and/or ARVN Forces within the Division Area of Operation.

(8) During the month of August the Division began a program of Resources Control. 1st Cav Div (AM) soldiers began monitoring National Police stationary check points, and conducted mobile check points and helicopter Eagle Flights with National Police to reduce the enemy supplies being transported along the roads under the guise of legal traffic. This program has been successful in reducing the supplies being transported by the enemy's "Shadow Supply System".

(9) In retrospect, the successful interdiction of enemy supply routes, the location and destruction/evacuation of enemy caches in War Zone D, and the successful operations in northern Phuoc Long Province directed toward influencing the enemy and enemy suppressed laborers to rally were the most significant aspects of 1st Cav Div (AM) operations during the period 1 August to 31 October 1970.

**c. 1ST BRIGADE OPERATIONS:**

(1) **Mission:** From 1 August - 4 October, the 1st Brigade continued operations to interdict enemy infiltration and supply routes, neutralize enemy elements operating within War Zone D and southern Phuoc Long Province, and support the Vietnamization and the Vietnamese Pacification Program along Highway QL 20. From 5 - 31 October, 1st Brigade conducted intensified operations against SR-5 to locate and destroy Headquarters, SR-5, interdict enemy infiltration routes from War Zone D into eastern SR-5 operational area, locate and destroy other forces of SR-5 in assigned AO, and continue operations in War Zone D.

(2) **Execution:**

(a) From 1 August - 4 October, the 1st Brigade with the 1-3 Cav, 1-7 Cav, 2-7 Cav, and 1-12 conducted operations in War Zone D. The mission was to

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interdict the Jolly, Sarges, Adams trail network and eliminate enemy elements in the TACR. Ground activity was moderate with most enemy initiated contacts occurring as they defended cache sites. Several caches were located and evacuated from War Zone D.

(b) From 5 - 31 October, the 1st Brigade with the 1-7 Cav, 2-7 Cav, and 1-12 Cav conducted operations in War Zone D and in the area immediately west of War Zone D. Operations were directed against SR-5 and the interdiction of enemy infiltration from War Zone D. Several large cache sites were located and evacuated from War Zone D. Ground activity remained moderate with the majority of enemy initiated activity occurring in the vicinity of the cache sites.

(3) Discussion and Analysis of Significant Events:

(c) Contacts during the month of August.

1 2 Aug: 3 A/1-5 Cav at 0615 (YT 714668) while moving up to check an automatic ambush that had activated received small arms fire from an unknown sized enemy force approximately 75 meters to NE. Engaged with organics, artillery and AFA. Contact broke at 0900 hours, resulting in 1 US KIA, and 1 US WIA. A check of the area revealed 1 NVA KIA and blood trails.

2 2 Aug: C/2-7 Cav at 1300 hours (YT 273614) found a bunker complex. Inside a 8x10 bunker was 1-120mm mortar complete, 100 assorted weapon stocks, assorted web gear, and 1 stand for 3 recoilless rifle. Also found 2-5x8 bunkers with 2 foot OHC containing 2-sights for 57 recoilless rifle, 8-57 recoilless rifle rounds, 5-NVA packs, 2-mortar sights, 5-B-40 rounds, 12 aiming stakes, 100-30 cal rounds, 1-75mm recoilless rifle, 2-57mm recoilless rifles, 1-30 cal machine gun, 1-M79, 10 binoculars, 8 B-C (IOS type) scopes, 8-9mm pistols, 3-38 cal pistols, 2-SKSs, 1 sub-machine gun, 4 M1 carbines, 1 Chicon claymore mine, 1 sight for 51 cal machine gun, and 15 Chicon grenades with fuses. Weapons and equipment were found on a camouflaged pallet.

3 3 Aug: C/2-7 Cav (YT 273614) found additional equipment in the bunker complex: 12-122mm rocket launcher sights, 2 B-C scopes, 4 wire cutters, 12 ignition cables for 122mm rocket launcher, 2 mortar sights, 1 large quadrant, 2 small quadrants, 4 aiming stakes, 5 carrying devices for B-40 rounds, 1 unknown optical sight, 2900-30 cal rifle rounds, 15-122 rocket firing devices, 100-51 cal rounds (armor piercing tracers), 200 links of 30 cal machine gun ammunition, 126 misc ammo drums for submachine gun, 1 bag of small parts, 3-57 recoilless rifle rounds, 50 lbs of TNT, and 1-75mm recoilless rifle round.

4 4 Aug: C/2-7 Cav at 0832 hours (YT 277614) found a cache containing 1 Russian DRSB, 117 Russian PPSB, 9 NVA type 50(a) sub-machine guns, 10 M-1 rifles, 8-M1 carbines, 1-81mm mortar complete, 5 supports for 51 cal (bipod), 1 extra mount for 51 cal, 80-CKCs, 60-SKSs, 1-AR47, 2 Mat-47 sub-machine guns, 2-75mm recoilless rifles without tripod, 2-82mm mortar tubes, 3-82mm mortar base plates, 1-82mm mortar bipod, 1-60mm mortar bipod with base, 3-122 rocket launcher mounts, 8-122 rocket launcher tubes, 10-51 cal barrels, 1-51 cal with tripod

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incomplete, 7 CCRs, 2 VRMD automatic rifles, 1 RPG-2-B-40, and 1 German M34 machine gun. The weapons condition was average to good with medium to heavy recent use.

2 4 Aug: B Recon 1-12 Cav at 0625 (YT 373600) had an automatic ambush activate. A check of the area revealed 1 VC KIA. Also found 1 blood trail to south which was followed with negative findings.

6 4 Aug: C/1-9 Cav at 1724 hours (YT 254715) observed and engaged 4-4x10 sampans with 3 individuals wearing black pajamas. Engagement with organics resulted in 3 NVA KBH and 4 sampans destroyed.

7 5 Aug: C/2-7 Cav at 1440 hours (YT 281615) found 8-16x25 hootches, 14-16x10 bunkers with 1 foot OHC, 250 blasting caps, and 4 Chicom grenades. Also 100m west in a 6x10 bunker found 400-51 cal rounds, 2-75mm recoilless rounds, 2 Chicom grenades, 4 SKSs, and 2 B-40 rounds.

8 6 Aug: B/1-5 Cav at 1545 hours (YT 717705) found a cache containing 3-30 cal machine guns, 8-60mm mortars, 1-57 recoilless rifle complete, 1-82mm mortar, 14-82mm mortar rounds, 1-30 cal machinegun (US), 11 boxes of .51 cal linked ammo (2200 rounds total), 5 boxes of 30 cal ammunition, 1 sewing machine, and 2-60mm mortar rounds.

9 6 Aug: A/1-5 Cav 1750 hours (YT 662672) found 1 AK47 with a wood stock, 1 AK47 with folding stock, 6 SKSs, 21 K-34 pistols, 18 pistol holsters, 11 pairs of binoculars, 1000 feet detonation cord, 1 sewing machine, 26 rifle grenades, 8-120mm mortar rounds, 100-82mm mortar rounds, 2-75mm recoilless rifle rounds, 6 cans of 7.62 ammunition (720 rounds each can), and 1560 blasting caps (non-electric) inside a hootch.

10 8 Aug: C/2-7 Cav at 0758 hours (YT 287607) received 20 60mm mortar rounds from approximately 200 meters to the south. 3 rounds impacted inside the perimeter resulting in 1 US KIA, 1 KCS WIA, and 2 US WIA (2 urgent medical). OP spotted 4 individuals, engaged with organics, artillery, and AFA resulting in 1 NVA KIA.

11 13 Aug: C/1-12 Cav at 1855 hours (YT 190464) had an automatic ambush detonate on a NE-SW trail (18"). A patrol found 3 NVA KIA and 1 heavy blood trail.

12 13 Aug: Brigade scouts at 1645 hours (YT 233726) observed 5 individuals and received small arms fire when flying at tree-top level at 80 knots. It sustained negative hits of casualties. Engaged with organics resulting in 4 NVA KBH.

13 14 Aug: Brigade scouts at 1600 hours (YT 334792) conducted a BDA of an airstrike and located 6 NVA KBA.

14 15 Aug: B Recon 1-12 Cav at 1150 hours (YT 309477) found a bunker

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complex of approximately 20-10x20 hootches and 8x10 bunkers. Also found trenches 20 meters long, 4 feet deep and numerous trails in area with heavy recent use. Inside the bunkers and hootches 4 SKBs, 2 AK-47s, 1 Russian carbine, 10 maps, 1 code book, 1 RT-3 with power pack (partly destroyed), 2 electric pans, 6 VT fuses and 1 3/4" wrench were found.

15 16 Aug: D/1-7 Cav on 15 Aug at 1940 hours (YT 334794) had an automatic ambush detonate. A first light check revealed 2 VC KIA; 2 packs and 2 SKBs captured.

16 17 Aug: A/1-7 Cav at 1930 hours (YT 331715) had an automatic ambush activate resulting in 2 NVA KIA with 2 AK-47s captured.

17 22 Aug: 3 D/1-7 Cav at 0940 hours (YT 337629) while moving from their NDP, received small arms fire from 5 individuals approximately 150 meters to the south. Engaged with organics, artillery, and AFA. Contact broke at 1010 hours resulting in 4 US KIA, and negative enemy assessment.

(b) Contacts during the month of September.

1 1 Sep: D/1-12 Cav at 1345 hours (YT 158469) found 4 bunkers 15x20 with 2 feet overhead cover (destroyed). Inside bunkers they found 2 M-44 rifles, 2 M16-36 rifles, 1 drill press, 1 lathe, 100 pounds of tools and generator parts (poor condition).

2 2 Sep A (-) 1-7 Cav at 1520 hours (YT 215716) saw 5 VC. VC engaged with 2 Chicom grenades, and 150 rounds AK-47 and were engaged with M-16's. VC evaded to south-west hitting an automatic ambush resulting in 1 VC KIA, and 1 AK-47 captured.

3 2 Sep: 1 D/1-12 Cav at 1015 hours (YT 158499) found 3 bunkers (8x10) with 2 feet overhead cover, 1-5x9 hatch, and 3-9x12 hootches with tin roofs. Inside bunkers/hootches found 1-122 rocket launcher, 1-50 cal machine gun, 1-30 cal machine gun, 4 M1s, 4 SKBs, 1-45 cal pistol, 5 M-16 barrels, 1 M-79 barrel, 1 bangalore torpedo, 1 generator, 1 M-60 machine gun, 50 Chicom grenades, 3 land mines, and assorted M-60 parts.

4 4 Sep: A (-) 1-7 Cav at 1500 hours (YT 209714) received Chicom grenades and small arms fire from 4 individuals. Engaged with organics, artillery and AFA. Contact broke at 1550 hours with negative friendly casualties and negative enemy assessment. At 1725 hours observed 2 individuals in area of contact. Engaged with organics resulting in 1 NVA KIA, 1 B-40 rocket launcher, and 1 AK-47 captured.

5 5 Sep: B (-) 1-7 Cav at 1120 hours (YT 266779) while setting up a F&B received 20 rounds of 60mm mortar from the north. Engaged suspected area with artillery, resulting in unknown enemy losses. 13 US/WIA.

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6 6 Sep: D/1-12 Cav at 1715 hours (YT 128411) found a trail showing heavy recent use and set up an automatic ambush. At 1730 hours the automatic ambush detonated resulting in 2 NVA KIA, and 2 AK-47's, 5 AK-47 magazines, 30 rounds, and 1 pack captured.

7 7 Sep: B (-) 1-7 Cav at 1300 hours (YT 255780) received 20 rounds 60mm mortar from approximately 300 meters west. Engaged with artillery and AFA. Incoming ceased at 1308 hours resulting in 3 US WIA.

8 10 Sep: B/1-7 Cav at 1300 hours (YT 270777) found 196 B-41 rounds, 19 B-40 rounds, 153 picks with handles, 209-120mm mortar rounds, 1440 AK-47 rounds, 3 boxes TNT (75 lbs), 6 long handle shovels, and 144 B-41 charges in the cache located on 9 Sep.

9 10 Sep: 1 D/1-7 Cav at 1848 hours (FSB Mystery) had an automatic ambush activate killing 3 NVA.

10 12 Sep: B/1-7 Cav at 1025 hours (YT 269778) continued reconnaissance of cache site. Found 12 B-41 rounds, 55-120 mm mortar rounds, 1 anti-tank mine, and 1 25 lb case of TNT. At 1315 hours also found 7 anti-tank mines, 5 RPG-7 charges, 1-25 lb case TNT, and 36 blasting caps.

11 13 Sep: A B/1-7 Cav at 0830 hours (YT 268779) received 20 rounds of incoming 60mm mortar fire. Contact broke at 0834 hours resulting in 4 US WIA. At 0945 hours incoming re-initiated. Resulted in 2 US WIA for a total of 5 US WIA (urgent).

12 13 Sep: 2 D/1-7 Cav at 1507 hours (YT 256764) received heavy small arms, automatic weapons, and claymores from USEF. Engaged with organics, artillery, AFA, and airstrikes. Contact broke at 1705 hours. At 1730 hours received 5 rounds 60mm mortar, contact broke 1733 hours. Sweep of contact area revealed 4-8x10 bunkers. Inside bunkers found 4 NVA KIA, outside bunkers found 1 NVA KIA, in draw found 2 NVA KIA.

13 15 Sep: D/1-7 Cav at 1235 hours (YT 252763) while on ground reconnaissance found 1 81mm mortar, 16 AK-47 rifles, 1 M1 carbine, 17 B-40 rounds, 3 82mm mortar sights, 452 AK-47 rounds, 30 AK-47 magazines, 1 pack, 2 pounds medical supplies, and 7 lbs documents. Upon further search of the area 10 documents, 2 binoculars, and 3 VC KBA were found.

14 16 Sep: D/2-7 Cav at 0830 hours (YT 144454) while conducting recon of automatic ambush found 2 NVA KIA, and 1 AK-47 rifle.

15 18 Sep: A/1-7 Cav at 1045 hours (FSB Green) had 14 individuals walk into the FSB; 2 men, 7 women, and 5 children. The men were classified as HOI CHANH's.

16 18 Sep: C/1-9 Cav at 1900 hours (YT 330600) while conducting a BDA found 2 KBA, 1 KBH, and 1 KBAS.

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17 21 Sep: 3 A/1-7 Cav at 1020 hrs (YT 350872) found 2 females (1-19 year old, 1-6 year old). 3 A followed woman to area containing many hootches and observed 2 women, and 1 male child. The women stayed and the child evaded. 3 A followed the child and observed 6 VC. Engaged with small arms resulting in 3 VC KIA.

18 B/1-7 Cav at 1115 hours (YT 268779) while on ground recon found 5 AK-47 (in cosmoline), 20 AK-47 magazines, 3 SKS rifles, 1 B-41 rocket launcher, 19-75mm recoilless rifle rounds, 80 rifle grenades, and 6 boxes AK-47 ammo (4320 rounds).

19 C/1-9 Cav at 1845 hours (FSB Odin) observed 3 individuals wearing black pajamas. Engaged with organics resulting in 3 KBH.

20 22 Sep: A/1-7 Cav at 1515 hours (FSB Green) had 2 HOI CHANHS (male) walk into FSB. A patrol (A Co) recovered 2 CKC rifles that had been left in the bush.

21 22 Sep: C/1-7 Cav at 1450 hours (YT 292788) took 3 B-40 rounds, and heavy small arms fire from 50 meters to west. Resulted in 1 US KIA, and 2 US WIA.

(c) Contacts during the month of October.

1 4 Oct: B/2-7 Cav at 1310 hours (YT 318441) had an automatic ambush detonate resulting in 1 NVA KIA. While checking the area small arms fire was received from the east. Engaged with organics, artillery, and ARA. Negative enemy assessment.

2 7 Oct: E/1-9 at 1745 hours (YT 139506) spotted 1 individual, who evaded to west. 2 more individuals carrying AK-47 rifles were spotted and engaged with organics. Negative assessments. Another individual was observed in the area. Engaged with organics, negative assessments. At 1505 hours while checking area 2 VC KBH were found.

3 9 Oct: 1 A/1-7 Cav at 1730 hours (YT 335640) while on ground reconnaissance received small arms, automatic weapons, and B-40 fire. Contact broke at 1740 hours resulting in 1 US KIA and 2 US WIA.

4 9 Oct: A/2-7 Cav at 1432 hours (YT 204438) had an automatic ambush detonate. Engaged with organics resulting in 3 NVA KIA, captured 3 packs, 10 pounds documents, and 3 AK-47's.

5 10 Oct: B (-) 1-7 Cav at 1640 hours (YT 412813) while on ground reconnaissance found 12 detainees; 1 male, 5 females, and 6 children.

6 10 Oct: 4 D/1-7 Cav at 0910 hours (YT 269630) while on ground reconnaissance found a cache containing 32-120mm mortar rounds, 277-82mm mortar rounds, and 315-60mm mortar rounds.

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7 10 Oct: A/2-7 Cav at 1115 hours (YT 204438) conducted a ground reconnaissance by fire with small arms of an automatic ambush site detonated on 9 Oct. A search revealed 1 NVA KIA.

8 11 Oct: 1 A/1-7 Cav at 1645 hours (10 Oct) (YT 335646) found a cache. Continued exploitation of cache resulted in the following totals: 6-51 cal machine guns, 47-60mm mortars, 100-SKS rifles, 77 CKC rifles, 13 AK-47s, 100-10" rifle grenades, 143-6" rifle grenades, 42-82mm mortar rounds, 36-30 cal LMG (assault), 2 B-41 rocket launchers, 11-30 cal machine guns, 20 lbs documents, 50 AK-47 rounds, 20-9mm pistols, 11 boxes of AK-47/51 cal ammo, and 2-107mm rockets.

9 12 Oct: D/1-8 Cav (OPCON to 1-12 Cav) at 1305 hours (XT 997345) captured 1 VC PW in bunker.

10 14 Oct: A/1-7 Cav at 1020 hours (YT 334649) found 185-82mm mortar rounds, 935-51 cal rounds, 13,200-7.62 rounds, 880-7.62 armor piercing rounds, 56 RPG-7 rounds, 158 RPG-7 boosters, 302 rifle grenades (6"), 26 Soviet heat grenades, 278-10" rifle grenades, 2-82mm mortar base plates, and 100 pounds plastic explosive. Items were in place approximately 1 week.

11 14 Oct: C/1-7 Cav at 1325 hours (YT 268638) while on ground reconnaissance found 92-60mm mortar rounds, 112-82mm mortar rounds, 5-120mm mortar rounds, 6 B-40 rounds, and 6 Chicom grenades.

12 12 Oct: 1 C/1-7 Cav at 0900 hours (YT 268638) while on ground reconnaissance found 50 canisters (250 lbs) of medical supplies.

13 14 Oct: E Recon 1-12 Cav at 1725 hours (YT 081321) while checking bunkers/hootches found 1-82mm mortar complete wrapped in water repellent cloth.

14 15 Oct: C/1-7 Cav at 1445 hours (YT 268638) while on ground reconnaissance found 40-60mm rounds, and 16-75mm recoilless rifle rounds.

15 15 Oct: C/1-7 Cav at 1740 hours (YT 268638) continued exploitation of cache and found 23-120mm mortar rounds, 53-60mm rounds, 8-82mm mortar rounds, and 55-75 recoilless rifle rounds.

16 15 Oct: 1,3 C/1-7 Cav at 1207 hours (YT 268638) found a small cache containing 102-60mm mortar rounds and 14-120mm mortar rounds.

17 15 Oct: A/2-7 Cav at 1200 hours (YT 204437) had an automatic ambush detonate 50 meters to NW resulting in 3 NVA KIA: 1 SKS rifle, 1 K-54 pistol captured.

18 16 Oct: C (-) 1-7 Cav at 1210 hours (YT 268638) while on ground reconnaissance found a cache containing 73-120mm mortar rounds, 41-82mm mortar rounds, 23-60mm mortar rounds, and 16-75mm recoilless rifle rounds.

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19 17 Oct: A/2-7 Cav at 0900 hours (YT 207432) while on ground reconnaissance found 1 additional NVA KIA from automatic ambush that detonated on 15 Oct; 1 AK-47 was captured.

20 18 Oct: B/2-7 Cav at 1405 hours (YT 186412) heard voices to their front. A recon by fire resulted in a claymore mine being detonated on Co B. Negative friendly casualties with 2 NVA KIA; 1 M1 rifle, 1 45 cal pistol, 25-30 lbs docs, and 25 pounds medical supplies were captured.

21 20 Oct: B/1-7 Cav at 1605 hours (YT 364625) received small arms, automatic weapons, and B-40 fire from 3-5 individuals to the SE. Engaged with organics, and artillery resulting in unknown enemy casualties, and 3 US WIA.

22 20 Oct: D/1-7 Cav at 0825 hours (YT 368642) had an automatic ambush detonate. While checking the area, small arms fire was received. Engaged with organics and artillery resulting in 1 NVA KIA, and 1 AK-47 captured.

23 21 Oct: B/1-7 Cav at 0945 hours (YT 363623) found a cache containing 2 AK-47 rifles, 1 SKS rifle, 20 Chicom grenades, 1-50 lb drill press, 35 lbs tools, 10 lbs documents, and 20 lbs of medical supplies.

24 22 Oct: A B/1-7 Cav at 1010 hours (YT 349627) found a cache containing 4-9mm sub-machine guns (unknown type), 1 M-16, 5-10 lbs documents, and 10 Chicom bangalore torpedos.

25 23 Oct: B/2-7 Cav at 0830 hours (YT 182427) found 3-10x15 bunkers, 1-15x12 hootch, and 1 tunnel (4x4). 1 lathe, 1 metal press, 400 grenade bodies, 20 files, and 1 M-16 rifle were found inside the bunkers.

26 26 Oct: C/1-7 Cav at 1045 hours (YT 356623) while on ground reconnaissance found 7 hootches with bunkers underneath, and 1-40x15 class room. 1 AR-15, 1 M-2 carbine, 5 SKS, 3 B-40, 1-9mm pistol, 16 Chicom grenades, 100 rounds M-16, and 200 rounds AK-47 were found.

27 B/2-7 Cav at 1350 hours (YT 181413) found a claymore mine factory, with 2 hootches (12x15), and 1 bunker (12x15). 200-300 firing devices for claymores and grenades, and 2 bolt action French rifles were found.

28 28 Oct: E Recon 1-7 Cav at 1155 hours (YT 275609) found a cache containing 11 Thompson sub-machine guns, 14-45 cal sub-machine guns, 1 M-79, 3-60mm mortars, 1 BAR, 4 M-1 carbines, 1 M-1 carbine with folding stock, 2 Springfield rifles, 12-60mm mortar rounds, 1-82mm mortar round, 12 US 75mm howitzer rounds, and 100 CKC barrels with receivers.

29 E/1-7 Cav at 1115 hours (YT 275609) found at the cache site 28 Oct, 2-75mm howitzers.

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30 29 Oct: E (-) 1-7 Cav at 1115 hours (YT 276611) found a cache 200 meters north of 28 Oct cache. It included 309-82mm mortar rounds, 8 CC grenades, 20,635-51 cal rounds, and 21,600 CKC (7.62) rounds.

31 29 Oct: B/2-7 Cav at 1250 hours (YT 184435) found 2 bunkers (10x15), 1 hootch, 1 welding shop, 4,500 to 5,000 welding rods, and 1 type 53 rifle.

32 1 C/2-7 Cav at 0845 hours (FSB Mars) observed 4 individuals. Engaged with organics resulting in 3 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47 and 1 K-54 pistol captured.

d. 2ND BRIGADE OPERATIONS:

(1) Mission: During this period the 2d Brigade, in conjunction with the 7th ARVN Infantry Regiment, had the mission of conducting ground operations, air reconnaissance and pacification operations aimed at fixing and destroying the enemy, interdicting enemy supply lines, locating enemy caches, and pacifying Phuoc Long Province. Primary emphasis for the 2d Brigade was to be placed on interdiction of the Jolley Road and for the 7th ARVN Regiment, ground reconnaissance and security in the vicinity of the Song Be area and clearing of QL 14.

(2) Execution: Throughout the reporting period, the 2d Brigade with 5-7 Cav, 1-8 Cav, and 2-12 Cav conducted operations in Phuoc Long Province to interdict the infiltration routes along the Cambodian Border and eliminate enemy elements in the assigned AO. Extensive psychological operations were successfully directed toward influencing the inhabitants of the area to rally to GVN. A significant number of combined operations with PRU and RF units were conducted in the Base Area 203 and Dragon's Head region on the eastern periphery of the Province. Resources control measures were initiated with 7th ARVN Regiment personnel and National Police to check suspected civilian traffic moving on the major LOC's in the AO.

(3) Discussion and Analysis of Significant Events:

a. Contacts during the month of August.

1 On 6 August at 1005 hours, vic YU288309, D/1-8 while on ground reconnaissance, spotted and engaged 3 individuals with organics, artillery, AFA, and an air strike. A sweep of the area, utilizing a tracker team, revealed 3 NVA/KIA.

2 On 7 August at 1330 hours, vic YU259324, a patrol from B/1-8 spotted and engaged 12 individuals. The area was engaged with AFA and 2 air strikes. The action resulted in 4 NVA/KB air strike and 2 NVA/KIA.

3 On 7 August at 1700 hours, vic YU 378195 and YU 384201, A Trp, 1-9 while making a BDA of an arc light found 2 NVA/KB Arc Light, and engaged 2 individuals in the area resulting in 2 NVA/KB helicopter.

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4 On 10 August at 1820 hours, via YU 304483, A Trp, 1-9, while on a VR of a bunker complex, engaged 5 individuals in the complex resulting in 3 NVA/KCH.

5 On 12 August at 1710 hours, via YF393941, A Trp, 1-9 spotted 5 individuals with weapons and rucksacks running out of a 10'x15' structure. An air strike and AFA was called . . . resulting in 3 NVA/KB AFA and 5 NVA/KB air strikes.

6 On 20 August at 1300 hours, via YU 522311, LRRP Team 72 spotted approximately 13 individuals moving NW. Most of the individuals were carrying bulky packs and armed with AK-47's. The team indicated that there were more individuals in the area. The area was engaged with AFA, artillery, and air strikes. The LRRP Team heard screams and brushbreaking to the west, but there was negative enemy assessment.

7 On 25 August at 0905 hours, via YU 510325, A/5-7 made contact with an unknown size enemy force firing small arms and 60mm mortars. Co A returned fire with small arms, M-79, and 81mm mortars. The results were 2 VC/KIA and 1 complete 60mm mortar with 10 rounds of 60mm mortar ammo captured.

8 On 27 August from 1615 to 1930 hours, A Trp, 1-9 while checking an area of reported 37mm ground to air fire, spotted a base camp and a 4 wheel mounted gun trailer. While the pilot continued to observe the gun, he received heavy small arms and 30 cal machine gun fire, and received more heavy ground to air fire on 4 occasions throughout the evening. The area was engaged with organics, artillery, AFA, and 3 air strikes resulting in 15 NVA killed, 22 bunkers destroyed, 22 structures destroyed, and 2 secondary explosions.

9 On 28 August starting at 1250 hours, via YU 227568, B/1-8 received RPG and mortar fire, both 60mm and 82mm mortar, followed by small arms and RC's in addition to the mortar fire. Co B estimated the enemy force to be battalion size. The action resulted in 1 mortar destroyed by air strike and 20 NVA killed.

10 On 29 August 70 at 1315 hours, D/5-7, responding to information provided by a Hoi Chanh, spotted and engaged 1 individual via YU446358. As the Co maneuvered it was taken under fire by an estimated 5 individuals firing AK-47's. A claymore blast resulted in 2 US/KIA, 1 HC killed and 1 ARVN Interpreter/KIA.

b. Contacts during the month of September:

1 On 4 September at 1445 hours via YU527310, A Trp, 1-9 Blues while making a BDA of an arc light found 9 bunkers destroyed, 1 fighting position destroyed, 5 bunkers damaged, and 5 NVA/KB Arc Light.

2 On 10 September at 1415 hours, via YU523353, A Trp, 1-9 while making a BDA of an arc light found 3 VC/KB Arc Light, 8 bunkers, and 4 fighting positions destroyed.

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1 On 12 September at 1635 hours, vic YU498335, A Trp, 1-9 on visual recon spotted 50-100 individuals in the open and engaged them with organics and AFA resulting in 13 VC/KB helicopter, 2 VC/KB AFA, and 3 NVA/KB helicopter.

4 On 16 September at 0820 hours vic YU549275 LRRP Team 72 engaged 5-7 individuals with a claymore ambush resulting in 6 NVA/KIA, and 2 AK-47's, 1 K-54 pistol, 6 rucksacks, and documents captured.

5 On 19 September at 1029 hours vic YU207370, A Trp, 1-9 while on visual recon spotted a large base camp and storage area. The low bird engaged 6 9'x3' boxes, which were in the open, resulting in several secondary explosions. Throughout the remainder of the day A/1-9 exploited the area engaging with organics, AFA, air strikes, and artillery. The action resulted in 3 NVA/KB Air Strikes, 9 NVA/KB helicopter, 3 NVA/KB artillery, 2 tons of rice destroyed, 8 military structures destroyed and 2 bunkers destroyed.

6 On 20 September at 0900 hours, vic YU424096, 51 PF Platoon engaged an estimated enemy squad with claymores resulting in 5 VC/KIA, 1 AK-47 and 2 B-40 rocket launchers captured.

7 On 24 September at 1630 hours, vic YU641945, A Trp, 1-9 while checking area of a VR reading, found a large bunker complex showing heavy recent use and recent construction. They spotted 15 individuals in the complex and engaged with organics resulting in 4 NVA/KB. There were several secondary explosions in the area caused by artillery and A/1-9.

c. Contacts during the month of October:

1 On 1 October at 1134 hours, vic YU544327, D/2-12 had an estimated 10 individuals engage with a claymore or a frag grenade, and small arms. Co D returned fire with small arms, 81mm, and artillery. Contact broke at 1135 hours when the enemy evaded to the north. The results were 1 NVA/KIA and negative friendly casualties.

2 On 6 October at 1610 hours, vic YU568147, A Trp, 1-9 Blues, while moving NE, engaged 3 individuals. Results: 3 NVA/KIA and 5 enemy packs, 1/2 lb of documents, 400 rounds AK-47 ammo, and 1 lb of medical supplies captured.

3 On 9 October at 2130 hours, vic YU280142, BRU and the 1st squad of V/3/5-7 detained 22 individuals. A sweep of the area resulted in contact with an undetermined size enemy force. Results: 2 VC/KIA and 2 PW's.

4 On 11 October at 1750 hours, vic YU509264, LRRP Team #71 initiated contact with 2-3 individuals. The team worked out AFA, Pink Team, and Bash. Results: 2 NVA/KIA.

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5 On 15 October at 1650 hours, via YT713975, A Trp, 1-9 spotted 20 individuals in black PJ's. They engaged individuals with organics and AFA; results: 4 VC/KRH, 4 VC/KB AFA.

6 On 17 October at 1423 hours, via YT712982, A Trp 1-9 spotted 40 individuals in a large bunker complex. The enemy were engaged with organics. Results: 14 NVA/KRH.

**c. 3RD BRIGADE OPERATIONS:**

(1) Mission: During the period 1-9 August, 3d Brigade mission was interdiction of NVA/VC infiltration along the Sorges Jungle Highway in Western Phuoc Long and Northeastern Binh Long Provinces. The Brigade was responsible for overwatch of RVNLF/GVN forces and installations in Binh Long Province and Bo Duc District of Phuoc Long Province. On 9 August the Brigade deployed to Long Khanh Province and assumed the mission of preventing enemy use of the Dong Nai River, destruction of base areas, and interdicting infiltration/supply routes and elimination of enemy forces in AO. On 1 September, as elements of 3d Brigade deployed into Binh Tuy Province, 3d Brigade assumed the mission of destruction of the 33d NVL Regiment and local force elements within the AO.

(2) Execution: 3d Brigade tactical operations during the period were characterized by three distinct phases.

(a) Phase I (1-3 August 1970) consisted of a continuation of post-Cambodian operations in Binh Long and Phuoc Long Provinces and continuation of interdiction of infiltration routes along the Cambodian border.

(b) During Phase II (9-31 August 1970) the 3d Brigade, as a part of Division realignment of forces, deployed from Quan Loi Base Camp to FSB Nancy in Eastern Long Khanh Province. Quan Loi Base Camp was turned over to the 5th ARVN Division as a continuation of the Vietnamization Program. Phase II was characterized by light enemy contacts and increased employment of platoon size and smaller operations. Eagle Flights were instituted as a means to check population and resources control along the road networks and many garden plots within the AO.

(c) Phase III (1 September-31 October 1970) commenced as 3d Brigade deployed an airmobile infantry battalion into Binh Tuy Province in a phased turnover of Binh Tuy Province AO from the 199th Light Infantry Brigade (LIB) to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). On 6 September the forward CP displaced from FSB Nancy to FSB Face. By 9 September 3d Brigade organization consisted of 3 airmobile infantry battalions and 1 armored cavalry squadron. Combat elements of the Brigade were committed to an operation around the Nai Ong complex, where intelligence indicated a battalion of the 33d NVL Regiment was located. On 15 September, 3d Brigade assumed the entire Binh Tuy Province AO as the 199th LIB completed phase-out operations. In addition to continued combat operations directed against the 33d NVA Regiment, 3d Brigade conducted population and resources control measures within Binh Tuy Province in conjunction with RVN forces. Eagle



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Flights assumed increased importance as highway #1 crossed within the entire Brigade boundary. In addition, 5-6 man Combat Assistance Teams were deployed from the battalions to two of the districts within the Province to assist the MCV advisory efforts. The teams are designed to assist in the training and actual participation of combat operations with the RF/PF forces within the districts.

(3) Discussion and Analysis of Significant Events:

a. Contacts during the month of August:

1 During the period 1-3 August, there was negligible enemy activity. One contact during the period by LERP Team 51 at 010830 August, vicinity YUC20033, resulted in #1 NVA KIA and #1 M-1 rifle CL.

2 At 041035 hours/XU910255, 2/D/2-8 Cav initiated contact with 3 NVL, resulting in 3 NVL KIA, and 2 AK-47 and 1 B-40 Rocket Launcher CL. There were negative friendly casualties.

3 D/2-8, at 081200 hours/XU895281 engaged an USEP in a bunker complex. Artillery, AFA, and F4C Air supported. Contact broke at 1:20 hours. Friendly casualties were 8 US WIA.

4 At 131440 hours/YF 572439, 1/C/1-5 Cav engaged 3 individuals; contact broke at 14:15 hours, resulting in 2 NVA WIA/POW.

5 At 140945 hours YF 624755, B Recon/1-5 Cav engaged 3 individuals; resulting in 2 NVA KIA. There were three Ground to Air firings on 14 August, resulting in 3 NVA KBH, 1 LOH shot down, and 1 US WIA.

6 The period 15-17 August was one of light contact. A sighting by B/1-9 Cav on 16 August resulted in 3 NVL KBH. On 17 August, contacts by B/2-8 Cav and by 1/D/2-8 resulted in 2 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 CL. There were negative friendly casualties.

7 On 30 August, 1-5 Cav conducted a Combat Assault to YT564738 and established a light FSB (FSB Leo) with 3 artillery tubes. C(-)/1-5 Cav, during the initial Combat Assault to FSB Leo engaged 2 NVL, resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 CL.

8 On 31 August, A/1-5 Cav was engaged by 4 individuals at YT629870. Negative friendly casualties resulted. A sweep of the contact area revealed negative enemy assessment.

b. Contacts during the month of September:

1 At 031420 hours/ZF 076214, D/2-8 Cav engaged 1 individual, resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 CL. Two significant sightings by B/1-9 Cav resulted in 3 NVA KBH.

2 At 041005 hours/ZF 075214, D/2-8 Cav engaged 3-4 individuals resulting in 2 NVL KIA and 12 AK-47's CL. There were negative friendly casualties. An airstrike at ZFO/3177 resulted in 2 NVA KIA. At 040945 hours, 15 individuals rallied to 2-8 Cav at FSB GUIL, 14

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1 On 8 September at 10:16 hours/ZF 067333 C/2-8 Cav received B-40 and small arms fire from 7-10 individuals. Contact broke at 08105:41, resulting in 1 NVL KIA, 1 US LIA, and 2 US medevacs. 4 significant sightings by elements of B/1-9 Cav on 8 September resulted in 6 NVL KIA, 2 NVL KB Arty, and 1 NVL SBL.

4 On 9 September, 3d Brigade assumed OPCON of 2-11 LGR which began construction of FSB Bolan. 1-5 Cav completed its move from FSB Leo and closed on FSB Brager. Maneuver elements of 3d Brigade concentrated operations vicinity of Mai Cong as intelligence indicated at least one battalion of the 33d NVL Regiment remained in that area. Increased VB efforts by elements of B/1-9 Cav resulted in 5 NVL KIA and 1 AK-47 CIA.

5 Contact increased on 12 September, with 5 contacts reported. C(-)/2-8 Cav at 121235 hours/ZF 045217 engaged 5 individuals resulting in 1 NVL/VC KIA and 1 SXS CIA. 2/C/1-5 Cav at 121:10 hours ZF139329 engaged 1 individual, resulting in 1 NVL KIA and 1-9mm pistol CIA. F Troop/2-11 LGR at 121635 hours/ZF 917204 engaged an USEF, resulting in 1 NVA/VC KIA.

6 On 18 September a significant increase in ground contact was reported in the 3d Brigade AO. D(-)/1-5 Cav at 181039 hours/ZF 153411 received B-40 and small arms fire from an USEF. Contact broke at 181044 hours with negative friendly casualties and negative enemy assessment. At 181050 hours ZF 122237 A/2-8 Cav, while in ambush posture, observed and engaged 2 individuals 50-75 meters north of ambush site, resulting in negative friendly casualties and unknown enemy casualties. E Ren/2-5 Cav at 181220 hours/ZF 025317 engaged 1 individual, resulting in negative enemy assessment. 1/D/1-5 Cav at 181300 hours/ZF 062292 observed and engaged 5-7 individuals. AFM and artillery supported that contact with negative enemy assessment. 1/C/1-5 Cav at 181320 hours/ZF 130431 received small arms fire from 2-3 individuals, resulting in 1 US KIA. At 181445 hours/ZF 153411 D(-)/1-5 Cav, while continuing the sweep of earlier contact area received small arms fire from 5-6 individuals. Contact broke at 181450 hours with negative enemy assessment.

7 Again on 19 September ground contact remained at an increased level with five engagements reported, the most significant by A/2-8 Cav at 191120 hours/ZF 127229 resulting in 1 NVL/VC KIA and 1 M-1 Carbine CIA.

8 Throughout the day on 20 September there were six ground contacts. E Ren/1-5 Cav at 200722 hours/ZF 142434 received B-40 and small arms fire from an USEF. Results were 1 US WIA and negative enemy assessment. At 201455 hours/ZF 068249 2/A/2-8 Cav, while on ground recon, observed 3-4 individuals. 2A asked the individuals to Chieu Hoi, however the enemy began to evade. The platoon then engaged, resulting in 2 NVA/VC KIA and 1 SXS and 1 unknown type weapon CIA. Continues to sweep the area, the platoon found a military structure with 16 individuals who rallied.

9 At 211650 hours/ZF 755097 B/1-9 Cav Aero-rifle platoon, while on BDA of an arc light, was engaged by an USEF in bunkers. AFM and artillery supported. Contact broke at 211750 hours, resulting in 4 US WIA and negative enemy assessment.

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10 The period 24 - 30 September was one of light contact. At 251915 hrs/ET 078134, B(-)/2-8 Cav had an automatic ambush activate, resulting in 2 NVA KIA and 2 AK-47's CIA.

c. Contacts during the month of October:

1 3A/2-8 Cav at 011200 hrs/ET 131159 found 2 NVA KIA, 1 AK-47, and 1 M-2 Carbine CIA as a result of an automatic ambush detonation.

2 E/2-11 ACR, while sweeping area of automatic ambush detonation at 051045 hrs/ZP 225029 found 2 VC KIA. At 051730 hrs/YT 813095 a pink team, while on VR of an airstrike received Ground to Air fire. The area was engaged with organics, resulting in 1 NVA/VC KBH.

3 At 060955 hrs/YT 909234 F/2-11 ACR, while on recon, had an M-113 detonate a mine. There were negative friendly casualties. Again at 061323/YT 914234 an M-113 detonated a mine, and at YT 922236 another M-113 detonated a mine. There were negative casualties. At 061438 hrs/YT 985161 D(-)/1-5 engaged 4 individuals resulting in 1 NVA KIA. At 061750 hrs/YT 991167 2D/1-5 Cav, while on ground recon observed and engaged 1 individual resulting in 1 NVA KIA and 1 SKS CIA. There were negative friendly casualties.

4 At 071415 hrs/ZS 251899 a pink team from B/1-9 Cav, while on VR, received 20 rounds small arms Ground to Air fire and 30 rounds .30 Cal fire from an USEF. The area was engaged with organics, resulting in 1 NVA/VC KBH. At 081125 hrs/YT 829059 a pink team from B/1-9 Cav observed and engaged 1 individual, resulting in 1 NVA/VC KBH.

5 At 100837 hrs A/2-5 Cav conducted a Combat Assault from FSB Silver to an LZ vicinity YT 738297 and began construction of FSB Ingalls. At 101145 Hrs/YS 777944 LRRF Team 75 observed and engaged 5 - 10 individuals. In response to this contact, B/1-9 Cav inserted the Aero-rifle platoon vicinity YS 794948, and at 101510 hrs/YS 799946 observed and engaged 2 individuals with organics. Results were 1 NVA/VC KIA, 1 M-1 Carbine CIA and 1 US slightly WIA. At 101800 hrs/YS 805955 a pink team from B/1-9 Cav observed and engaged 1 individual resulting in 1 NVA/VC KBH.

6 On 16 October at 0955 hrs a pink team from B/1-9 Cav, while on VR received Ground to Air fire at YT 912501. The area was engaged with organics and the Aero-rifle platoon was inserted. A sweep of the area revealed 2 NVA KBH and 2 AK-47's CIA. At 1015 hrs at YT 912500, a pink team observed and engaged 2 individuals. A sweep of the area by the Aero-rifle platoon revealed 1 NVA KBH, 1 NVA WIA/TOW, 1 AK-47 and 1 K-54 CIA. D(-)/2-5 Cav at 1020 hrs/ YT 773265 observed and engaged 5 individuals. The enemy returned fire with small arms. Artillery and AFA again supported the contact. Contact broke at 1045 hrs, resulting in 3 NVA/VC KIA, 2 US KIA, and 4 US WIA. At 1520 hrs/ET 232028 E/2-11 ACR, while on armored recon, had an APC detonate a 25 lb Chicom mine, resulting in 1 APC combat loss and 1 US WIA.

7 At 191140 hrs/YT 775259 D(-)/2-5 Cav observed and engaged 4 NVA. The enemy returned fire with small arms and evaded to the west. A sweep of the contact area revealed 1 NVA KIA and 1 AK-47 CIA. A(-)/2-8 Cav, while

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on ground recon, found a bunker complex of unknown size. As a sweep of the complex was being conducted, the unit received heavy B-40 and automatic weapons fire from an USFP in bunkers. A(-) returned fire with organics and artillery supported. Heavy enemy fire continued until 1830 hours, and sporadic fire until 1930 hours. A(-) withdrew to the south to set up a NDP. Results were 2 US KIA and 6 US WIA with enemy losses unknown.

8 E Recon/1-5 Cav at 201630 hrs/YT 817014, while in ambush position, engaged 2 NVA, resulting in 2 NVA KIA, 1 CKC, and 1 Mauser rifle CIA.

9 F/2-11 ACR at 211235 hrs/YT 815000, while on dismounted recon received small arms fire from approximately 12 individuals, resulting in 4 US WIA, 1 KCS WIA, and negative enemy assessment.

10 2C/2-8 Cav at 271130 hrs/YT 742053, while in ambush position, engaged 1 individual, resulting in 1 NVA KIA. 3C/2-8 Cav at 1220 hrs in day ambush engaged 2 individuals, resulting in 1 NVA/VC KIA.

11 F/2-11 ACR at 281100 hrs/YT 695505 found 2 NVA KIA from an automatic ambush.

12 G/2-11 ACR at 291915 hrs/ZT 200029, while in NDP received RPG and small arms fire. G Trp returned fire with organics and 81mm mortar. There were negative friendly casualties and negative enemy assessment.

13 At 311230 hrs/YT 687086 F/2-11 ACR found 1 NVA KIA from an automatic ambush. E/2-11 ACR at 311652 hrs/ZT 182120 found 4 NVA KIA and 1 SKS CIA as a result of an automatic ambush detonation.

**f. 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry Operations:**

(1) Mission: The 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, remained in general support of the Division and continued to provide visual reconnaissance throughout the Division Area of Operation. During the first part of the reporting period A, B, and C Troops continued VR efforts in the 2nd Bde, 3rd Bde, and 1st Bde respectively. Priority of effort was placed on the 3rd Bde AO when they began operations in Binh Tuy Province. Emphasis was placed on locating and destroying the 33d NVA Regt known to be operating in the central portion of Binh Tuy Province. Emphasis was also placed on eliminating the local VC threat during the Rice Harvest.

(2) Execution:

(a) On 1 September 1970, E Trp, 1-9 Cav was organized from assets within the Division and the Squadron. The basic element was D Co, 227th AHB. Nine (9) of the twelve (12) AH-1G gunships from this company were used to form the Red Platoon. The remaining three (3) were attached to D Co, 229th AHB. Four (4) OH-6A's from each of the Bde Scout Sections were obtained to form the White Platoon. The Blue Platoon was originally formed using one (1) Platoon of D Trp on a "rotating" basis and lift ships from the DIVARTY QRF element on a "as needed" basis. The lift ships from DIVARTY were used since E Trp was placed in GS of DIVARTY, however this was found to be unsatisfactory due to the response time required by an Air Cav Troop. One (1) UH-1 originally had been assigned to E Troop from HHT in order to support their Maintenance Platoon. In order to satisfy

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the lift requirement in the Blue Platoon one (1) UH-1 from A, B, C, and HHT was assigned to E Troop, giving them a total of five (5) UH-1, twelve (12) OH-6A, and nine (9) AH-1G. Seventy five (75%) percent fill on aircraft crews were assigned to E Troop. Additional maintenance personnel were assigned from elements within the Squadron. In order to minimize the training required in Air Cav Operations an infusion plan was initiated. Two (2) AH-1G crews and two (2) OH-6A crews from A, B, C Trps were exchanged with personnel in E Troop, giving E Troop sufficient personnel experienced in Air Cav Operations. These personnel were used to fill the Platoon Leader, Section Leader, Operations, and XO positions. The Troop Commander was a second tour Air Cav officer. Since D Trp was used usually in a ground Cav role they were not experienced in "Blue" operations. To overcome this a training program was conducted in conjunction with personnel from the other Blue Platoons. D Trp was trained in rappelling, use of the Maquire Rig, rigging of aircraft for sling out, and refresher training in basic infantry tactics. During the initial period after activation E Trp was used to reinforce B Trp in Binh Tuy Province in addition to providing VR coverage in AO Chief for DIVARTY. Since their organization they have proven their effectiveness during several actions as outlined in the Operational Highlights portion of this report.

(b) On the 26th of October, 3rd Squadron, 17th Cavalry (-) (minus C Trp and D Trp) was made OPCON to the 1st Air Cav Div (AM) and placed under operational control of the 1-9 Cav. At this time the 1-9 Cav was tasked organized to provide maximum VR support to the Division. 3-17 Cav with its headquarters at Di An released A Trp/3-17 Cav to the 1-9 Cav and in turn assumed OPCON of C and E Trp/1-9 Cav and VR responsibility in the 1st and 3rd Bde AO. 1-9 Cav with A/3-17, A/1-9, D/1-9, and E/1-9 assumed VR responsibility in AO Chief (DIVARTY), the 7th ARVN Regt AO, and the 2nd Bde AO with the Commanding Officer of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry having overall VR responsibility for the entire Division AO. During the first two (2) days the Blue Platoon of A/3-17 and B/3-17th were given rappel training by Hqs 1-9, and B Trp/1-9th Cav respectively. Additional training in rappelling, use of Maquire Rigs, and the rigging of aircraft for sling out will be given as operational commitments allow. Aircraft crews are interchanged between the 1-9th and 3-17th Cav on a daily basis to facilitate area orientation, use of the Div S&T's, understanding of the Division rules of engagement, and successful techniques used by the 1-9th Cav in the Division AO.

(c) The quarter ended with the squadron supporting the Division and the 7th ARVN Regt, (5th ARVN Div) in its area of operation in the following manner: C/1-9th Cav in GS of the 1st Bde, B/1-9th Cav in GS of the 3rd Bde, and the 3-17 Cav based at Di An providing priority of effort where needed in the 1st and 3rd Bde AO with B/3-17th Cav; A/1-9th Cav in GS of the 2nd Bde, E/1-9th in GS of DIVARTY, and A/3-17th Cav providing priority of effort where needed in the 2nd Bde AO and the 7th ARVN Regt AO. With the Squadron in this configuration priority of effort was placed on supporting the ground elements with visual reconnaissance, locating and plotting enemy cache sites and trails continues to be an important function of the Squadron. A Trp contacts during the reporting period were primarily with MR-10, 22d Arty and the H-50 Trans. B Trp contacts were with the 33d NVA Regt, the 1st NVA Inf Bn and local VC forces in Binh Tuy Prov. C Trp contacts were with SR-5 and the 74th Arty. E Trp contacts were with K 33d Arty, Dong Nai Regt, and H-12 Rocket Co.

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(d) Pertinent statistics for the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry during the reporting period follow.

(1) Enemy: KBH-227; KIA-42; POW-5

(2) U.S.: KIA-12; WIA-54

(e) During the reporting period, Company H (RANGER) provided long range reconnaissance and surveillance for the 1st Cavalry Division (AM). Ranger patrols were deployed according to current enemy activity with emphasis being placed on the recovery of documents and positive identification of enemy routes of movement. Company H (RANGER) employed 98 patrols, of which 85 made sightings of enemy personnel, resulting in 24 engagements and 40 VC/NVA KIA, 1 Ranger was KIA, and 9 WIA.

(3) Discussion and Analysis of Significant Events:

(a) Contacts during month of August.

1 On 4 August at grid YT 194663, C Troop on a VR spotted a trail with heavy recent use. They followed the trail to YT 203665 and found one (1) 5x8 hootch frame. At this location they spotted one (1) individual in green fatigues. They engaged with organics resulting in one (1) NVA KBH. At YT 203668 C Trp spotted two (2) individuals in camouflage fatigues, sarngals, but no helmets. Both had pistol belts and canteens. One (1) had a pistol. C Trp engaged with organics resulting in two (2) NVA KBH. A short time later C Trp spotted two (2) individuals in same area wearing black pajamas. They engaged resulting in two (2) NVA KBH. At YT 209686 C Trp spotted one (1) individual in black pajamas, engaged, resulting in one (1) NVA KBH. C Trp requested an air strike on the area. At YT 203668 a C Trp LOH on a BLA of an air strike received 30-40 rounds of .30 cal fire with negative hits or damage. Engaged with organics, artillery, and air strike resulting in five (5) NVA KBA, one (1) NVA KBA/S, one (1) NVA KBH and ten (10) 5x8 bunkers destroyed.

2 On 28 August A Trp LOH on a VR at grid YT 291485 received light RFG and automatic weapons fire with negative hits or damage. A Trp engaged with organics, artillery and air strike resulting in two (2) NVA KBH and one (1) NVA KBA. At grid 316508 a large enemy complex was sighted. Troop engaged with organics, AFA, artillery, and air strike resulting in two (2) NVA KBH, one (1) KBARA, two (2) KBA/S, and three (3) KBA.

(b) Contacts during the month of September.

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On 17 September E Trp on a VR mission spotted three (3) individuals with weapons at YT 052311. They engaged with organics resulting in three (3) VC KBH. The Blues were inserted to recon the area. At 1140 hours the Blues made contact with unknown size enemy force resulting in five (5) enemy KIA and one (1) Kit Carson Scout WIA. The QRF was inserted at the Blues location and made contact with the enemy force resulting in five (5) enemy KIA. The Blues found medical supplies, clothing, food, mess utensils, and captured one (1) AK-47, and two (2) M-16's. The RRF was inserted and the Blues were extracted at 1430 hours. During the night the QRF and RRF killed two (2) more enemy soldiers and the next day while clearing a PZ they captured one (1) enemy officer.

(c) Contacts during the month of October.

1 On 6 October A Trp Blues were inserted at grid YU 563348 for a general recon mission. At 1415 hours the Blues made contact with an unknown size enemy force in a bunker complex. Contact was broken quickly with the enemy evading. The Blues captured some enemy supplies and several personal items. At 1600 hours the Blues made contact with an unknown size enemy force resulting in three (3) NVA KIA and three (3) US WIA. Contact was broken at 1645 hours and the blues extracted.

2 On 18 October 1970 at grid YT 182415 a C Trp LOH received heavy ground to air fire. The LOH was hit, crashed, and exploded on the ground. C Trp Blues were scrambled as a reaction force. It was decided to use a ground unit near the area (B/2-7) as a reaction force since no LZ's were available for the blues and heavy ground to air fire prevented a rappel insertion. AFA, artillery, and an air strike were requested on the ground to air fire. The next day C Trp Blues were inserted to reinforce B/2-7 and to link up with B/2-7 and sweep toward the downed bird. While sweeping toward the downed LOH a booby trap was tripped resulting in seven (7) US WIA. Upon arriving at the aircraft they found one (1) crew member KIA. At YT 178415 a C Trp LOH spotted one (1) individual with a AK-47; they engaged with organics resulting in one (1) NVA KBH. At YT 180425 they spotted one (1) enemy soldier wearing green clothing, engaged, resulting in one (1) enemy KBH. At YT 366629 C Trp spotted one (1) person in black pajamas, engaged, resulting in one (1) enemy KBH. At YT 180429 a C Trp LOH received heavy ground to air fire resulting in one (1) US KIA (aircraft observer), AFA, and artillery were requested resulting in two (2) enemy KB AFA.

3 On 20 October 1970 a C Trp LOH on a VR mission at YT 178420 received heavy ground to air fire with negative hits or damage, engaged with organics, AFA, artillery and an air strike. A BDA of the air strike found two (2) enemy KEA, one (1) individual evading was engaged with organics resulting in one (1) enemy KBH. At YT 181427 a C Trp LOH spotted and engaged a hootch resulting in a secondary explosion and two (2) enemy KBH.

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▲ On 20 October 1970 E Trp on a VR mission at TF 059615 spotted nineteen (19) individuals in the open with packs and undetermined weapons. They engaged with organics resulting in ten (10) NVA KBH. At 1410 hours E Trp Blues were inserted on enemy location. They captured one (1) NVA (officer) on LZ. At 1600 hours at TF 062619 E Trp made contact with two (2) enemy soldiers resulting in two (2) NVA KIA. One (1) of the enemy killed was a POW. The Blues captured two (2) AK-47's and found three (3) packs, an estimated ten (10) pounds of flour, three (3) pounds of documents, firing tables and a map of Phuoc Vinh. On 21 October 1970 E Trp Blues inserted at TF 092604 with POW captured on 20 October 1970. POW led the Blues to location of a 75mm RR. On 24 October 1970 E Trp Blues were again inserted with POW captured on 20 October 1970. This time the POW led the Blues to a 82mm mortar with bi-pod.

6. 11th Combat Aviation Group

(1) Missions: During the reporting period the 11th Combat Aviation Group continued direct and general aviation support of the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) throughout the area of operation. The support included: UH-1H troop lift aircraft used for combat assaults, reaction forces, command and control, logistical support, intelligence gathering, and psychological operations; AH-1G gunships used to provide escort for the troop carriers during combat assaults and special operations; OH-47 aircraft used to provide airlift for movement of artillery fire bases, troops and logistical support to all the division's organic and attached units, and OH-6A aircraft used to provide general support of the division's special staff and to Group Headquarters.

(2) Executions:

(a) On 1 September 1970, D Company 229th AHB was detached and attached to the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, to provide a nucleus for the formation of a provisional air cavalry troop from within the division's assets. The purpose of this reorganization was to increase the FIRST TEAM's visual reconnaissance capability to provide coverage of the expanded AO.

(b) During the first half of September, two aviation companies of the 229th AHB were repositioned from Quan Loi to Bear Cat. This move facilitated support of the division's expanded AO. The 11th Combat Aviation Group now provides aviation support to the FIRST TEAM from the Cambodian border to the South China Sea.

(c) Ground to Air Fire incidents:

August: 31	September: 18	October: 47
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(d) Flying Hours for the Period:

August: 20,225	September: 20,985	October: 19,584
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b. Division Artillery

(1) Missions:

(a) The 1st Cavalry Division Artillery and supporting fire units provide fire support to the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) maneuver forces within the division's assigned TAOI and takes necessary action to enhance GVN pacification efforts, and to improve the effectiveness of all RVNAF elements.

(b) The 1st Cavalry Division Artillery (AM) continues to act as the maneuver headquarters for AO Chief and controls the defenses of the 1st Cavalry Division Base Camp at Phuoc Vinh, RVN.

(2) Executions:

(a) The 2nd Battalion, 19th Artillery continued its primary mission of Direct Support to the 1st Brigade.

(b) The 1st Battalion, 77th Artillery continued its primary mission of Direct Support to the 2nd Brigade. During this reporting period the firing batteries successfully completed the Division Artillery Combat Operations Test. In addition to strong emphasis on training, the battalion requested and received a courtesy inspection from the 27th Maintenance Battalion Assistance and Inspection of Materials Team (AIMS TEAM). The forming of a 105/155mm composite battery on FSB Libby and the concept of one FLC to control all fires was introduced into the 1st Bn, 77th Arty for the first time since the unit's arrival in the Republic of Vietnam.

(c) The 1st Battalion, 21st Artillery continued its primary mission of Direct Support to the 3rd Brigade. During the period the battalion successfully completed its battery level Combat Operations Test and passed its Annual General Inspection.

(d) The 1/30th Arty continued General Support of the 1st Cav Div. The Bn (-) continued in Direct Support of Div Arty's AO Chief. Throughout the period fire support activities remained relatively light. All batteries successfully completed the Div Arty Combat Operations Test.

(e) During the period the 2nd Battalion, 20th Artillery (AFA) remained in General Support of the Division. Although there was a continued demand for AFA assets, combat operations remained relatively low. Battery C was repositioned at Beer Cat to support 3rd Brigade Operations. Additionally, forward lager sites were established to allow more rapid response. With the formation of E/1-9th Cav, the battalion assumed the missions of Night Hawk cover and lift ship escort on a mission basis. All batteries successfully completed the Div Arty Combat Aviation Test.

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(f) During the period, 2 Btry, 82nd Artillery (AVN) continued to support Division Artillery units. Aviation assets continued to be fully utilized. The fixed wing section was tasked to fly convoy cover for the Division TAC.

(g) AO Chief (Binh Luong Province, Bien Hoa Province and Phuoc Long Province). Activity within AO Chief remained extremely light during the first half of the reporting period. With the extension of the AO to the south however, a significant increase in activity occurred. In the southern portion of the AO the K1 and K4 Bns, Long Nai Regt were identified as well as numerous elements of SR-5. The C2 Company, A33 Arty Bn was identified in the northern portion of the AO along with B7, K76 transportation unit of the 81st RSC. The primary threat to Camp Corved during the period was from stand off attacks with seven being conducted against the installation during the period. The threat was significantly reduced in October when 11 NVA of the A33 Arty Bn were KIA and one 75mm recoilless rifle and one 82mm mortar were captured. The total enemy killed in the AO numbered 69 during the reporting period.

(h) Trainings

1 General: In addition to the normal recurring training periods required by 1st Cavalry Division Regulation 350-1, the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery conducted four training/demonstration programs, Forward Observer Schools, Fire Support Coordination Seminars, Battalion/Battery Combat Operations Test, and training/assistance to ARVN Artillery Units. In addition, Division Artillery and Battalion Liaison Officers and Forward Observers conducted informal artillery training for supported US/ARVN units on a continuing basis.

2 Formal training was conducted at Division Artillery Headquarters for all personnel being assigned as part of a Forward Observer Party. The course of instruction consists of two (2) days of classroom instruction and one (1) day of practical exercise in adjustment of both tube and aerial field artillery. During the period 1 August - 31 October 1970, five classes were conducted graduating 79 students.

3 Fire Support Coordination Seminars: During this period, two Fire Support Seminars were conducted. The purpose of the seminars was to discuss and illustrate effective fire support coordination and simultaneous employment of available fire support by the Artillery Liaison Officer. The seminar consisted of a discussion of fire support coordination followed by a live fire demonstration which included cannon and aerial field artillery, TAC Air and Gunships. The seminar was attended by key staff and command personnel from both ARVN and US units.

4 Battalion/Battery Combat Operations Test: During this period Division Artillery conducted Combat Operations Tests for all firing batteries and one Battalion Headquarters. The purpose of the test was to assess the combat readiness posture and state of training of the cannon/aerial field

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artillery battalions dedicated to the delivery of timely and accurate artillery fires in support of maneuver forces.

(1) Pertinent statistical data:

1 Aircraft utilization: During the reporting period, E Battery, 12nd Artillery (Aviation) flew a total of 7,409 hours. A breakdown of the sorties by type mission follows:

Administration (Including Radar Missions) ...	7,997
Logistics .....	1,140
Artillery Adjustment .....	396
Command and Control .....	612
Visual Recon .....	1,511
Maintenance .....	1,748
Training .....	272

2 Ammunition Expenditures for the period - HE

UNIT	CAL	AMOUNT
2-19	105	29,951
1-77	105	36,546
1-21	105	<u>33,684</u>
	TOTAL	100,181
1-30	155	24,909
2-20	2.75	56,502
2-20	7.62	166,062
2-20	40mm	10,507

3 Artillery moves for the period:

UNIT	August	September	October	Report'd Period
2-19	6	10	5	21

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>Rep'd Period</u>
1-77	7	5	13	25
1-21	10	4	2	16
1-30	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	26	20	27	73

4 2nd Bn, 20th Artillery (AFA) Employment statistics for the period 1 August 1970 to 31 October 1970.

Total Hours Flown 8,186  
Sections - GPs 916  
Section - Fire Missions 455  
Sorties - Mortar Patrol 257  
Sorties - Hunter/Killer 735

5 Arty/AFA Kills: 1 August 1970 to 31 October 1970

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>ARTY</u>	<u>AFA</u>	
1st Bde	24	13	
2nd Bde	7	13	
3rd Bde	2	1	
AO Chief	0	0	TOTAL: 60

1. 8th Engineer Battalion:

(1) During the reporting period the 8th Engineer Battalion's effort was directed toward support of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in combat operations. The 8th Engineer Battalion constructed or assisted in the construction of twenty-seven (27) fire support bases for the Division and assisted in the closing of twenty-six (26) fire support bases which were no longer needed for tactical operations. Non-divisional engineer effort in the Division area of operations was mainly directed toward the upgrading and maintenance of roads and airfields, and in the construction of M&R and aviation facilities for units moving to new brigade camps. This effort by non-divisional engineer units was coordinated by the 8th Engineer Battalion and was significant in enabling the 8th Engineer Battalion to devote the majority of its efforts to the direct combat support of the division.

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(2) Headquarters and Headquarters Company remained at Phuoc Vinh during the reporting period. The equipment platoons were involved in the maintenance of the airfields at Bu Gia Map and Rang Rang. At Bu Gia Map, the airfield was maintained as a Type I, C-130 airfield, and at Rang Rang, the airstrip was maintained as a Type I, C-123 airfield. Headquarters and Headquarters Company provided the line companies with equipment support for the construction and upgrading of fire support bases in the FIRST TEAM's area of operation. A total of 532 OH-54 and OH-47 helicopter sorties and 6 fixed wing sorties were required to move airborne engineer equipment throughout the Division's area of operation in support of widespread construction efforts. At Camp Gervat, engineer equipment personnel maintained existing road and drainage systems, and the general support squad constructed 10 Southeast Asia huts for units on post. The divisional water points, operated by Headquarters and Headquarters Company personnel, produced 1,074,253 gallons of potable water.

(3) Company A remained in direct support of the 1st Brigade with its Base Camp located at Bien Hoa. Direct combat support included demolition and minesweep teams to support the Brigade. During this period, Company A was involved in the opening and/or maintenance of 12 Fire Support Bases. Company A also provided engineer support for the upgrade of facilities at the Brigade Base Camp at Bien Hoa. The FIRST TEAM Academy's rappelling tower and the airfield control tower at Castle Pad in Bien Hoa were repaired.

(4) Company B remained in direct support of the 2nd Brigade with its Base Camp at FSB Buttons at Song Be. During the reporting period, Company B was involved in the construction and improvement of 9 Fire Support Bases. In addition to these operations, Company B was involved in the upgrade and maintenance of FSB Buttons. These projects included the installation of culverts and erection of 73 Multi-plate Pipe Arch Shelters for the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, and the upgrading and paving of roads within the base camp area. Company B also maintained the Type I, C-130 airfield at Bu Gia Map and constructed a helicopter refuel facility at Dong Xoi.

(5) Company C remained in direct support of the 3d Brigade with its Base Camp at FSB Mace. At the beginning of the reporting period, the 3d Brigade base camp was located at Quan Loi. During the second week of September the rear elements relocated at FSB Mace. Minesweep and demolition support was provided to the Infantry on an as required basis. The construction, rehabilitation, and closing of fire support bases in the 3d Brigade area of operation were Company C's primary missions during the period. During August, September, and October, Company C built and/or maintained 10 Fire Support Bases. Company C continued to support the construction and upgrade of facilities at the Bde base camp at FSB Mace. A helicopter rear/refuel facility was constructed at Truh Linh by Company C.

1. 13th Signal Battalion:

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- (1) For several weeks preceding the reporting period, virtually no FM radio retransmissions had been made through the 13th Signal Battalion's radio installation on Nui Ba Den mountain. The 25th Infantry Division, which has control of the facilities on the mountain, was notified on 1 August that the 13th Sig Bn intended to remove its personnel and equipment as soon as weather permitted (the mountain was shrouded by fog).
- (2) Radio relay equipment and operators were transported to FSB Union to establish contact with the 3d Brigade MARS station at Quan Loi on 2 August 1970. On 3 August 1970, the 13th Sig Bn removed all its personnel from Nui Ba Den mountain.
- (3) On 6 August an AN/VSC-2 radio teletype with operators was transported to FSB Nancy to provide communications center facilities for the 3d Brigade CP. Additionally, two AN/GRC-163 teams were deployed to FSB Nancy to provide radio relay (8 channels total) for the brigade back to the division signal center. The radio relay system eventually moved to a radar tower at FSB Nancy and operated from that location in order to be away from the numerous other antennas that were utilized at Nancy. The large number of antennas that had been installed at the relatively small base created a situation of interference among the FM-voice radio nets.
- (4) The need to coordinate rapidly between the 13th Sig Bn Systems Control and 53rd Sig Bn SYSCON was fulfilled on 9 August when a hotline was installed between those two facilities. Thereafter, circuit restoration time between the 1st Air Cav Div and II FFV was significantly reduced.
- (5) Planning commenced during mid-August to support the 3d Brigade's move into FSB Mace during the early part of September. No area signal centers were located near the FSB that could be utilized to establish radio relay communication between division main and the brigade CP. Further, the organic VHF equipment of the 13th Sig Bn lacked the channel capacity to fulfill all communication requirements. Arrangements were made with the 53rd Signal Battalion to borrow 2 AN/MRC-69 and 2 AN/MRC-54 (180-day temporary loan). This equipment provides a twelve (12) channel capability between the division and the brigade with a relay located on top of Nui Chau Chan mountain to gain the advantage of height for a stronger signal. The two AN/MRC-69's were acquired from the II FFV Sig Bn and transported to Camp Gorvad for repairs before being deployed. The AN/MRC-54's were already in place on Nui Chau Chan and would be turned over to the 13th Sig Bn when the 199th Light Infantry Brigade turned operational control of the mountain over to 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (AM) in early September.
- (6) One of the major missions for the battalion in September was to provide communications to the 3d Brigade when it moved from Quan Loi to Fire Support Base Nancy, and then to Fire Support Base Mace which was originally controlled by the 199th Light Infantry Brigade. The major problem that resulted from the move was the movement of the AB-216 tower from Quan Loi.

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The rough terrain in the 1st Cavalry Division's area of operation makes it exceedingly difficult to communicate for long distances even with radio relay sites on Nui Chau Chan and Nui Ba Re Mountains. A large over-hang on the Nace side of Nui Chau Chan interferes with line-of-sight communications, thus blocking access to the radio relay. Therefore, installation of the tower was essential. Coordination was made with the II Signal Group tower team and movement of the tower sections was begun on 30 September. When all the components were moved to Nace, the tower team began its task of putting the AB-216 together. On 3 October the tower was completed.

(7) One of the major items of communications equipment to be installed at Nace was the AM/PRC-55 Radio Terminal Set capable of providing 24 telephone channels and 12 teletype channels. The system was established and fully operational by midnight on the 5th.

(8) During the month several additional circuits were added to the AM/PRC-69 system to include the DTOC to 3d Brigade TOC hotline and REU teletype circuit. To improve the quality of the system, an AM/PRC-54 Repeater was activated on Nui Chau Chan to insure a line-of-sight path which was not possible by routing directly from division to brigade.

(9) On 11 September coordination was effected with the II Signal Group, 36th Signal Battalion, and II Field Force Signal Office to procure three additional circuits to Bear Cat for aviation elements in support of the 3d Brigade at FSB Nace. Only two of the circuits were granted and they were operational on 14 September.

(10) The radios for Division Headquarters are operated by radio remotes, AM/GRA-39's, located in the Division Staff offices. Several problems were encountered with the wiring which connects the AM/GRA-39's to the actual radios at Sparksville. Many of these lines were re-run and in extreme emergencies, a bad system was always switched over to the Delta 11 net, the back-up net for Delta 1 and Delta 2, to prevent prolonged down time of the system. Constant extraneous noise on the Delta 1 system resulted in complete redesign of the remote system on 8 September and several remotes were removed to avoid system overload.

(11) In addition to normal communication support, the 13th Sig Bn also provided instruction for a three day course conducted for H Company, 75th Rangers on the operation of the AM/PRC-74B radio. The course was held 14-16 September.

(12) One of the major projects during October was providing radio relay access to MARS facilities to 1st Cavalry troops in the field. Utilizing the AM/GRC-163, VIF teams established MARS contact at Fire Support Bases Green, Audie, Silver, and Pershing. The radio shot from FSB Green came up on 11 October and MARS traffic was passed until the team was redeployed on 28 October. The team at Audie has completed over 90 calls for the troops of the 2/12, and is continuing to pass traffic at this time.

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(13) On 17 October, an inspection was made of Company A jump teams (VHF, FH, WIRE CONCERN) to see how fast they could deploy and to check the completeness of their loads. The results of the inspection were satisfactory. PLL inspections were also conducted for 13th Signal Battalion detachments in the 2d and 3d Brigade areas.

(14) A major problem encountered during October was the AUTOEVOCOM phone in DTOC. This system is maintained by the 595th Signal Company, but due to an unauthorized cable transfer, part of the system was connected to 13th Signal Battalion cable. This presented a problem in coordinating restoration of outages. After discussion with the 595th, the system was re-routed so that it is now entirely routed on the 595th's fixed cable plant.

(15) On 16 October, the project of moving the AUTOEVOCOM phone from the BEST van outside DTOC to the rear of G-3/G-3 Air section inside DTOC was begun. Because AUTOEVOCOM falls under a list of DCA approved circuits, its movement must be approved and supervised by II Field Force. On 15 October II Field Force sent a representative to Phuoc Vinh to approve the move. It was learned on 20 October that II Field Force would supply the necessary conduit and cable to move the phone and if possible, a team to supervise the re-installation. As of this date, the 595th has not had the phone moved and AUTOEVOCOM still has above average down-time.

(16) On 16 October a team from the Telephone Engineering Branch in Long Binh came to Camp Gervad to evaluate the installation of a Key Telephone System in Division Headquarters. This system was to replace the current Batphone Intercom System now being used. The team did not have the necessary supplies to install a complete Key Telephone System and what they had to offer was no better than our Batphone System.

(17) Action was taken during October to establish a Call Home Program for the FIIST TEAM. The program consists of establishing a commercial telephone in the VIP Center in Bien Hoa which will allow SKYTROOPERS on stand-down a chance to call home.



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

a. Personnel.

(1) Impact Awards

(a) OBSERVATION: Impact Awards are presented by a General Officer within hours of demonstrated valorous conduct.

(b) EVALUATION: These awards have a dramatic influence upon individual and unit esprit and performance. An opportunity to be photographed with the General making these presentations would enhance this effect.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That photographic coverage be included in all impact award ceremonies.

(2) MCS 91a and 91B.

(a) OBSERVATION: Enlisted strength in the medical MCS 91a and MCS 91B, E-5 and below, rapidly increased to 136% of authorized strength.

(b) EVALUATION: The normal problem is a lack of qualified personnel. A system for effective use of excess personnel must be initiated.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That one extra medic be assigned to each company as part of the company CP. That additional personnel be used in related jobs such as medical augmentation to mobile training teams. (MNT).

(3) Promotion to grades E-4 through E-6:

(a) OBSERVATION: A new promotion system was introduced by the AG on 1 July 1970 to provide for the promotion of enlisted personnel to grades E-4 through E-6 from Order of Merit Standing Lists submitted by the promotion authorities. This system has been in operation for four promotion cycles.

(b) EVALUATION: Adoption of this new system has resulted in a reduction of the administrative workload of the field commanders. Personnel being promoted receive the actual promotion orders on a more timely basis, in some instances, as much as thirty days earlier. Response and comments from the promotion authorities as to the operation of the new promotion system has been exceptionally favorable.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That the system be continued as conceived.

(4) Officer/Aviator Strength.

(a) OBSERVATION: The recent assignment of new aviators has increased the percentage of fill to the authorized manning level. The

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reward of a high fill rate is offset in that only 22 percent are second tour aviators.

(b) **EVALUATION:** A new aviator requires extensive training with an experienced Aircraft Commander. He must accumulate several hundred hours of flight time while mastering the technique of LZ approaches and departures with heavy loads before he is ready to assume the duties of Aircraft Commander. There is a definite need for more experienced aviators within aviation units.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That aviator replacements to Vietnam include a higher percentage of experienced aviators than is now the case.

(5) Critical Personnel Shortages

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The Division has critical shortages in the following MOS's:

MOS	JOB TITLE	AUTH	ASGD
35P40	Aviation Electronic Equipment Repairman	10	4
67A10	Helicopter Mechanic	69	30
67V2F	CH-47 Crew Chief	96	38
67W20	Helicopter Technical Inspector	25	17
67W40	Helicopter Technical Inspector	4	2
68D20	Power Train Repairman	21	10
68G30	Airframe Repairman	11	4
76T20	Aircraft Repair Parts Specialist	33	17
93J20	ATC GCA Operator	25	14

(b) **EVALUATION:** At present, E-3's and E-4's are filling many E-4 and E-5 positions and E-7's are filling E-8 positions. Due to the shortage of experienced personnel extensive training is necessary. The quality of workmanship is adversely affected and results in a slow-down in the unit's operation.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That units be provided with qualified personnel in the critical areas. It is not practical or efficient to depend upon the OJT program to fill a unit's need. In the initial stages of training it is necessary to give a man individual supervision. The complexity of the aircraft necessitates a minimum of 6 months to train a man.

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b. Intelligence

(1) VC/NVA Land Navigation

(a) OBSERVATION: The VC/NVA are using active and inactive stream beds for navigation.

(b) EVALUATION: It is a known fact that VC/NVA use dried up stream beds for cross country navigation. Recent debriefings of 75th Ranger Regt teams reveal substantiated information that active stream beds are also being used. This technique of cross country navigation denies aerial observation of enemy movement, i.e., foot prints and artifacts.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That active streams which are shallow and sufficiently slow moving for land navigational purposes be identified and monitored periodically. Monitoring could be accomplished by intermittent ground reconnaissance, aerial observation, and possible sensor emplacements.

(2) Enemy Delaying Actions

(a) OBSERVATION: Enemy rear security sections will conduct delaying actions in the form of ground attacks or standoff attacks when allied forces enter an area near a cache site.

(b) EVALUATION: In the last quarter, units continued to receive either 60mm mortar or small arms and B-40/41 fire just prior to discovery of every large cache. In one instance, the enemy chose to stand and fight for 2½ hours.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That artillery be fired in the "reconnaissance by fire" role when entering a possible cache site area. When no intelligence is available, or the area is not suspected of containing a cache site, visual reconnaissance and aerial reconnaissance ahead of a unit will assist the commander in movement security. In any case an enemy initiated attack is a good indication that the friendly unit is in the near vicinity of a cache site.

(3) Combination of Firepower with Psyops Results in HOI CHANHS

(a) OBSERVATION: Selective Psyops speaker missions in conjunction with Artillery firepower based on detailed analysis of the enemy can result in significant returns in Hoi Chanhs.

(b) EVALUATION: Based on intelligence gathered from interrogation of Hoi Chanhs, a plan was conceived and executed calling for joint artillery/Psyops missions directed at a specific location and enemy target. A barrage of 100 rounds of mixed artillery fire was placed in close proximity to a VC-controlled village. The artillery was followed immediately by an air-borne Psyops speaker mission directed towards persuading members of the village to rally to the CVN via the nearest US firebase. Specific mention in the Psyops message was made of personalities and biographical data of

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persons residing in the village as well as the VC cadre. Within 8 days following the operation a total of 37 persons rallied to the FSB, all of whom attributed their decision to rally to the previous Artillery/Psycop operation at their village.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That further psychological operations directed at areas under enemy control and enemy units include a display of firepower to greater enhance the persuasiveness of the message.

c. Operations

(1) Vector Control

(a) OBSERVATION: Vector control is a constant problem in Southeast Asia and the problem increases during the rainy season due to the increase in the number of breeding places for mosquitoes.

(b) EVALUATION: The control of vectors can only be accomplished through the periodic distribution of insecticide. The division surgeon controls the helicopter insecticide spray missions, but ground based spray operations may also be effectively employed. In the 1st Cavalry Division (AM), Chemical personnel have augmented the division's vector control program by spraying fire support bases with malathion or diazinon using the M106 riot control agent disperser (mity mite). This ground based spray operation contributes to the destruction of mosquito breeding areas.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That units possessing the M106 riot control agent disperser utilize it as an insecticide disperser.

(2) Employment of the Battalion Reconnaissance Platoon

(a) OBSERVATION: One Battalion reorganized its Recon Platoon into three long range patrol teams, equipped with snipers, and an operations section.

(b) EVALUATION: Departing with minimum rations and water, these teams operate clandestinely in assigned patrol blocks for 5-7 days. Silent (No Prep) insertions coupled with multiple, false short final approaches to possible LZ's assist in the clandestine operations.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That consideration be given to employing Battalion Recon Platoons on long range patrols.

(3) Selection of Point Men

(a) OBSERVATION: Recently a US unit using a Kit Carson Scout as a point man drew fire when approaching another US unit.

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(b) EVALUATION: While the friendly fire incident was the result of many errors, one of the contributing factors was the identification of the point man as an enemy.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That units refrain from using Kit Carson Scouts, or Americans of Oriental extraction, as point men when approaching friendly units.

(4) Maintenance of Assault Boats and Motors

(a) OBSERVATION: On a firebase, problems are encountered in properly cleaning and maintaining pneumatic boats, life preservers, and outboard motors.

(b) EVALUATION: After use of assault boats and related equipment, rotting can quickly cause the boats and life preservers to become unserviceable. During the monsoon season, the equipment cannot be laid out on the ground to be cleaned and maintained. Motors have to be kept out of the mud in order to keep the internal parts of the engine operational.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That expedient racks be constructed from U-shaped tickets or heavy bamboo to solve this problem. The life preservers, and boats can be draped over racks, cleaned, and allowed to dry. The motors are mounted which insures they are accessible for all required maintenance.

(5) Preassembly of Multi Plate Pipe Arch Shelters (MPPAS)

(a) OBSERVATION: MPPAS, which are used for TOC's and medical bunkers when assembled and placed in an excavation, have been moved into fire support bases unassembled.

(b) EVALUATION: The assembly of MPPAS's on a fire support base is very difficult due to the nonavailability of proper tools and equipment. Pre-assembly would require considerably fewer hours than need for assembly on the fire support base.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That MPPAS's be assembled prior to transporting to a fire support base.

(6) Employment of Waterborne Operations

(a) OBSERVATION: Waterborne operations provide the commander with the means to rapidly conduct reconnaissance along riverbanks where the thick undergrowth restricts aerial observation and impedes normal ground movement.

(b) EVALUATION: A river force, operating with two or more shallow water boats, can operate in coordination with an aero scout team. The aero scout team precedes the rafts downstream looking for targets such as docking sites, camouflaged sampans, and waystations. The target is then marked by the low bird and later investigated by the waterborne force.

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Some profile personnel can be used for this type of mission. This provides the commander with an additional capability without greatly reducing his field strength.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That units that have rivers or unfordable streams in their AO consider turning this natural obstacle into an effective economy of force measure by employing waterborne techniques.

(7) Use of Anchors with Reconnaissance Watercraft

(a) **OBSERVATION:** When conducting free flow reconnaissance of swollen jungle streams, it is necessary to have an anchor with each boat to insure ability to hold it in place against the current flow. Rubber assault boats normally are not equipped with anchors.

(b) **EVALUATION:** Use of the anchor eliminates the need to use noise producing motors or paddles. Additionally, the anchor's ability to rapidly stop the boat in place results in the reconnaissance party being able to get ashore at the desired location in minimal time, rather than have to land a considerable distance downstream and back-track. The use of an anchor is essential during riverine operations. No operations should be conducted without one (1) anchor per watercraft.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That planning for boat operations include use of anchors.

(8) Employment of Platoon and Squad Sized Units

(a) **OBSERVATION:** Maneuver companies have fragmented into platoon and squad sized elements to more effectively meet the changed enemy threat since the Cambodian Campaign.

(b) **EVALUATION:** Presently, the enemy (NVA and VC) operates in small (4-6 men) groups, moves continuously, and avoids contact unless he feels decisive results can be achieved. The enemy knows the areas in which he operates. He travels on trails and along water courses. Fearing automatic ambushes, he appears to be moving during daylight hours for the most part. It now appears that platoon and squad size units moving by stealth, can cover more ground faster and react quicker to the current hit-and-run tactics of the enemy. This tactic also promotes confidence and competence among our junior leaders.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That units consider employing squads and platoons semi-independently as part of the coordinated effort to eliminate targets and saturate an AO in an effort to locate bunker complexes and cache sites more efficiently.

(9) Sniffer Operations

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(a) **OBSERVATION:** Planning and coordinating sniffer missions requires tedious map work, checking of numerous coordinates, and extensive communications which often requires personal contact to avoid misunderstanding.

(b) **EVALUATION:** A system used divides the AO into several small numbered boxes. Since the numbers of the boxes give no indication as to their location, these numbers can be passed over non-secure lines with no breach of security. An overlay of the boxes are sent to artillery FAC, each OFCON battalion, and G2 Air. In this way, prospective sniffer areas can easily be checked for friendly troops and cleared expeditiously for artillery fires. This method eliminates many problems and trouble spots in setting up Sniffer missions. Adoption of such a method by chemical units would greatly facilitate coordination.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That this technique of coordinating and conducting Sniffer missions be adopted.

(10) Utilization of XM-35 system

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The XM-35 system, with its high accuracy, is especially useful for insertion and extraction of forces who are either in, or possibly will be in, contact.

(b) **EVALUATION:** The enemy is noted for deliberately remaining close to ground forces in order to suppress the employment of artillery and aerial field artillery. The XM-35 system can provide close coverage to either aircraft on short final or ground forces in contact, without fear of large shrapnel bursts endangering the friendly.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That whenever possible, an aircraft with the XM-35 be scheduled on station for the insertion and extraction of ground forces or the aircraft be placed on standby for immediate use.

(11) Mission Analysis

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The AO has expanded during the reporting period with a corresponding increase in travel time for the CH-47's. The bases stretch from the South China Sea to the Cambodian Border. To continue to provide efficient and effective general and logistical support to the Division, sorties must be carefully planned and ready on schedule.

(b) **EVALUATION:** A cause of delays appears to be the lack of coordination and planning by the supported units. Loads not ready at the times indicated on the mission sheets result in wasted aircraft time.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That supported units place emphasis on planning and coordination to insure that missions are ready on schedule.

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d. Organization

(1) Signal Battalion Organization

(a) OBSERVATION: The organization of the airmobile signal battalion provides an inadequate command structure for adequate direction and supervision of its widespread commitments in support of the airmobile division.

(b) EVALUATION: The airmobile signal battalion consists of a Headquarters and Service Company and a Command Operations Company (A Company). All battalion support activities are performed by HSC and all communication operations by the Command Operations Company. Battalion, through A Company, supports the echelons of division headquarters, three brigades, division artillery, DISCOM, the aviation group and the air cavalry squadron with FM-voice radio, AM radio teletype, multi-channel radio, communication center and switchboard and wire. The multiplicity of functional areas and sheer geographical separation of the various subordinate elements prohibits adequate control by a single company headquarters.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That the airmobile signal battalion (13th Signal Bn) be organized with two letter companies plus the headquarters and service company. Command Operations Company (A Company) should be tasked with providing the communications for the division headquarters and its echelons. Forward Communications Company (Company B) should terminate division communications at each airmobile brigade, division artillery, DISCOM, aviation group and air cavalry squadron.

(2) Deficiency in TOE authorized personnel (15th Transportation Bn).

(a) OBSERVATION: The number of personnel in MOS 76F2G3 authorized by TOE is insufficient.

(b) EVALUATION: Conversion from the manual method of stock accounting procedures to the automated NCR-500 and subsequent AFAS operations were accomplished during the quarter. The seven (7) NCR-500 personnel (MOS 76F2G3) authorized for each system were inadequate for maintaining 24 hour operational capability. An average of 20,000 transactions were processed monthly through each NCR-500 system, consequently necessitating 24 hour operation of the system. The seven 76F2G3 personnel were barely able to keep abreast of supply transactions during this period, thus decreasing the accuracy of the stock account records. Based upon the experience gained during the quarter, it has been determined that 10-12 76F2G3's are required for each NCR-500 system to function most effectively.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That a minimum of 10 spaces, MOS 76F2G3's, be authorized for each system.

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e. Training

(1) Chemical Training

(a) OBSERVATION: Many personnel reporting to Vietnam are unfamiliar with chemical munitions and flame field expedients.

(b) EVALUATION: The 1st Cavalry Division (AM) has instituted a program of chemical training which is integrated into the training cycle presented to incoming personnel at the First Term Academy, Bien Hoa Army Base. This training is designed to acquaint replacement personnel with chemical equipment and weapons which are encountered in the field. Two 1/2-hour blocks of instruction are presented. One class is given on flame field expedients (Fougasses and Hush flares) and one class on Chemical munitions (M191 flame rocket system, E158 CS Canister Cluster, 40mm CG round, etc.).

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That chemical training continue to be integrated into the training cycle of replacement personnel.

(2) Drug and Marijuana Program

(a) OBSERVATION: Many units do not have complete up to date information.

(b) EVALUATION: Units should have an up to date guide with concise information on effects of drug and marijuana usage.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That a unit commander's handbook be published containing concise guidance for commanders.

(3) FSB Training

(a) OBSERVATION: As part of a fire support base Platoon Refresher Training Schedule, each platoon goes on a 24-hour operation.

(b) EVALUATION: These operations, as well as being an important tactical operation, serve as extremely helpful training devices for junior leaders in that a complete operations order can be given and a detailed critique can take place after the final extraction back to the FSB.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That these operations be stressed while a company is on the FSB as it can be conducted in more of a "learning" atmosphere than is normally possible in the field.

(4) Radio-Telephone Operator Firebase Training Program

(a) OBSERVATION: When a company is on the firebase, an RTO training program can increase RTO efficiency.

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(b) **EVALUATION:** Turn-over of experienced personnel requires that training of newly assigned RTO's be continued. This training should include the following subjects:

- 1 Review of operator maintenance.
- 2 Antenna erection.
- 2 Review of correct radio procedures.
- 4 Discussion of recent communications problems and solutions.
- 5 Operation and maintenance of KY-38.
- 6 Complete checkout of all radios by radio repairmen.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That a training program for RTO's with a thorough equipment checkout be initiated to insure high quality communications.

(5) ARVN Medevac Training

(a) **OBSERVATION:** Many ARVN, CIDG, and RF/PF units have insufficient knowledge of rescue hoist operations.

(b) **EVALUATION:** While emphasis has been placed on training divisional units in hoist operations, training must also be given to non-divisional units, specifically ARVN units. If the 15th Med Bn is to support ARVN units to its maximum capability, these units must be proficient in the use of both the jungle penetrator and the rigid litter. On several occasions, it has been necessary to lower US advisors into pick-up sites in order to hook-up Allied casualties for evacuation, resulting in additional exposure time of the Medevac aircraft to enemy fire.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That ARVN, CIDG, and RF/PF units receive additional training and instruction on medical evacuation techniques with emphasis on rescue hoist operations.

(6) Flight Leader Training

(a) **OBSERVATION:** To be effective, a flight leader must understand the supported unit's requirements and problems concerning aviation support.

(b) **EVALUATION:** The flight leader training program consists mainly of requiring each flight leader to spend several days in the field with one or more of the units for which his company provides direct support. During this visit the flight leader has the opportunity to observe the problems inherent in planning and executing airborne operations. He is also afforded the opportunity to make personal contact with those he often deals with only on the radio.

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(c) RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that commanders consider such a program.

(7) Slings-load Training

(a) OBSERVATION: A UH-1H slings-load training program has been instituted within aviation units.

(b) EVALUATION: With restrictions on LZ size, an increase in slings-load work is anticipated. Most UH-1H aviators have had no training in slings-load operations, with the exception of one or two days training in flight school. The present program was instituted in order to fill this need.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That slings-loads be included in the training program of all assault helicopter companies.

(8) Instrument Training

(a) OBSERVATION: Monsoon weather and late evening operations demand our pilots to be proficient instrument aviators.

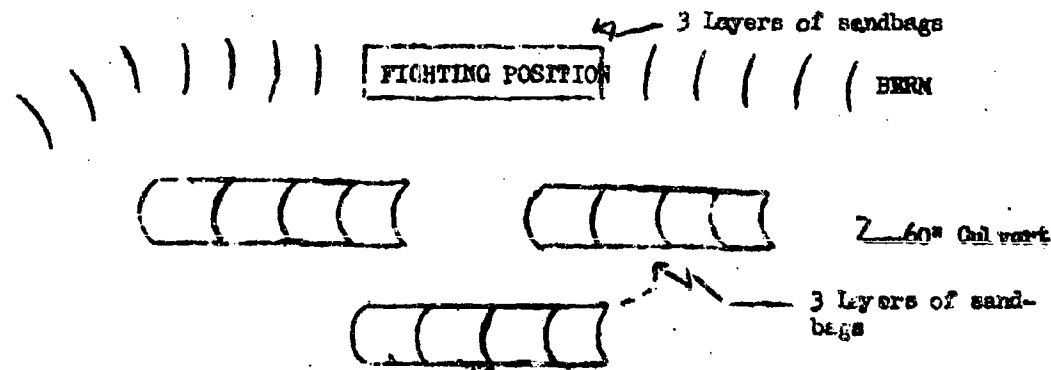
(b) EVALUATION: The unit is emphasizing instrument flying and pilots must have current instrument tickets. During the reporting period many aircraft have flown in IFR weather.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That continued emphasis be placed on instrument training.

(9) Protection From Beehive Rounds

(a) OBSERVATION: 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) units have developed a method of positioning sleeping and born fighting positions in a configuration that affords protection to the occupants from internally fired beehive rounds.

(b) EVALUATION: The fighting position is built into the born using PSP with three (3) layers of sandbags for overhead cover yet maintaining a low silhouette. The sleeping positions, constructed from four (4) 60 inch pieces of culvert with three (3) layers of sandbags, are located to the rear of the fighting position and parallel to the born. This eliminates the need for sandbag blast walls.



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(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That this technique of positioning fighting and sleeping positions be considered during the construction of temporary fire support bases.

f. Logistics

(1) Control of BA-4386

(a) **OBSERVATION:** A system of control for batteries is required.

(b) **EVALUATION:** The PLL Clerk keeps a record of batteries issued, and of the unit receiving them. This report is consolidated weekly, and after 2 or 3 weeks a pattern emerges and units with a high rate of consumption can be identified. The number of batteries on hand is reported daily to insure that an adequate supply is on hand.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That a daily report of batteries on hand, and a weekly report of battery consumption be maintained to control this important, high turnover, item.

(2) NCR-500 Utilization

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The utilization of a separate NCR-500 System for each tech supply operation provides an added benefit in that in the event of a component malfunction and subsequent shutdown of one system, the other system has the capability of taking over the entire workload with very little loss of efficiency.

(b) **EVALUATION:** This valuable backup capability is contingent upon the compatibility of the computer systems. It is emphasized that the compatibility between independent computer systems is not automatic and must be preplanned and coordinate before the systems are put into operation.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That all similar computerized operations be programmed to provide internal backup capability through system compatibility.

(3) Relocation of Forward Supply Area

(a) **OBSERVATION:** Detailed planning is essential prior to relocation of a forward supply area.

(b) **EVALUATION:** This planning should include MHE utilization plans and unit loading areas for outloading. Retrograde unserviceable equipment should be classified and shipped directly from the shipping point of origin to the appropriate PDO and not transloaded at intermediate locations.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That prior to a movement of such magnitude sufficient time be allotted to allow planning by all concerned.

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**(4) Musical Instruments Procurement**

**(a) OBSERVATION:** Existing procedures require requisitioning of band instruments through the Long Binh Depot.

**(b) EVALUATION:** This has proven to be an inefficient means of obtaining minimum operating necessities for the Division Band.

**(c) RECOMMENDATION:** That procedures similar to those used in CONUS be adopted for bands in RVN, i.e., the Bandmaster should requisition through Division channels directly to Auburn Depot, Auburn, Washington, with items then being shipped directly to the Division Supply Office and designated for the Division Band.

**(5) Sheet Music Procurement**

**(a) OBSERVATION:** There are apparently no existing procedures for requisitioning sheet music for bands in RVN.

**(b) EVALUATION:** Bands must utilize existing music originally brought in-country with the unit and which eventually becomes unserviceable with use. This is especially true of Division Bands which travel extensively throughout the AO playing for the troops at all fire support bases.

**(c) RECOMMENDATION:** That a recurring fund of approximately \$1000 per year be granted by the Central Post Fund for purchase of sheet music.

**g. Communications**

**(1) RT 524, 505, and 841 for VRC-12 Family of Radios**

**(a) OBSERVATION:** The RT 524, 505, and 841 units were found to be improperly aligned on frequency after having been transported to forward areas.

**(b) EVALUATION:** Certain modules in the RT units have worn threads on the adjustment screw and screw receptacle, thereby allowing the RT units to go off frequency with the slightest jar.

**(c) RECOMMENDATION:** That using unit place wax, glue, or epoxy in small amounts on the screwhead in such a manner as to seal the screw to the receptacle; and that RT units be padded (with mattresses, foam rubber pads, etc.) when transported to prevent unnecessary jarring and vibration.

**(2) Security Measures for BAL-55B Plastic Wheel**

**(a) OBSERVATION:** Unnecessary loss of USKAC codes by inadvertant opening of the plastic pages of the BAL-55B can be prevented.

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(b) **EVALUATION:** The RAL-55B circle wheel device has on occasions blown open in aircraft resulting in loss of code sheets. To obviate this problem a modification has been made to the plastic device. A metal paper fastener with compressor can be easily attached to the bottom portion of the device. Two small holes in the device located at the bottom so as not to obstruct the code sheet will prevent inadvertent opening of the plastic pages and possible loss of the code.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That all units adopt this means, or one similar, to insure physical security of the USKAC codes.

(3) Collapsible Mast Head for AB-577

(a) **OBSERVATION:** Difficulties have arisen concerning the construction and transport of locally fabricated mast-heads for the AB-577/GRC antenna mount.

(b) **EVALUATION:** The AB-577/GRC antenna mount as issued will facilitate only one antenna. There are many locally fabricated cross arm mast heads in use that permit up to 5 antennas to be placed atop the AB-577. A collapsible mast head has been developed that allows transport of the mast head assembly in all types of aircraft. Metal pipe was used for durability and a small shaft is used to support the cross arms on top of the AB-577. The mast head is collapsible which allows it to be carried in all types of aerial conveyance as well as being of sturdy construction.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That use of the sturdy collapsible mast head which gives greater flexibility and increases communications capability be considered during air movements.

(4) AN/PRC-74B AM Radio

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The AN/PRC-74B AM radio is not suitable for Ranger team operations.

(b) **EVALUATION:** Company H, 75th Infantry experienced communications difficulties for a period of time and resultantly several Ranger teams have had to abort missions. A comprehensive program of instruction on the use of the AN/PRC-74B AM portable radio was conducted by the 13th Signal Battalion for Company H as a possible solution to the problem. Subsequent training exercises clearly indicated that the AN/PRC-74B is unsuitable for Ranger team use in that it requires a relatively long antenna which is time consuming to install and difficult to conceal. Further, it is necessary to speak in a loud voice into the microphone to ensure understanding. These conditions compromise the stealth with which a Ranger team must operate.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That Ranger teams discontinue use of the AN/PRC-74B AM radio and that the AN/PRC-25 and AN/PRC-77 FM portable radios used by the Ranger teams be frequently checked for proper operations.

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h. Material

(1) Aircraft Recovery

(a) OBSERVATION: The Supply and Services Battalion has an everpresent need for additional information and guidance from aviation units concerning recovery of downed aircraft.

(b) EVALUATION: In order to meet aircraft recovery requirements, the Supply and Services Battalion Maintenance Section was required to manufacture sixty (60) blade socks, and it was also necessary to reef-down two (2) extraction parachutes to 144 inches in diameter for use as stabilizer drogues. Both have worked well and have temporarily met downed aircraft recovery needs.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That these field expedient blade socks and stabilizer drogue parachutes be tested by the appropriate DA agency for possible standardisation as an item of issue to be included in future TOE/MTOE changes. Upon approval of this recovery technique, recommend that it be incorporated in a future change to FM 55-413.

(2) Field Expedient O-rings for Hydraulic Equipment

(a) OBSERVATION: The O-rings on hydraulic equipment require constant observation and replacement.

(b) EVALUATION: If the replacement of an O-ring is required in the initial construction of the firebase and the repair parts are not readily available, the dozer down time can severely hamper the firebase construction. There are several expedients that have been used to replace the O-rings for the hydraulic line connecting the left cylinder to the control valve. The inner rubber seal of the fuel tank cap on a Remington chainsaw and a prophylactic can be effectively used as O-rings.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That these expedients should only be used until the proper repair part can be attained.

(3) Operation of 350gpm Pump

(a) OBSERVATION: The best operating speed for the 350gpm pump located at JP-4 refuel points is 18-20 rpm.

(b) EVALUATION: Operating the pump at lower speeds allows carbon to build up in the engine, while operation at higher speeds causes excessive pressure at the nozzles, thus exerting excessive pressure on the lines. In many instances, lines are broken due to the excessive pressure.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That an Equipment Improvement Recommendation (EIR) be submitted by the unit concerned.

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(4) Damaged Clark Ranger 4,000 lb. RT Forklifts

(a) OBSERVATION: The Clark Ranger 4,000 lb. RT Forklift has been arriving with damaged parts and/or operating discrepancies.

(b) EVALUATION: Most of the damage and the cause of the operating discrepancies are caused by improper loading and unloading procedures at the port and in storage yards.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That every Clark Ranger 4,000 lb. RT Forklift be sent by a job order to a Maint Bn for necessary repair and adjustment prior to issue to units.

(5) Clark Ranger 4,000 lb. RT Forklift Deficiencies

(a) OBSERVATION: The Clark Ranger 4,000 lb. Forklift does not have a gauge or dip stick to measure the hydraulic oil level at the reservoir.

(b) EVALUATION: The following procedure should be used to obtain proper operating hydraulic oil level: Remove the pipe plug at the upper front of the reservoir with a 1/4 inch Allen wrench; remove the breather cap at the top of the tank and pour hydraulic oil (OE 10) through the filler tube until oil starts coming out of the pipe plug hole; and finally replace the plug.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That this procedure be employed to measure the hydraulic oil level at the reservoir for this forklift.

(6) Damage to Slings

(a) OBSERVATION: Units have experienced damage to 3 foot slings used in conjunction with type IV connection link while externally transporting conex containers by helicopter.

(b) EVALUATION: Most probable cause of sling damage is the instability of conexas during flight and the failure of aircraft in attaining the most desirable altitude in flight. The instability and turning twist the sling around the type IV link. Continuous twisting cuts, burns, and frays nylon slings, increasing the possibility of dropping a load.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That tests be conducted using different connection links, in order to remedy the problem.

1. Other

(1) Personnel Deterioration and Supply Procedures



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(a) **OBSERVATION:** Due to the tendency of Dapsone to deteriorate rapidly in extreme heat and humidity, the Division Medical Officer has sent the Division Pharmacist to inspect all aid stations for drug deterioration and drug potency dates. In addition a check was made of the supply procedures at each station.

(b) **EVALUATION:** The inspection revealed that many drugs on-hand at the aid stations had deteriorated due to the extreme weather conditions. Supply procedures were found to be unsatisfactory in many cases due to inexperienced personnel requesting, dispensing, and maintaining records.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** That a representative of the Division Medical Supply Office conduct quarterly inspections of all aid stations to check for drug deterioration, drug potency dates, and proper supply procedures.

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**FOR THE COMMANDER:**

*103 dressman 1LT AGC*  
*F. K. PUDZYNA*  
*CPT, AGC*  
*Asst AG*

- 20 Incl
- TAB A: Task Organization
- TAB B: Friendly Order of Battle
- TAB C: Enemy Order of Battle
- TAB D: Weather and Terrain
- TAB E: Surveillance Information
- TAB F: Intelligence Activities
- TAB G: Training/Combat Developments
- ~~TAB H: Key Personnel Roster~~
- ~~TAB I: G-1 Activities~~
- ~~TAB J: VIP Visits~~
- ~~TAB K: Information Activities~~
- TAB L: Provost Marshal Activities
- ~~TAB M: Surgeon Activities~~
- TAB N: Logistics Activities
- TAB O: Fire Bases Opened/Closed
- TAB P: Civil Affairs
- TAB Q: Psychological Operations
- TAB R: Kit Carson Scouts
- TAB S: Chemical Activities
- TAB T: FIRST TEAM Area of Operations

Incls H thru K and M w/d HQ DA

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- 1 - CO: 5 Bn, 7th Cav
- 1 - CO: 1 Bn, 5th Cav
- 1 - CO: 2 Bn, 5th Cav
- 1 - CO: 1 Bn, 8th Cav
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- 1 - CO: 1 Sqdn, 9th Cav
- 1 - CO: 1 Sqdn, 11th ACR
- 1 - CO: 2 Sqdn, 11th ACR
- 1 - CO: 3 Sqdn, 11th ACR
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- 2 - DISCOM
- 1 - CO: 1 Bn, 21st Arty
- 1 - CO: 1 Bn, 77th Arty
- 1 - CO: 2 Bn, 19th Arty
- 1 - CO: 2 Bn, 20th Arty
- 1 - CO: 1 Bn, 30th Arty
- 1 - 15th Med Bn
- 1 - 15th TC Bn
- 1 - 27th Maint Bn
- 1 - 8th Engr Bn
- 1 - 13th Sig Bn
- 1 - 11th Avn Gp
- 1 - 227 AVN Bn
- 1 - 228 AVN Bn
- 1 - 229 AVN Bn
- 1 - First Term Academy
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AVFEC-RE (14 Nov 70) 1st Ind  
 SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of 1st Cavalry Division  
 (Airmobile) for Period Ending 31 October 1970, RCS CSFOR-65  
 (R2)(U)

DA, Hd, II Field Force Vietnam, APO 96266 : 4 DEC 1970

THRU: Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHDO-DO, APO 96375  
 Commander-In-Chief, US Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 96538

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the  
 Army, Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report - Lessons  
 Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1970 from Headquarters,  
 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

2. (C) Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "VC/NVA Land Navigation", page 32,  
 paragraph 2b(1); concur. Periodic monitoring of both active and dried  
 streams should be accomplished by organic divisional units. Visual  
 reconnaissance is perhaps the quickest and most effective method for  
 wide coverage within a unit's area of operation. Sensor emplacements  
 may also be used effectively; however, it should be noted that only  
 certain types of sensors are effective in a water environment, and the  
 results will vary widely depending on the method and location of emplace-  
 ment.

b. Reference item concerning "Combination of Firepower with Psyops  
 Results in HOI CHAMNS", page 32, paragraph 2b(3); concur. Basic to any  
 well coordinated PSYOP program is employment in conjunction with tactical  
 operations. Leaflet appeals and loudspeaker broadcasts immediately after  
 a tactical operation have been productive in the past and are among  
 the most effective means to increase the number of ralliers.

c. Reference item concerning "Vector Control", page 33, paragraph  
 2c(1); concur. Although the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) suggestion is  
 not new, it is appropriate because it offers an effective means of  
 supplementing the heliborne insecticide spray capability. The operator's  
 manual for the M106 portable RCA disperser (TM 3-1040-254-13) states  
 that it may be employed to disperse liquid insecticides. It is  
 essential that commanders comply with USARV Reg 4C-47 and AR 4C-3, which  
 provides prescribed preventive measures for control of insecticide  
 health hazards. The measures include adequate protective clothing and  
 equipment, high standards of personal hygiene and examination by  
 medical personnel for signs of toxicity and for blood level cholinesterase  
 determinations every two months.

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AVFBC-RE

14 DEC 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of 1st Cavalry Division  
(Airmobile) for Period Ending 31 October 1970, RCS CSFOA-65  
(R2)(U)

d. Reference item concerning "Sniffer Operations", page 35, paragraph 2c(9); concur. Use of the suggested technique facilitates timely and secure passage of information pertinent to sniffer operations provided the designation of the numbered boxes are changed periodically, at least once a month.

e. Reference item concerning "Deficiency in IOE authorized personnel (15th Transportation Bn)", page 37, paragraph 2d(2). The continuing requirement for space reductions in Vietnam prohibits any additions to MTOE's. When justified, changes (additions) must be offset by space trade off in other areas. Recommend the commanding officer submit documentation to this headquarters with full justification for the additional spaces required, in accordance with AR 310-49 TAAAS, and this headquarters will review and recommend approval, if justifiable, and forward to USAFV.

f. Reference item concerning "Chemical Training", page 38, paragraph 2e(1); concur. All II FFORCEV OPCON units are currently providing chemical training for replacement personnel.

g. Reference item concerning "ARVN Medevac Training", page 39, paragraph 2e(5); concur. Annex T (training), of III Corps and MR3 1971 Combined Campaign Plan requires medevac training for ARVN, CIDG, and RF/PF units.

h. Reference item concerning "Sling Loading Training", page 40, paragraph 2e(7); concur. In addition to sling loading training in assault helicopter companies, the ARVN are currently being provided Pathfinder training in III Corps and MR 3 area.

i. Reference item concerning "NCR-500 Utilization", page 41, paragraph 2f(2); concur. No action required since the NCR 500 are compatible. However, should this computer be replaced with a new system, the feature of program interchangeability and compatibility should be required.

j. Reference item concerning "Musical Instrument Procurement", page 42, paragraph 2f(4). Concur with the observation; however, non-concur with the recommendation. Requisitions for musical instruments are processed through the ICCV for direct delivery to the requisitioner from CONUS. DSU's are not authorized to requisition directly from the CONUS wholesale system.

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AVFBC-RE


SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) for Period Ending 31 October 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

k. Reference item Concerning "RT 524, 505, and 841 for VRC-12 Family of Radios", page 42, paragraph 2g(1). The use of wax or clear fingernail polish on adjustment screwheads is an effective measure in reducing frequency alignment problems caused by jarring or vibration. The use of hardsetting materials, such as glue and epoxy, makes it extremely difficult for maintenance personnel to make adjustments when necessary.

l. Reference item concerning "AN/PRC-74B AM Radio", page 43, paragraph 2g(4); nonconcur. Limitations of the AN/PRC-74B are acknowledge as set forth, and will be brought to the attention of the US Army Electronics Command by this office, with a request for development actions on a whisper microphone and a more suitable antenna. In the meantime, however, the AN/PRC-74B affords range characteristics unmatched by other back-pack radios, and its application, while restricted by the state-of-the-art, is not negligible.

m. Reference item concerning "Field Expedient O-rings for Hydraulic Equipment", page 44, paragraph 2h(2); concur. Field expedients should be used to the minimum extent possible. Efforts must be expended to insure proper repair parts are on hand to effect field repairs.

FOR THE COMMANDER

  
W. C. BARTEL, JR.  
CPI, AGC  
Asst AG

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AVHDO-DO (14 Nov 70) 2d Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 1st Cavalry Division (Air-  
mobile), Period Ending 31 October 1970, MCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96375 6 MAR 1971

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOF-DT,  
APO 96558

1. This Headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1970 from Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and concurs with comments of indorsing headquarters.

2. Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "Deficiency in TOE authorized personnel (15th Transportation Battalion)," page 37, paragraph 2d(2) and 1st Indorsement, paragraph 2e: concur. The recommendation that a minimum of 10 spaces, MOS 76P2G3, be authorized for each NCR-500 system in the 15th Transportation Battalion is considered appropriate. The 15th Transportation Battalion is organized under MTOE 55-405TPO3. The current summary MTOE document does not authorize MOS 76P2G3. Recommend that 1st Cavalry Division submit MTOE action in accordance with Paragraph 2-33, AR 310-49 (TAADS) to change current authorized MOSC 76P to 76P2G3 and add appropriate number of personnel spaces. To increase personnel authorization in MOS 76P2G3 it will be necessary to identify "trade-off" spaces by MTOE, paragraph and line number. Actions required to change MOS and to increase personnel authorization must be justified IAW Paragraph 2-33, AR 310-49 (TAADS) and include all pertinent information necessary to evaluate the proposed change. Unit has been so advised.

b. Reference item concerning "NCR-500 Utilization," page 41, paragraph 2f(2) and 1st Indorsement, paragraph 2i. All software and hardware comprising a standard system are compatible; however, because of possible deviations in the alignment of the read/write capability of one set of equipment versus another set of equipment, minor hardware adjustments may be necessary to achieve this compatibility. Unit has been so advised.

c. Reference item concerning "AN/PRC-74B AM Radio," page 43, paragraph 2g(4) and 1st Indorsement, paragraph 2l: concur. This radio has been the cause of some concern in the past; however, when properly aligned,

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AVHDO-DO (14 Nov 70) 2d Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, 1st Cavalry Division (Air-  
mobile), Period Ending 31 October 1970, NCS CSFOR-05 (R2)

the range is greater than any other comparable unit. A consultation with  
ECOM revealed the fact that there is a series of different antennas under  
consideration that could help alleviate part of the problem. The major  
problem here is that these antennas are of the highly directional variety.  
Unit has been so advised.

d. Reference item concerning "Field Expedient O-rings for Hydraulic  
Equipment," page 44, paragraph 2h(2) and 1st Indorsement, paragraph 2a.  
Any suitable rubber material which forms the desired seal and will not  
damage the equipment is acceptable as a field expedient. Substitute  
O-rings should be replaced as soon as proper replacement items are  
available. Unit has been so advised.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



Clark W. Stevens Jr.  
Captain AGC  
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:  
II PFORCEV  
1st Cav Div (AM)



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GPOP-DT (14 Nov 70) 3d Ind (C)  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) for  
Period Ending 31 October 1970, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 16 APR 1971


TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the  
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

(C) Subject ORLL has been reviewed and this headquarters concurs with the  
report, as indorsed, with the following comments:

a. Reference page 37, paragraph d(1)(c): Recommend that USACDC  
evaluate the existing TOE for the airmobile signal battalion and determine  
if sufficient equipment and personnel have been authorized to perform the  
signal support mission. There have been numerous complaints about the  
lack of capability ever since this unit was first introduced into RVN.  
During extended operations, unit's organic command and control communications  
were inadequate and had to be supplemented by the 1st Signal Brigade. Also,  
the wide dispersion of 1st Cavalry Division (AM) units have made it rather  
difficult to maintain adequate supervision and control.

b. The basic TOE for signal battalion (AM) was formulated approximately  
ten years ago when weight was the primary consideration; however, in a  
jungle-type environment, such as in RVN, the requirement for adequate and  
reliable communications is of paramount importance.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

  
L.M. OZAKI  
CPT, AGC  
Asst AG

Cy furn:  
CG USARV

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB A: Task Organization

Task Organization: 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)

a. Division Troops

HHC, 1st Cav Div (AM)  
1-9 Cav  
E Troop (Prov)  
Co H (Rangers), 75th Inf (Airborne)  
62nd Inf Flt (Combat Tracker)  
98th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
151st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
166th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
545th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
3-17 ACS (-)  
8th Engr Bn  
11th Avn Gp  
13th Sig Bn  
545 MP Co  
184th Cml Flt  
191st MI Co  
Ground Sensor Flt (Prov)  
26th Chem Det  
371st RR Co  
14th MIL Hist Det  
41st PI Team  
42nd PI Team  
Radio Relay Co (Prov)  
HHC, 1st Cav Div Rear (Prov)  
FIRST TEAM Academy (Prov)  
Personnel Services Co (Prov)  
15th Admin Co  
25th Inf Flt (Scout Dog)  
34th Inf Flt (Scout Dog)  
37th Inf Flt (Scout Dog)  
Operational Location #2, 5th Weather Squadron (USAF)

b. 1st Ede:

1-7 Cav  
2-7 Cav  
1-12 Cav  
2-19 Arty (105) (DS)  
A/6 Engr (DS)  
C/229 Avn (DS)  
Det/A/13th Sig Bn (DS)  
Det/E/191st MI (DS)

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB A: Task Organization (Cont)

c. 2nd Bde

HHC, 2nd Bde  
7 Cav  
3 Cav  
2-12 Cav  
1-77 Arty (105) (DS)  
3/8 Engr (DS)  
C/227 Avn (DS)  
Det/A/13th Sig Bn (DS)  
Det/C/191st MI (DS)

d. 3rd Bde

HHC, 3rd Bde  
2-5 Cav  
2-8 Cav  
/3-5 Cav  
2-11 ACR  
1/21st Arty(-) (105) (DS)  
C/8 Engr (DS)  
E/229 Avn (DS)  
Det/A/13th Sig Bn (DS)  
Det/D/191st MI (DS)

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e. Division Artillery

HQB, DIVARTY  
1-5 Cav(-)  
1-30 Arty (155) (CS)  
C/2-19 Arty (105) (DS)  
A/5-2 (AN) (CS)  
E/82 Arty (AVN) (CS)  
2-20 Arty (AFL) (CS)  
80th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
171st Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
329th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
1-21 Arty  
1-77 Arty  
Btry E (Avn), 82nd Arty  
564th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
273rd FA Det (Radar)

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAB A: Task Organisation (Cont)**

**f. 11th Avn Gp (Dabt)**

HHC, 11th Avn Gp  
Air Traffic Control Flt (Prov)  
11th Avn Co (GS)  
150th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
227th Avn (Aslt Hel)  
390th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
394th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)  
400th Trans Det (Acft Maint) (DS)

289th 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 Cnd**

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

**Supporting Artillery**

C/2-12 Arty (155)  
B/6-27 Arty (8"/175)  
C/5-12 Arty (155)  
A/7-8 Arty (8"/175)  
E(-)/7-8 Arty (175)

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB B:** Friendly Order of Battle

1st Cav Div (AM) Friendly Order of Battle as of 312400 October 1970

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>COORD</u>	<u>CONTROL HQ</u>
II FFORCEV	Bien Hoa	Long Binh	YT 051111	CCMUSMACV
1st Cav Div (AM)	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	II FFORCEV
1st Bde 1ACD	Bien Hoa	Bien Hoa	XT 990130	1st Cav Div (AM)
1-7 Cav	Phuoc Long	Green	YT 334745	1st Bde, 1ACD
1-12 Cav	Long Khanh	Ares	YT 515665	1st Bde, 1ACD
2-7 Cav	Long Khanh	Porshing	YT 151405	1st Bde, 1ACD
2nd Bde, 1ACD	Phuoc Long	Buttons	YU 140070	1st Cav Div (AM)
1-8 Cav	Lam Dong	Dragon Head	YT 687964	2 Bde, 1ACD
2-12 Cav	Phuoc Long	Audis	YU 435294	2nd Bde, 1ACD
5-7 Cav	Phuoc Long	Snuffy	YU 337362	2nd Bde, 1ACD
3rd Bde, 1ACD	Binh Tuy	Mace	YT 628125	1st Cav Div (AM)
1-5 Cav	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	DIVARTY, 1ACD
2-8 Cav	Binh Tuy	Silver	YT 829043	3 Bde, 1ACD
2-5 Cav	Lam Dong	Cheyenne	YT 928536	3 Bde, 1ACD
2-11th ACR	Binh Tuy	Bolan	YS 963974	3 Bde, 1ACD
Div Arty, 1ACD	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	1st Cav Div (AM)
2-19 Arty	Bien Hoa	Bien Hoa	XT 990130	Div Arty, 1ACD
2-20 Arty (AFA)	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	Div Arty, 1ACD
1-21 Arty (105T)	Binh Tuy	Mace	YT 628125	Div Arty, 1ACD
1-30 Arty	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 972492	Div Arty, 1ACD
1-77 Arty (105T)	Phuoc Long	Buttons	YU 140070	Div Arty, 1ACD
L-82 (AVN)	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	Div Arty, 1ACD
1-9 Cav	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 967490	1st Cav Div (AM)
3-17 Cav(-)	Bien Hoa	Di An	XT 905065	1st Cav Div (AM)
8th Engr	Dinh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 954488	1st Cav Div (AM)
11th Avn Cp	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 962500	1st Cav Div (AM)
11th GS Co	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 962500	11th Avn Cp
227th Avn Bn	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 962500	11th Avn Co
228th Avn Bn	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 962500	11th Avn Cp
229th Avn Bn	Bien Hoa	Bien Hoa	XT 990130	11th Avn Cp
13th Sig Bn	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 965486	1st Cav Div (AM)
Co H (RANGER)	Binh Duong	Phuoc Vinh	XT 966492	1st Cav Div (AM)

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
 EMB C: Enemy Order of Battle

UNITPROBABLE LOCATION AS OF 31 OCTOBER

1. 33rd NVA Regiment HQ	Vicinity Muí Ong Mt. (ZT 0325)
a. 1st Bn	Located with HQ Elements
b. 2nd Bn	SE Vo Dat vicinity YT 7823
c. 3rd Bn	SSW of FSD Haze vicinity YT 5701
2. SR-5 HQ	Vicinity YT 1540
3. NR-6 HQ	Vicinity ZT 2435
4. NR-7 HQ	Vicinity YT 7010
5. NR-10 HQ	Vicinity YU 6500
6. 81st RSG	Vicinity YT 2760
7. MR-7 RSG	Vicinity YT 7010
8. 66th RSG	Vicinity YU 2060
9. H-50 Trans Gp	Vicinity YU 3652

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 70**

**TAB D: Weather and Terrain**

1. **Terrain:** The terrain in the 1st Cav AO is generally flat. Binh Duong Province has rice paddies and marsh lands to the south and forests to the north. Phuoc Long Province consists of a plain rising to the west and a mountain range dominating the northeast. The Province on the whole is heavily vegetated, primarily with multi-canopied forest. The northern portion of Long Khanh Province is for the most part heavily forested and steep, while in the south, the Province is relatively flat with scattered rubber plantations. Binh Tuy Province is on the whole lightly vegetated and is highlighted by the 1302 meter high Nui Ong Mountain and the Rice Bowl, both located in the north central portion of the province. Three rivers - the Song Be, the Dong Nai, and the La Nga - flow through the FIRST TEAM AO, and present an obstacle to ground movement due to their depth and steep banks. Three mountains are prominent in the area: Nui Ba Ra, Nui Chan, and Nui Ong.

2. **Weather:**

a. August was a somewhat wetter month than usual, particularly in the area around Phuoc Vinh. Rainfall was not evenly distributed throughout. Days on which rain was most likely were also characterized by widespread low ceilings and low visibility. This was particularly true in the high terrain areas of Phuoc Long and Long Khanh Provinces where extremely low ceilings occurred and lasted for long periods of time. The worst weather conditions during the month occurred on 1-3 August, 13-19 August, and 24-27 August. The best weather conditions occurred on 4-12 August. This relatively good weather was caused by a shift in the winds from the prevailing south-westerly direction to a more easterly direction. Perhaps the most notable weather occurrence during the month took place on 16 Aug when a rapid strengthening of the southwest wind flow caused large amounts of rain to fall over the entire AO, including a record 6.19 inches at Phuoc Vinh.

b. September was characterized by Southwest Monsoon conditions the first six days and the last five days of the month. During these two periods showers occurred early, beginning between 1100 and 1300H and ending by evening. From 0400-1100H there was considerable low stratus and fog, mainly in Phuoc Long and Long Khanh Provinces. From 7-25 September, easterly flow dominated the weather pattern and produced a few late afternoon or evening, and nighttime showers and thunderstorms. Heavy showers during this period were mostly confined to isolated areas. There was only very patchy fog and stratus between 0500 and 0900H during this period. Due to the long period of relatively dry easterly flow, rainfall was somewhat less than expected for the month as a whole. The best periods of weather were from 7-14 and 19-25 September.

c. Weather during October was generally worse than expected, particularly in the vicinity of Phuoc Vinh where a record monthly rainfall occurred. There were three typhoons or tropical storms which affected the Cav AO. Overall, weather was better in the 3rd Bde AO (Binh Tuy and eastern Long Khanh Provinces) than in the remainder

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 70

**TAB D:** Weather and Terrain (cont)

of the Division AO. Much of the bad weather during the month was caused by a monsoonal trough - the dividing area between northeast winds to the north of the trough and southwest winds to the south of the trough - which was more active than usual and more frequently in the vicinity of Military Region 3.

- d. Maximum Temperatures: August: 97  
September: 97  
October: 94
- e. Minimum Temperatures: August: 72  
September: 73  
October: 70
- f. Relative Humidity: August: 95% morning  
and 65% afternoon  
September: 95% morning  
and 60% afternoon  
October: 95% morning  
and 68% afternoon
- g. Rainfall: August: 20 inches  
September: 12.82 inches  
October: 30.6 inches
- h. Maximum Density Altitude: August: 3120 feet  
September: 3200 feet  
October: 3000 feet
- i. Minimum Density Altitude: August: 1360 feet  
September: 1600 feet  
October: 1450 feet

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SUBJECT: Operational Report For Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB E: Surveillance Information

1. (C) Aerial Surveillance:

a. Mission statistics for the period 1 August to 31 October 1970.

<u>MISSION TYPE</u>	<u>SCHD/COMP</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>
IR	182/145	92 Hotspots
SLAR	136/121	33 IFTIs
Photo (Mohawk)	76/43	
Photo (Air Force)		

b. General Comments: Flying weather was poor to fair during the reporting period. Several missions were aborted due to low ceilings and poor visibility. This is a consequence of the southwest monsoon which is prominent at this time of the year.

(1) IR: During the reporting period the 73rd SAC completed 61.3% of its scheduled missions. There were 34 missions cancelled: 5 due to aircraft problems, 3 due to sensor malfunctions, and 26 due to weather.

(2) SLARS: 73rd SAC completed 66.9% of the scheduled SLAR missions. A total of 15 missions were cancelled: 5 due to weather, 6 for sensor malfunctions, and 2 because of aircraft problems.

(3) Photo:

(a) Mohawk: During the reporting period, 76 photo missions were scheduled with 43 completed for 56.6%.

(b) Air Force completed 68.9% of the missions scheduled. Out of 54 missions scheduled, 37 were completed.

2. (C) Ground Sensor Surveillance: There were 330 sensor activations during the reporting period. 264 sensors were replaced.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
 TAB F: Intelligence Activities

191st Military Intelligence Company Operations

## 1. Background Investigations:

- a. Cases on Hand at beginning of reporting period: 340
- b. Cases received during reporting period: 32
- c. Cases closed during reporting period: 56
- d. Cases on hand at end of reporting period: 316
- e. Cases processed past suspense dates: 16
- f. Leads completed: 149

## 2. Security Services:

- a. Announced security inspections: 15
- b. Courtesy inspections and checks: 24
- c. Unannounced sanitary fill checks: 122
- d. Unannounced security checks: 31
- e. IG inspections: 10
- f. Fingerprinting: 189
- g. Technical Services: 141

## 3. Liaison contacts:

- a. Local GVN Officials: 489
- b. Military Officials: 930
- c. Other Intelligence Units: 394

## 4. Intelligence Files Checked: 635

## 5. Interrogations: 62

- a. NVL: 1
- b. VC: 17
- c. VCI: 3
- d. Detainees: 38
- e. Escaped GVN Officials: 3

## 6. Brightlight Reports: 6

## 7. Collections:

- a. Overt:
  - (1) Spot Reports: 35
  - (2) Translations: 11 1/2 lbs
- b. Covert: 7
- c. ICAPS: 40

## 8. Personnel Security Actions: (PSI only)

- a. Number of validations: 1979

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAB F: Intelligence Activities (Cont)**

- (1) Top Secret: 210
- (2) Secret: 1769

b. Interim Clearance granted:

- (1) Interim Top Secret: 103
- (2) Interim Secret: 11

c. Cryptographic Access granted: 0

d. Requests for USAIIR checks submitted: 308

e. Local File Checks: 5420

f. Requests for BI's submitted: 0

g. Requests for NAC's submitted: 31

9. Detainees: 424

a. AW: 19

b. Returnees: 153

10. Documents: 241 batches, 442 3/5 inches.

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAB C: Training/Combat Developments**

**1. DIVISION TRAINING:**

a. The FIRST TEAM Academy at Bien Hoa conducted individual replacement training for all incoming replacement personnel during the reporting period. A total of 707 officers and 6305 enlisted men received the four day course of instruction.

b. The Combat Leaders Course (CLC) graduated 243 personnel during the quarter. The 10-day course of instruction provides training for selected personnel (E3 thru E5) who have demonstrated leadership potential in the field and are programmed to become team leaders and squad leaders. The subjects stressed are small unit tactics, air assault techniques, map reading, communications procedures, first aid, and leadership.

c. The Kit Carson Scout training program graduated 96 personnel during the reporting period. The objective of the program is to provide maneuver units within the Division with well-trained former VC/NVA soldiers who perform as scouts with American units during operations. Training includes basic airmobile tactics and techniques, care and operation of US equipment, the English language, and the mission of the Kit Carson Scout.

d. The Division Sniper School graduated 50 personnel during the quarter. The program is designed to train selected personnel in advanced marksmanship and sniper techniques. The course of instruction also includes communication procedures, map reading, adjustment of indirect fire, and night firing techniques. Upon graduation the trained snipers are returned to their units to be employed as a battalion asset. Sniper training is conducted at Bien Hoa by a four man Sniper Committee. This Sniper Committee is a specially-trained unit from the Army Marksmanship Training Unit, Fort Benning, Georgia.

e. The Pathfinder school graduated 75 personnel during the quarter. The program is designed to train selected personnel in the selection, establishment, and control of helicopter landing zones. The course of instruction included basic pathfinder techniques, LZ construction procedures, radio procedures, and rigger techniques.

**2. NON-DIVISIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SCHOOLS:**

The Division made extensive use of the USARV school system during the reporting period. The following figures indicate the utilization rate for the quarter:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>
a. Army Aviation Refresher Training School	6	92
b. AH-1G Transition	15	
c. UH-1H IP/SIP	6	
d. OH-6A Transition	14	
e. OH-6A IP/SIP	5	
f. US Army Training Facility, 1st Signal Bde		33
g. MACV Recondo School		28
h. AH-1G IP/SIP	6	

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB G: Training/Combat Development (Cont)

### 3. COMBAT DEVELOPMENT.

a. Evaluation of the Water Resistant Writing pad was completed on 19 September. 150 pads (50 pads of each type A, B, C) were tested over a 60 day period. Each type was tested for 20 days. Using personnel considered all three types of tablets superior to standard notebooks and requested their use on a permanent basis.

b. The Naval Airborne Munitions Detector System commenced operations on 4 June 1970 and terminated on 10 August 1970. The sensing equipment produced many false readings from shell fragments and high metallic content soils. During operations 212 "heavy" readings were recorded. 187 of those readings were responded to by Visual Reconnaissance, Ground Reconnaissance, or both. Metal was found in 33 locations or 18% of the indicated readings. It is recommended that the selectivity of the sensing equipment be increased and reconfiguration of the equipment for compatibility with standard army aircraft be undertaken prior to further testing.

c. As of 31 October 1970, the following equipment was under evaluation:

(1) Sandbag Bunker Kits have been deployed with the 2-19th and 1-77th Artillery Battalions. Field reports are highly favorable. The kits provide adequate protection from fragments and waterproof housing for the artillery gun crews. The lightness of the kits represents a significant saving in air sortie requirements during the movement of fire support bases.

(2) The AN/PAS-7 Infra-Red Viewer was deployed with Co.H (RANGER) 75th Inf on 7 August for evaluation. The equipment is rugged and remains operational under the most strenuous conditions of climate and exposure with minimal maintenance. It provides a short range infrared capability which is effective in low ambient light conditions. However, evaluation has shown it to be cumbersome in actual use with foot troops due to its size and weight.

(3) Electroluminescent panel systems are undergoing evaluation by 11th C&G. The panels are designed for nighthawk operations by providing marking lights to permit tracking of the nighthawk aircraft by the escort ship.

(4) Retro Reflective Panels are undergoing evaluation with the 5th Bn - 7th Cavalry. The panels provide a directional highly reflective surface for night operations. It is being used to mark LZ's, PZ's and medevac pads as well as perimeter positions.

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAB L: Provost Marshal Activities**

During the period 1 August 1970 through 31 October 1970, the Office of the Provost Marshal processed a total of 788 offenses.

**a. Offense Statistics:**

Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property --	174
Miscellaneous Offenses -----	233
Traffic Law Enforcement -----	<u>381</u>

TOTAL ----- 788

**b. Breakdown of offense statistics:**

(1) Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property - 174  
 Aggravated Assault 19, Burglary and Housebreaking 11, Larceny over \$50.00 123, Auto Theft 21.

(2) Miscellaneous Offenses - 233  
 Manslaughter 1, Simple Assault 17, Larceny under \$50.00 19, Wrongful Appropriation 2, Fraud 1, Narcotics 20, Dangerous Drugs 15, Marijuana 73, Blackmarketing 3, \*Counterfeiting and Currency Manipulations 38, AWOL (Reported) 26, AWOL (Apprehended) 18.

(3) Traffic Law Enforcement - 381  
 Speeding 156, Reckless Driving 6, Fleeing the Scene of a Traffic Accident 1, Parking Violations 24, Miscellaneous Violations 194.

c. This is the first quarterly report utilizing the new reporting procedures prescribed in USARV Supplement 1 to AR 190-46, therefore, there are no comparable rates recorded for the categories outlined in paragraph a above (excluding Traffic). There has been a significant increase in traffic violations reported for the period. This is attributed to the increased emphasis placed on traffic enforcement throughout the IACD area of operations. It is a proven fact that as increased enforcement is placed on traffic violations, traffic accidents decrease. The last reporting period had a total of 63 traffic accidents as opposed to 54 for this period. In addition to stressing the need for greater enforcement of traffic laws by the individual "line" military policeman, a Traffic Section was formed and is using speed timing devices (mirror Boxes) for surveillance of roadways.

\*Of the total 38 Counterfeiting and Currency Manipulation offenses reported, 37 Vietnamese Nationals are subjects, most of whom were apprehended with MPC in their possession at the recently constructed transfer point.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB N: Surgeon Activities

1. (U) The Division Surgeon during the reporting period increased the effectiveness of Malaria Case reporting to include keeping unit commanders informed of their malaria statistics through two means.

a. A daily message to Bde level with the Daily Malaria Statistics.

b. A daily radio communication between G-3 Ops, and the Ede's informing them of the name of each new malaria case.

The standard daily statistical breakdown was continuously provided to the CG, ADC's, and CofS keeping them fully informed of each malaria case by name and unit. A concerted effort was made in the period to record the number and names of malaria cases that should be credited to other units, ie, 199th LTB, 9th Inf Div, and 25th Inf Div. These personnel have been singled out and are reflected in the command health reports for the period.

2. (U) Another important area of concern during the reporting period was the Drug Amnesty Program and Drug Abuse Control Program. These subjects came under close Department of Defense, Department of Army, and Congressional scrutiny during August. Subsequent to the inspections, a reinforced Drug Amnesty program, including a new comprehensive Cav regulation, were drafted and put into effect. Primary architect for the program was MAJ Richard D. Cameron, Division Psychiatrist.

3. (U) The Division Surgeon assigned 17 new MC officers, 13 new MSC officers, 4 DC officers, and 238 new medical enlisted personnel during the reporting period. He also saw 104 patients referred to him for final disposition. During the period the Division Surgeon's office handled 34 Presidential, Congressional, or Special Medical Inquiries on personnel of the Division. These inquiries include Congressional Medical Correspondence addressed to the Adjutant General, 1st Cav and addressed to Surgeon, 1st Cav from USARV Surgeon, USAFPAC Surgeon, and TSG.

4. (U) The preventive medicine activities continued at a high pace during the period. Teams from this office ran sample checks on 4006 samples of urine from units throughout the Division. Personnel of the FM section were active throughout the period inspecting mess halls, clubs, water points, sanitary fills, and latrine facilities in order to insure the good health of Sky Troopers.

5. (U) The malaria incidence follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>
1-8	14	8	19
2-8	11	16	24
1-7	10	9	9

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB N:** Logistics Operations

**Significant Activities:**

a. During the reporting period 1 August 1970 to 31 October 1970, the Division Support Command (DISCOM) continued to support the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in all operations. Combat service support provided and/or coordinated by DISCOM included all classes of supply, maintenance (to include aircraft), medical services, transportation, evacuation of captured enemy material, technical assistance visits, bath, laundry, and explosive ordnance disposal for the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) organic and attached elements.

(1) The 1st Forward Service Support Element (FSSE) provided logistical combat support to Division maneuver battalions assigned to the 1st Brigade. Classes of supply I, II, III, IV and IX, as well as direct support maintenance, medical service, and air transportation support were provided by DISCOM elements from the 1st Brigade base camp at Bien Hoa.

(a) Sling out operations were conducted from Grizzley Pad at Phuoc Vinh and Sandy Pad at Bien Hoa. These operations were controlled by personnel from the 1st FSSE. During the reporting period, a total of 3336 tons of cargo and 2942 passengers were flown out of these helipads by CH-47 helicopter. Six CH-54 missions were flown.

(b) Major ground movements during this period included the construction of 24 and the closing of 18 temporary US firebases. This required much coordination on the part of FSSE personnel for transportation requirements and rigger support.

(c) During the relocation of the 3d Brigade and accompanying 3d FSSE, the 1st FSSE assumed an area support role to provide continuity of support to the 3d Brigade. Truck convoys were provided on a daily basis between Bien Hoa and FSB Nancy. During the period 2 August 1970 to 17 September 1970, the 1st FSSE provided 355,000 gallons of FCL to FSB NANCY. Support of Class I and V requirements were also provided by the 1st FSSE.

(2) The 2d FSSE continued to provide supply, maintenance, and medical support to all elements of the 2d Brigade and attached units based at, and operating out of FSB Buttons (Song Be). A seven day stockage objective provided medical service, maintenance, and air transportation support during the reporting period.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB N: Logistics Operations (Cont)

(a) Forward Supply Points were maintained at FSB SNUFFY (Du Gia Map) and LZ Caldwell (Duc Phong). Each location has a 30,000 gallon capacity JP-4 refuel point and aircraft repair facilities.

(b) During this reporting period, over 10,000 short tons of supplies were delivered to FSB Buttons by road convoy and over 3000 short tons of unserviceable items were retrograded on return convoy. In addition, two battalions were moved from FSB Buttons and two battalion sized units were moved to FSB Buttons by road convoy. The use of motor transport has substantially increased and has now become the principal means of resupplying FSB Buttons.

(c) Conversely, the use of USARP airlift has significantly decreased during the period. Resupply of JP-4 by air has been reduced from 5000 gallons daily to only emergency resupply. Cargo delivered by USARP C-123 and C-150 aircraft has all but been eliminated with only bulk JP-4 delivery to FSB Snuffy and LZ Caldwell continuing on a scheduled basis.

(d) During the reporting period, CH-47 helicopters flew 2500 sorties carrying 7500 tons of cargo. CH-54 helicopters flew 50 missions carrying 250 tons of cargo. The movement team at FSB Buttons airfield reported 3000 outbound passengers were handled.

(3) The 3d FSSE continued to support the 3d Brigade and attached units. Classes I, II, III, IV, V and IX, as well as medical service, maintenance support, and air transportation support were provided during the entire reporting period.

(a) During the months of August and September, the 3d Brigade moved from Quan Loi to FSB Mao. The FSSE provided and/or coordinated all mechanical handling equipment and transportation requests. A rear element remained in Quan Loi after the 3d Brigade had relocated to direct the clean-up of the post and aid in the turn over of the installation to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. The entire operation was completed on 26 September 1970.

(b) A Forward Supply Point was established at FSB Nancy to support a Brigade jump CP. This mini-FSSE operated a JP-4 refuel point, aircraft repair point, and aerial resupply operations for maneuver

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB H: Logistics Operations (Cont)**

elements. Support was coordinated with the 1st F5SE on an area support basis. The mini-F5SE remained after the Brigade jump CP moved to FSB Mace and closed out on 10 October 1970.

(c) An additional Forward Supply Point was established at FSB Mace when the Brigade CP relocated from FSB Nancy. This became the 3d F5SE upon completion of the move from Quan Loi.

(d) CH-47 helicopters flew 994 sorties (4461.2 short tons) in and out the 3d F5SE helipads during the reporting period. These aircraft handled the movement of 1865 outbound and 20 inbound passengers. CH-54 helicopters moved 65.2 tons of cargo during the period. The movement team at Quan Loi airfield reported 60.6 tons and 1633 passengers flown in by fixed-wing, 109.1 tons and 1724 passengers flown out of the airfield.

(4) During this reporting period, the Division Band performed at 20 change-of-command and award ceremonies for both the FIRST TEAM and non-divisional units. The band played over 50 hours of music for the Skytroopers at every fire base in the division's area of operation. The band enhanced Vietnamese-American relations by playing for the ARVN CCS graduation ceremony at Tam Duc and at the ARVN School of Music. The band also played a much appreciated concert for the 2000 orphans at the Long Thanh orphanage. The First Team Band logged over 38 flying hours in meeting its commitments.

(5) For the reporting period, the Division Transportation Office recorded a total of nine combat essential (CE) fixed-wing moves. A total of 31 battalion or smaller size unit stand downs were supported by fixed-wing and CH-47 airlift. For the quarter, a total of 18,450 passengers were moved by fixed-wing common use aircraft and 19,400 passengers were moved by dedicated C-7A (Caribou) aircraft.

(e) CH-47 sorties for the quarter totaled 14,090 and were employed both in the movement of passengers and cargo. CH-47's (based on a figure of 5000 lbs per sortie) accounted for movement of 35,150 tons. Cargo tonnage moved by C-123 and C-130 aircraft was 6,590 tons while 1930 tons were moved by C-7A. Total tonnage moved by fixed-wing aircraft was 8520 tons.

(b) Due to the reduction in fixed-wing aircraft availability during the report period, DTC utilized convoys and wheeled assets to move the majority of the Division's supplies. This report period saw the complete move of the 3d Brigade by road from Quan Loi to FSB Mace. Overall, a total of 45,480 tons of resupply and unit move cargo was moved during

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB H: Logistics Operations (Cont)

this period, and this figure accounted for the majority of the support and transportation provided by the DTO during the quarter.

(6) The major activity of the Division Ammunition Office was the establishment of an ammunition supply point at FSE MACE. During 20-24 October 1970, a total of 550 tons of Class V items were stocked at this ASP for support of 3d Brigade units.

(7) Project "Scrub" was initiated in the FIRST TEAM on 6 October 1970. This project is a free turn in of all excess items. DISCOM S-4 was tasked with the responsibility for administrative supervision of this project. Turn in results as of 26 October 1970 are as follows:

CATEGORY	CUMULATIVE		
	TOTAL RECEIVED	REDISTRIBUTED ITEMS	RETROGRADED ITEMS
Vehicles	18	1	2
Trailers	17	0	3
Generators	176	7	147
Comel items	1528	19	1288
Fire control	251	0	231
Weapons	215	0	121
Misc Class VII	817	370	285
Misc Class IX	649	0	18

b. During this reporting period, the 27th Maintenance Battalion continued to provide direct support maintenance and repair parts supply for all ground equipment, (less medical and cryptographic), of the FIRST TEAM. This support was evident in the fact that the following percentages of equipment were operational at the end of the quarter.

CATEGORY	OPERATIONAL
Vehicles	92%
Artillery	100%
Generators	86%
Communications	94.7%

(1) During the report period, 420 technical assistance visits were conducted by the units of the battalion.

(2) The Battalion's "AIM" (assistance-in-maintenance) Team visited a total of 31 units during the report period.

(3) The disposition of elements of the battalion as of 31 October 1970 was:

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB N:** Logistics Operations (Cont)

Headquarters and Company A - Bien Hoa  
 Main Support Detachment - Phuoc Vinh  
 B Detachment - FSB NACE  
 C Detachment - FSB BUTTOLS  
 D Detachment - Bien Hoa

(4) The consolidated Battalion maintenance production for this period shows the following completed jobs:

	HC&Co A	MSD	B Det	C Det	D Det	TOTAL
Automotive:	118	267	91	123	103	702
Engineer:	19	177	88	122	64	470
Electronics:	453	3548	497	733	940	6171
Armament: (artillery)	0	20	17	21	26	84
(small arms)	461	876	383	505	292	2517
(instruments)	124	533	78	286	103	1124
Other:	289	1088	38	36	54	1505
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1464</b>	<b>6509</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>12573</b>

NOTE: The "Other" category on the completed work order table shown above includes machine shop work, canvas repair, glass cutting, office machine repair, welding, and fuel, and electrical component repair.

(5) Summary of supply data for the quarter reveals the following:

- (a) Total ASL requests received: 31,874
  - (b) Total fringe requests received: 18,950
  - (c) Demand accommodation: 86%
  - (d) Demand satisfaction: 68%
  - (e) Average ASL lines stocked: 6536
  - (f) Average zero balance lines: 2553
  - (g) Average fringe lines on hand: 0
  - (h) Units supported by ASL: 117
  - (i) Lines inventoried during the period: 3222
- (6) Receipts of repair parts at the supply base at Bien Hoa for the following quarter were as follows:

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB N: Logistics Operations (Cont)

(a) Red Ball receipts: 96,221 lbs

(b) Parcel post: 1870 lbs

(c) Normal stockage: 489,171 lbs

(7) Headquarters and Company A:

(a) During the month of October, HQ & Co A were given the task of assembling all of the Division's new M203s prior to issue.

(b) HQ & Co A has provided maintenance support for division units conducting stand down at Bien Hoa Army Base. Most of this support has been with small arms.

(8) Main Support Detachment:

(a) A critical shortage of batteries and electrolyte in August led to a battery reclamation program in the Phuoc Vinh area. All unserviceable batteries exchanged at the Main Support Detachment were checked and recharged when possible.

(b) MSD initiated a program of dispatching Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer (FADAC) contact teams and was successful in reducing increased deadline rates.

(9) B Detachment: On 12 September 1970, B Detachment moved from Quan Loi to Bien Hoa Army Base. A 14 man maintenance team was sent to FSB MACE. The detachment (minus) remained at Bien Hoa Army Base and worked on TOE equipment, while awaiting preparation of the detachment's new area at MACE. Heavy rains during the first week of October prevented the completion of the new area and delayed the move until the middle of October.

(10) C Detachment:

(a) C Detachment is in the process of constructing a communications van on a 3/4 ton truck for the purpose of repairing communications equipment on site. This system will allow contact team repairmen to reduce downtime on equipment that can be repaired on site.

(11) D Detachment: During the third week of August, D Detachment assumed an additional maintenance responsibility for a brigade size jump CP moving to FSB NANCY. This maintenance requirement was met by transferring float equipment from L Detachment to D Detachment.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
 TAB II: Logistics Operations (Cont)

c. The 15th Supply and Service Battalion continued to provide combat service support to the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) during the reporting period. The Battalion operated from a base area in Bien Hoa and forward locations at Quan Loi, Phuoc Vinh, FSB Buttons and FSB Mace.

(1) A Company (supply) opened JP-4 refuel points at FSB Nancy and Tanh Linh as the division expanded its area of operations eastward.

(2) During the month of August, A Company began retrograding equipment from Quan Loi to Bien Hoa as the 3d Brigade relocated. During September, the 3d Forward Supply Platoon relocated to FSB Mace in support of the 3d Brigade.

(3) A 20,000 gallon JP-4 refuel point was opened at Ham Tan in support of the 11th ACR. The operation of the point was later turned over to the 11th ACR.

(4) JP-4 refuel points were opened at Dong Xoi and Phuong Lam in support of expanded operations by the Division. The JP-4 refuel point at FSB Nancy was closed when the maneuver battalion departed.

(5) Under Project "Scrub", excessive items of Class II and VII supplies were turned in to Depot.

(6) The responsibility for Class I resupply at Lai Khe was transferred from the 1st Cavalry Division to the Saigon Support Command.

(7) To facilitate operations and reduce response time, Dallas Sling out Pad was closed and Sandy Sling out Pad was opened, in Bien Hoa. This was accomplished through the combined efforts of the B Company (AES) and A Company, 31st Engineer Battalion personnel.

(8) The sling out tonnage for this reporting period totaled 26,810 tons utilizing 3620 sorties.

(9) Personnel of A Company (supply) continued to conduct on-the-job training in POL operations and maintenance for ARVN personnel.

(10) Personnel of Company B (AES) continued to present instruction on external helicopter transportation to Divisional and ARVN units.

(11) Class I issue

Rations (tons)

"A" rations:	2196.3
"B" rations:	1561.0
"C" rations:	1036.0

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**T&L N: Logistics Operations (Cont)**

LRRPs	137.2
Sundry packs	736.5
Ice	5087.0
Milk	675.2

(12) Class II and IV issued (tons): 3366.2

(13) Class II and IV received (tons): 4585.4

(14) Class III issued (tons):

JP-4	39,117.0
AVGAS	165.0
MOGAS	6767.5
DF-2	6650.1

(15) Number of FOL samples received: 142

On grade: 135  
Off grade: 7

d. During the reporting period, the 15th Transportation Battalion continued to provide backup direct support maintenance for all division aircraft and supply of all aircraft parts, avionics, and armament.

(1) Maintenance operations:

(a) Productive man-hours: 137,182

(b) Number of aircraft released: 718

(c) 1st Cavalry Division availability:

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
Aug	88%	83%	85.5%
Sep	88%	83%	85.5%
Oct	85%	80%	83.0%

(d) Recoveries: 0

(e) EIR's submitted: 13

(f) Technical assistance visits: 108

(2) Stock controls:

(a) Lines on ASL: 9933

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAD N: Logistics Operations (Cont)**

- (b) Zero balance: 1871
- (c) Percent zero balances: 18.6%
- (d) Total requests received: 45,529
- (e) Demand accommodation: 87.9%
- (f) Demand satisfaction: 77.5%
- (g) ASL requests received: 39,966
- (h) ASL requests filled: 30,931
- (i) Tonnage of parts issued to supported units: 366.7

e. 15th Medical Battalion

(1) During the reporting period 1 August through 31 October 1970, the 15th Medical Battalion continued to provide complete division and unit level medical support to the FIRST TEAM. The 15th Medical Battalion was deployed as follows:

- (a) HQ & Spt - Camp Gorval
- (b) A Co - Bien Hoa Army Base
- (c) B Co - FSB Buttons
- (d) C Co - Quan Loi Camp thru 13 September 1970; FSB Mace 14 September thru 31 October 1970.

(2) The Battalion Headquarters provided administrative and logistical support to elements of the 15th Medical Battalion, as well as medical evacuation, psychiatric, optometry, and medical supply services for all units of the FIRST TEAM.

(3) Headquarters and Support Company provided medical support to the Division Base Camp at Phuoc Vinh, Division Rear at Bien Hoa, and back-up support to the letter companies of the 15th Medical Battalion. The Air Ambulance Platoon provided aeromedical evacuation for the 1st Cavalry Division as well as non-divisional units and ARVN military and para-military units working within or adjacent to the Division's area of operation.

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB N: Logistics Operations (Cont)**

(a) During the period 8 thru 10 August 1970, Headquarters and Support Company provided one Emergency Medical Team, consisting of one doctor, three enlisted medics and one radio operator, to FSB Maco to act as a forward and treatment unit in support of 3d Brigade operations. The team had the capability of emergency surgery, whole blood infusion, and stabilization of critically injured patients.

(b) The Air Ambulance Platoon deployed one UH-1H Air Ambulance Helicopter with each Medical Company in direct support of the Brigade. In addition, during daylight hours, one UH-1H Air Ambulance Helicopter was stationed at FSB Snuffy for better support of tactical operations. The remaining ships, at Phuoc Vinh, provided backup support and evacuation to Field Army Hospitals. The Air Ambulance Platoon provided aeromedical evacuation support to the 7th and 9th ARVN Regiments, 5th ARVN Division, all MACV units in the 1st Cavalry Division's area of operation, and all US units operating in the FIRST TEAM area of operation.

(c) During the period 1 August thru 31 October 1970, the Air Ambulance Platoon flew 1906 missions, accruing 2309.45 hours flying time and evacuated 2908 patients, of which 159 were hoist patients. Three ships were damaged by hostile fire, two of which were total combat losses. One crew member was killed as a result of an accident, and three crewmen were wounded by hostile fire.

(4) Company A continued to provide medical support to the 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division and all MACV units within the 1st Brigade area of operations.

(5) Company B provided medical support to the 2d Brigade, 7th and 9th ARVN Regiments, 5th ARVN Division and all MACV units within the 2d Brigade area of responsibility.

(6) Company C provided medical support to the 3d Brigade, all OPCON units, and all MACV units in the 3d Brigade area of responsibility.

(7) The four companies of the 15th Medical Battalion participated in 33 MEDCAPs, treating a total of 1422 patients, and three DENTCAPs, with a total of 21 patients.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
 TAD C: Fire Support Bases Constructed and Closed

<u>FSB NAME</u>	<u>COORDINATES</u>	<u>DTG OPENED</u>	<u>DTG CLOSED</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BRADLEY	YT 207647	01 Aug	02 Sep	2-7 Cav	
EISENHOWER	YT 239331	02 Aug	16 Aug	2-7 Cav	Closed by 1-12
DAN	YT 585562		02 Aug	1-5 Cav	20 Jul (opened)
HAMILTON	YT 003613	03 Aug	03 Sep	1-7 Cav	
SUPNET	YT 041651	03 Aug	08 Aug	1-7 Cav	Closed by 2-5
ODIN	YT 362515		06 Aug	1-12 Cav	27 Jul (opened)
ZEUS	YT 142373	06 Aug	07 Sep	1-12 Cav	
GREEN	YT 334745	11 Aug		1-7 Cav	
POWDER RIDGE	YT 818789	11 Aug	31 Aug	2-8 Cav	
CHRIS	YT 451900	13 Aug	23 Aug	2-12 Cav	
NOAH	YT 644824	19 Aug	02 Sep	1-5 Cav	
TIMBER	YT 692667		19 Aug	1-5 Cav	29 Jul (opened)
AUDIE	YU 435294	21 Aug	31 Aug	5-7 Cav	
JEANNE	YU 558178		30 Aug	2-12 Cav	31 Oct (opened)
SALLY	YU 584022	30 Aug	17 Sep	2-12 Cav	
LEO	YT 564738	30 Aug	09 Sep	1-5 Cav	
MO	YU 259429	30 Aug	11 Sep	5-7 Cav	
BUZZARD	YT 993335	07 Sep	22 Sep	2-5 Cav	
MYSTERY	YT 251714	01 Sep	09 Sep	1-7 Cav	25 Sep (opened) 1-7 14 Oct (closed) 1-7
BANGOR	ZT 086351	09 Sep	29 Sep	1-5 Cav	
MAT	ZT 018055	09 Sep		2-11 ACR	
PERSHING	YT 161405	11 Sep	25 Sep	2-7 Cav	01 Oct (opened) 2-7
AUDIE	YU 435294	13 Sep		5-7 Cav	

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
 TAB O: Fire Support Bases Constructed and Closed (Cont)

<u>FSD NAME</u>	<u>COORDINATES</u>	<u>DTG OPENED</u>	<u>DTG CLOSED</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BOLAN	YS 963974	09 Sep		2-11 AGR	
OLIN	YT 362515	16 Sep	19 Sep	2-7 Cav	
AUDIE	YU 435294	16 Sep		2-12 Cav	(open to 5-7 Cav)
SILVER	YT 829043	22 Sep	10 Oct	2-5 Cav	(26 Oct reopened by 2-8)
JO ANN	ZS 137954	18 Sep	07 Oct	2-11 AGR	(opened 29 Oct by 2-11 AGR)
INTREPID	YT 923089	29 Sep		1-5 Cav	
BETTY	YU 245289		04 Oct	1-8 Cav	
MARS	YT 102344	05 Oct	24 Oct	1-12 Cav	
LIBBY	YU 535333	07 Oct	27 Oct	2-12 Cav	
MARIA	ZT 213036	07 Oct	18 Oct	2-11 AGR	
INGALLS	YT 739302	08 Oct	01 Nov	2-5 Cav	
CONNEL	YT 315628	14 Oct		1-7 Cav	
DRAGON HEAD	YT 687964	18 Oct		5-7 Cav	
ARES	YT 515665	23 Oct		1-12 Cav	
GUIN	ZT 100190		26 Oct	2-8 Cav	(opened by 199th)

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TRF P:** Civil Affairs

1. (U) Civic Action. In compliance with current Vietnization objectives, 11CD assets in direct support of civic action projects were significantly reduced during the reporting period. There were no major projects remaining to be accomplished from the previous reporting period nor were any started. Projects initiated by local CVN officials received only minor assistance through occasional use of 11CD engineer equipment. 59 sheets of tin were donated for repair of roofs on one church, two schools, and a few houses in a refugee village. MEDCAP to local villages continued at an average rate of 125 visits per month. \$0,000\$VN was used to pay solatium and burial expenses. Civic Action Agency donation, totaled 125,000\$VN; 48,000 of which went for final payment of training expenses for four Vietnamese nurses. Project "Understand" continued with three groups of rural children flown to Saigon in FIRST TEAM helicopters to tour important buildings of the main seat government.

2. (U) Vietnization/Resources Control. On 23 September 1970 the 4CofS, G5 assumed staff responsibilities for the FIRST TEAM Vietnization/Pacification and Resources Control programs. The G-5 section was reorganized. Civil Affairs actions were assigned to the Deputy G5, and a Resources Control and a Vietnization/Pacification section was added. Activities conducted in these areas during the reporting period follow:

a. Vietnization: FIRST TEAM participated in on-the-job training programs with graduates of the 5th ARVN Division Platoon Leader Course and NCO Leadership. The graduating officers and NCO's were attached to 1st Cav Div (AB) units in OJT positions commensurate with their rank and MOS for a period of one week. In addition, ARVN forces have attended concentrations and OJT training periods as follows:

<u>TYPE TRAINING</u>	<u>TRAINING DAYS</u>	<u>PERSONNEL IN TRAINING</u>
Platoon Leaders CJT	6	41
OJT NCO's	6	51
Starlight Training	5	47
Sensor Operations	15	15
Implant & Monitoring UGS	14	5
Pathfinder Operations	3	4
Helicopter Slingout	3	2
Helicopter Slingout	4	221

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**SUBJECT:** Operation Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB F:** Civil Affairs (Cont)

b. Pacification/Resources Control: Throughout the reporting period the **FIKST TEAM** conducted checkpoint and Basic Flight operations along the roads and highways in the AO. All operations were accompanied by **RF/PF** or **IF** personnel. In addition numerous combined operations were conducted with **RF, PF, PRU** or **MPFF**. Training was conducted on subjects such as Airmobile Operations, First Aid, Terrain Analysis, Ammunition Storage and Logistics. A summary of this training follows:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. OF STUDENTS</u>	<u>MAN-HOURS OF INSTRUCTION</u>
Airmobile Operations	182	6508
Artillery		
Tactics	589	72,956
Weapons	107	1590
Pathfinder Operations	450	4500
Specialized Training	1143	20,164

Additional resources control measures, for which the G-5 assumed responsibility, are located in TAB S (Chemical Activities) (Crop destruction).

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
**TAB C:** Psychological Operations

1. (U) General: PSTOP continued to support the FIRST T&M tactical campaign by exploiting vulnerabilities developed by the Cambodian operations. The division flew 231:50 hours of aerial broadcast and dropped 20,443,000 leaflets throughout the AO. 9th Special Operations Squadron, in support of the 1st Cav, broadcast 124:30 hours and dropped 27,134,450 leaflets. During the period there were 539 ralliers, of which 160 have been declared Noi Chanhs.

2. (C) First Brigade: Since moving into Long Khanh Province, Psyop efforts have been targeted on campaigns against SR-5 and 81st RSG. Special leaflets and tapes, designed by 1ACD and directed against SR-5, stressed Allied firepower and exploited US operations in SR-5 base areas. Extensive operations in the 81st depot complex by the 1st Cav resulted in discovery of significant caches. This area was targeted with special leaflets exploiting these onery losses.

3. (C) Second Brigade: Efforts have been concentrated on a campaign directed at the Montagnards in the Bu Gia Map area of northern Phuoc Long Province. Second Brigade employed special tapes and leaflets designed to draw Montagnards away from the small contingents of VC/PVA guards by exploiting intelligence that the Montagnards were extremely hungry and dissatisfied with VC treatment. In conjunction with this campaign, two other campaigns were initiated to aid all people under VC control in rallying. First, rally instructions specified that people should (1) wave at helicopters rather than run; (2) go to main roads and follow them to check points and (3) rally to Allied/ARVN installations. Second, searchlights were deployed to certain FSB's and pointed at the sky throughout the night. Special leaflets and tapes, in both Vietnamese and Montagnard, were developed which instructed people to follow the light at night to the safety and comfort of the GVN. On 23 Oct, 29 Montagnards rallied at FSB Audie after following the light for five nights. Second Brigade had 413 people rally during this reporting period.

4. (C) Third Brigade: Operations phased out of Binh Long Province and into Binh Tuy Province. Two campaigns were conducted primarily against the 33rd NVA Regiment and civilian farmers. 33rd NVA Regiment was targeted with the themes of hunger, allied firepower, and rallier exploitation. Civilian farmers were encouraged to protect their rice, deny the VC food supplies by utilizing the GVN rice banks, and to report all VC activity. This campaign will reach its peak during the forthcoming harvest period.

5. (C) DIVARTY: Continued its program against the K-33 Arty Bn, the Dong Hai Battalions, and the Phuoc Long Guerrillas. Increased coverage of civilians and woodcutters discouraged payment of VC taxes and requested reports of VC activity under the Voluntary Informant Program.

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAB Q: Psychological Operations (Cont)**

6. (U) In an attempt to reduce 1ACD rotary wing flying hours utilized for PSYOP and increase the effectiveness of PSYOP broadcast, 1ACD began requesting non-organic support from the 9th Special Operations Squadron (9th SOS) on a daily instead of a weekly basis. The goal was to employ fixed wing aircraft as much as possible and reserve the helicopters for quick reactions. This plan met with some success as 9th SOS broadcast time increased from 23 hours in August and 27:15 hours in September to 74:15 hours in October. With the exception of DIVARTY, the Brigades have shown no decrease in their organic PSYOP flying program.

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970**  
**TAS R: LUOC LOUNG SC (Kit Carson Scouts)**

1. (U) At the beginning of the period 1ACD had 335 of the authorized 390 scouts assigned. In August and September an intensive program was conducted to weed out those scouts not performing in a satisfactory manner and upgrade the overall scout program. By the end of the period 118 scouts had been released. Forty-nine candidates were recruited from the National Chieu Hoi Center in Saigon and the Phuoc Long Chieu Hoi Center in Song Be. Of these, 47 graduated from the **FIRST TEAM Luoc Loung 66 Academy** and were assigned to units in the field, 26 scouts were recruited from units in the process of standing down. These scouts, having been previously trained and oriented on U.S. tactics, required no formal instruction. The TCS Officer and the Chief Scout conducted an extensive interview of each man and a complete review of his records. Upon acceptance by 1ACD, the scouts required only a physical examination and administrative in-processing prior to assignment to the units. At the end of the reporting period, the **FIRST TEAM** had 283 scouts assigned with 29 of them at the Academy receiving initial training.

2. (U) During September and October scout use was expanded to include PSYOP and MEDCAP operations. Scouts were used extensively to make PSYOPS tapes for broadcast, especially Montagnard tapes used in the 2nd Ede AO. Scouts accompanied MEDCAP/ICAP teams into local villages where they were used as interpreters. One scout had an unusual ability for performing magical tricks. This individual was used in the MEDCAP/ICAP program to attract villagers.

3. (U) The period closed with one scout having been killed in action. Two scouts received Bronze Stars for valor; one, because of exceptionally valorous performance of duty in combat, and the other because he single handedly captured a VC soldier during a combat action.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB S: Chemical Activities

1. (U) Operations:

a. General. During the reporting period Division Chemical, the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS), and the 26th Chemical Detachment continued chemical support activities for the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) in the following areas: Airborne Personnel Detection, CS Employment, Crop Destruction, Flame Employment, Chemical Subjects Training, and Inspections.

b. Operational Highlights:

(1) FIRST TEAM infantry soldiers continued to show their preference for the lighter weight mini-BURB (Bunker Use Restriction Bomb) over the larger BURB. The requests for the BURB finally dropped to zero during the month of October as the requests for mini-BURB rose to 325 during the same month.

(2) Persistent CS Drum Drops were continued throughout the FIRST TEAM AO. On 27 August 1970, a CH-47 carrying members of the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) on a persistent CS drop received 15-20 rounds of ground-to-air fire. The rounds were believed to be either 37mm or B-40/B-41 rockets. The aircraft was not hit. The area was engaged with artillery, aerial field artillery (AFA) and TAC air resulting in sixteen (16) NVA KIA and several secondary explosions.

(3) In addition to their normal intelligence gathering process, Airborne Personnel Detector (Sniffer) missions resulted in the discovery of two infiltration routes, seven enemy soldiers and numerous enemy structures.

(4) On 28 Sep approval was granted to conduct crop destruction operations in certain sections of Binh Tuy Province. 2,360 gallons of a 30% aqueous solution of agent BLUE were sprayed during the period 29 September - 14 October on enemy garden plots covering a total acreage of 163 acres.

(5) On 23 August 1970 the 184th Chemical Platoon (DS) began augmenting the Division's Vector Control Program by spraying fire support bases and installations with malathion and diazinon using the M106 mighty-mite dispenser.

(6) During the month of August an instructor team from the 26th Chemical Detachment began giving classes at TFTA, Bien Hoa. Replacement Personnel and members of units on the Infantry Company Training Cycle received instruction on the various chemical munitions utilized in Vietnam.

2. (U) Operational Totals: Totals given for the reporting period include most, but not all, of the wide variety of chemical support given the FIRST TEAM.

Sniffer Missions  
390

CS Drum Drops  
17 missions, 510 drums, (40,800 lbs of Persistent CS)

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB S: Chemical Activities (Cont)

B155 G. Clusters Dropped  
429

Burbs Produced  
100

Mini-Burbs Produced  
1,119

Reach Flares/Tousses Installed  
24/101

Repals Dropped  
74 Sorties, 742 Drums (40,560 gals)

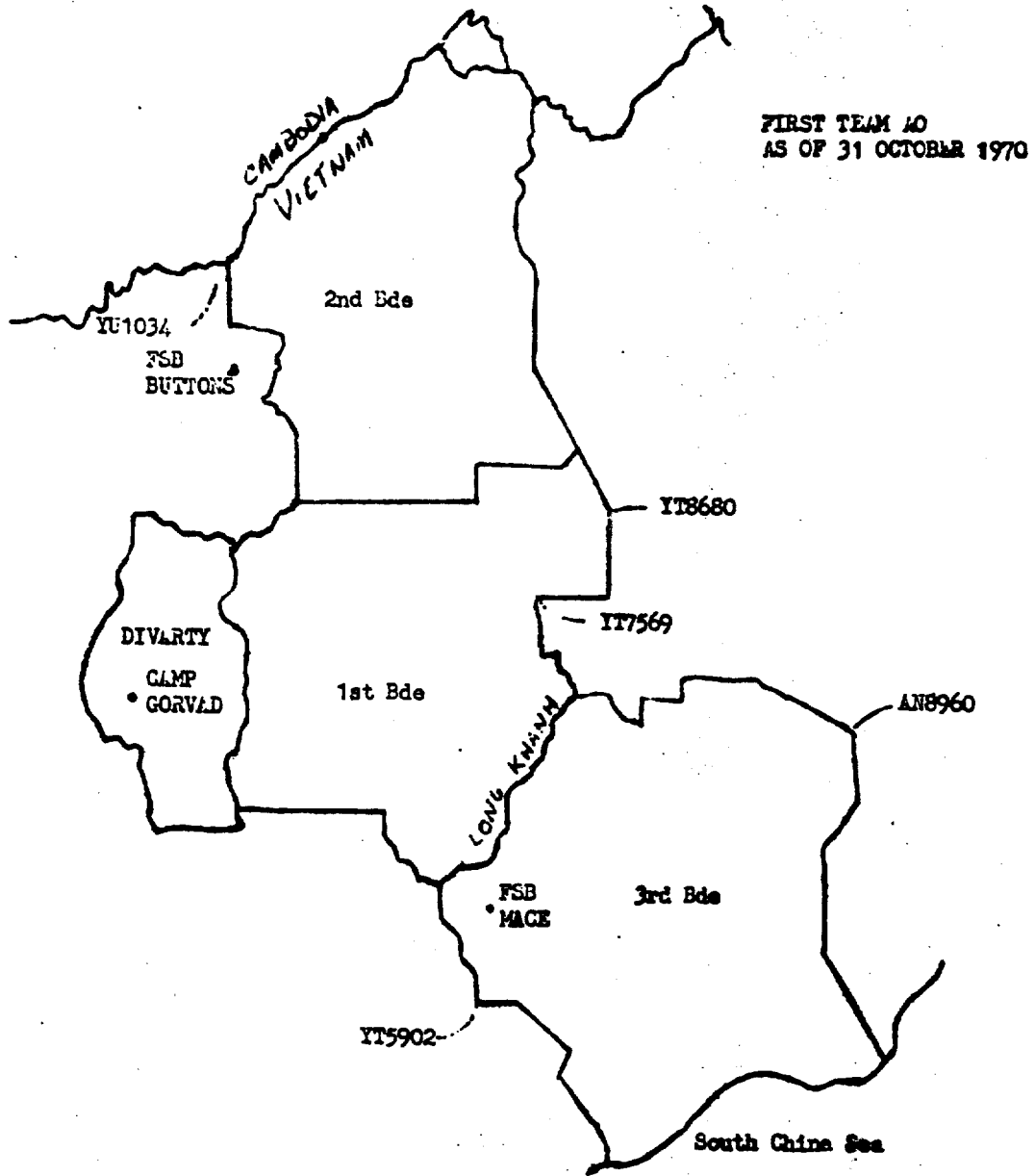
Helicopter Crop Destruction  
163 Acres (2,360 gal 30% Aqueous solution sprayed)

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 October 1970  
TAB T: FIRST TEAM Area of Operation



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