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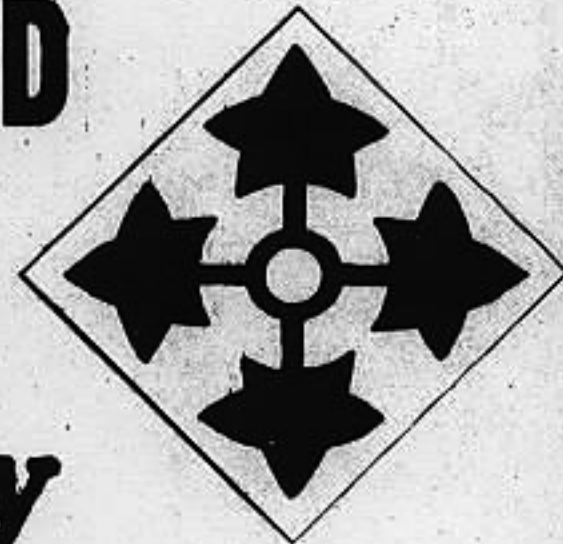
OPERATIONAL REPORT

LESSONS LEARNED

**4TH
Infantry
Division**

31 JULY 68

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SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned (RCS CSFOR-65) for
Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1968 (U)

- (1) The Division Command Maintenance Management Inspection cycle was completed with five initial inspections and three re-inspections.
- (2) Assistance was rendered to the II Corp MACV advisor in the formation of a CMMI Team inspection program in support of ARVN units.
- (3) Roadside inspections continued on a daily basis.
- (4) The Project Counter instructional team from QUI NHON Support Command instructed all divisional units on the establishment and maintenance of prescribed load list (PLL) during the first two weeks of June.
- (5) Classes were conducted by the Division Materiel Section for all divisional units on the TAERS forms system.
- (6) An M16 Rifle Inspection Team, consisting of personnel from ACofS, G3 and G4 offices, was formed on 2 Jun 68 to conduct unannounced inspections of divisional units in both the forward and rear areas. These inspections have been incorporated in the Command Maintenance support and supply of spare parts for all divisional and attached elements continued to be accomplished through three forward support companies, the maintenance support company and the aircraft maintenance company of the 704th Maintenance Battalion. Provisional emergency support was provided the 3d Bde, 101st Airborne Div and Special Forces Units within the AO. Contact teams were provided on a special mission basis.

e. Medical Service. Medical support was provided by the Division Medical Battalion.

	HQ & Co A	Co B	Co C	Co D
Patients seen	14,039	9,646	2,429	3,269
Patients admitted	1,033	2,139	412	1,263
Patients returned	468	209	412	185

f. Operation BINH TAY-MAC ARTHUR logistics.

- (1) Logistical support was provided forward elements of the division by Forward Support Activity (FSA) facilities from PLEIKU Sub-Area Command and 1st Logistical Command units located at CAM RAHN BAY.
- (2) During the period 24 May through 12 June 1968, TASK FORCE MATHEWS operating in northern KONTUM Province was supported by FSA, 1st Log Command. FSA provided Class I, III, V, barrier materiel, graves registration, bath and laundry services. FSA DAK TO is established on a permanent basis primarily providing the above supply and services to 3d Brigade operating in Northern KONTUM Province. A JP-4/Refuel point was operated by 4th Aviation Battalion in DAK PEK to reduce helicopter flying time.

(3) FSE KONTUM is operated by the Division Support Command primarily

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in support of 3d Brigade units operating in that area. FSE provides Class I, III, II & IV fast moving items and barrier materiel. Class III, bulk and packaged products, is provided by PLEIKU Sub-Area Command (PKSAC). The Class III point is operated jointly by PKSAC and the 57th Aviation Company for JP-4 at the KONTUM Air Field. Additional Class III items, MOGAS and DIESEL, are provided by FSE KONTUM located at the 3d Brigade CP area near KONTUM. Class V is provided by the 1st Log Command from the 1st Log Command ASP located in KONTUM. A forward JP-4/Refuel point was operated at POLEI KLENG by the 4th Aviation Battalion, to decrease helicopter flying time.

(4) On 12 June 1968, a forward supply point was established adjacent to Special Forces Camp, DAK SEANG to reduce helicopter flying time and turn around time for resupply operations in support of units operating north of KONTUM. Forward supply point provided Class I, III & IV and was operated by the Division Support Command depending solely on paradrop for resupply. The 4th Aviation Battalion established and operated a JP-4/Refuel point to support air operations in the area.

(5) The FSE in operation at the OASIS continued to provide support for 2d Brigade operations in the western PLEIKU area. This FSE provided Class I, bulk and packaged Class III, V, barrier materiel, graves registration, bath and laundry services. The bath and laundry units were attached from the 1st Log Command. 3d Brigade assumed area responsibility on 19 July 1968 and FSE continues to support 3d Brigade units from OASIS.

(6) On 18 July 1968 the 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry was deployed to BAN ME THUOT for operations in that area. An expediting team from the 1st Log Command at CAM RAHN BAY, augmented by Class I, V, and graves registration personnel from Division Support Command, provided logistical support direct from 1st Log Command CAM RAHN BAY. This facility was increased to full FSA operated by 1st Log Command effective 19 July 1968 with deployment of 2d Brigade Task Force to BAN ME THUOT. An FSA, augmented with Division Support Command personnel, continues to support 2d Brigade Task Force with Class I, bulk and packaged III, IV, barrier materiel, V, graves registration, bath and laundry services. FSA BAN ME THUOT is supported directly from the 1st Log Command, CAM RAHN BAY, by LLOC with back up ALOC.

g. In addition to the logistical support provided by US Army elements, the US Air Force expended the following quantities of Class III and V in support of operations:

<u>Class III</u>	<u>QTY (GALLONS)</u>
Fighters	27,519,000
B-52's	334,390,000

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<u>ORDNANCE</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>WEIGHT (S/T)</u>
BOMBS	11,764	3,641.7
CBU	740	110.8
NAPALM	1,541	574.5
ROCKETS	650	130

Delivered by fighters and AC47 (Spooky)

<u>ORDNANCE</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>WEIGHT (S/T)</u>
20mm	57,400	14.3
7.62mm	840,000	21.7

Delivered by B-52

<u>ORDNANCE</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>WEIGHT (S/T)</u>
Bombs	Unk	21,424.2

5. (U) Military Civic Action Program.

a. TACR: The Good Neighbor Program continued within the Division TACR. Consolidation of hamlets resulted in further reduction in the number of separate hamlets from 66 in the past quarter to 60. The relocation of six hamlets in respect to last quarter's total of 19 shows continuing progress in the consolidation program, but is not indicative of the outstanding receptiveness of other hamlets to either join existing consolidated villages or to form new ones. There have been five instances where consolidated villages have been probed by VC during the period and in all instances the villages have given a commendable account of themselves. A further decrease in the number of kidnappings within the TACR was noted, with a total of four chiefs and 19 villagers reported kidnapped, in comparison to the 18 chiefs and 88 villagers of last quarter. A noticeable distinction is recognized by TACR Civic Action Teams in the manner in which friendly villages treat VC influenced villages. The complete disassociation from VC influenced villages by GVN orientation of consolidated villages is in itself encouraging and is understood as signifying a closer alignment with the VIETNAMESE Government and a commitment to the principles of democratic government. There were no significant population changes or shifts within the TACR during the reporting period. The overall civic action effort remained constant with 26 teams visiting approximately 20,000 civilians within area.

b. PLEIKU Province:

(1) The 2d Brigade continued civic action responsibility along Route 19W and in the PLEI MRONG area until the 19th of July when this AO came under the control of the 3d Brigade.

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(2) The 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, continued civic action along Highway 19W from PLEIKU City to the MANG YANG Pass.

(3) Civil Affairs Team 9, 41st Civil Affairs Company, continued civic action activities at the EDAP ENANG Refugee Center. Beginning the quarterly period with approximately 4,600 inhabitants, EDAP ENANG continued to increase in population to its present population of approximately 6,000. The program has all indications of being a success at this time. There is a distinct change in that people are now being placed on a waiting list for EDAP ENANG. Quarterly comparisons indicate that the improvements made at EDAP ENANG have changed the project from a potential failure to a potential success.

(4) Plans are now being formulated for a new refugee center on the eastern periphery of CATECKA Tea Plantation. The planning for this new village was initiated during the period with the actual construction being delayed pending the allocation of funds and final decision by the Province Chief.

c. KONTUM Province: The 1st Brigade continued civic action activities in DAK TO and DAK SUT Districts with intensified civic action programs coinciding with the increased tactical activity in the areas. Adding a combined ARVN/US Civic Action team to its established CA resources, the 1st Bde is expanding and improving an already excellent civic action program. The 3d Brigade began civic action activity in the vicinity of KONTUM City during the last reporting period and has developed a regular CA program in the area during the present period.

d. DARLAC Province: Civic action activity was curtailed in the BAM ME THUOT area during the last reporting period due to the movement of US tactical units away from the area. The return of 4th Infantry Division elements from the 2d Bde on 16 July has necessitated a new civic action program which was just beginning to operate on 31 July.

e. Nation Building Program:

(1) Psychological Development.

(a) Government:

1. The Division "Good Neighbor Council House" was utilized for a TACR hamlet meeting during the month of May and bi-monthly sector meetings during the months of June and July. The bi-monthly meetings are intended to provide an informal assembly of the various chiefs and sub-chiefs within a specific sector in order to express opinions and develop a better working relationship between the villages. It has become standard practice to include division dignitaries, CORDS representative, and district officials at these meetings. By combining a festive atmosphere with appropriate topics of discussion, the meetings have become a popular, worthwhile accomplishment.

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2. A weekly council meeting is being held in the village of PLEI NHGO YUT by the 704th Maintenance Battalion Civic Action Team and an elected council of villages. This project was initiated with CORDS assistance as a self-help program to encourage a better understanding of the VIETNAMESE Government. The meeting has developed into an efficient decision-making apparatus and a ready means of providing agricultural and hygienic self-improvement information.

3. The VIETNAMESE supply/logistics system: Improved coordination with VIETNAMESE supply and logistics agencies is best exemplified by the outstanding success in requesting and receiving fish for stocking purposes in the many fish ponds constructed throughout the area. The initial benefit derived from the accelerated fish pond projects within the TAOR is the experience derived by village and hamlet leaders in dealing directly with province and district officials in order to obtain the fish for stocking. This is expected to be as valuable as the protein supplement derived from the fish.

(b) Education:

1. The construction and establishment of a village school in the predominantly VIETNAMESE village of PLEI MY has provided a significant improvement in local GVN/MONTAGNARD relations due to the excellent working relationship of the MONTAGNARD/VIETNAMESE students. It has been a common observation of unit civic action teams that villagers throughout the TAOR have an extremely intense desire to obtain an education for their children. The combining of MONTAGNARD and VIETNAMESE students within the same classroom not only satisfies their desire to learn, but is expected to develop an understanding between the people as they mature.

2. There were four women attending sewing classes at the PLEIKU City Training Center at the close of the reporting period, and it is expected they will finish the course in good standing. At the completion of the course of instruction, diplomas are given to qualified students and CORDS provides a sewing machine to each village in which there are four qualified seamstresses. Nine women graduated from the course during the reporting period. Two villages have received sewing machines at this time.

(2) Development of the Standard of Living:

(a) Water Supplies: Nine wells were completed within the TAOR during the reporting period; in addition, six spillways were constructed at various village sites. There have been ten fish ponds constructed within the TAOR since 1 May 1968. These ponds provide a potential irrigation source as well as a food producing area. In all but one of these ponds, a constant supply of water is guaranteed to provide an emergency water supply throughout the year.

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(b) Animal Husbandry:

1. An extensive pig raising facility has been developed within the DISCOM Sector of the TAOR which shows increasing indications of success. Yorkshire hogs were procured and selective breeding has taken place. Classification, separation, and castration phases have been completed and further US assistance is planned in the development of an artificial insemination program. The initial litters resulting from the cross breeding program have impressed various villages so much that the boars are in demand by the LE TRUNG District Chief to spread the program throughout the District.

2. Early in May, Major Fergusson of the Walter Reed Medical Research Team visited several villages within the 4th Division TAOR and confirmed a previously suspected outbreak of rinderpest disease among the cattle in the vicinity of PLEI WAU (AR843447), LE TRUNG District, PLEIKU Province. As result of his findings, vaccine was procured from the Pasteur Laboratories at SANANG and a selective inoculation program was initiated. Suitable pens and holding chutes were constructed to allow diagnosis and treatment. The program became so well accepted that six villages have build corrals and holding chutes within the TAOR to facilitate veterinary assistance. The efforts of the personnel involved with the control of this rinderpest outbreak have been rewarded by a very low animal mortality rate from this disease during the period, while the usual mortality rate is 90%.

(c) Crop Production: Experimental gardens have been planted in three separate villages within the TAOR during the reporting period. Using seed obtained through the 5th Special Forces Group, the villagers were encouraged to plant gardens. Advice is given by CORDS agricultural experts. Benefiting from the weekly visits of these agricultural experts, and by the daily care given by the MONTAGNARDS, the gardens are growing better than expected and are a source of pride to the villages taking part in the program.

(d) Health Program:

1. In the hamlet of PLEI DO (AR813436), the CA team has encouraged the building of new fences around the homes of the residents. Replacing the traditional bamboo branch fences normally used, the fences use either barbed wire or woven, trimmed bamboo. The motivating factor behind this suggested change to MONTAGNARD tradition was the great number of eye injuries caused by the protruding branches of the old styled fence. A significant decrease in the number of eye injuries has been noted since the new style fencing has been built.

2. During the reporting period, a new dental program was initiated for the villages assisted by the CA team of the 2/1 Cav. On Wednesday and Friday of each week, the CA team takes a large number of villagers into PLEIKU Province Hospital to receive free dental care and instruction from the

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clinic. The CA team will continue this program until all of the personnel having dental problems within the unit's villages are treated. The program is continuing as of the end of this reporting period, with approximately 300 people having been treated.

3. Due to the trust established between the CA team and villages of the consolidated village located at AR840377, a CA team suggestion concerning the separation of family living quarters and livestock holding areas was readily accepted. The elimination of waste and vermin, which was formerly accepted with the ownership of livestock, has done a great deal to improve the sanitation of the village.

4. The dispensary construction program has continued within the Division TACR during the quarterly period. Five new dispensaries were built and 16 repaired. The supplies obtained for dispensary construction have been obtained through district logistics channels. The constant use of the dispensaries indicates an outstanding value for the low cost materials and labor required.

(3) Development of Security: Four PF platoons have been trained as village security forces within the TACR, while one additional platoon began training on the 30th of July for the newly consolidated village in DIVARTY Sector. Civic action teams have been permanently assigned to the several consolidated villages throughout the TACR in order to coordinate US assistance in case of enemy activity and to provide a communications capability to coordinate supporting weapons and relief forces.

(4) Statistical Summary of Civic Action:

(a) Construction:

Dwellings	16
Roads	9.5 km
Churches	2
Hospitals	3
Dispensaries	21
Market Places	1
Schools	11
Latrines	4
Bridges	11
Fish Ponds	6
Spillways	12
Cattle pens and chutes	9
Fences	20
Wells	9
Pig Pens	16
Bulletin Boards	6
Chicken Coops	6
Playgrounds	12
Showers	3

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Flagpoles 2

(b) Health:

Medcaps	67,779
Youth Health Program	144,946
Vetcap	247

(c) Services:

Food Distribution	29,927 lbs
Clothing	4,552 lbs
Lumber	102,276 bd ft
Soap	18,150 lbs

(d) Recovered goods returned to GVN control:

Rice	11,650 lbs
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(e) Results-Intelligence: Villages served by division civic action teams have provided the following assistance:

1. 11 May 1968 - 500 lbs of cal. 50, 7.62mm and 5.56mm ammunition were turned in by the villagers of PLEI KON MONAY KOTU (AR802903).

2. 25 May 1968 - 12 M-60 machine gun barrels, 3 M-60 machine gun operating rods, and 1 106mm recoilless rifle sight were turned in by the residents of PLEI BONG GOLAR (AR824425).

3. 13 July 1968 - 300 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, 50 rounds of 40mm ammunition, and one 40 pound shaped charge were turned in by the village of THAN PHU (ZA234825).

4. 19 July 1968 - one 60mm mortar round was turned in by the village of THAN PHU (AR234925).

5. 20 July 1968 - Three 60mm mortar rounds and one 82mm mortar round were turned in by the village of THAN PHU (AR234825).

(5) Summary: The continuation of the 4th Infantry Division "Good Neighbor Program" has evolved into a more concentrated effort to initiate and support consolidated villages within the Division TAOR. The formation and training of PF defense forces within the consolidated villages has been encouraged and implemented with outstanding results. Civic action programs within the forward areas have progressed during the period with the main emphasis on high impact-short duration projects, and in the case of the 1st Bde, the incorporation of ARVN CA teams into their S5 structure. Coordination and mutual assistance with province and district officials improved noticeably

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within the Division Area of Operations during the reporting period, allowing greater facility in the initiation of more advanced civic action programs.

6. (C) Personnel

a. Strength: Authorized and assigned strengths at the beginning and close of the reporting period were as follows:

(1) Beginning of Reporting Period (1 May 1968)

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
(a) Authorized - organic units	1,076	185	16,241	17,272
Authorized - attached units	<u>44</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,063</u>
Total	1,147	188	17,257	18,335
(b) Assigned - organic units	1,147	165	16,488	17,800
Assigned - attached units	<u>41</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>1,028</u>
Total	1,188	168	17,472	18,828

(2) End of Reporting Period (31 July 1968)

(a) Authorized - organic units	1,108	185	16,373	17,656
Authorized - attached units	<u>44</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,063</u>
Total	1,152	188	17,389	18,719
(b) Assigned - organic units	994	154	16,497	17,645
Assigned - attached units	<u>39</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>1,224</u>
Total	1,033	157	17,679	18,869

b. Replacements: A total of 357 officer and 5988 enlisted replacements were received. During the same period, division losses were 512 officers and 5781 enlisted personnel. Emergency leaves processed during the reporting period totaled 398.

c. Promotions: A total of 5016 enlisted personnel were promoted during the reporting period.

d. Casualties:

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UNIT	HOSTILE			NON-HOSTILE		
	DEAD	MISSING	WOUNDED	DEAD	MISSING	INJURED
1st Bde	39	0	223	9	0	25
2nd Bde	43	1	258	0	0	19
3rd Bde	22	0	152	2	0	47
DIVARTY	17	0	69	0	0	12
DISCOM	3	0	0	2	0	6
2/1 Cav	11	0	58	0	0	9
1/10 Cav	2	0	49	0	0	32
1/69 Armor	2	0	41	0	0	3
4th Engr	3	0	4	3	0	9
4th Avn	0	0	6	0	0	6
124th Sig Bn	1	0	6	0	0	1
HHC, 4th Inf Div	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th MP Co	3	0	4	0	0	0
4th Admin Co	0	0	2	0	0	3
Scout Dog	0	0	7	0	0	0
E, 20th Inf	2	0	8	0	0	0
E, 58th Inf	1	0	4	0	0	0
4th MI	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	149	1	893	16	0	172

e. Morale and Personnel Services

(1) Decorations Awarded.

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Distinguished Service Cross	1	2	3
Silver Star	29	38	23
Legion of Merit	5	14	20
Distinguished Flying Cross	1	4	0
Soldier's Medal	3	0	1
Bronze Star (Valor)	182	204	103
Air Medal (Valor)	3	11	0
Army Commendation (Valor)	73	137	136
Bronze Star (Service)	132	377	187
Army Commendation (Service)	812	1514	655
Air Medal (Service)	343	328	204
Purple Heart	600	362	127
Total	2184	2991	1459

(2) Badges

Combat Infantryman Badge	815	793	868
Combat Medical Badge	108	59	46

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	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Aircraft Crewman Badge	34	0	0
Miscellaneous Badge	<u>95</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	1052	890	918

f. Reenlistments: 171 reenlistments or extension actions were completed. The enlistment/extension breakdown was as follows: first term RA reenlistments-37, AUS enlistments-21, RA extensions-13, AUS extension-3.

g. Postal

- (1) Money Order Sales: \$4,467,045.49.
- (2) Parcel Post and Postal Fees: \$84,872.95.
- (3) Incoming Mail: Sacks-14,110, Pouches-2539, Daily Average-156 Sacks and 28 Pouches.
- (4) Outgoing Mail: Sacks-5588, Pouches-1131, Daily Average-62 Sacks and 12 Pouches.
- (5) Number of mail days: 92.

h. Special Services

(1) The 4th Infantry Division was visited by five USO Shows: Joe Flynn and Bob Hastings hand-shake tour, a Country and Western Variety Show, the Claude Stroud Show, the James Brown Show, and another hand-shake tour with Pat Morrow and Joyce Jillson. Jan Moorehead from the USO office also visited and distributed cigarettes and candy to our infantrymen.

- (2) R&R quotas received were 4120 out-of-country and 995 in-country.
- (3) A total of 114 movies circulated within the division.

i. Chaplain Activities

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NO. OF SERVICES</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Roman Catholic	1022	25,814
Protestant	1555	43,316
Jewish	17	265
Memorial Services	41	

j. Maintenance of Discipline, Law and Order.

- (a) A total of 632 incidents were reported to the Provost Marshal's

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Office during the period.

(b) Combined police patrols continue in effect. The composition of the patrols varies:

1. One 4th Div MP, one 504th MP, one ARVN policeman (QC), one National policeman (NP), and an ARVN interpreter.
2. Two 4th Div MP, one QC, one NP, and an ARVN interpreter.
3. One 4th Div MP, one 504th MP and three NP.

These patrols operate in the vicinity of CAMP ENARI and PLEIKU City, and provide for handling of all military and civil police problems involving US Forces personnel. Additionally, the 1st Platoon, 4th Military Police Company, serving in support of the 1st Brigade, operates two similar patrols in the DAK TO area, and the 2nd Platoon, supporting the 2nd Brigade initiated two combined patrols in the BAN ME THUOT area.

(c) Checkpoint #31, located at the base of Dragon Mountain, is now operated by two 4th Div MP, one NP, and one QC. This checkpoint searches VIETNAMESE civilian, ARVN, and AMERICAN vehicles passing through on a selected basis. Its primary mission is the control of traffic on Hwys 14S and 19W, with a secondary mission of searching for enemy war materials, contraband, and false identification papers being carried by VIETNAMESE using the road.

(d) A VIETNAMESE National Policeman continues to serve as liaison between the division and LE TRUNG District for police matters. He maintains his office in the Provost Marshal's Office.

(e) A total of seven combined cordon and search operations, consisting of 4th Div MP, National Police, 4th MI Det, G-5, and infantry or cavalry troops resulted in the search of sixteen villages with many detainees captured, some of whom were eventually classified as VMC.

(2) Military Justice

(a) General Court-Martial	11
(b) Special Court-Martial	52
(c) Summary Court-Martial	28

k. Health.

(1) The general health of the division during the quarter remained at a satisfactory level.

(2) Malaria again was the most important medical problem in the division.

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The increased command emphasis on malaria discipline caused the rates for June to fall to the lowest level since the division arrived in VIETNAM. In June, the vivax rate was 2.1 cases/1000 men/month; the falciparum rate for the same period was 3.5 cases/1000 men/month. The fact that the southwest monsoon brought less rainfall than expected during the quarter undoubtedly assisted command efforts to control malaria. As has been demonstrated in the past, strict emphasis of malaria discipline should render vivax malaria an insignificant problem and minimize the incidence of falciparum malaria.

(3) During the quarter 47 animal bites were reported, resulting in 35 persons taking the rabies immunization series. In an effort to eliminate this problem, an intensified program to vaccinate pets was initiated in June. Military police began collecting animals on post that were not vaccinated and registered. They were then euthanized by the Division Veterinarian. A number of rat bites, inflicted while men were sleeping on the bunker line, could have been prevented by the proper use of mosquito nets. With the arrival of monsoon rains, rats will be driven from their burrows. Maintenance of high standards of area sanitation and use of rat poisons and traps will reduce rodent problems in the area.

7. (C) Engineer

a. Intelligence:

(1) Aerial reconnaissance of LLOC's were conducted within the AO. Ground reconnaissance of bridge and culvert inspection was conducted from convoy bound vehicles.

(2) Mining Incidents:

<u>Anti-tank</u>		<u>Other</u>	
Plastic	33	Command detonated	1
Homemade	25	Anti-personnel	6
Unknown	88	Total	7
Total 136			

* b. Operations and Training:

(1) Operations. During this quarter the 4th Engineer Battalion (Combat) directed engineer effort from the battalion CP located at CAMP ENARI. Companies A, B and C worked in direct support of the 1st, 2d and 3d Brigades respectively. Company D was committed to general support until the later part of the reporting period when it exchanged missions with Company C. Company E (Bridge) supported the division with tactical bridging, transportation, and assistance in base camp projects. Headquarters and Headquarters Company continued in a general support role.

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(2) Training:

(a) Unit leaders were required to review bridge classification, engineer reconnaissance, and techniques of safe bunker construction.

(b) The Engineering Rappelling Platoon (ERP) conducted training at periodic intervals to maintain its capability to enter an area and clear an LZ quickly.

c. Logistics:

(1) Chainsaw problems have become less acute with the receipt of 40 additional chainsaw and certain repair parts.

(2) Six 65 gpm pumps were received for the 600 pgh water purification units.

(3) Difficulty has been experienced in keeping the M60A1 AVLB operational. Few support maintenance personnel are knowledgeable in M60A1 repair. This is due to the high density of M48 model tanks in RVN.

d. Engineer:

(1) The AN/PRS-4 mine detector was tested during the reporting period. It was found to be effective in locating both metallic and non-metallic mines. Disadvantages include greater weight and less rugged construction than the Polar 153.

(2) There has been a lack of proper maintenance support for a dozer on forward firebases. Well qualified operators need to be provided to insure good operating techniques and maintenance procedures. Every two weeks the dozers should be lifted to a base area for thorough organizational maintenance.

(3) Periodic bunker inspections throughout the division indicated several areas which need to be improved:

(a) Stringers need to be braced on timber supports, not sandbags.

(b) The spans on roof beams should use a center support if the distance is over four feet.

(c) PSP should be used to supplement basic timber structure, not as a roof stringer.

(d) Timber supports should be notched to secure roof stringers.

(e) Interceptor ditches, drainage pits or sumps and waterproofing on the roof will lengthen bunker life.

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8. (C) Army Aviation Operations

Operational Totals for the Quarter

	<u>Co A</u>	<u>Co B</u>	<u>Bn Total</u>
a. Sorties	14,778	11,893	26,671
b. Hours Flown	4,614	2,015	6,629
c. Troops Lifted	26,985	2,261	29,246
d. Tons of Cargo	553	N/A	553
e. Aircraft Flares	447	N/A	447
f. Ammo Expended (7.62, 2.75, 40mm)	61,700	358,500	420,200

9. (U) Inspector General.

a. The FY 68 Annual General Inspection Program was completed during the period.

b. Beginning on 24 June a program of Courtesy AGI's initiated to prepare those units scheduled to be inspected by the USARV IG in September. This program will continue until 20 August.

c. No complaints were received by this office during the reporting period. Numerous personnel visited the office to request assistance.

10. (U) Signal

a. Operations.

(1) There were two major changes in the Division Area Communication System.

(a) The first major alteration occurred 24 May to 10 June on Operation TF MATHEWS. A 4th Division TOC was located with 1st Bde Hq at DAK TO and the 3rd Bde, 101st Airborne Division was attached to the 4th Infantry Division and located at the old DAK TO Air Field. To support the 4th Div forward TOC, the 124th Sig Bn furnished the following.

1. One (1) AN/MTC-3 switchboard to DAK TO. One-half of the switchboard was used to provide the TOC with common user trunking service while the remainder was used as a TOC switchboard to provide direct hot line service for the TOC.

2. one (1) AN/VRC-49 (FM Retransmission) at DAK TO, MACV for Division Command Net #1.

3. Two (2) RT-524 and two (2) RC-292 were employed in the TAC Hqs.

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4. One (1) AN/MSC-31 to DAK TO. The Assistant Division Signal Officer established a 4th Inf Div SYSCON (System Control) and controlled all communications for the TF.

5. Long distance trunking circuits were provided over the existing UHF systems.

6. To support the 3d Bde, 101st Abn Div the 124th Sig Bn furnished the following:

a. Two (2) AN/MRC-69 to 3/101 CP to terminate two (2) VHF systems. One to connect them with 4th Div TOC and the other to connect them with 4th Div Main via a relay located at Dragon Mountain.

b. One (1) AN/MRC-69 at DAK TO and one (1) AN/MRC-69 at CAMP ENARI to terminate the systems described above.

c. To provide the 3/101 Abn a complete Forward Area Support Center, they were provided at their CP location: One 5B-611 Patch Panel, one AN/MTC-7 switchboard, one AN/MGC-17 Message Center.

d. When the 3/101 Abn deployed a forward CP into the DAK PEK area, a UHF system was established from DAK TO to DAK PEK via a relay located at BEN HET. Upon departure of 3/101 Abn from DAK PEK area the 3/8 Inf move onto Hill 1270. A four channel VHF system was installed and operated from DAK TO to Hill 1270.

(b) The second major alteration occurred on 15 July with the relocation of 2d Bde to BAN ME THUOT and 3d Bde to OASIS. Another element equivalent to a FASC platoon was provided for the 2d Bde. The platoon which had supported the 2d Bde prior to the move remained in position to support the 3d Bde. Circuits to provide 2d Bde access to Div Main were established over a TROPO system from Dragon Mountain (D6M) to BAN ME THUOT. The circuits were extended to 2d Bde CP via a 12 channel VHF system. The circuits were extended from Dragon Mountain to Div Main and KONTUM, where the 3d Bde was previously located, one was deactivated. The FASC platoon has remained in KONTUM in anticipation of the arrival of another Bde into that area.

(2) A change occurred in the division's tactical trunking circuits when an AN/MTC-1 operated by the 124th Sig Bn was placed in operation on VHF Hill. A tactical trunk service was discontinued from the CAMP ENARI switchboard and is now routed through FAMOUS. This was accomplished in anticipation of the establishment of the Dial Central Office. Also affected under this plan is the removal of the FAVOR switchboard to be completed by mid-August.

(a) The 124th Sig Bn was relieved of the responsibility for rebroadcasting of Armed Forces Radio Service with the establishment of the 50,000 watt station at CAMP ENARI.

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(b) After an extensive training program the AN/GRC-142's were placed in operation and are currently being utilized for Net #3 (Div Comd Opns Net). Current locations of AN/GRC-142 as operational stations are as follows:

1. 1st and 3d Bde Hq, (provided and operated by Bde Communication Platoon Personnel).
2. 2d Bde Hq, CAMP ENARI (NCS), and 2/1 Cav Hq (Provided and operated by 124th Sig Bn).

b. Logistics

(1) The Division Distribution Authority (DISTR) has received 135 TSEC/KY-38 which is the secure voice for the AN/PRC-77. Proposals for distribution and issue are currently in progress and it is expected that operational nets will be established in late August.

(2) Eight (8) of a scheduled twelve (12) AN/GRC-142 Radio Teletype Sets, replacements for the AN/GRC-46, were received.

(3) Shortage of TOE power units is the most pressing logistical problem of the 124th Sig Battalion.

11. (U) Information Activities.

a. Because of the division's combat action in May against the 1st NVA Division west of KONTUM and the 325C Division in the DAK TO-Tri-border area there was more interest shown by the news media toward the 4th Division than had been experienced since the Battle for DAK TO. During May, 56 civilian news media representatives visited the division, the majority coming the last week in May to cover TASK FORCE MATHEWS operations. All major wire services and three TV networks were on hand. During the remainder of the quarter 34 more newsmen visited the Division. BG S.L.A. Marshal (ret) also visited the division in May where he was briefed by the Commanding General and visited forward battalion areas.

b. The world-wide quarterly report for the U.S. Army Home Town News Center for the last quarter of FY 68, revealed that the Ivy Division had more DS Forms 1526, Information for Home Town News Release, processed than any other reporting unit in the Army. The first two months of this reporting period, May and June, were included in this total. For the month of July still another new high was reached when 3989 hometowners were processed and sent to the Center.

c. The Division Chapter of the National 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Association was very active during this period with 2321 new members added, bringing the chapter total to 5056. Two major projects were taken on during

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the period, the kick-off of the 4th Division Scholarship Fund drive, and the selection of a chapter representative to attend the annual reunion at Boston, Mass., the first weekend in August. The mechanics of the Scholarship Fund were established and published in Div Rsg 230-4. In June the first payroll drive was held and the chapter transferred \$10,000 to the fund accounting. By the end of the period \$29,900.89 toward the goal of \$150,000 had been collected. The Board of Governors of the Chapter selected from six candidates from the major commands, SGM Guy Sullivan, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, to represent the Chapter at the Annual Reunion being held this year in Boston on 2-4 August. The SGM will return to the division and give a report to the CG on the reunion. He will also present a report of the division's operations during the past 12 months in the form of a slide presentation to the assembled members.

d. The Assistant Information Officer travelled to Tokyo, Japan, on 17 July in order to procure \$3,000 in photographic and sound-recording equipment from Central Post Welfare Funds. He is also supervising the printing of a historical booklet on the 4th Division. The \$2000, cost of this booklet came from Central Post Welfare Funds. The book is expected to be delivered by mid-August.

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Section 2(c) - Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

1. (U) Personnel - None
2. (C) Operations.

a. Night LZ Extractions

Observation: Artificial illumination assists in final extractions conducted during the hours of darkness.

Evaluation: Even during daylight hours, final extraction from an LZ is an extremely sensitive task that requires detailed planning and coordination. This problem is even greater during periods of darkness. The employment of flare ships inhibits enemy action, minimizes unfavorable flying conditions, and allows the use of daylight techniques for final extraction.

Recommendation: That when a night extraction is planned, consideration should be given to the employment of flare ships to permit daylight extraction techniques.

b. "Natural" LZ's

Observation: In extremely difficult terrain, natural LZ's should be located and recorded for future use.

Evaluation: During combat operations the preparation of LZ's in difficult terrain is time consuming. If natural LZ's are recorded, units can be directed to these locations for resupply and evacuation, often with a considerable saving of time, materiel, and effort.

Recommendation: That LZ's requiring little or no preparation should be recorded and maintained on file to facilitate planning for future operations.

c. IP Bunker

Observation: IP bunkers should not be connected to the perimeter by a communication trench.

Evaluation: It has been discovered that the enemy will utilize a communication trench connecting an IP bunker to the main perimeter for an approach into the perimeter. In one instance, as an IP withdrew after detecting heavy movement around his position, the enemy followed him along the trench; an enemy ground attack was subsequently launched and succeeded in penetrating the perimeter through the same trench.

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Recommendation: That units do not construct communication trenches leading from the main perimeter.

d. Integration of CSF Elements into US Unit

Observation: Integration of CSF elements with US units during combat operations can be beneficial to the success of the operation.

Evaluation: Because of their knowledge of the land, native CSF elements make excellent guides, scouts and security elements when integrated with US line elements. Unit commanders report great success in integrating these elements; the CSF unit was reinforced with firepower, and the US unit became more effective in its reconnaissance operations. Finally, integration of these elements fostered a mutual respect and sense of cooperation between both elements.

Recommendation: That US units capitalize on the indigenous knowledge of CSF elements by making maximum use of integration with US units.

e. Use of Trip Flares

Observation: Because of restrictions placed on long range employment of booby-traps, another early warning device has been devised.

Evaluation: Trip flares placed in four concentric belts around a fixed installation provide satisfactory long range early warning when coupled with a hand flare. The device called a "Bauer Flare" operates when the trip flare activates the hand flare. It has been successfully observed at distances up to six kilometers and is ideally suited to trigger an artillery concentration.

Recommendation: That units operating from fixed bases establish trip-flare and Bauer Flare early warning devices to improve their defensive posture.

f. Mine Detection

Observation: Standard mine detection devices alone are not adequate to locate all mines, especially the plastic anti-tank mines.

Evaluation: A continued use of plastic mines by the NVA has resulted in an increased road hazard. Plastic mines are undetectable by the metallic mine detector. Consequently the only successful detection continues to be the eye and the bayonet. This technique coupled with the use of metallic

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detectors can decrease a likely hazard. Foot prints along the shoulders of the road, fresh piles of dirt in nearby shrubs or an overly symmetrical depression in the road are all indicators. Another technique is in the formation and composition of the sweep team as shown on the following page.

Recommendation: That the above formation be employed by units conducting road sweep operations.

g. Integration of Kit Carson Scout and Scout Dogs

Observation: The combined use of Kit Carson Scouts with Scout Dogs for small unit patrols improves the ability of the patrol to perform its mission. The advantage of the Kit Carson's knowledge of the terrain coupled with the Scout Dogs capability to provide sufficient warning of enemy approach is an effective combination.

Evaluation: It has been found that employing the Kit Carson Scouts with Scout Dogs for small unit patrols, enhances the ability of the patrol to perform its mission. The advantage of the Kit Carson's knowledge of the terrain coupled with the Scout Dogs capability to provide sufficient warning of enemy approach is an effective combination.

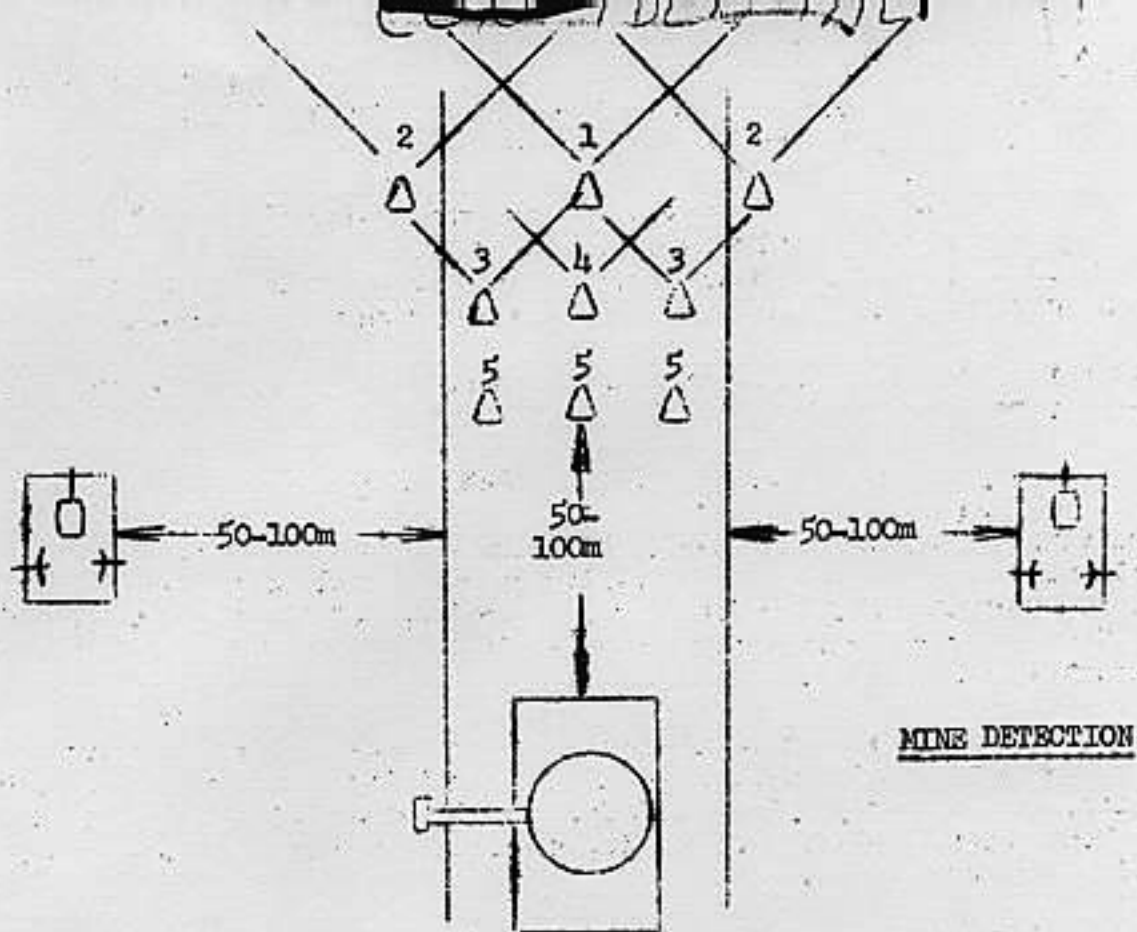
Recommendation: That Kit Carson Scouts and Scout Dogs be employed with small unit patrols as often as possible,

h. Use of Saturation OP's and LP's

Observation: It has frequently been found that enemy build-up for an attack cannot be detected through the use of conventional air and ground reconnaissance techniques. This is especially true when the enemy is intimately familiar with the terrain and when he chooses to confine his movements to the hours of darkness.

Evaluation: In operations in the BAN ME THUOT area involving three infantry battalions with the mission of preempting an anticipated attack on the city, extensive use is being made of four to five man groups equipped with a radio located on high ground and astride likely infiltration routes. The mission of these groups which remain stationary, is to detect and give warning of all enemy movement. This technique was also used successfully in the POLEI KLENG area, where an entire battalion was employed in this role, utilizing radios drawn from other units.

Recommendation: That where intelligence indicates an enemy build-up for an impending attack on a defensive position or area which must be protected, extensive use be made of four to five man groups equipped with a radio to cover all likely routes into the area. To provide complete saturation of an area, an entire battalion should be employed to provide the reconnaissance screen.



1. Pointman: Surveys road surface for signs of tampering, soil discoloration or footprints.
2. Dismounted shoulder sweepmen: Look for wires (command detonated) fresh dirt under shrubs or in grass.
3. Visual sweepmen: Visually check outside portion of road for physical indicators while operating metallic detector.
4. Center Sweepmen : Sweeps center portion of road visually and with mine detector.
5. Probers: Assist sweepmen by probing any unusual areas.
6. Security: ACAV's provide flank security while lead tank or vehicle remains sufficiently far enough to the rear to preclude injury to the sweepmen in case it hits a missed mine.

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i. NVA Tactics

Observation: Enemy tactics during a recent engagement suggests that the NVA forces select targets by orienting on the shout of "Medic".

Evaluation: During an engagement with a large NVA force a US platoon received four WIA. Following the initial exchange of fire, the enemy patiently waited until the WIA shouted "Medic" and then took the area under intense fire. The correlation between shouts for medic and incoming fire over a period of time suggests the validity of the observation.

Recommendation: Shouts for aid on the battlefield should be no louder than necessary, and covering fire must be provided for personnel moving to the aid of wounded.

j. Fabricated Spray Bar for AGAVENCO System

Observation: An aircraft must fly at speeds in excess of 50 knots to provide enough pressure to open the valves in the AGAVENCO spray system. In the small cultivated fields encountered in the highlands, 50 knots is too fast to provide adequate and effective coverage for crop destruction.

Evaluation: A locally fabricated spray bar can be used effectively in crop destruction missions. By replacing the standard spray bar with a 20 foot piece of one inch water pipe drilled with $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes, less pressure is required to operate the system, and the aircraft can fly at 20 - 30 knots, an acceptable airspeed for crop destruction.

Recommendation: That the AGAVENCO system with locally fabricated spray bar be used as the primary crop destruction spray system.

k. The E-8 Tactical CS Launcher on Armored Vehicles

Observation: The E-8 Tactical CS Launcher can be mounted on armored vehicles and used effectively in convoy operations.

Evaluation: Mounts can be locally fabricated from angle iron and scrap metal on which E-8 Launcher can be easily attached on any armored vehicle. The Launchers can be employed in recon by fire and for counter ambush.

Recommendation: That armored vehicles engaged in convoy security or

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