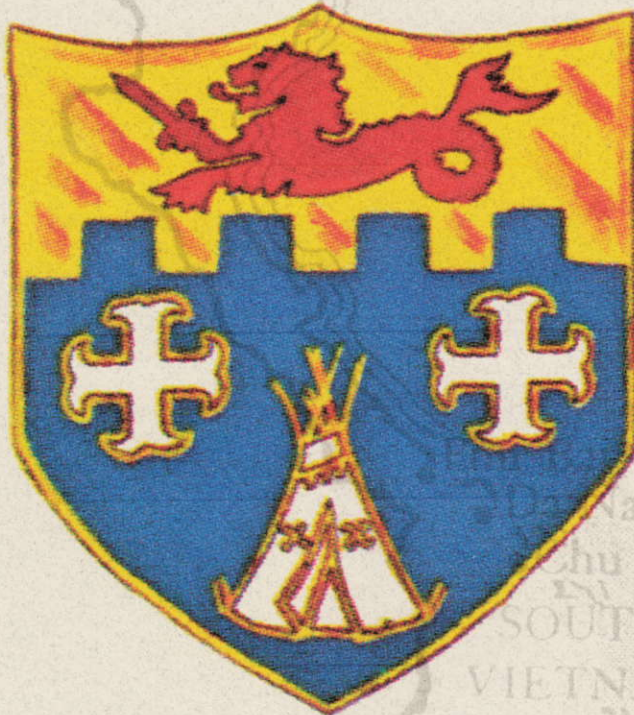


1st BATTALION
12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



“RED WARRIORS”

BATTLE REPORT

11 - 13 November 1966

v.4
Compiled and Edited
by Roger A. Hill
August 19, 2008

The Battle at Red Warrior LZ

1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division
"Task Force Warrior"

Red Warrior LZ (YA 590568),
Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam
Operation Paul Revere IV

11-13 November 1966

v.4
Compiled and Edited
by Roger A. Hill
August 19, 2008

DEDICATION



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES R. LAY

This battle report is dedicated to LTC James R. Lay, the battalion's first Vietnam commander. From the time LTC Lay assumed command of the battalion on 20 December 1965 at Fort Lewis, WA, through its deployment to Vietnam, and until his departure on the 13th of February 1967, LTC Lay led the officers and men of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, known as the "Red Warriors." The successful outcome of this particular battle can be attributed directly to his leadership. His spirit and dedication to his men, and the pride he exhibited commanding the battalion were felt and understood by all. LTC James R. Lay was and will always be our commander.

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Roger Hill
January 2025**

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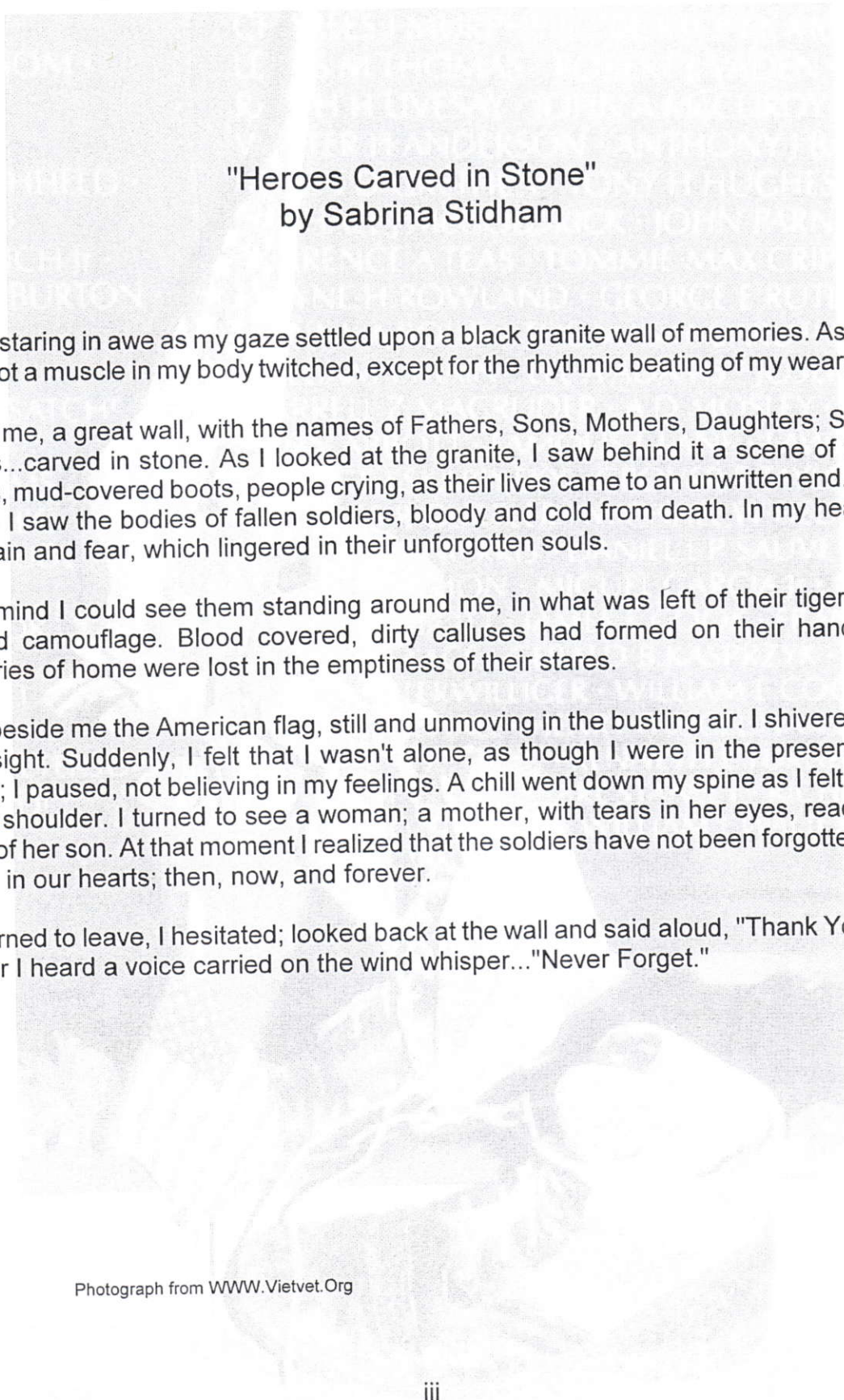
EDITOR'S NOTE

To the members of the battalion, please think of this report as the "tip of the iceberg." As you read through it, I'm sure you will see some things in a slightly different perspective than what I have presented from the sources I have been able to locate, some 40 years after the fact. Many details of the events have yet to surface, thus they await discovery and recording.

The purpose of this document is to create a chronological sequence of events from the 11th through the 13th of November 1966, when the battle at Red Warrior LZ took place. This report is the result of determining that many of the former members of the units involved have memories of this particular battle, but have no idea when, where, or with whom they occurred. It is hoped that with time and additional input, a clear, concise, moment-by-moment picture will be reconstructed that will help participants to be able to put their memories in order. It is a "best-effort" to reconstruct the sequence of events of the battle. Because of gaps in the available information, some moments are not as thoroughly depicted or represented as others.

The foundation of the storyline comes from 2nd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division's Daily Staff Journal log entries for the dates indicated, which are denoted by the bolded time entries in the report. Much of the story comes from excerpts taken from a book written by SLA Marshall, *West To Cambodia*, published in 1968. The "rest of the story" comes from a series of interviews which were provided to me from 2006 through 2008, some 40 years after the battle, by former members of the battalion and others who were involved in the battle. They include: James (Dick) Lay, the battalion commander; Michael Downs, the Assistant S3; Whitney Echols, the S1; Jim Bigelow, the Charlie Company commander; David Dresia, the 2nd platoon leader in Charlie Company; Al Zawiski, a member of 2nd platoon, Charlie Company; James Stiffler, a member of Weapons Platoon, Charlie Company; Melvin Case, the Bravo Company commander; Harrison Kohler, the chief medic in Bravo Company; John Ashworth, a member of Alpha Company; Gary Roush, a Vietnam aviation historian; and Pruett Helm, a pilot with D Troop, 1/10 Cav.

Special thanks need to go to Jim Daniels (Red Warrior '69) for his wonderful maps.



"Heroes Carved in Stone" by Sabrina Stidham

I stood staring in awe as my gaze settled upon a black granite wall of memories. As I stood there not a muscle in my body twitched, except for the rhythmic beating of my weary heart.

Before me, a great wall, with the names of Fathers, Sons, Mothers, Daughters; Soldiers; Heroes...carved in stone. As I looked at the granite, I saw behind it a scene of tangled jungles, mud-covered boots, people crying, as their lives came to an unwritten end. On the ground I saw the bodies of fallen soldiers, bloody and cold from death. In my heart I felt their pain and fear, which lingered in their unforgotten souls.

In my mind I could see them standing around me, in what was left of their tiger-striped tattered camouflage. Blood covered, dirty calluses had formed on their hands, and memories of home were lost in the emptiness of their stares.

I saw beside me the American flag, still and unmoving in the bustling air. I shivered at the eerie sight. Suddenly, I felt that I wasn't alone, as though I were in the presence of a soldier; I paused, not believing in my feelings. A chill went down my spine as I felt a touch on my shoulder. I turned to see a woman; a mother, with tears in her eyes, reading the name of her son. At that moment I realized that the soldiers have not been forgotten. They live on in our hearts; then, now, and forever.

As I turned to leave, I hesitated; looked back at the wall and said aloud, "Thank You," and I swear I heard a voice carried on the wind whisper..."Never Forget."

Photograph from WWW.Vietvet.Org

RED WARRIOR TASK FORCE

July 1966 through November 1970



1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
Alpha Company
Bravo Company
Charlie Company
Delta Company (September 1967)
Echo Company (September 1967)



4th Battalion, 42nd Field Artillery

Bravo Battery



4th Engineer Battalion

1st Platoon, Bravo Company



1st BATTALION, 12th INFANTRY (Red Warriors)



Coat of Arms

Shield: Azure, in fess two crosses moline argent, in base a wigwam of the like garnished with five poles of the last; on a chief embattled or a sea lion of the third holding in dexter paw a sword of the field.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors an armored arm embowed proper, grasping in the naked hand a broken flag staff gules, to which is attached a pennant or.

Motto: *Ducti Amore Patriae* (Having Been Led by Love of Country).

Symbolism: The field is blue for infantry. This regiment took part in the Civil War; its great achievement was its first engagement at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, on 27 and 28 June 1862, where its losses were almost 50 percent. This is shown by the moline crosses which represent the iron fastenings of a millstone and recall the crushing losses sustained. The wigwam stands for the Indian campaigns in which the regiment took part. The chief is for the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection, yellow and red being the Spanish colors, red and blue the Katipunan colors; the embattled partition line is for the capture of the blockhouse at El Caney, Cuba, and the sea lion is from the arms of the Philippine Islands. The crest in the Spanish colors commemorates the capture of a Spanish flag at El Caney.

Lineage

Constituted 3 May 1861 in the Regular Army as Company A, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry. Organized 20 October 1861 at Fort Hamilton, New York. Reorganized and redesignated 7 December 1866 as Company A, 12th Infantry. (12th Infantry assigned 17 December 1917 to the 8th Division; relieved 15 August 1927 from assignment to the 8th Division and assigned to the 4th Division; relieved 1 October 1933 from assignment to the 4th Division and assigned to the 8th Division; relieved 10 October 1941 from assignment to the 8th Division and assigned to the 4th Division [later redesignated as the 4th Infantry Division].) Inactivated 15 July 1947 at Fort Ord, California. Reorganized and redesignated 1 April 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 12th Infantry and remained assigned to the 4th Infantry Division (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated). Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1963 as the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry.

Campaign Participation Credit

Civil War

- *Peninsula
- *Manassas
- *Antietam
- *Fredericksburg
- *Chancellorsville
- *Gettysburg
- *Wilderness
- *Spotsylvania
- *Cold Harbor
- *Petersburg
- Virginia 1862
- *Virginia 1863

Indian Wars

- Modocs
- Bannocks
- *Pine Ridge

War With Spain

- *Santiago

Philippine Insurrection

- *Malolos
- *Tarlac
- *Luzon 1899

World War II

- *Normandy (with arrowhead)
- *Northern France
- *Rhineland
- *Ardennes-Alsace
- *Central Europe

Vietnam

- *Counteroffensive, Phase II
- *Counteroffensive, Phase III
- *Tet Counteroffensive 1968
- Counteroffensive IV 1968
- Counteroffensive V 1968
- Counteroffensive VI 68-69
- Tet 69/Counteroffensive 69
- Summer-Fall 1969
- Winter-Spring 1970
- Sanctuary Counteroffensive

Decorations

- *Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUXEMBOURG (12 Infantry cited; WD GO 54, 1945)
 - *Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered PLEIKU PROVINCE (1st Battalion, 12th Infantry cited; DA GO 17, 1968)
 - *Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered CENTRAL HIGHLANDS (1st Battalion, 12th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1970)
 - *Belgian Fourragere 1940 (12th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)
 - *Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in BELGIUM (12th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)
 - *Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES (12th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1950)
 - *Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1969 (1st Battalion, 12th Infantry cited; DA GO 3, 1970)
 - *Vietnamese Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1969 (1st Battalion, 12th Infantry cited; DA GO 53, 1970)
- Company B and Company C each additionally entitled to: Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered KONTUM (Company B and Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry cited; DA GO 43, 1970)



1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
"RED WARRIOR"
VIETNAM MISSION STATEMENT

"To close with the enemy by means of fire and maneuver
in order to destroy or capture him,
or to repel his assault by fire,
close combat and counterattack."

FOREWORD

This report not only chronicles the battalion's efforts to survive during a particularly vicious and significant battle in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam in the Fall of 1966, it also chronicles a series of events that represents a number of "firsts" for the Red Warriors. For the first time since the battalion's arrival in South Vietnam four months previously, the battalion, as a Task Force, was sent to the aid of another unit. For the first time since the battalion's arrival in-country, it went up against an enemy force of superior strength. And for the first time for any American unit in Vietnam, the battalion sustained a well-organized and executed enemy mortar attack of over 500 rounds in less than two hours and survived.

From the moment the Task Force set foot on the landing zone that was to be named in their honor, until they departed a day and a half later, the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment with its attachments, led by Lieutenant Colonel James R. Lay, acquitted itself on the field of battle with honor and distinction. Engaging the enemy forces at point-blank range with a combination of direct and indirect fire, and air support, the Red Warriors repulsed a determined enemy force almost twice their strength.

Sustaining five killed and over 40 wounded in a combined mortar and ground attack, the Red Warriors, supported by B Battery 4/42 Artillery and 1st Platoon, B Company, 4th Engineers, proved their determination and skill as an effective combined arms team. The individual spontaneous and unselfish acts of bravery and extraordinary heroism demonstrated by the men and officers of the Task Force on the 12th of November 1966 signify the true character and spirit of the unit known as "The Red Warriors."

It is little wonder that Lyndon Baines Johnson, the President of the United States, awarded the Red Warriors and its attachments the Valorous Unit Citation for this action.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

PART I: INTRODUCTION

TACTICAL TERRAIN

The battalion's new area of operation, compared to its previous one, was almost flat and devoid of prominent features. The low, rolling hills, the highest being only 300 meters, were more widely spaced, and were situated around a relatively large semi-open area covering several square kilometers with surface drainages flowing through it to the southwest. The most significant aspect of this terrain was its thick, dense ground cover. Consisting primarily of tall elephant grasses and clumps of bamboo, the lack of the heavy, overhead jungle canopy in certain areas promoted the growth of this almost impassable mass of vegetation. Along the eastern flank of the area, running generally north and south, was Route 615. In places, it was nothing more than a foot-path. The western boundary was defined by the Cambodian border, while the northern and southern sides were enclosed by more of the relatively low, rolling 300-meter-high hills.

WEATHER

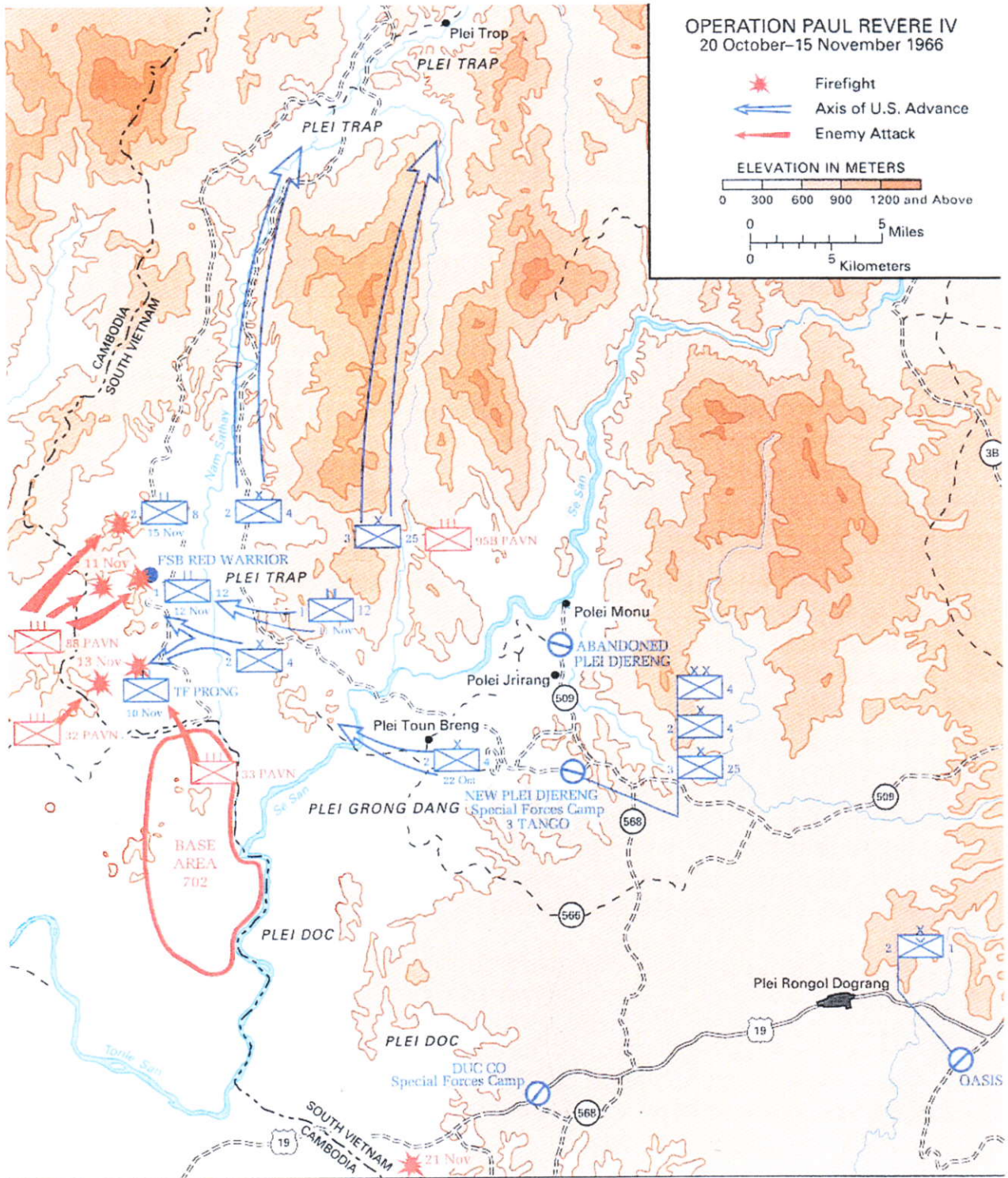
The weather was neither particularly wet nor dry. Being between the monsoon and the dry seasons, the nights were relatively warm, and the days were not excessively hot. An occasional rain storm passed through the area, resulting in temporary periods of higher humidity. As a general condition, the weather was pleasant, with afternoon always being the most uncomfortable time of day. Tactically, the weather did not present a problem for the battalion's operations.

ENEMY SITUATION

According to 4th Division intelligence summaries, the primary enemy threat in the II Corps area would come from the NVA command known as the B3 Front. The command was located just across the Cambodian border east of Plei Djereng, and had established several base areas of operation along the border, including Base Areas 701 and 702. The base areas were strong-holds and sanctuaries used for the staging, training, and resupply of the NVA units that had been designated to conduct operations in the Pleiku and Kontum Provinces, which included the Plei Djereng region and the Plei Trap area.

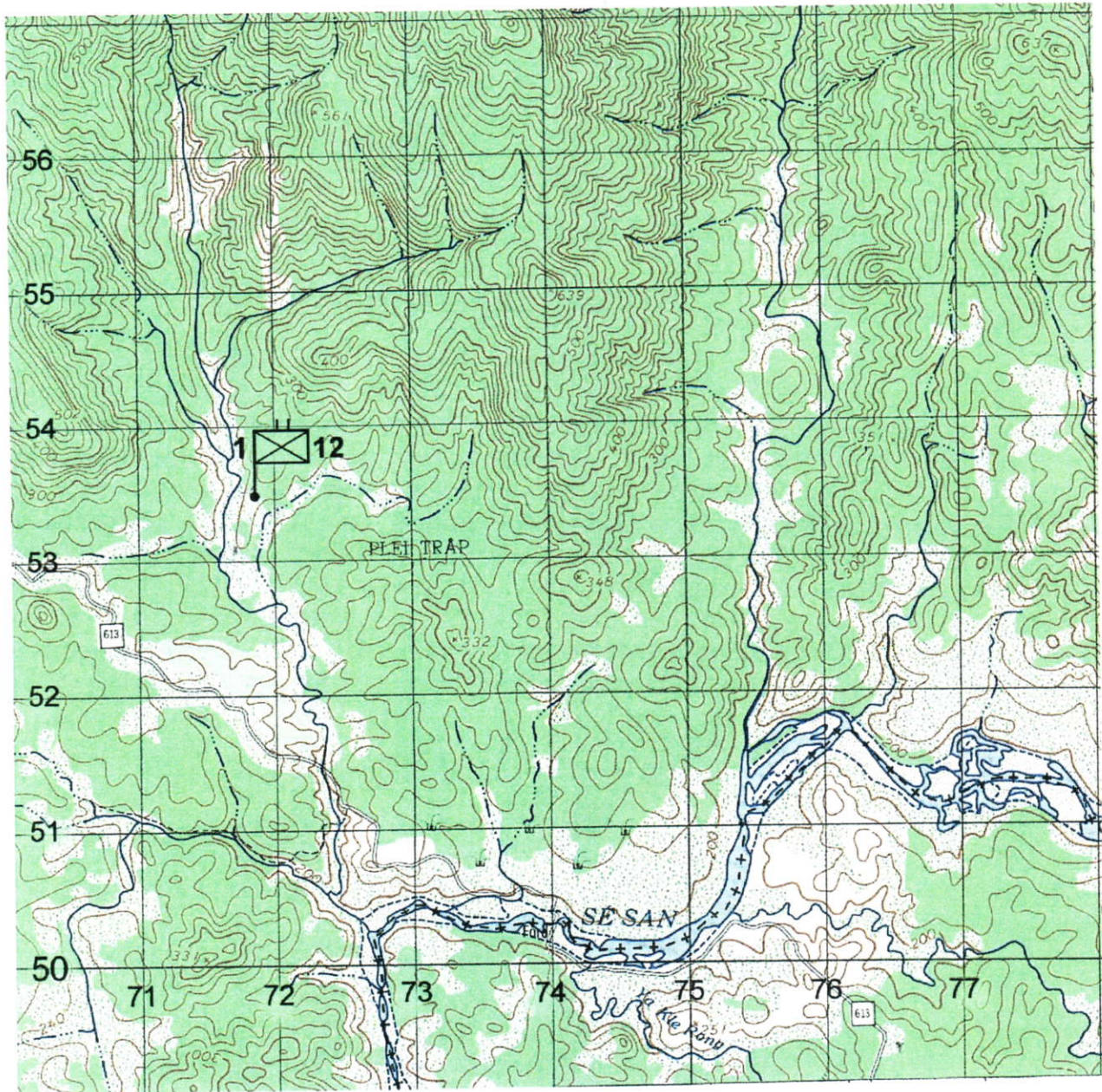
The primary maneuver NVA elements operating out of these two base areas consisted of the 1st and 10th Divisions. Specific commands within the 1st Division included the 32nd and 33rd Regiments, while the 10th Division was home to the 95B Regiment. Other regiments operating out of Base Area 702 were the 66th, 88th, and 101C Regiments. Knowing that a typical NVA regiment had three battalions, the Red Warriors faced a formidable and dangerous opponent as they moved into their new area of operations.

OPERATION PAUL REVERE IV 2ND BRIGADE, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION



Map by George L. MacGarrigle

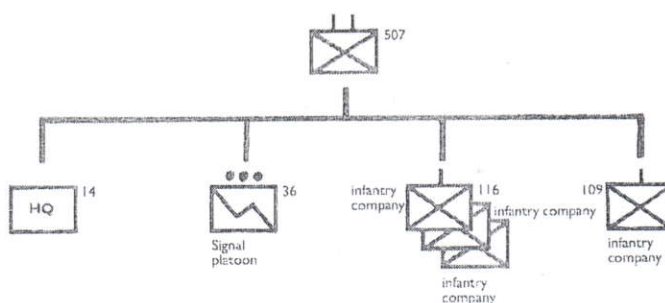
Operation Paul Revere IV
"Red Warrior" Area of Operations
10 November 1966



Map sheet 6537 III, Po Lei Yome, 1970, 1:50,000

The battalion fire support base is located at YA 717535. Charlie Company is patrolling to the northeast, Alpha Company is doing the same to the southwest, and the recon platoon is screening to the northwest on Hill 502. Map by Jim Daniels.

A typical NVA infantry battalion.

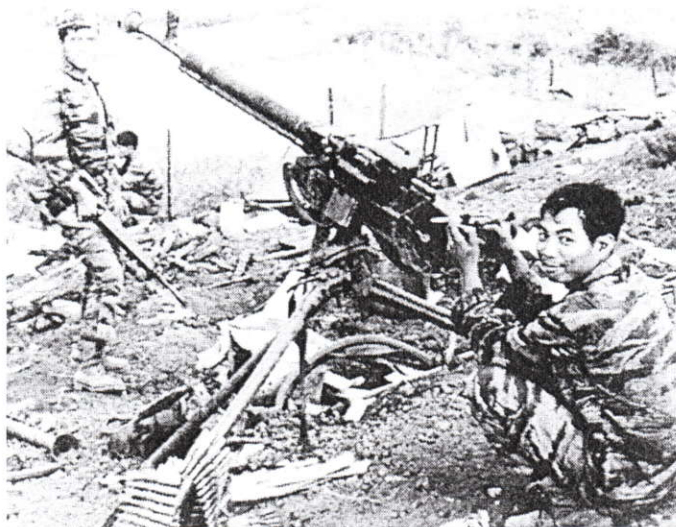


Flow chart by Ken Conboy, *The NVA and Viet Cong*.

FRIENDLY SITUATION

10 November 1966

On 10 November, Captain Sincere of Task Force Prong, who had returned to Pleiku with some prisoners captured on the 9th, boarded a resupply helicopter returning to the battlefield bringing desperately needed ammunition and supplies back to a Mike Force, which was being surrounded by a North Vietnamese force. This was a battle that had actually begun on the 8th of November when the 3rd Mike Force (CIDG) Company surprised a mobile task force of North Vietnamese soldiers moving 12.7mm antiaircraft weapons. Then on the 9th of November, SGT Caro's CIDG company ran into North Vietnamese trench lines along a river near a "dry lake bed." SGT Caro pulled back his men, but came under heavy enemy fire. Fighting continued throughout the day.



A 12.7mm enemy machine gun set up as an anti-aircraft weapon. This particular weapon was captured by the 3rd Mike Force, a CIDG company and part of Task Force Prong on the 10 of November 1966.

Photo courtesy of 5th Special Forces web site.

WO Pruett Helm: *"I was flying as the co-pilot of a UH-1C helicopter from D Troop, 1/10 Cav. Our aircraft (tail number 65-09544) was a gun ship equipped with a 'Hog,' or M-5 Grenade Launcher on the front. The pilot was Captain L.F. Beyer, the crew chief was PFC John Fish, and the door gunner was PFC John Pacer. Our aircraft was armed with rocket pods and the standard-mounted machine guns on each side for the door gunner and crew chief.*

"On the evening of the 10th we were called into a briefing at flight operations. There we were told an emergency rescue force was being put together that included two aircraft from our unit and that my helicopter and another piloted by CW Stan Graves were being given the assignment. Because we were rather new in-country, we were also told that we were being sent along 'to watch and see how it was done,' so to speak. There was even some discussion about doing a night mission, but that was decided to be too dangerous. All participating units were to arrive at Plei Djereng at 0800 on the 11th with a full load of ammunition and rockets, and top-off our fuel cells upon arrival. We were also briefed to expect small-arms and light automatic weapons fire, nothing else."

11 November 1966

Stand-to on the morning of the 11th of November 1966, the 25th day of Operation Paul Revere IV, found the battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Lay, working an area of operation north of the Se San River and identified on the maps as the Plei Trap region. The fire support base (FSB) was located at YA 717535 near a tributary that drained south into the Se San River. In the FSB this morning were Bravo Company, commanded by First Lieutenant (1LT) Melvin E. Case, whose company was providing perimeter security; the battalion command group; the 4.2 mortar platoon; and Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery, commanded by Captain Harold Floody. The remaining two companies and the recon platoon were conducting patrols north and south of the fire support base. Charlie Company, commanded by 1LT James Bigelow, was located in its company patrol base approximately 3000 meters to the northeast. Alpha Company, commanded by 1LT Brendan Quann, also in its patrol base, was located in the opposite direction, and the recon platoon, led by 1LT Leonard Doscinski, was conducting a screening mission to the northwest in the vicinity of Hill 502, grid square YA 7054.

Shortly after 0900, the battalion received a warning order from brigade to prepare for a change of mission. By 1030 frag orders had been issued by the S3 that would move the battalion approximately 16 kilometers to the west across the Nam Satnay River into a new area of operation near the Cambodian border. The new mission, through a series of airmobile assaults supported by D Troop, 1/10 Cav and the 117th and the 119th Assault Helicopter Companies, was to establish a new FSB and support a relief effort to assist a Special Forces Mike Force that was on the verge of being overrun. From that moment on, the battalion's preparations were all oriented toward a sequence of scheduled pickups, lift-offs, and insertions set to take place throughout the day. The situation that set this change of mission into motion was found in the entries of the 2nd Brigade's daily staff journals.

PART II

CHANGE OF MISSION

PART II: CHANGE OF MISSION

11 November 1966 (Friday)

0010 - 0707 - The battalion reported to brigade every hour on the hour that its current situation remained unchanged since the last situation report given. [This is known as a "negative SitRep."]

0745 - A Special Forces Mike Force, which was a part of the "5th Special Forces Task Force Prong," was operating west of Plei Djereng in the Plei Trap Valley near the Cambodian Border. The force reported to brigade that it was still in heavy contact with North Vietnamese Army forces and was trapped near a dry salt flat known as "Pali Wali" at YA 572553; enemy fire was coming from the north, northwest, and east.

0800 - The air assets from brigade begin to assemble at the Plei Djereng airstrip for fuel and last-minute coordination before departing on the support mission for the battalion.

WO Pruett Helm: *"When we arrived at Plei Djereng, we were told we were no longer a 'stand-by unit.' Instead we were given the mission of flying escort for the slicks on their insertion runs and that we would have the left flank. As we were topping off our fuel cell, a rather animated Special Forces Lieutenant by the name of Hess came up to us and began telling us that he 'knew the position of the big guns,' and asked if he could get a ride out with us. Because we were full-up on fuel, ammo and crew (max take-off weight), we said, 'No.' At the time we didn't understand what he was talking about anyway, and we were in a hurry."*

0900 - The battalion was informed by the brigade TOC that the brigade commander was en route (air-borne) to the battalion's location to discuss the Mike Force situation with the battalion commander. Brigade warned the battalion that one company may have to be flown in to assist the Mike Force. [If warning orders were issued by the S3 to all the companies, this was probably when they would have first gone out.]

LTC James Lay: *"I do not recall exactly how we received the mission, but my best recollection is that it was verbal from the brigade commander, Colonel Jud Miller, and probably followed up later in writing. In any event, I formulated an initial scheme of maneuver from studying the map of the area of operations. This plan was coordinated with the battalion staff and the commanders, and an alert order issued."*

0938 - The brigade TOC announced a change in plans (approved by the CG) to all brigade units; all available aircraft were to be diverted to help move the 1/12 to a new landing zone, vicinity YA 590570, northeast of the brigade's besieged Mike Force. [The actual destination turned out to be the location where Charlie Company was inserted. The time of this announcement was also when the S3 would have started working up the necessary frag orders to change the battalion's mission.]

LT Melvin Case: *"Shortly after receiving a change of mission early in the morning, LTC Eleazar Parmly, IV, the U.S. Advisor to all Mike Forces in our region, dropped into our fire base to coordinate our support for one of his units. We had a short briefing in which I learned that CPT Clyde Sincere and the Mike Force he was advising were in heavy contact with the NVA, and that I was taking my company in to reinforce and eventually to relieve the Mike Force.*

"I then took an OH-13 helicopter reconnaissance flight over the dry lake bed area only to find it was a mass of explosions and smoke from the ground action, as well as from the air support going in. I returned to the fire base, made final plans for our insertion with the S3 and my platoon leaders, and wrote a quick note to my wife in the event I didn't survive the operation. (I gave the note to 1LT Doug Bennett.)"

[In *West to Cambodia*, Marshall states that in response to this announced change, Bravo Battery would be "...lifted and shifted to ground 2,500 meters east of the Cambodian border, whence, at a range of about 2,400 meters from the beleaguered force, it can provide fire support." What he does not mention is the amount of work Floody's crews would have to perform in tearing down the five gun pits and ammo bunkers, packing up their personal equipment, and getting everything (guns and ammo) ready to sling-load with the Chinooks in less than two-and-a-half hours, nothing short of a herculean task.]

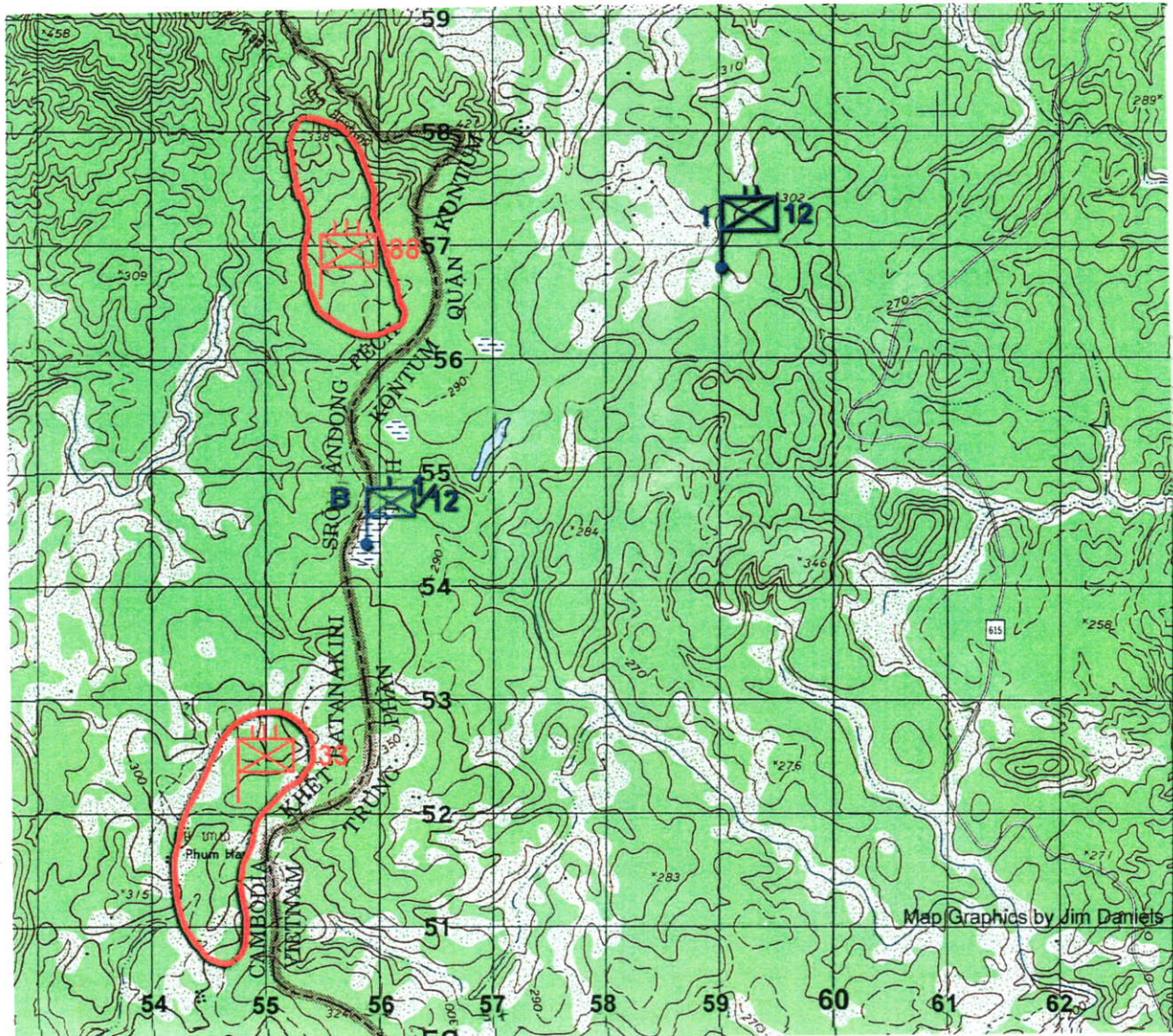
1010 - The brigade TOC informed the battalion TOC that 11 slicks were available for the pending lift. Battalion responded that it needed 24, and requested a heavy air preparation of the battalion's new landing zone. [According to the 119th Assault Helicopter Company logs, battalion received 18 UH-1Bs (slicks) and six gunships.]

1013 - The battalion commander contacted brigade and requested that a forward air controller (FAC) ride in the command and control aircraft with him for an aerial reconnaissance of the new landing zone area.

LTC Lay: *"The next step was to make an aerial recon of the area. With me would usually be the artillery liaison officer (LNO), the Air Force forward air controller, my S3 or assistant S3, and perhaps the company commander of the rifle company to be first inserted into the LZ. Key to this group was the helicopter support commander, for he was the one to coordinate the timing of the liftoff, landing, gunship support, and so on. For this operation, MAJ Edwards was in command of our helicopter support. It was absolutely imperative that he and I know exactly when to lift the supporting fires, because the troops, who would already be in the Hueys in a holding pattern waiting to come in, would be inserted into the landing zone as soon as possible after the supporting fires were lifted."*

1017 - Alpha Battery 4/42 Artillery was directed by brigade to provide a priority of fire support to the battalion's new landing zone, vicinity of YA 590570, during the battalion's transition.

Operation Paul Revere IV
Red Warrior Landing Zone
11 November 1966



Map Sheet 6437 III, Phum Hay, 1970, 1:50,000
Graphics by Jim Daniels

The battalion relocated its fire support base to YA 590568, approximately 2,500 meters east of the Cambodian border, and Bravo Company established a company patrol base at YA 558544 on the eastern edge of a dry lake bed. Battalion is not aware of the exact location of the enemy forces.

1018 - Battalion informed brigade that it had designated a landing zone at YA 579569 for Bravo Company. [This location for Bravo Company was changed as the situation developed (see the 1223 log entry), as Bravo was inserted directly into the Mike Force landing zone once it was determined that it was safe to do so. Either battalion never corrected the brigade record, or if they did, brigade failed to post the correction. This is also probably when the frag orders, if issued, would have been distributed by the S3.]

LTC Lay: *"My plan was to establish a landing zone, then a fire support base (FSB) with supporting fires within range and capable of assisting Bravo Company, and to have Alpha Company available as a maneuver element to back-up Bravo, should it become necessary. Normally we would have only one rifle company in the FSB."*

LT Case: *"The one thing I learned from my aerial reconnaissance was that CPT Clyde Sincere's Mike Force was not where LTC Parmly had told division it was when he asked for reinforcement and relief. I think the landing zone grid coordinate difference was likely intentional; given that if the Division Commander, Major General Arthur Collins, or the 2nd Brigade Commander, Colonel Jud Miller, had known the real location, they probably would not have authorized our insertion."*

LT David Dresia: *"I don't recall any special preparations for this assault (we did it often enough for me not to have any particular memories), but I do recall we did a lot of waiting."*

PFC Al Zawiski: *"There was a long delay in getting us air-dropped the first day."*

1125 - Battalion informed brigade that H-hour for the battalion's movement and the Air Force time-on-target for the new battalion landing zone preparation was set for 1245.

1140 - The brigade commander departed the battalion FSB for brigade headquarters.

1206 - Battalion informed brigade that an Air Force time-on-target is scheduled for 1245.

1223 - Brigade was informed that a resupply UH-1B helicopter was able to land at the Mike Force landing zone. [This is probably when it was determined that Bravo could be inserted directly into the Mike Force LZ, and not nearby as was indicated in the log entry at 1018.]

Marshall: *"Resupply Hueys had flown into the position just after noon, orbited above it and received no fire, and therefore set down. Of this test came the first awareness that the enemy had moved elsewhere. Bravo Company could now head directly into Pali Wali."*

WO Helm: *"With all the gun and lift ships for the operation showing up for fuel at Plei Djereng, it was chaos, to say the least. Because of the 'density altitude factor,' we had taken on as much armament as possible at home station, and just enough fuel to get us to Plei Djereng. Everyone was lined up trying to get into the fuel dump. Once they were all topped-off and had been assigned their sector, we waited for the first group of slicks to*

get airborne and formed up, then we caught up with them and took up our escort station. The first sortie flew into the LZ, loaded, and was out with no problems in-bound for their new LZ."

1237 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's lead element, which was the battalion's lead element, had lifted off, and estimated its touch-down time at the new landing zone would be 1300.

1240 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's 2nd sortie had lifted off.

1245 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's 3rd sortie had lifted off.

1247 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company had completed the pick-up and lift-off from its patrol base.

[In the 10 minute window from 1237 through 1247, each one of the radio messages to brigade from battalion was preceded by similar radio messages from Charlie Company to battalion reporting the same thing.]

1258 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's adjusted touch-down time for its first lift was estimated to be 1305.

Marshall: *"Bigelow was airborne in the first Huey. Floody followed on the second. Both minds were set on reconnoitering the landing before the troops came on.*

"When they touched earth, it was just about [1300]. Within a few minutes the [helicopters] came in sight, bringing Charlie Company and members of the battery.... Floody, already pressing, asked Bigelow, 'Where will you place your perimeter?' [Floody] was fretting about picking spots for his howitzers. Bigelow made a sweep of his arm, indicating the area. Within a stone's throw was a rough oval of higher ground, too low to be worth one contour on the map, but still good enough to lift the weapons above the field over which they would fire. It measured about 125 meters north to south by 75 meters east to west, which was suitable, because they reckoned the main threat would come from the west. This gradually sloping rise was densely grown with cane and elephant grass, the stand averaging better than head-high."

1304 - Battalion informed brigade that the 4.2 Mortar Platoon's lead element had lifted off, and that its estimated touch-down time at the new fire support base was 1307.

1305 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's first sortie had touched-down at the battalion's new landing zone.

Marshall: *"Some of the choppers would not put down; to be blunt about it, the pilots were rattled.... [Troops] had to jump 10 or so feet combat-loaded while [their aircraft] hovered.*

Setting Up Red Warrior LZ



The lead elements of C Company spread out and establish the perimeter for the Red Warrior landing zone (LZ) and fire support base on 11 November 1966. The smoke rising from the wooded area in the center of the photograph is the result of the artillery and air preparation of the LZ that took place just before the first sortie from C Company landed. Other flights, out of the view of the photographer, were still coming in as this picture was taken. Photograph courtesy of Jim Stiffler.



A view of Red Warrior Landing Zone just after the lead elements of C Company have landed and spread out. This view was taken from the C Company weapons platoon position looking off to the southwest. Eventually A Company would land and take over the southern side of the perimeter. Photograph courtesy of Jim Stiffler.

Some landed badly shaken, felt sore as hell about it, and hobbled about on sprained ankles. It was already a battered and bruised outfit. More than half of the troops made this leap through space over distances higher than a man's head."

LT Dresia: "Second Platoon was in the lead assault group going into the landing zone in Hueys. When we finally arrived, we had a problem getting out of the helicopters, as some of the pilots didn't want to land. Many of us had to jump about 10 feet. I sprained my right ankle when I hit the ground, but was still able to walk. My mortar FO, SP4 Jerry Knox, badly twisted his ankle jumping from the helicopter also, and was unable to go on the sweep with the platoon the next day. Given what was happening to the helicopters, I cannot really blame the pilots for not wanting to touch down, but it sure made for a rough landing for us."

PFC Zawiski: "I remember we were choppered into Red Warrior landing zone in Hueys, not Chinooks. LT Dresia is correct in that some Hueys would not touch down and we had to jump out."

1317 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company, when it got in, was to touch-down at the Mike Force location. [Based on information in the Marshall story and succeeding log entries, this was either changed by battalion as the situation developed, or was an incorrect entry on the part of the brigade TOC staff. The existing records indicate that Alpha Company actually inserted into the landing zone Charlie Company had secured.]

LTC Lay: "When the operation commenced, I was in the command and control (C&C) helicopter with my artillery LNO; Air Force FAC; LT Mike Downs, the assistant S3; and the battalion S2. As battalion elements were being inserted into the LZ, an NVA machine gun opened up on us from the west side of the LZ. I was quite surprised that they would expose their position, but they were dug in along a tree-line that bordered an open area, which gave them clear fields of fire. They apparently thought they could shoot down incoming helicopters or the gunships that were escorting the troop-transporting helicopters. In any event, I could see the enemy positions clearly from my helicopter. Several machine guns had been dug-in in a horseshoe fashion and camouflaged. One of the machine guns had wheels and a shield on the front. The Air Force controller called in an air strike on the position, and after several sorties had hit the enemy position, said, 'Let's drop down and see what damage we've done, but first let me get a couple of gunships to escort us down.'

"When the two gunships arrived, we started our descent toward the knocked-out enemy position. As we approached, all Hell broke loose. Tracers flew by our helicopter, causing MAJ Edwards, the pilot, to veer our aircraft sharply to the left. This evasive maneuver masked the enemy gunner's line of fire, and allowed us to escape without being hit. Had MAJ Edwards veered to the right, I feel they would have hit us, as they did hit the two gunships escorting us. We immediately called in another air strike and placed artillery and four-deuce mortar fire on the enemy position. This time we completely silenced the machine guns. We could now clearly see the guns and their dug-in positions. Except for

sporadic fire around the LZ the remainder of the afternoon, the operation continued without further incident, and all units closed into their positions according to plan."

1LT Michael Downs: *"On the 11th of November 1966, I was the 1/12 Infantry's Assistant S-3. I was in the lead chopper (C&C) with the battalion commander and other staff members. As we flew into the LZ area with the first sortie, our aircraft was fired on by enemy anti-aircraft guns. It was only through the skill of our pilot that we avoided being shot down.*

"As soon as there was enough of C Company on the ground to provide security, LTC Lay had the C&C aircraft set down. I jumped out and went looking for the operations sergeant, SFC Breaux, and the radio truck drivers, while LTC Lay returned airborne to oversee the remainder of the insertion. Shortly after this, the Chinooks began arriving with the artillery battery and our commo truck. After the truck was unhooked from its sling, one of the drivers started it and drove it over to the CP site we had selected. I immediately climbed into the back, turned on the radios and established contact with the Brigade S-3 and our artillery support units. I checked into their nets, made contact with an Air Force FAC, and apprised him of the location of the anti-aircraft guns. Once the FAC was on station, he communicated directly with the commander in the C&C aircraft."

1320 - Battalion informed brigade that two gunships had been shot down, and that the second ship had burst into flames approximately 500 meters west of the battalion landing zone. [The first gunship turned out to be UH-1B aircraft, # 63-08600 from the 119th Assault Helicopter Company. The status of its four-man crew was unknown at the time. The crash location was approximately 1,000 meters west of the new FSB, in the vicinity of YA 580567. The second gunship was from D Troop, 1/10 gunship, a UH-1C # 65-09544. The co-pilot was WO Pruet Helm, and like the first, the crew status was also unknown.]

WO Helm: *"The first group of slicks landed without encountering any fire; however, the troops from the 4th Infantry Division did not disperse or move out of the landing zone, and when the second group of slicks started to land, the pilots were screaming over the radios about having problems finding a spot to land because of all the troops on the ground. About the same time either two or three .51 caliber machine guns opened up. We immediately turned to the left, engaged the enemy guns, and were hit by the .51s, but managed to stay airborne. We then started a second run and were hit again by the .51s. This time we lost control of the aircraft: it was on fire, and we crash-landed into the jungle canopy.*

"The aircraft did not explode until approximately two minutes after impact; however, it was a blazing inferno. My back was broken in three places, and I was immediately paralyzed. Captain Beyer's back was also broken, but he didn't sustain any nerve damage. Both Fish, the crew chief, and Pacer, the door gunner, were severely burned, and the crew chief had a shattered femur. On impact I was momentarily knocked unconscious. I came to with the crew chief and door gunner yelling at me to get out. I tried moving my legs, but they didn't

respond. I don't know exactly what I said, but they didn't hesitate to grab me and pull me out with seconds to spare. Injured as they were, they still managed to drag me a short distance away from the burning aircraft. A few moments later the aircraft exploded, leaving only the tail rotor intact. To this day I cannot express strongly enough how I feel about my crew. With the fire raging and ammo starting to cook-off, they had every right to leave me in the cockpit. I would not be alive today had it not been for their actions and bravery."

Marshall: *"The gunships veered off to attempt suppressing [enemy] fires. Fascinated, the men watched the choppers close in on the target area. LT Timothy Swan held his breath. SP4 Delbert A. Doane cried, 'My God, they're too close!' Doane had called the turn. Rockets rose from the wood patch like a Roman candle, crossing the streams of tracers. Eight hundred meters to the west a gunship went into a slow, unspectacular glide to the north, hit the ground, and burst into a ball of flame."* [This turned out to be the UH-1C gunship, # 65-09554, one of two aircraft from D Troop, 1/10 Cav who were working with the 117th and the 119th AHC to provide the close air support. All four crew members on #65-09554 (Helm, Pacer, Fish, and Beyer) were injured but survived the impact.]

1325 - Battalion informed brigade that the 4.2 Mortar Platoon's last elements had lifted-off from the old fire support base.

1327 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company had received one round of enemy mortar fire, caliber unknown, at its location. [This was probably a "ranging" or "check round" to confirm that the enemy had their mortars laid in correctly. This also meant they had to have a forward observer watching for the impact of the round in case they needed to make an adjustment. Evidently they didn't.]

Marshall: *"Floody didn't have time to witness the setting of even his first howitzer before discovering that this would be no picnic ground. As he started to move out, a mortar shell exploded 15 feet behind his back. Fortunately, the round blew out westward or he would have died. Floody merely wondered what the loud bang meant and later felt stupid that he had not known. This was his first time under fire...."*

"Bigelow called the battalion commander, who was airborne in a Chinook, and told him about the mortar round. It had taken Floody five minutes to learn what the big bang was about and he felt a little sheepish.... His first howitzer was just setting down and, coincidental with its arrival, he heard the beat-and-bark of a machine gun off to the west. The air above them throbbed with motors and rotors. An armada of aircraft -- slicks bearing gun crews, Chinooks with heavy stuff and still more troops, gunships to protect them and scout about -- were all coming at once."

1330 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company's last sortie had touched down at the battalion's new landing zone.

Marshall: *"The riflemen started digging the moment they deployed. The ground was quite*

soft. So close that they could hardly keep their eyes on their work was the blazing Huey. SP4 [Richard] Carey, [the 2nd Platoon medic], said, 'Look at that long enough and you'll want to dig deep.' [This was WO Helm's aircraft.]

LT James Bigelow: *"When the company closed on the landing zone, they dug in where they were."*

LT Dresia: *"I don't recall if we established the entire battalion perimeter when we first set up. I suspect we may not have done so, as the perimeter was fairly large, and we had enemy fire in the area. Alpha Company came into the perimeter after us and expanded the perimeter. Our positions on the perimeter may have shifted. I think we dug in early facing to the west, then, if Marshall's map is accurate, we may have shifted to the north and east positions that we fought from the next evening (maybe we shifted to accommodate Alpha Company when they arrived). I was always adamant with my platoon about digging deep and putting overhead cover on our foxholes. (I can't help but think that if we had the same positions on the evening of 12th that we had started with on the 11th, the company would have had a better defensive position. I also don't remember our company being so close to the wood line as is depicted on Marshall's map.)"*

PFC Zawiski: *"I do not recall how the perimeter was set up, or if we moved foxholes or not, but there were normally three guys assigned to a position. Our positions were roughly 20 feet apart. I'm not sure about Claymores and trip flares, but I think we put them out; it was SOP by this time."*

"I know that SP4 Mike Reilly was wounded that first day. As soon as we set up the perimeter, 2nd Platoon had to put an OP out. Mike and SP4 Carey were put out there together. They hadn't been out there long when Mike took a sniper shot that grazed his forehead."

Marshall: *"SSG John E. Potteiger and SP4 William L. Sensenbach of 3rd Platoon had no need to dig. They found a ready-made hole and settled into it. The hole was waist-deep with straight walls. 'This looks like an AA position,' Potteiger said. 'That means the NVA has used this ground,' Sensenbach remarked, 'and knows right where we are.' They set up their M-60 machine gun on the berm, facing west."*

1356 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company was firing its 81mm mortars to the west at an enemy machine gun position that was firing at the incoming helicopters.

Marshall: *"That enemy machine gun - a heavy on wheels - still fired. It was about 700 meters to the west. A young soldier named PFC Santos Villareal said to his mates, 'There's heavy trouble for us -- real trouble. They wouldn't be firing AA unless they are well loaded.' He was a prophet."*

1430 - Battalion reported to brigade that an aircraft [the third] had been shot down 300

meters west of the battalion landing zone/fire support base. This turned out to be a gunship from the 117th Assault Helicopter Company. The crew status was unknown. In the same report brigade was also informed that Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery was firing direct fire into the enemy machine gun positions [vicinity of YA 583567] outside the perimeter. [There are no log entries indicating when Bravo Battery arrived, nor with how many guns, but the log entry for 1530 indicates that at that time, the transition between the fire support bases was completed. Marshall states that the first artillery sorties had little ammunition.]

Marshall: *"Floody got his first two howitzers set and opened fire on a tree line 600 meters to the west. He was certain this was the enemy base of fire. By now at least three of the enemy heavy machine guns were in action. But the range was so great they could not do more than threaten the aircraft orbiting or landing around the perimeter.... Then [one] was hit, and they watched it fall, but did not see it burn. One Huey that had come in bearing some of Floody's men had taken off on the same course as the gunships. It was shot down. The three aircraft had gone down as evenly as ducks passing a marksman in a carnival shooting gallery. The wrecks were distributed quite neatly on a line 800 meters from base camp...."*

"The troops resumed digging, spading furiously. Within an hour the position was fairly well rounded out. Floody had only 20 rounds on hand for the opening blast at the tree line with the howitzers, and so he couldn't give it much of a go. But the 4.2 and 81mm mortars had also set up and were working over the target area. (There were four 4.2 tubes and as many 81's, with 600 rounds between them.)..."

"Westward, the roar and racket built up steadily. Air strikes -- jets and A1-E's -- were now hammering the wood line with napalm, bombs, rockets, and CBU's. One section of the forest was ablaze. Floody still had no notion whether there had been a real force in there or just a few AA gun crews, but he doubted that anyone by now could be left alive."

"So passed another hour, ending with another shock. A crewman [SP4 Gennardo] from one of the wrecked Hueys [the first one at 1300] stumbled into their position. He was burned black from crown to toe. In a strangled tone, he cried feebly, 'Help, help, help.' They rushed to him. The crewman got only a few more words out, gasping between each one of them, 'I - walked - five - miles - to - get - here.' Then he pitched over face forward, and shortly after that he died. Floody had asked him one question, 'What happened to the others?' There was no reply; he seemed not to have heard." [Editor's note: The 119th Assault Helicopter Company logs state that this man, in-fact, lived.]

1445 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company had requested bangalore torpedoes to help clear its fields of fire outside the perimeter, and that Alpha Company had begun arriving at the old fire support base.

1500 - The battalion command group (TOC) reported to brigade that it had closed on the

battalion's new landing zone and fire support base, and that the Mike Force had requested extraction. Brigade informed the Mike Force commander that Bravo Company 1/12 was to be inserted into their position.

1530 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery had closed on the new landing zone and fire support base.

1538 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company's lift-off of 10 sorties had begun.

1545 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company had closed on the old fire support base and was standing-by to be lifted out as soon as the aircraft were available.

1554 - The battalion was informed by the brigade TOC that the brigade commander was en route to the battalion's new landing zone and fire support base.

1556 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company was beginning to touch-down at its new landing zone.

1608 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company had begun lifting off at the old fire support base, and that their estimated time of arrival at the new fire support base was 1615.

Marshall: *"All along Charlie Company had been wondering what was happening to Alpha Company, and were hoping that they would shortly reappear. As things stood, the perimeter was only half-manned. Besides, they would get some comfort from it, misery loving company...."*

LTC Lay: *"There were several immediate tasks that had to be accomplished. First and foremost was the recovery of the crews from the two gunships that were shot down. This mission was given to Alpha Company. Second was the rescue of the Mike Force at Pali Wali. This mission had already been given to Bravo Company, and they were on their way to link up with that unit. Third, Charlie Company was given the mission of FSB security, and last, all other elements were to continue improving their positions.*

"As I reflected on our mission, I was most concerned that we were very close to the Cambodian border. I was also concerned about the high ground just across the border and to the northwest of our FSB. NVA artillery and/or mortars located there would be able to hit the FSB. Our patrols had reported signs of enemy activity outside the perimeter: individual sightings, foxholes, trails, and bunkers. For these reasons, I concluded that it was very likely that we would make contact with the enemy if we stayed in this location very long. I contacted the brigade commander and expressed my concerns and told him we needed to get this operation over with as soon as possible and then move to another position where the enemy didn't enjoy the advantages he had over us where we were. I also asked him to send our battalion surgeon out to us, which he did later."

1614 Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company had completed its insertion and had closed on its new landing zone.

Marshall: [Shortly after Bravo Company closed,] "...other ships then moved in to lift out the troops." [The 119th Assault Helicopter Company logs indicate that as Bravo got off the aircraft, the Mike Force climbed on and was lifted out.]

LT Case: "We combat-assaulted into a dry lake bed at YA 558544, just east of the Cambodian border, and were aware of the close proximity of the enemy forces. By the time we got onto the ground and linked up with CPT Sincere and his 100-man Mike Force (they were made OPCON to us), their enemy contact was light. After we secured the dry lake bed, we swept the surrounding wooded areas. During the course of our patrolling, we made light contact to the north and west of the dry lake bed, but I don't remember any results of the contact, probably just some bullets missing intended targets.

"After we cleared the area around the dry lake bed, we dug our night defensive positions on the eastern edge of the landing zone, about half in the wooded area and half in the clearing. I posted two observation/listening posts per platoon in all directions. As I recall, two of them were inside the woodline on the western edge of the dry lake bed, probably across the border."



Members of B Company dig in late in the afternoon on 11 November 1966. Because the ground was so flat, treeless, and the grass so short, the men called the location "The Golf Course." Just hours before, the 3rd Mike Force had fought a pitched battle here with the NVA. B Company had flown in to "rescue" them, only to find the enemy gone. The woodline in the background represents the Cambodian border. An OP from B Company spent the night over there. Photograph courtesy of Harrison Kohler.

Members of the 3rd Mike Force



Members of the 3rd Mike Force waiting on the east side of "The Golf Course" for word to move out after B Company had arrived to "rescue" them. Photograph courtesy of Harrison Kohler.

Members of the 3rd Mike Force Killed in Action



Approximately 12 members of the 3rd Mike Force who were killed in battle with the NVA on 10-11 November 1966 await recovery on "The Golf Course." The observation helicopter in the background is from a 5th Special Forces detachment based out of Pleiku. Photograph courtesy of Harrison Kohler.

SP4 Harrison Kohler: *"PFC James Soule and SGT Foster Sellers of 3rd Platoon, who were on an LP west of the dry lake bed, ran back into the company perimeter and said they shot four NVA. However, when a platoon went back out to investigate, only blood trails were found. These four kills were never confirmed."*

1650 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company had closed on the battalion's new fire support base, and that Bravo Company had killed four NVA at YA 572554.

1LT Downs: *"After all the battalion's insertion had been completed, the TOC's priorities shifted to ensuring that we knew exactly where all the units were located, as there was some concern about B Company. Once we felt we had established the exact location of all friendly units, the artillery LNO began planning the defensive concentrations. By this time both LTC Lay and the S-3, CPT Freeman, were on the ground. Work had also begun on the CP bunker. SFC Breaux, the drivers, several others, and I had gotten a good start on the CP bunker, filling sand bags as we went. Because we ran out of daylight before we could get a roof over the bunker, we erected a CP tent over the excavation. Work continued on the bunker throughout the night."*

Marshall: *"For Charlie Company, the remainder of the afternoon slipped away uneventfully. Alpha Company was lifted into position [by 1645] and set about digging its foxhole line facing east...."*

"At the Pali Wali position, Bravo Company did a little better. LT Tom Jones, leading 1st Platoon, set a six-man ambush along a trail outside the perimeter (coordinates YA 572544). Four NVA soldiers walked into it. One was killed and the others got away whole-skinned, a not unusual score."



Three dead enemy soldiers lay in a pile next to a discharged red smoke grenade. Standing in the background are several members of the 3rd Mike Force who were responsible for the NVAs' deaths. Photograph courtesy of Harrison Kohler.

1745 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company's personnel strength was 131, and that the Mike Force's strength was 106 with three advisors.

LT Case: *"It was at this point when we were able to confirm our location. When we started to fire our night defensive concentrations, the first illumination round was way off to the northeast. We could not get the fire adjusted near our perimeter because the artillery said they would have to shoot too close to or across the border. Fortunately, the night was reasonably quiet, partially because we were not able to get our artillery or 4.2 mortar concentrations registered."*

1750 - A forward air controller reported to brigade that he received enemy fire from YA 570584 and YA 568580. [These coordinates were the west and east sides of Hill 421 from whence so much of the enemy mortar fire came.]

1800 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

1901 - Battalion reported to brigade that its resupply effort was completed.

Marshall: *"The night was not exactly quiet. Chinooks had brought in 1,500 rounds of high explosive and 200 rounds of white phosphorous and illumination for Floody's five howitzers. A resupply of 250 rounds had also come in for the 4.2 mortars. When ammo is plentiful, gunners will fire it. So through the night there was a continual blasting of the wood line and some use of harassing rounds in the other directions. Except for the shooting, which rarely disturbs a rifleman's dreams, the next 12 hours passed serenely."*

2000 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

2100 - 2305 - Battalion reported to brigade that its situation remained unchanged since the last situation report.

2330 - The battalion was informed by brigade that no PX items or hot chow would be brought forward, due to the enemy action.

2400 - Battalion reported to brigade that its situation remained unchanged since the last situation report, and closed their daily journal for this date.

PART III

THE BATTLE

PART III: THE BATTLE

12 November 1966 (Saturday)

0100 - 0652 - Each hour on the hour, battalion reported to brigade that its situation remained unchanged since the last situation report.

0700 - Battalion informed brigade that its units had SP'd.

SP4 Kohler: *"I don't believe we spent another night in the lake bed. My recollection is that B Company moved a short distance east into a woodline."*

LT Case: *"Not too long after stand-to, we [B Company] departed our night location and moved generally eastward about two kilometers. (I'm estimating vicinity YA 577545, near Hill 284.) There were sporadic, short exchanges of fire between the point platoon and small elements of NVA as we moved slowly and cautiously."*

LT Dresia: *"Shortly after stand-to, 2nd Platoon was given the mission of sweeping the landing zone's perimeter. Departing around 0730, about the same time as Alpha Company, we spent most of the day on the sweep and did not return until late in the afternoon, about 1630. While we were out, the remainder of C Company (three platoons) provided security for the battalion, along with the battalion headquarters and the artillery."*

Marshall: *"Starting at 0730 ..., Charlie Company made a march that did a full circle of the perimeter, one-half mile out. En route they picked up one POW, so ill with malaria that, too feeble to unbutton his trousers, he stank of his own excrement. The maneuver took them in due course to the much-battered wood line. Beyond it they found little or nothing -- some rations scattered about, blood trails, and patches burned black by the napalm."*

LT Dresia: *"During the sweep we found little, other than one sick NVA soldier who didn't have a weapon. We took him prisoner and I had one of my sergeants take him back to the company at the landing zone. We took our time on the sweep. Because I didn't have an FO, I called in our fire support. As we moved, I walked the mortar and artillery around us; we knew there were NVA in the area and didn't want to get hit. SSG William Grandy (a Korean War vet) told me that I did a good job. It was a stressful patrol."*

PFC Zawiski: *"If I recall correctly, we captured an NVA on our sweep-patrol that dreadful day. He was on one of the hills surrounding the landing zone. Because of this patrol, our foxholes were not as prepared as those of the other platoons that day."*

1LT Downs: *"The initial focus of our second day was to get A Company out to find the downed helicopters and then back inside the battalion's FSB and complete the process of establishing the DefCons with all our supporting units. CPT Freeman and LTC Lay spent much of the day working on a solution for the situation B Company was in. There were a*

lot of unknowns, but we knew B Company was in a highly dangerous situation. The overall focus was to prepare for the worst scenario, an all-out attack on the battalion FSB and B Company at the same time. We secured support commitments from the artillery and Air Force. Both the commander and the S-3 worked all day coordinating this support."

Marshall: *"Alpha Company, after waiting until Charlie Company was well beyond shooting distance, moved out as a body, patrolling at first toward the southwest. The route took them through what LT [Ronald] Weindel described as 'the thickest clearing I ever busted through in my life.' The stand of scrub was less than head-high, but so dense that they had to wield their machetes all the way. Next they entered a sea of elephant grass where the stand rose 10 to 12 feet, an extraordinary growth even for Vietnam. Quite suddenly, the terrain became very rough."*

0745 - Brigade notified battalion that the brigade commander was en route to the battalion's fire support base.

0800 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

0810 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company found two NVA bodies buried at YA 575550.

0900 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company observed four NVA at YA 585565.

0915 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company killed one NVA sniper in a tree at YA 569551 while conducting a sweep around their perimeter.

SP4 Kohler: *"My recollection is that PFC Roy Bethel of 2nd Platoon killed the NVA with an M-79. This was the first confirmed kill of B Company."*

0930 - Battalion informed brigade that it had changed from its command frequency to its alternate.

0945 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company observed and engaged one wounded NVA who was trapped in a gully.

Marshall: *"SP4 Stanley A. Wysocki was at the extreme end of Third Platoon, on the right flank, with his machine gun. He stood at the edge of a deep ravine. Because the company had halted briefly, he took the M-60 off safety and rested it, so as to cover the ravine. Seconds later, he saw a file of North Vietnamese emerge from the brush and start across his front, within the ravine. So he fired, though they were an indistinct target, more than 250 meters distant. Weindel called in 4.2-mortar fire on them and all five of the 81-mm mortars also got busy. More than 50 rounds of mortar were spent that way in the next 10 minutes. At the end, one Vietnamese came running directly toward Wysocki's gun, upward*

through the elephant grass that covered the slope. Wysocki shot him down, range 15 feet, the only enemy they could be certain they had killed.

"Veering north and moving on a short distance, Alpha Company, almost without realizing it, entered an NVA base camp, a veritable spider web of bunkers and huts, planted amid dense vegetation, thick with thorn trees and wait-a-minute vines. There were numerous hang-ups as they tried to bull through."

0950 - Battalion informed brigade that it had changed back to its primary radio frequency.

1000 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

1032 - Battalion informed brigade that a forward air observer working for battalion observed 15 to 20 enemy personnel and an unidentified black object at YA 566588.

1100 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company captured one NVA at YA 597570.

1130 - Battalion informed brigade that a Chinook lifted off from the battalion landing zone with three persons on board.

Marshall: *"The way soon opened. A command ship circled overhead with a message: 'There is a downed chopper 500 meters to your right, with survivors. Get them out.' They went that way only to be thwarted. As they got within 50 meters of the Huey, they saw a Chinook lift upward from the trees directly ahead. Three of the survivors were aboard [Pruett Helm, John Fish, and John Pacer]. The Huey was a total wreck -- just so much junk.*

"The Chinook radioed, 'There is a captain [L.F. Beyer] from this party roaming around somewhere. He went out to look for water.' So the company spent two and a half futile hours beating the bushes in search of him. It was still trying hard when there came another message: 'Break off the search. We have him.' Lieutenant Colonel Royce, commanding officer of the 52nd Aviation Battalion, had set forth in another Chinook, found the lost captain, and hooked him aloft in a basket.

"There was still another downed Huey to be [found], so their task went on and on. They were beating through dense brush all the way, with much hacking to do. A chopper flew above them, popping smoke to show them they way."

1133 - The brigade TOC informed battalion that MG Collins would visit the battalion fire support base.

1147 - The brigade TOC informed battalion that the brigade commander was en route to the battalion fire support base.

1200 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

1320 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company discovered a total of 32 NVA bodies in two locations, the first at YA 570555 and the second at YA 571555. All were left where they were found.

SP4 Kohler: *"My diary says that 34 bodies were found, but I put that number down in my diary because someone told me. I never counted the bodies, so I do not know which number is correct. The bodies were **not** buried; I believe the bodies were burned, but I'm not absolutely certain. I **am** certain that no one in B Company dug a grave for 32 NVA bodies."*

Marshall: *"At 1400 they found what they sought - four men dead, burned black and blown 20 feet from the aircraft when it exploded; the ship was another total wreck. A fifth corpse, blackened, was in the wreckage [Editor's note: This would be Hess, who had wanted to ride with Helm]. It took five stretchers and 20 men to collect the five bodies and move them out to a clearing 200 meters away, where they could rendezvous with several choppers that were bringing out body bags. But that short haul killed another hour. The brush was as impenetrable as primary jungle; it was hack, hack, hack with machetes every foot of the way. They got there steaming, sweating, and angry, not because of the work, but from the sight of the five bodies.... [Finally] the bodies had been loaded and the Hueys had cleared away."*

1415 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

1445 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company discovered a tunnel opening at YA 580560 and observed one NVA. Indirect fire was called on the target area.

Marshall: *"At the edge of a clearing, they ran into a tunnel complex. Other men saw a North Vietnamese duck into a hole. SSG Robert F. Wright somehow missed the motion. He grenaded into another hole, heard a man scream somewhere below, crawled into the hole, finished the job with his Colt .45, then dragged forth the body. 'I got the son-of-a-bitch,' he yelled.... The men moved out about 300 meters and [Weindel] called for artillery to level the place. It was a waste of ammunition; the shells had little or no effect.*

"The column slogged on. The light was waning fast. So the company turned back toward the perimeter and moved as rapidly as the going and its own extreme state of fatigue permitted. As it [arrived] almost within sight of the base, so did a Huey bearing LT Douglas Bennett, an assistant operations officer from battalion.

"That HMG [heavy machine gun] that knocked down the Hueys is only about 200 meters from where you finished your searching this afternoon.' Bennett said. 'You're to go get it.' Weindel protested. 'It's too late,' he said. 'Dark will be on us and we don't know what's out here.' Bennett insisted. So they went.

"After another 600 meter march through thick brush, the men found what they wanted, almost. It was pure dumb luck that they stumbled across the position, marked by a mortar sight, a cradle, six rucksacks, and numerous other trinkets - but no machine gun. Colonel Lay flew out in a Chinook to relieve them of these treasures."

1525 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company killed one NVA at the tunnel area.

1540 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company observed three or four more NVA at the tunnel area.

LT Case: *"We were able to walk up on two NVA armed with a machine gun and take them prisoner. Other than that, I don't remember any fire fight results."*

[Kohler recorded in his diary that two NVA were captured; one was evacuated, and the other died of gunshot wounds.]

1550 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company captured one wounded NVA carrying a machine gun at YA 575554.

LT Case: *"It was some point after this, and I don't remember exactly when or how, CPT Sincere and the Mike Force departed our location."*

1600 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report, and informed them that the brigade commander had arrived at the fire support base.

LT Case: *"That night we dug our night fighting positions near a trail network. There were listening post and perimeter reports of movement and flashlights periodically throughout the late night and early morning. I opted to use what indirect fire (artillery and 4.2 mortars) we could get, rather than run the risk of getting heavily engaged in a ground fight also. From our location we could hear some of the action and see an occasional illumination round at the battalion fire support base off to our northeast."*

Marshall: *"By 1630 Charlie Company was back in the perimeter. Floody had read all the signs and concluded that the show was all but over."*

LT Dresia: *"When we returned to the LZ, we had to finish digging our foxholes. Second Platoon was on the company's left flank and linked up with the right flank of Alpha Company. To our right was Tim Swan's 3rd Platoon, and to Swan's right was Ted Glick's 1st Platoon. I dug my foxhole about 25 feet to the rear of my machine gun position on the right flank of our platoon. The company Weapons Platoon, under Frank Wise, had set up their 81mm mortars more to the rear of 2nd Platoon and to my left. SP4 Knox, my mortar FO, dug his position near mine."*

PFC Zawiski: *"PFC Ronald Bocook, SP4 Nicholas Fulmer, and I were assigned to the M-*

60 position on the right flank of 2nd Platoon. Our position was probably about 25-feet-or-so in front of LT Dresia's hole. We had dug one of those horseshoe-shaped holes for the M-60."

1705 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company recovered four US bodies from a downed helicopter. No change in unit locations.

1708 - Battalion informed brigade that they need 15 resupply sorties.

Marshall: "The time was now 1730 and Alpha Company was 1,200 meters from its appointed nighttime position. The men started marching through heavily cratered ground where obviously both the artillery and the B-52 bombers had laid it on a bit thick. That slowed them still more and Weindel realized they'd never make it home before dark.

"The lieutenant was in front of the column, and leading off, had not gone more than 50 meters, when loud shouting came from the rear. He couldn't distinguish a word of it. Then he heard a clear voice over his radio telephone: 'Lieutenant, get going fast. We're being mortared.'

"[SSG Robert] Wright was bringing up the rear of the column, along with 1SG [Robert Crouch] and LT Quann. All three jumped as the first shell exploded amid the tall timber of a wood patch they had just come through. The burst, 50 meters behind them, was a powerful stimulant. Immediately, Quann got a message over the radio from an unidentified voice at the base camp: 'We're being mortared.' Quann replied, 'And so are we.'

"LT [Calvin] Dukes, the artillery FO with Quann, called the fire direction center at base camp, saying, 'We need fire to cover our rear.' He made a snap guess on the coordinates of the column's position. His request, a safety measure, was also an invitation to waste artillery. No skirmishers dogged their heels, and the mortar shells were coming from inside Cambodia, about 1,000 meters to their rear.

"Men up front started to double-time. Weindel was all against it and tried to hold them back. He could see mortar shells exploding in sheets to their front, either inside the perimeter or just short of it. The cry was raised: 'Move along! Move along!' Weindel yelled, 'What the hell for? There's no use rushing into that.' Weindel switched to a half-step. About then, Quann called for a halt so that he could make a head count....

"So they counted, and found that all hands were present. They started again. Men down the column began to move at a dog trot, and Weindel could not slow them. They puffed along 'high diddle, diddle, straight down the middle,' as Weindel later put it. Five hundred meters short of the perimeter, they came to their last hill. Topping the crest, they saw four North Vietnamese mortars, directly to their left, set in low ground, not more than 200 meters away. They were set at the edge of a wood line and were pumping out shells at a rate of four or five a minute, all aimed at the heart of Charlie Company. The column kept

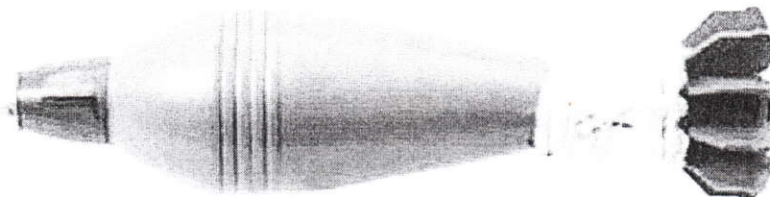
running. On a knob just beyond a small ridge saddle, Weindel checked long enough to shoot an azimuth at the NVA position. It was 060 [degrees] from where he stood.

"For a minute or so a dip in the contour of the land almost swallowed them. Racing on, they topped a small rise. Then a burst of M-16 rifle fire from out of the perimeter crackled just above their heads. Weindel shouted, 'Everybody halt!' and hit the dirt.

"At first CPT Floody and the others had stopped all fire at the base, just to make sure that the incoming stuff was from the enemy. In these same moments, Quann called LT [Michael] Eastwood on the RT. 'Take it easy,' he said. 'We're coming in.' The warning had to go the complete circle because Charlie Company had spread itself to man Alpha Company's foxholes, also."

1800 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was being mortared at this time from the west and northwest.

www.warfare.ru



This is an 82mm high-explosive mortar round. It is representative of the type of mortar round fired by the NVA at the battalion on Red Warrior Landing Zone on the evening of 12 November 1966. In a three-hour period, an estimated 500 rounds were dropped on the battalion, killing five men and wounding 40.

Photograph courtesy of www.warfare.ru.

LT Wise: "On 12 November 1966, I was the platoon leader of the C Company Weapons Platoon. The platoon's mission was to provide close-in defensive fire-support for the battalion fire base. At around 1800 a reinforced NVA battalion began an attack on us by shelling the fire base with mortar fire."

1LT Downs: "When the mortar attack began, I immediately ran into the CP and found CPT Freeman talking to brigade on their radio. I grabbed the hand mike for the Air Force liaison radio and contacted a FAC and asked him to fly over our area and see if he could determine where the enemy mortar fire was coming from. SFC Breaux was on a third radio coordinating with the 4.2 mortar FDC, getting them set up to fire counter-battery fire.

"Once CPT Freeman was finished apprising brigade of our situation, he shifted his focus to Alpha Company's location, ensuring that everyone on the perimeter knew which direction they would be coming from when they returned."

Marshall: *"The first enemy round fired in their direction exploded at 1810. Floody saw the round - that one round only - explode 200 meters to his southeast. Then they came on in twos and threes and he heard them whistle on the downpath into the ground immediately around him."*

LT Wise: *"The Weapons Platoon responded immediately to the attack with counter mortar fire. It was difficult to coordinate really close-in fire support as I had been informed that the NVA might have captured one of our company radios. Knowing that the enemy might be able to monitor our radio transmissions, I was reluctant to discuss our counter mortar fire plans with the other platoon leaders or the company commander over the command net. As a result, our mortar fire was placed well outside the perimeter and not as close as we would have wanted it to be."*

LT Dresia: *"We had been working on our foxholes for about an hour-and-a-half when the mail arrived. The guys were out getting and reading their mail when the incoming mortars hit us. Sadly, my platoon suffered the most, if not all, of the KIA casualties when the first barrage of mortar rounds hit the fire support base. Because we still had not completed our overhead cover, some of the initial rounds really hurt us. A couple of the mortar rounds went into foxholes, while others impacted throughout the platoon area."*

PFC Zawiski: *"We had just gotten a hot meal and mail (it was choppered in) when the attack started. I had my back to the perimeter, eating my meal and reading my mail, when the first mortar rounds landed on the opposite side of the perimeter. We all yelled, 'Incoming,' and fell into our holes. Seconds later the next barrage hit the 2nd Platoon positions."*



Evening chow line set up in the Red Warrior fire support base (FSB) on the 12th of November. The large sandbag feature in the center of the photograph is a B Battery, 4/42d gun pit. The smoke/dust coming from the pit is the result of the gun having just fired. Moments after this picture was taken, a massive enemy mortar barrage swept across the FSB, killing five men from C Company immediately. They had been out of their fighting positions to get their meal and mail. Photograph courtesy of Jim Stiffler.

Marshall: "Colonel Lay was still airborne in the Chinook and orbiting around the LZ. So were two of his staff, Bigelow and Bennett, who followed along in a Huey. Someone on the ground told them over the RT, 'Don't land! There's too much fire.' The stuff was coming in bunches now. Bigelow and Bennett took the warning seriously, veered off in their Huey, and headed for Plei Djereng, where they listened to the battle over the radio. Not so Colonel Lay.

LTC Lay: "As the battalion had successfully completed its transition to the new FSB, and all our missions were in various stages of completion, I turned my attention to another matter. I wanted to recover the enemy machine guns we had knocked out the day before. Late in the afternoon a Chinook resupply helicopter came to the FSB. As soon as it had dropped its load, I 'commandeered' it. Directing the pilot to the enemy location, we quickly picked up the guns and returned to the FSB. Landing at the helipad just outside the perimeter, we began off-loading our captured equipment. At that very instant all Hell broke loose!

"The FSB was being hit with mortar and artillery fire. I knew it was happening, but I could hardly believe what I was seeing. Instinctively, I knew I had to get to the command post (CP), but the barrage was so heavy, I knew I wouldn't make it if I tried. Running toward the perimeter, my only choice was to seek the nearest shelter I could find. Jumping into the first foxhole I saw, I startled the soldier who was already in there. Explaining that we were under enemy fire and that I would make a break for the CP as soon as the fire let up, we both hunkered down to wait out the mortar fire. It wasn't long until a lull in the barrage occurred. Thanking the soldier for sharing his hole with me, I jumped out and started sprinting for the CP. I didn't get far when the intensity of the enemy fire picked up again. For the second time that day I shared a foxhole with another member of the battalion. Again, there was another lull during which I finally made it to the CP.

"Running into the CP bunker, which housed the tactical operations center (TOC), I encountered a flurry of activity. CPT Paul Freeman, the S3, was on the radio keeping brigade abreast of the situation, and receiving reports from the companies. The artillery LNO was coordinating artillery supporting fires, and the Air Force FAC was coordinating the close air support. As soon as I got a good grasp on the situation, I contacted the brigade commander and advised him of what was happening and what we were doing. He responded that we would get priority on all artillery and air support."

1LT Downs: "Soon after this LTC Lay and CPT Floody came into the CP. LTC Lay had pinpointed one enemy firing point on a hilltop northwest of us on the Cambodian border. I was able to get the FAC to confirm this on a fly-by. CPT Floody told us there was a second enemy mortar position firing at us from a much closer location. Immediately there was some concern that Alpha Company might be moving so close to this second location that we wouldn't be able to bring air or supporting artillery fire to bear against it. As soon as Alpha Company was able to close on the FSB, the battalion's 81 and 4.2 mortars and

CPT Floody's howitzers took both the close-in mortar and a near-by machine gun position under fire."

Marshall: "Running for the operations center, Floody found Lay there. The Chinook had dropped him. Lay had spent several minutes in a foxhole observing, and he was full of fresh information. 'Range is about 2,000 meters,' he said to Floody. 'I'd say the bearing is around 290.' Just then, the battalion S2, LT Downs, spoke up. 'I'm talking to a FAC right now. He sees them firing. I have the coordinates.' They checked. The figures were roughly congruent with the estimate Lay had just made by dead reckoning. They pointed to Hill 421, right on the Cambodian border and directly to the northwest.

"But the coordinates did not relate at all to the mortars that Weindel had just seen blasting the perimeter. That was what they missed at first -- that they were being barraged from two mortar bases, one far out and one close by. It was not within the scope of combined intelligence to grasp the essential fact. Hard beset by the blows they were getting, they could not distinguish between one sound and another. Here was the small thing that nearly did them in.

"In this worst of moments Floody discovered that he had no communications with his gun positions. One mortar round had cut the wire. So he started for the guns on a run, knowing that they all had to be turned about. He passed the first tube and yelled to the crew, 'Swing it around 300 mils!' Continuing to gun No. 2, he was hit and knocked down by a mortar shard that slashed open one cheek of his buttocks. Paying no attention to the bleeding, he made the rounds, getting the guns turned.

"SP4 Sensenbach, with three of his buddies, had just sat down to play a friendly game of stud poker by candlelight. That's when the first mortar round exploded into their ground shortly after the battalion commander's arrival in the Chinook at the northwest corner. Sensenbach heard Colonel Lay's voice ring out loud and clear above the tumult, 'Oh shit!' 'There goes our poker game,' said Sensenbach....

"Some of the men were still in the open, including LT Dresia. There was a reason: the mail had just come in, heavy with premature Christmas gifts. This group heard the first round explode about 100 meters away. Still, they stuck with it. The three soldiers distributing packages were coming straight toward them. SP4 Jerry Knox, an artillery FO, let out a joyous yelp, 'Gee, everybody's making it this time.' A mortar shell exploded within a hop-skip-and-jump of where they stood. 'Get to the holes, everybody!' Dresia yelled."

LT Dresia: "During the initial barrage, I was busy jumping into my hole and didn't see everyone who got hit. Killed were Cecil Walker, Charles Anderson, Kenneth Blackwell, Nicholas Fulmer, and Ronald Bocook."

Marshall: "...Shells rained down on them. Dresia's RTO, PFC Kenneth Blackwell, was

killed outright. The aid man of the platoon, SP4 Allan Courtney, took wounds in the chest and shoulders."

LT Dresia: "Ken Blackwell was killed next to my hole, just a couple of steps away. He was my substitute RTO, as Sherman Tilley, my regular RTO, was on R&R. When my RTO was killed, our radio was also knocked out. Later I was brought a new one by Raymond Hart from the Weapons Platoon. Once I had a replacement radio, I spent a lot of time on it helping to direct fire, as the heaviest assaults by the NVA were not being directed against our platoon. During the battle, my platoon sergeant and I, on different occasions, went from position to position in the platoon to check on the men."

Marshall: "A second round exploded dead on one of Dresia's machine gun positions, destroying the gun and instantly killing the gunners, SP4 Fulmer and PFC Bocook. In the hole with them was their squad leader, SSG William J. Grandy Jr. Hit in the head, Grandy had blacked out from concussion."

LT Dresia: "When I was finally able to get to Bocook's and Fulmer's position, they were dead in their foxhole. Bocook looked like he had received a lot of concussion from the round."

PFC Zawiski: "One of the rounds was not a direct hit on our hole, but it was very close. Bocook and Fulmer, who were out of the hole, did not have enough time to jump back in. They were both killed instantly, along with Blackwell, right behind our position. Corporal Walker and Anderson, who were a couple of holes over to my left, were killed the same way."

"I ran over to Willie Williams's position just to the left of ours because Willie had overhead cover. There must have been six of us packed into that three-man hole. LT Dresia yelled at me to go back to the M-60. As I ran back over, I was hit by shrapnel in my leg and back. Dennis Sullivan came over to help me fire the machine gun. Dennis was also wounded; in his left hand he had a hole the size of a quarter. There was a medic who came over to our position (I forget his name) to see if he could help, but he was in worse shape than we were. His arm was pretty messed up from shrapnel. Jerry Knox was a member of our weapons squad. When Blackwell was killed, Knox came over to help LT Dresia."

Marshall: "Hard hit but not downed, Courtney heard a cry from farther along the foxhole line: 'Medic! Medic!' He went that way. In the hole with SP4 Richard T. Carey was PFC Theodore Washington.... Carey's face was a mask of blood. Washington had been hit in the left elbow, legs, and stomach. Courtney knelt and patched them as best he could. Neither said a word. As Courtney rose to continue his rounds, SP4 Roosevelt President staggered into the position. President was drenched in blood, hit in both shoulders, head, and back. Courtney went to work on him."

"CPL Cecil Walker had waited just a second too long hoping to get goodies from home."

As he jumped for the hole next to Dresia's, a shell exploded right behind him, catching him in midair, and killing him. He had been closer to the foxhole than anyone else."

LT Dresia: *I saw CPL Walker get hit just as he was trying to get into his foxhole. The thing I remember about his death was that we were able to determine afterward that he had been hit with one small piece of shrapnel that pierced his heart."*

Marshall: *"SP4 Dennis P. Sullivan was worried because Fulmer's machine gun wasn't going. Quitting his foxhole, he crawled that way to see what was wrong. Another round exploded while he was still crawling and one shard smashed his right hand.*

"At a second machine gun position, the assistant, PFC Anderson was killed instantly. PVT Felton [Armstrong] was wounded in the head. One big hunk of metal had smashed the right hand of SP4 Capps."

PFC Zawiski: *"We spotted movement out to our front and began firing the M-60. By this time it was just starting to get dark, and LT Dresia asked for someone to go out and light the perimeter markers we had buried in front of the platoon earlier when we went out on patrol. (Each marker consisted of an empty mortar round cannister filled with sand and gasoline.) I took three trip flares with me and dropped one into each of the three markers in front of 2nd Platoon's position. When I got back to the hole with Sully, we were already getting air support, and Spooky was dropping illumination for us."*

Marshall: *"The cry 'Medic! Medic!' became almost incessant. Still, there was no panic and some of the wounded did not cry at all, a few too sorely stricken to do so, the more lightly wounded knowing they would have to wait. With two of the aid men already down, SP4 George Richardson and SP4 Will Stewart were all over the place.... Two rounds fell among the 81-mm mortars. SP4 Roger J. Schlott, hit in the back, was the only casualty for the moment. The 81's were still firing."*

LTC Lay: *"With the artillery and counter-mortar fires underway, the immediate Air Force close air support began with 'Spooky,' a C-47 aircraft that provided battlefield illumination. We were also being supported by the 1st Air Commando Squadron stationed at Pleiku Airfield and commanded by LTC E.A. Dietrich. This squadron was equipped with the propeller-driven A-1E aircraft, which could loiter over the battlefield, if needed, for more than an hour. Its armament included cluster bomb units (CBUs), which could be dropped within 35-to-50 meters of dug-in friendly positions, and napalm. The CBUs were very effective anti-personnel weapons."*

LT Dresia: *"Several other men in the other platoons were also wounded. Both Grandy and Carey were in the area and badly wounded, especially Carey. I wasn't sure he was going to make it, but he did after a long rehabilitation. I'm embarrassed to say I don't recall all my platoon members, and others seem like they **may** have been in my platoon. Part of the problem is that I was also the Weapons Platoon leader for several months and knew men*

in different platoons. Now, after all these years, it all blends together. I think that Raymond Hart may have been one of the wounded.

"During the battle, while my platoon knocked out an enemy machine gun some distance away in a woodline, I helped call in an air-strike with napalm and artillery fire on a distant target. Even with all the elephant grass that was to our front, I was able to adjust the fire effectively. The exploding artillery rounds and gun positions were not near our immediate rear, but off to the right nearer Swan's and Glick's areas."

PFC Zawiski: *"At that moment SGT Gary Stubbs (who had the other M-60 from our platoon) and I simultaneously spotted what appeared to be an enemy 50 caliber machine gun firing from a hill out to our left-front up at Spooky and the other supporting aircraft. We interlocked our fire onto his position. Sully and I fired close to a hundred rounds without stopping. We must have been right on target, because we never saw any more fire coming from that location the rest of the night."*

1833 - Battalion informed brigade that Alpha Company had closed on the fire support base, and that enemy mortar fire was coming from YA 565570 and YA 568565.

1LT Downs: *"General discussion in the CP was in agreement that we were going to receive a ground attack once it was dark. LTC Lay and CPT Freeman coordinated our air and artillery support in earnest. Once we began to hear the sound of incoming small arms fire, LTC Lay made a decision to hold off artillery support and use the A1E aircraft for close-in support around the perimeter. The word was sent out for the perimeter positions to either turn on their strobe lights or light their marker beacons so that the supporting aircraft could drop their cluster bomb units (CBUs) as close as possible to the bunkers."*

LTC Lay: *"The first indication that the NVA were lifting their supporting fires and preparing to initiate their ground attack came when we could hear small arms fire hitting the tent that had been erected over the CP/TOC bunker. As the ground attack picked up in intensity, CPT Floody had his howitzers lower their gun tubes and fire direct fire at the enemy attacking the perimeter."*

Marshall: *"As the fifth gun completed the turning movement, Floody heard a yell, 'Cease fire! A Company is getting hit.' It was completely wrong. Not understanding what the yell meant, Floody passed the warning along, shouting: 'Cease fire with all weapons!'..."*

"CPT Floody made a quick estimate, 'We're already cut to half strength,' and in that reckoning he might well have included himself. He had arrived at the artillery fire direction center badly winded, and, as he paused for breath, another mortar shell exploded behind him, riddled his back, and knocked him flat. He thought he was blacking out from concussion. His mind cleared as the shelling ceased, and he stood.

"So doing, he thought things over. Within eight minutes approximately 25 rounds of 82-mm

mortar had been fired by the enemy and not one had missed the perimeter. By these signs, Floody knew what he was up against. The absolute accuracy could not be attributed to skilled observation only. The enemy battery had previously registered on this ground and knew that the mortars were set dead-on. There were no adjustments to be made. It was like shooting fish in a barrel....

"Alpha Company, meanwhile, was in the act of closing on the perimeter, and there was no need for it to be prodded. It was not, however, the sight of the perimeter being mortared that drew the men on; they couldn't do a bit of good for Charlie Company simply by sharing part of its misery. The sprint was on so that they could get to their own foxholes. Ahead, Weindel...could see what the close-in enemy mortar battery was dealing out to the sector held by Swan's platoon. For two seconds, while he had paused on top of the hill, he had weighed whether he should attack those same mortars, so close and just off his flank. Then he had dismissed the thought, saying to himself, 'We need to get there fast; a direct assault may be coming.' Now the question nagged him, 'Was I right? Was I right?' He would never really know.

"Alpha Company made it, out of wind and virtually unhurt.... The time was 1845. The only casualty was SSG John E. Brown, who took a light flesh wound in one thigh from a mortar frag while he was jumping a ditch. Irritated when he found Charlie Company's men filling some of the holes toward which his men were dashing under fire, Weindel yelled, 'Get the hell out of here and go where you belong.' They got. As Weindel settled in his own hole, he saw a new enemy mortar open fire from the southeast."

LTC Lay: *"Of major concern to me was the timing of Alpha Company's return to the FSB and their placement in the perimeter defense. I breathed a great sigh of relief when word finally came that Alpha had made it safely back inside the perimeter and was in the process of taking over a portion of the perimeter from Charlie Company. With two rifle companies on the line, I felt much better about our situation."*

1847 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was receiving small arms fire and a probe from the west.

1849 - Battalion informed brigade that air strikes were now in progress, and that the fire support base was receiving small arms fire from all sides.

LTC Lay: *"The air squadron supported us all night. I was told later by LTC Dietrich that his squadron flew over 100 sorties for us that night, which was a record for them. I am convinced that without their support, the NVA attack would have been more difficult for us to repel and that our casualties would have been much greater."*

1900 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was still receiving mortar fire. It let up for two or three minutes, then resumed, an estimated 500 rounds so far. Battalion reported that it was running low on 81mm ammunition and requested a resupply.

LTC Lay: "As the battle continued, our casualties continued to mount. Because of the number of wounded, I directed the battalion surgeon and his medics to begin using the space in the CP as an aid station and to treat the wounded there. One of the wounded was CPT Floody. When he was brought into the CP, the medics determined that his wounds were not severe, so as soon as he was treated, CPT Floody returned to his battery and continued directing their supporting fires."

Marshall: "In the brief lull, the worst cases were carried to the aid station so that they could be given plasma. Also, the positions was reorganized so that there would be better distribution foxhole to foxhole. Carey was one of the cases put on plasma, When the shelling resumed, one of the first rounds blasted him from his pallet. He still lived, though the spark was feeble, and there were fresh wounds in his back and left eye."

LT Wise: "Soon after the attack began, the company CP received word that an enemy machine gun was firing into one of the platoon areas from a tree line just outside the perimeter. 1SG [Francisco] Pereda ran from the CP to a nearby 105mm howitzer position and helped the NCO in charge of the gun to lower the gun's barrel and place direct fire on the enemy machine gun's position. Thereafter there was no more fire coming from that gun."

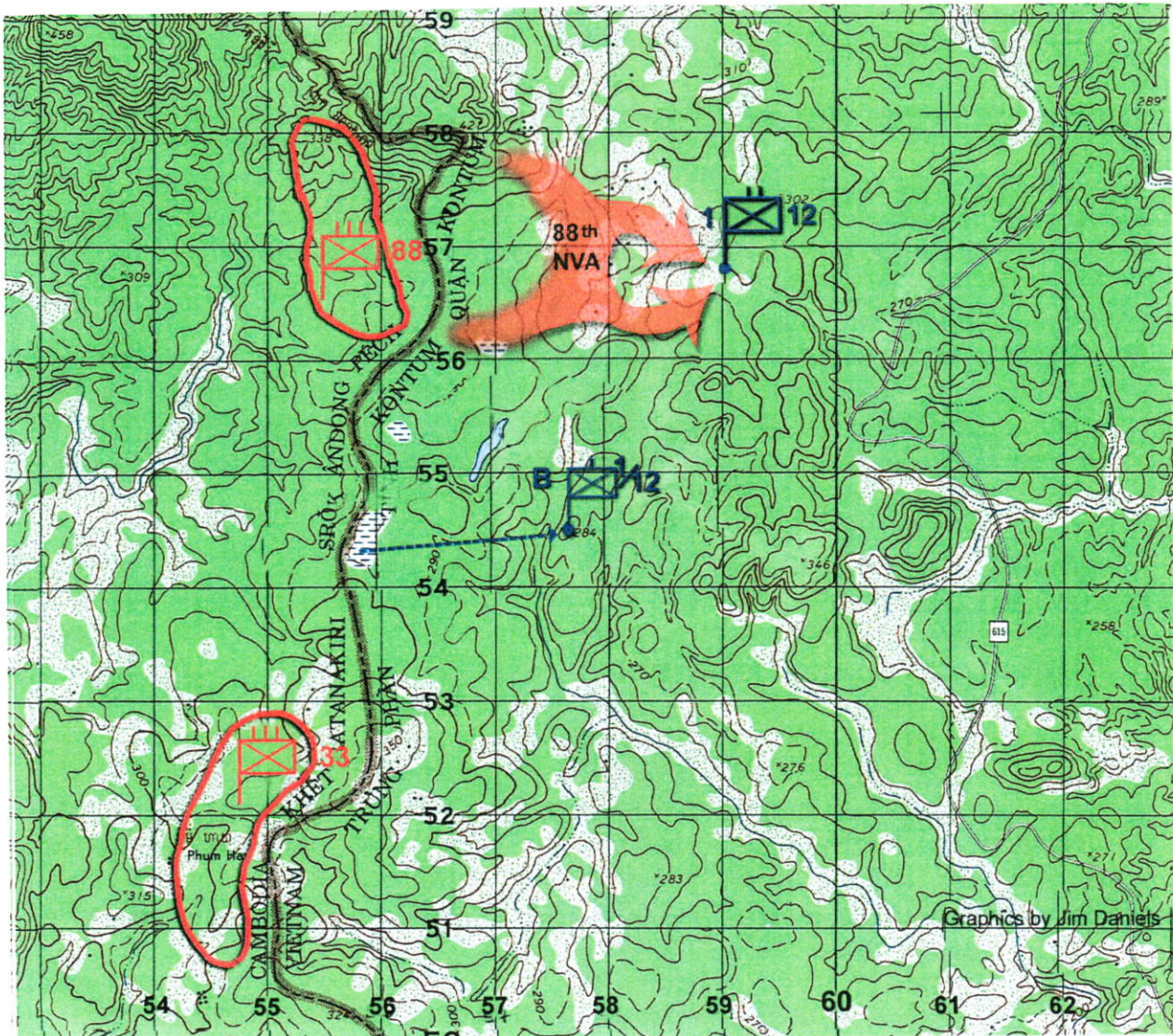
PFC Zawiski: "There was heavy fire coming from the 3rd Platoon off to our right. They were taking the brunt of the ground attack. I know that some enemy mortar rounds landed in a 105 howitzer pit and exploded a lot of ammunition. I recall our 1SG [Pereda] and some others turning one of the howitzers around and firing it at point blank range at the enemy. "

Marshall: "The second time around, the main target was the artillery. SP4 James T. Fore was assistant gunner on the base piece. One shard hit him in the neck. He ducked away for five minutes, returned with his neck bandaged, and said, 'I'm just as good as ever.' Several minutes later, SP4 Carl Treahan was hit in the back while on gun No. 5. After getting bandaged, he found he could no longer stand without bleeding badly, so he worked the rest of the night in the FDC.

"Floody, by this time reeling from loss of blood and the concussion, knew that he was through. 'You're in command of the battery,' he said to LT Frank M. Applin....Five minutes later Floody blacked out....

"A mortar round beat LT Swan to his hole. One shard had slashed the left eye of PFC Kenneth W. Jones, and the platoon medic, SP4 Robert Page, had his kit open preparing to work on Jones. Luck had been with PFC Robert A. Miles, an FO with the 81mm mortars. The blast had blown him from the hole, but he scrambled back unhurt. Page gave Jones a shot of morphine. Swan sank down in the hole, then sat up straight, figuring he had better look about. A mortar round exploded seven meters behind the hole. Swan had twisted to look that way. One shard struck him in the right [chest], the other in the left

Operation Paul Revere IV
Red Warrior Landing Zone
12 November 1966



Map Sheet 6437 III, Phum Hay, 1970, 1:50,000
Graphics by Jim Daniels

On the evening of the 12th, a battalion of the 88th NVA Regiment attacks the Red Warrior fire support base. The attack lasts for over two hours and results in the death of five members of Charlie Company, and the wounding of over 40 other members of the battalion.

shoulder. His sensation was one of 'being flattened by a baseball bat.' The blast flattened him across Jones and Miles, and the squeeze knocked the wind from them. Swan knew [he had a] concussion: he was too dizzy to think. The three just lay there. Hearing a cry, 'Medic, Medic,' Page had departed.

"A second round, arriving at the same time, took out four other members of the Weapons Platoon. SP4 David N. Gaither was hit in the back of the head; SP4 Robert E. Hollon got a shard through his back; PFC Edward Matlack was hit in the throat; and SP4 Hubert Linscott was hit in the shoulder. A funny thing about Linscott: he had previously been hit by a bullet without knowing it. The slug had lodged in his right hip. He had no sensation at the time. There was no way of accounting for how and where it happened. The wound was not discovered until the next day....

"In the artillery fire [direction bunker], LT Jack L. Stewart, the fire direction officer, heard the thuds and crashes as the mortar shells beat on the camp, and felt better about it than anyone else. Not only were his guns working, but instinct and training also told him that his shells were finding pay dirt. The enemy fire was gradually tapering off. However, Stewart, concentrating on his job, also noted from the sounds, still not seeing any flash, that at least one enemy mortar was operating from much closer range. (This was the battery that Weindel had seen from atop the hill.)... Just then his guns came under machine gun fire and he judged that the gun was based even closer than the mortar. It was much too close."

1902 - Battalion informed brigade that it had a doctor and extra medics on site.

1915 - Battalion informed brigade that Charlie Company had five killed and one wounded, and Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery had one killed and five wounded.

1919 - Battalion informed brigade that an artillery check-fire was in place to allow for air strikes.

1922 - Brigade informed battalion that a second flare ship and two forward air controllers were en route.

1927 - Battalion informed brigade that tactical air support was now working.

1927 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base received three rounds of white phosphorus mortar fire.

Marshall: "Suddenly there were other blurred figures moving from the darkness into the circle of light. Some moved within 10 meters or so of the perimeter and began digging. At the same time Weindel's 3rd Platoon in Alpha Company came under attack. The time was about 1930. The North Vietnamese could be seen clear enough in silhouette, due to the slowly dying fire outside the perimeter. They were all elaborately camouflaged; at close

range, they appeared well-fed, healthy soldiers. But they were also exhausted men, going through the motions, and no longer possessed of the heart to fight. They dug languidly and they fired aimlessly, though they were close enough to use grenades. Their half of the fight was more like sham battle than the real thing. Our half wasn't; the enemy had moved close enough to get killed. So for another hour, another unequal contest, this time balanced entirely against the enemy, went on. (The fire fight in slow motion continued until 2130, then flickered out in just about the same minute as the blazing pile beyond the perimeter turned to ashes.)”

1938 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was receiving a ground attack from all sides, heavy on north-northeast and northwest.

Marshall: “...In the excitement [Charlie Company's two-man] outposts had not been recalled; indeed they were all but forgotten. Worse still, at least one of them had not been advised that Alpha Company was arriving. This OP was 40 meters out on the right flank of Charlie Company.

“PFC Santos Villareal saw dark forms charging toward him through the dusk....With him was PFC Stewart L. Shedd. They were armed only with M-79 grenade launchers. With every reason to be stampeded, they held their ground and their nerve, keeping low behind a rosewood log. The front runners were just 30 meters away, coming straight for the OP, when Shedd asked, ‘Shall we let ‘em have it?’ ‘No, we can’t,’ Villareal said very low, ‘We don’t know who they are.’ Some instinct told him, or perhaps it was the size of the blurred forms, that these must be Americans. Still, they kept their M-79's pointed.

“It had taken Alpha Company perhaps two minutes to run past them. The column closed, SGT Paul Johannsen yelling as he went by, ‘I’m the last man from A Company.’ Wiping the sweat from his face on the sleeve of his jungle shirt, Villareal said to Shedd, ‘Thank God, that’s over.’

“But what had happened still worried him; he had realized in those tense moments that grenade launchers were not the weapons to stop a skirmish line. So he tried to raise LT Swan on the RT to tell him that a few M-16 rifles were needed at the position. However, it was 1SG Francisco C. Pereda who responded on the radio. Quite terse about it, Pereda replied flatly, ‘No, you don’t need rifles out there.’

“Five minutes passed. The two listeners heard more noise, more men coming in over exactly the same line Alpha Company had followed. Now it was too dark to see anything. The noises came closer – 15 feet, 12 feet. At 10 feet, Villareal saw in silhouette a form wearing a peaked cap and knew it was a Vietnamese. A yell came from the figure: ‘I’m A Company. I’m A Company.’ ... Villareal plugged the man in the belly with his Colt .45, then shot twice more as the man lay crumpled on the ground.

“Now in a standing position, Villareal could see 10 to 12 more Vietnamese beyond the

body, coming on. He turned to run. Shedd had already taken off, leaving the PRC-25 behind. Villareal also forgot all about the radio.

"Ten meters along the trail, the thought hit him: 'They'll shoot me in the back.' He whirled, dropped to his knees, and fired one M-79 round. It armed and exploded among the enemy group, which had already hit the ground. Villareal ran on. As he made the perimeter, he jumped into the nearest foxhole. In it was PFC Daniel S. Marshall. Villareal's ammunition for the launcher, other than what had been abandoned at the OP, was in his own foxhole, some distance away. He opted to go for it because our people seemed too jumpy.' 'VC coming on, from that direction,' he said to Marshall. 'You better fire.' Marshall just barely started. Then his M-16 jammed. The position now weaponless, Villareal ran toward the artillery battery where he borrowed an M-14 from one of the wounded.

"Apart from the damage wrought by the renewal of the mortar attack, which lasted about 10 minutes, the condition within the perimeter was becoming increasingly chaotic and dangerous. The battery had been firing for most of an hour. It was impossible to both work the howitzers, which were rather sketchily dug in, and at the same time insure easy movement through the piled-up litter. There was no time to police it. Powder bags and shells were strewn all over the place. Then, too, the Chinooks had come in and dropped 450 rounds of ammunition, most of it HE, on the edge of the landing zone just before the fight began. Not more than 100 high explosive rounds had been brought into the circle and [fired by] the guns. Three piles of shells, indifferently stacked, lay just outside the foxhole line."

1947 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base had received another round of white phosphorus mortar fire.

1955 - Battalion informed brigade that the small arms fire had ceased and that Alpha Company located one enemy mortar, adjusted artillery fire onto it, and knocked it out.

2000 - Brigade informed battalion that two resupply CH-47 helicopters were on standby at the Plei Djereng air strip.

LT Wise: "Approximately two hours into the attack, 1SG Pereda sent a runner to my platoon CP and asked that I come to the company CP immediately. Upon arrival, the 1SG informed me that the company commander, 1LT Bigelow, was not on the battlefield. Having been away on an aerial recon for the next day's mission, his helicopter had been unable to land due to the heavy NVA mortar and small arms fire. That was when I found out that 1SG Pereda had been running the company, had been responding to battalion's requests for situation reports, and had been providing guidance to the other platoons. He had called me up to the company CP as he felt he needed an officer in command.

"My first action upon arrival, which was not immediately successful, was to try and get all of the other platoon leaders in the company to change the frequency on their radios from

the company's primary to its alternate frequency. The loss of a company radio had a huge impact on us. My concern was that because one of our listening post radios with our primary frequency on it was missing, we had to presume it had been captured by the enemy and that our company command frequency was compromised. Not being able to send runners around the company perimeter to get the word out to switch frequencies because of the heavy mortar barrage falling on us, the "fog of war" prevailed. As the platoons (Ted Glick, 1st Platoon; Dave Dresia, 2nd Platoon; and Tim Swan, 3rd Platoon) were doing everything right in their sectors to present an aggressive and successful defense of the company's perimeter, I turned my focus to communicating with battalion and spent the remainder of the night coordinating aerial and artillery fire support along the company's perimeter with the S-3, Captain Paul Freeman, in the battalion TOC."

LTC Lay: *"The enemy artillery/mortar fire had been extremely heavy. At one point a round had hit one of CPT Floody's 4/42 artillery ammunition pits and caused the 105mm rounds stored there to begin exploding. Some of the rounds were white phosphorous. As I was crouched down in the CP bunker entrance talking to the brigade commander on the radio, I realized that someone was holding a piece of plywood over my head. Looking up I saw SFC James Breaux, the operations sergeant, holding the piece of wood. When I asked him what he was doing, he replied, 'Sir, if you get killed, we will all be gone.' It was at that moment that I realized some of the burning white phosphorous was falling into the CP entrance."*

1LT Downs: *"After the artillery ammunition began to explode, there was at times some confusion as to whether or not we were still being hit by enemy mortar or artillery fire. The FACs were invaluable in that they were able to see the enemy guns firing and helped us by placing very effective fire on them. When a couple white phosphorus smoke rounds hit the landing zone, it alarmed everyone. This was usually what the enemy fired just before an all-out ground attack. When this ground attack never materialized, it was felt that the close-in air support had probably disrupted the enemy's plans and prevented them from launching the anticipated attack. There were hundreds of decisions made at various times throughout the night, but LTC Lay's decision to use the A1Es extensively was the single most significant one, in that it prevented the enemy from breaching our perimeter."*

2005 - Battalion reported to brigade that one of the enemy white phosphorus rounds landed in a 105mm gun position directly in front of the TOC and caused the ammunition to explode.

Marshall: *"LT Swan, who had shaken himself into semi-recovery, and was again observing from his foxhole, saw a North Vietnamese wiggle forward into the ground where the Chinooks had dumped the ammunition. Specialist Sensenbach saw him, also. The enemy soldier was not more than 25 meters away; then Sensenbach saw him flatten behind a log. [Sensenbach] let go at the target with an M-60, but the burst merely riddled the wood. Villareal saw the Vietnamese, just the flash of an arm. He fired with his M-14. Result: negative. Swan had already opened fire with his M-16. Other riflemen joined him; it was*

a strong distraction. Then Swan saw an arm rise up from the log and throw something in the direction of the canisters. It sputtered and flamed as it arched, and it looked like either a grenade or a trip flare. The first shell pile blazed.

"The explosion had fired the fiberboard containers. Next, the brass containers for the powder charges went off, and within a few seconds the whole thing was blowing, strewing hot metal from end to end of the perimeter. The 105-mm rounds did not explode, but the blast from the brass containers picked them up and hurled them as so many projectiles against the tented camp. The exploding mass was about six meters by fifteen in area. The flames made the camp bright as day. Weindel, who was at least 40 meters from the center of the holocaust, saw one shell arc 50 feet above his head.

"LT Frank D. Willis led the battalion's 4.2-Mortar Platoon. His tubes had put out 30 rounds against the enemy mortar positions in the first 10 minutes of action. Then the ammo pile blew. Willis' tent was 150 meters from the blast. He thought he was fairly safe. But flying metal shredded his tent. One shard cut a hole the size of a basketball. Another wounded SP4 Roger Schwartz.

"The fight itself, as such, passed from their minds, and they all but forgot the enemy. All around the perimeter men were digging frantically, deepening the foxholes. There was more than a small bit of panic in this; the thing had happened to them so suddenly, so unexpectedly, that even the men nearest the scene who had observed how it all started could not think calmly about it or explain it others. Sensenbach stayed doubled in his foxhole, head between his knees, in crash position. 'If I am going to live,' he thought, 'then I don't dare raise my head.' The heat was terrible; he was just 25 meters from the exploding mass."

PFC Ashworth: "We were pinned down; my mortar squad [3rd Squad] and I were laying low waiting on orders to start firing again. We had been firing our 81s when Lieutenant Mike Eastwood yelled 'Cease fire' as an aircraft flew into our firing fan. We had been given a check-fire so that the aircraft could drop its flares so we could see the enemy.

"All of a sudden a soldier jumped into our position and nearly scared us to death. He was from one of the artillery pieces and had been hit in the leg. We called for Doc Campbell to come over and take care of him. Realizing that he would need to be evacuated, the medic helped him low-crawl over to the helipad. Then a few minutes later another soldier jumped into our hole. He was a huge black man who hadn't been hit. He was also from the artillery. We kept watching the explosions going off over and over in the same spot. I later found out that enemy mortar fire had hit a pile of artillery ammo that had not been put in a bunker to protect it.

"I had sat up to make room for this guy, and my left shoulder was next to his right, when suddenly there was a huge flash and a massive explosion. Sensing a shadow, I instinctively threw my left arm up to protect my face. In the next instant a large piece of red

hot jagged metal hit between us and imbedded itself about eight inches into the bunker wall. The soldier next to me had been hit bad. It was dark and the best I could tell was that the piece of shrapnel had taken a big chunk about the size of my fist out of his upper right arm. I think he was in shock because he froze, not making a sound. I could see his face covered with beads of sweat. We yelled for Doc to come back over again, and again Doc had to help another wounded guy low-crawl over to the helipad where all the wounded were being collected.

"A few minutes later I felt something wet running down my arm. When I went to wipe it off, I discovered it was blood. I said to the other guys in my section that I had also been hit. They were immediately alarmed and asked how bad it was. Replying that it was only a scratch, I used the dressing in my first aid packet to cover the wound and stop the bleeding. We made it through the rest of the night with no more injuries in our section."

Marshall: "CPT Floody was again conscious, dully aware that something unusual was going on, though at first he could not figure it out. He sat amid the battery, staring at No. 1 gun. It was a wreck. The last enemy mortar round had exploded under it and destroyed the piece. Members of the gun crew had nipped back just in time to save themselves.

"Less than a minute had passed. Now, as Floody watched, one great hunk of metal from the exploding mass hit into the piled-up 105-mm shells next to the ruined gun. There must have been 70 rounds of the stuff, and the whole thing blew.

"Of the eight men working the gun, six were hit trying to get away from the spot. SP4 James McFarland, a cook who had come up to pass ammunition, took a sliver of steel in his left arm. PFC Joseph Liciandrello was hit in the left hand, and PFC Robert Carulli took a shard in his back. A piece of 105 shell went through the left biceps of PFC Harry Carter, and PFC John Overmire was hit in the tail. Corporal Robert Skomra got his in the left thigh. All were dazed by the calamity and shocked by the coincidence -- that within a few seconds the gun and its men were together dealt out by two blows little related to one another.

"For all of one hour this was the condition of the perimeter: all hands staying low as possible, making no use of weapons, striving only to escape the burning metal that was scything the grass all about. There were more losses before the small inferno stuttered to a halt. In Swan's 3rd Platoon, Winscott and Villareal were wounded for a second time. SGT Florencia M. Abad had his right hand smashed by a large piece of brass. PFC Cornelius Roberson was hit in the right arm, and SP4 Onegia McKinnie was hit in the left shoulder.

"They had never imagined that things could be like this in the field. They had heard about control all through training, but they were told nothing of the possibility that fate may sometimes intervene to make reaction uncontrollable. With them, as with all others, it is a lesson learned the hard way. Each man had the queer feeling of being lost with people

all around him. Villareal was one such. He kept muttering to himself, 'What the hell, what the hell.' He was afraid as when, on running from the outpost, he had expected death in the next second; but, unlike then, he was now thoroughly confused by what had occurred."

2025 - Battalion reported to brigade that they thought some of the initial incoming fire may have been 120mm mortars or artillery.

LT Dresia: "In Marshall's accounting is a story about an observation post that was manned by two soldiers from Swan's platoon (Colin MacKeigan and Onegia McKinnie). Evidently when they finally came in during the attack, they returned to my platoon area instead of their own."

Marshall: "Through all this time, the one outpost where SP4 McKinnie was in charge had stayed together, forgotten by everyone else, and quite content initially to remain 40 meters distant from the main shooting gallery.... When the mortaring started, PFC Colin J. MacKeigan asked McKinnie, 'Don't you think we better go on in?' 'Don't you know when you're well off?' McKinnie replied. 'I like it out here.' That was good for the minute. Shortly afterward the mortars shifted their line slightly. Frags cut the elephant grass not far from where they lay. 'It looks,' McKinnie said, 'as if they're walking those shells straight for me.' MacKeigan spoke again, 'Do you feel the same way as you did?' 'No, man,' McKinnie said. 'It's running time now.'

"He took off at a sprint and MacKeigan hightailed it behind him. They dove for the first bunker they saw; it was empty, 20 meters out in front of the perimeter, though they didn't know that then. McKinnie, looking about, saw LT Dresia signaling with his arm from the closest foxhole. 'Do you need help?' McKinnie called. 'All I can get,' said Dresia. Both men started. Dresia yelled, 'One of you stay there.' MacKeigan turned back. McKinnie slid toward the foxhole just beyond Dresia. In it were two dead men 'all messed up.' McKinnie stared, shocked by what he saw, but still so fascinated that he couldn't take his eyes away. Then he retched violently, and for five minutes he lay there heaving. Once his mind and stomach cleared, he ran back to rejoin MacKeigan.

"An M-60 began firing from about 30 meters to their rear. First the bullets whipped very close over their heads, then cut into the sandbags just above them. 'Looks to me as if we're still out in front,' said MacKeigan. 'Man,' said McKinnie, 'I think you're crazy.' The machine gun sputtered, then quit. McKinnie looked about him. 'Man, you sure as hell are right. Let's get mobile.'

"They ran for the nearest foxhole to the other side of Dresia. It was already filled to capacity, three men in it. Even so, they jumped for it. Washington, already wounded, was one of the occupants. Another soldier, SP4 Hightower, said, 'Too many men in this hole. Somebody gotta get out.' 'Man, it won't be us,' McKinnie said. 'We just got here.' 'Never mind,' said PFC Willie J. Williams, 'I'll start digging again.' A real accommodating soldier, Williams went to work, plying two entrenching spades at one time.

"Although they urged him to leave, Washington insisted on staying in the hole. McKinnie had felt him over, found the body stiffening, and thought this might be a sign that the end was approaching. It didn't occur to him that, cramped as they all were, and wounded as Washington was, he wouldn't likely stay supple. Fifteen minutes passed. By then, Williams, almost finished with the widening of the hole, and feeling good about it, was singing very loudly 'The Battle of New Orleans.' It perked them all up, including Washington.

"Hightower, who had been observing to the front, said, 'I see [an enemy] machine gun out there.' He pointed it out to the others; the gun was about 300 meters away. 'Do you think you can hit it?' he asked McKinnie. 'I don't know,' McKinnie said. 'I never fired a machine gun in my life.' But he started, and was a splendid success. It took him 250 rounds, but he knocked out the gun. That made them all feel better. Washington spoke up. He was willing to try for the aid station, provided Willie J., the workhorse, would half-carry him there. Williams was willing. 'Man,' McKinnie said to Washington, 'I guess you reached the point where you were feeling stiff enough.'

"So the three who remained settled back. It was about that moment, as Washington made the aid station, that McKinnie stood in the foxhole to see how things were doing elsewhere. A large hunk of brass hit McKinnie between the shoulder blades, split open his back, and sprawled him across the others.

"Throughout the hour when the showering metal laid them low (and by the way, none of it bothered Alpha Company), the position might have disintegrated completely had the enemy mortar attack resumed. But the mortars were through. Either all the shells had been fired, or the air strikes, which promptly followed the 4.2 bombardment laid on LT Willis, had completed their elimination. The air came in low with rockets and napalm, and Willis saw the stuff blast and burn the target area, dead center. The planes out of Pleiku and Tuy Hoa made 108 sorties that night. Some of the runs were close, too close, to the defending line; SFC Breaux, the operations sergeant, got hit in the back with a cluster bomb [fragment]. For the most part, however, the air strikes were laid on to seal off the escape routes -- trails and stream beds - between the combat field and the Cambodian border, 1,000 meters to the west. Most of the artillery, operating from the more distant bases, and firing 5,000 rounds before the cease-fire was given, had the same object....

"As the blast site gradually cooled, Sensenbach responded. He could raise his head and look around a bit, which made him feel better. So doing he saw a figure rise from behind the rosewood log and stand long enough in the clear light. Sensenbach put his M-16 to his shoulder and sighted carefully. His hand was steady as he pulled the trigger. Five bullets and the figure toppled over. Sensenbach said to himself, 'I got him, I got the guy that did it,' and felt great satisfaction. But there was really no way of knowing whether it was the same man."

2030 - Brigade was informed that 175mm artillery supporting the 1/12 had shifted its fire

to Hill 421 at YA 566580. [Editor's Note: This is the only record I've ever seen that indicates we returned fire across the Cambodian Border, something that was officially forbidden at that time. Also records from the 1/14 indicate that the 2/9 artillery located at LZ Lane, south of the battalion, had been firing support since 1830 for the battalion.]

2045 - Battalion provided brigade an updated casualty assessment: six killed by indirect fire (five Charlie Company and one Bravo Battery) and 15 wounded.

2046 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was receiving more enemy mortar fire from two positions; one was 300 meters south of the fire support base and the other was 300 meters to the east; called in air strikes (A1E) on both positions.

2145 - Battalion reported another mortar position 1000 meters north of the fire support base, increased artillery fire.

2200 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery was firing direct fire into woods west of the fire support base.

2217 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company had movement to their north-northeast, but no enemy contact at this time.

2218 - Battalion provided brigade with a corrected casualty report for Bravo Battery; no killed in action, seven wounded.

2222 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company was detecting increased movement outside its perimeter.

2225 - Battalion informed brigade that the weather was closing in at the fire support base with clouds and rain, and that they had lifted TAC air.

2230 - Brigade confirmed battalion's casualty recap of five killed and 24 wounded, and was informed by the FAC on station that he was returning to Pleiku airfield due to engine trouble. He believed he may have taken a hit from enemy ground fire.

2300 - In a recap of the evening's events, battalion informed brigade that things had quieted down around the fire support base, that Charlie Company was missing one listening post, and that there was no incoming mortar fire at this time.

2317 - Battalion informed brigade that the fire support base was receiving sporadic enemy mortar fire.

2324 - Battalion informed brigade that it has executed a fire-for-effect with its mortars and artillery at targets in the vicinity of Bravo Company.

2351 - Battalion informed brigade that it was not receiving any enemy fire at this time, that Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery had one killed and one wounded, and that Charlie Company had seven men missing.

2400 - Battalion closed its daily staff journal for this day.

PART IV

BREAKING CONTACT

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13 November 1966 (Sunday)

SP4 Kohler: *"According to SP4 Rick Brady, our LP's saw lights and had movement to their front all night long."*

0010 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company was not in contact, but they had observed lights 200 meters south of their location moving toward them.

0013 - Battalion informed brigade that the weather was improving at the FSB and that they needed Spooky to return.

0017 - Brigade informed battalion that Spooky would be back on station in 10 minutes.

0030 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company still had movement to their south, but no enemy contact. Battalion also advised that Spooky and Hobo were on station, the weather was still clearing, and there was no firing at the FSB.

0035 - Battalion informed brigade that it had six killed, three missing, and 21 wounded. Of the wounded a few were serious, but none was life-threatening.

0050 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was receiving enemy mortar fire, and that Spooky had the enemy mortar position spotted.

0100 - Battalion informed brigade that an air strike was currently going in on the enemy mortar position, and that the battalion commander wanted to know the availability of aircraft the remainder of the night.

0102 - Brigade informed battalion that flights would be received every 25 minutes.

0110 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was receiving enemy mortar again.

0130 - Battalion informed brigade that the second air strike was going in at this time, and that the FSB hadn't received any enemy mortar fire in the last 15 minutes.

PFC Zawiski: *"Later in the night, about one or two in the morning, I went over to the aid station along with Sullivan and SSG Grandy. It was jam-packed with WIAs. They kept me until the next morning."*

0248 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was still receiving enemy fire and requested that fighters be kept on station the remainder of the night.

0310 - Brigade notified battalion that the air strike requested by Bravo Company was going in at YA 568552 in 10 minutes.

0346 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was receiving automatic weapons fire from the north, and that fighters had been diverted from other targets to that location.

0400 - Battalion informed brigade that the automatic fire had ceased.

0415 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company had movement to the north of its perimeter, but no contact with the enemy.

0434 - Battalion informed brigade that the movement north of Bravo Company was continuing, and that two hand grenades were thrown into their perimeter, both of which were duds.

0500 - Battalion informed brigade that their elements had no movement or firing at this time.

0600 - Battalion informed brigade that they had a negative sitrep, that an air strike would take place before conducting the morning sweeps, and that the aircraft were on station now.

0608 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company had begun a sweep of its area at this time.

0625 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was under a heavy enemy mortar attack at this time.

0630 - Battalion informed brigade that the enemy mortar fire had stopped.

0644 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company had made enemy contact on the east side of its perimeter with an estimated platoon-sized force that was dug in.

LTC Lay: *"As dawn approached, the intensity of the battle waned, and the enemy broke contact and withdrew from the battlefield. Once we realized that contact had been broken, medivacs were called to evacuate our casualties."*

1LT Downs: *"In the morning we were able to see exactly where the enemy had tried to penetrate the perimeter during the night. In places where they had gotten close, there were numerous enemy bodies, indicating that the CBU's and our return fire had been very effective. In other areas there were no bodies, indicating that the CBU's had been a very strong deterrent in keeping the enemy from trying to get close. A helicopter survey around the perimeter revealed that the artillery and airstrikes had destroyed enough foliage to expose several of the enemy's trails leading up to the perimeter."*

0650 - Battalion informed brigade that they needed a medivac for six litter patients. They also had six killed and 21 walking wounded.

0700 - Battalion informed brigade that both Alpha and Charlie Companies had started their morning sweeps around the FSB perimeter.

0725 - Battalion informed brigade that the battalion's NVA body count was 32 killed and one POW.

0726 - Battalion informed brigade that the dust-off had arrived at the FSB.

PFC Zawiski: *"It is difficult to remember what the FSB looked like in the morning, but I can remember the smell of napalm and gunpowder to this day. There were a number of platoons sending out sweeps. That was about when the medivacs arrived and began taking out all the WIAs and KIAs. After being treated at the Oasis, I was sent back to the base camp to recoup for a couple of days. While back there, I was able to get an R&R to Taipei. I heard that that was when SLA Marshall came out to the field and interviewed Charlie Company and others about the battle, which is why I never got to tell my story. From what I've read, the battalion also pulled out the same day I was evacuated."*

0735 - Battalion informed brigade that the FSB was receiving enemy mortar fire again – 15 rounds in two minutes. Battalion also reported that they believed that the enemy mortar position was hit by friendly artillery fire, that another air strike was going in, and that both the Alpha and Charlie Company sweeps had returned to the perimeter.

LTC Lay: *"At daylight, Major General Collins, the division commander, flew into the FSB. As he and I walked around the area, we began receiving sporadic enemy fire. I told him this was no place for a division commander to be, and he departed shortly after that."*

0747 - Battalion informed brigade that the enemy mortar fire had ceased.

0748 - Brigade informed battalion that an aerial scout aircraft was being committed to the battalion's support.

0750 - Battalion informed brigade that six casualties were evacuated on the first lift.

0753 - Battalion informed brigade that there were no casualties as a result of the last mortar attack on the FSB, and that the area sweeps outside the perimeter were being resumed.

0800 - Brigade received a message from the division commander that the 1/12 was to move their FSB today.

0805 - Brigade informed battalion that they were to divert Bravo Company to the site of the next FSB, and to recon and prepare an LZ at that location.

LTC Lay: *"Soon after the division commander's departure, I received an order from brigade to move the battalion to a new FSB to be located on Hill 346 at YA 598542. My concern about this move was that the NVA might realize our weakness while departing and attack as we were lifting our units out. When I gave the order to evacuate the FSB, I told commanders and staff to evacuate as quickly as possible. The operation went off without any major problems, and we closed into the new FSB before dark."*

LT Case: *"Initially we were directed to go to the Red Warrior LZ, but were diverted to secure a new LZ and FSB for the battalion in the vicinity of Hill 346. I recall the brief fire fight that morning."*

0830 - Brigade informed battalion that the brigade commander was flying to the battalion's location, and that he would recon the new FSB en route.

0840 - Battalion informed brigade that they had six dead and 11 wounded to be evacuated, and that a dust-off was en route.

PFC Ashworth: *"The next morning wasn't a pretty sight. It had rained during the night and I saw soldiers walking through the mud carrying stretchers with body bags on them out to the helicopter pad. Bravo Company had sent a sweep out when suddenly I heard them yell out, 'Sir, we have a enemy WIA!' The whole base started yelling back, 'Kill him! Kill him!' I don't know if they brought him back in or what."*

"I knew my wound from the night before was minor, and I had dressed it with my first aid bandage. Evidently our medic, Campbell, had told my company commander, First Lieutenant Brendan Quann about the wound. He came over and asked how bad it was. I said that it was only a scratch, but he said, 'Let's see,' and called Doc Campbell over. It turned out that I had a gash along my left wrist about four inches long and a half inch deep. I didn't want to be a cry-baby, but I didn't argue with the medic either when he said I would have to go to the rear and have the wound treated and get stitches. I thought, 'Thank you, Lord.'"

"After swapping my equipment with the rest of the guys, and getting a list from them of what to bring back out to the field when I returned, I headed over to the chopper pad. When I got there, they were loading two body bags. Shortly, I was given the signal to climb aboard. As we lifted off, I could see a stack of NVA bodies lying in the clearing where we entered the perimeter the day before. I will never forget that sight -- their black hair blowing in the wind from the chopper. Ten days and 10 stitches later, I was back out in the boonies."

0847 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company was in contact with five NVA east

of their location. Brigade then informed battalion that the brigade commander had directed 1/14 to move one company to the 1/12's new FSB location.

LT Case: *"We did not pursue the enemy because we were to secure the new FSB. I did not want to be diverted or delayed. I do not recall Bravo 1/14 securing the area before we arrived. We walked all the way to the new LZ area, about two kilometers further east."*

SP4 Kohler: *"On our way to the new FSB, our point squad saw some NVA, but I don't believe B Company was fired on. The NVA fled and, wisely, we did not follow. The company commander, concerned that we might be led into an ambush, instead called for 105's to shell the area to our front."*

0900 - Brigade was informed by 1/14 that their Bravo Company was moving its first platoon to the high ground vicinity of YA 604543, while its second platoon was moving to secure the LZ.

0910 - Battalion informed brigade that all the wounded at the FSB had been evacuated.

0912 - Battalion informed brigade that the three individuals who were missing had been accounted for, and that the S1 had been informed.

0927 - Brigade informed battalion that a flight of B-57's and A1E's were in-bound for the battalion's area with 500-pound bombs and 20mm guns.

1015 - Battalion informed brigade that H-23 was northwest of the battalion's FSB when he was fired on, but not hit. The aerial scout platoon (G-31) then hit a hut with grenades.

1035 - Battalion informed brigade that as soon as 1/14 notified them, the engineers would be lifted in, and that the battalion should be ready to lift by 1200, as the LZ was ready to take one chopper.

1115 - Battalion informed brigade that its sequence of movement to the new LZ would be the engineer platoon; Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery; 4.2 mortar platoon; command group; Alpha Command; and finally, Charlie Company.

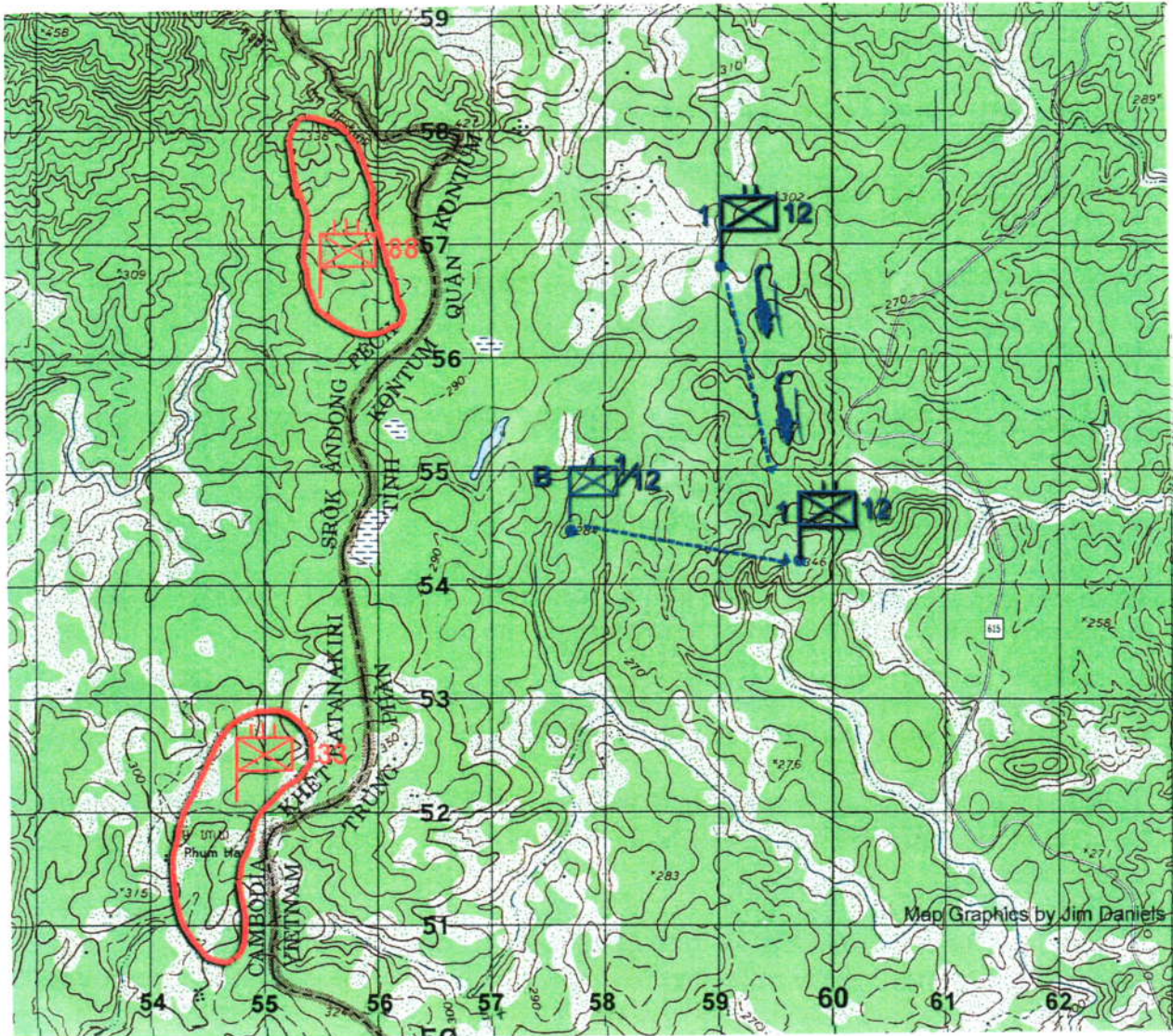
1200 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company 1/14 had secured the new LZ.

1219 - Brigade informed battalion that they could use the 2/8 alternate command frequency for their CH-47 control net.

1400 - Battalion informed brigade that it had a negative sitrep.

1415 - Battalion informed brigade that the first aircraft for the pending lift had arrived at the battalion's FSB.

Operation Paul Revere IV
Red Warrior Landing Zone
13 November 1966



Map Sheet 6437 III, Phum Hay, 1970, 1:50,000
Graphics by Jim Daniels

On the 13th, the battalion moved the fire support base from the battle site to Hill 346 at YA 598542. Bravo Company relocated first and relieved Bravo Company, 1/14, who had secured the area for the Red Warriors earlier in the day.

1450 - Battalion informed brigade that it was using two aircraft for lifts, and that in 15-to-20 minutes it would have five more aircraft.

1511 - Battalion informed brigade that its Bravo Company had closed on its night location at YA 598543 (Hill 346).

1517 - Battalion informed brigade that three more aircraft had arrived at the FSB.

1541 - Battalion informed brigade that it had released Bravo Company 1/14 from its LZ security detail.

1622 - Battalion informed brigade that the following elements had closed on the new LZ: the engineers, command group, 4.2 mortars, and part of the artillery.

1822 - Battalion informed brigade that all elements had closed on the new LZ.

1840 - Battalion informed brigade that its enemy body count for the day was 76 killed.

2020 - Battalion informed brigade that Bravo Company 1/14 was still at the battalion's FSB and would remain there for the night.

2100 - 2300 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report.

2400 - Battalion reported to brigade that it had a negative situation report and closed its log for the day.

POSTSCRIPT

In an article published by the *Stars & Stripes* after the battle, it was reported that a Chinese radio broadcast had stated that the NVA had over-run an American position near the Cambodian border and, mistakenly, that its commander, LTC James R. Lay, had been killed.

AFTERWORD

The battle at Red Warrior LZ was the first major battle for the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry in Vietnam. It was also the first major contact with the 88th NVA Regiment, who would prove to be a formidable opponent. Regrettably, it would not be the last time we were to meet this unit on the battlefield.

The Red Warriors had five men killed in action and 40 wounded over the course of this battle, while the aviation support unit lost three helicopters and at least eight personnel. Because of the heroism of the three helicopter crews, many Red Warriors' lives were saved that day. These helicopter crews "took the bullet" for the Red Warriors. The

personnel of the third helicopter all lived: WO Pruet Helm has been in a wheelchair since he was released from the hospital. Crew Chief John Fish also still survives, but the pilot, CPT Beyer, and the door gunner, John Pacer, survived their injuries, but have since passed away.

Enemy losses were 32 at Pali Wali on November 11, and 76 around Red Warrior LZ on the morning of November 13, with unconfirmed reports of about 200 more killed by air strikes and artillery in the surrounding area.

There was no victory fanfare for the battalion. It was business as usual: take care of the dead and wounded, write the after-action reports, recommend individuals for awards and citations, and find replacements for both men and equipment.

Awards Ceremony



LTC James R. Lay and members of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry receive awards for their gallantry and valor earned at the battle for Red Warrior LZ. LTC Lay is awarded the Silver Star during a ceremony at the division base camp over the Christmas stand-down, December 1966.

1LT Eugene Echols: *"Some of many things the Battalion S-1 Section was responsible for included: accounting for the battalion's men killed in action (KIAs) or wounded in action (WIAs); composing, proofing, and submitting recommendations for the battalion's individual and unit awards and their supporting citations (in some cases from officers' and NCOs' verbal reports); and processing requests for replacements within the battalion.*

"The battle of 11-13 November 1966 was a very challenging mission for the S-1 Section because it was the first battle which produced mass casualties for the battalion, both wounded and killed. All the KIAs had to be positively identified upon arrival at Graves Registration at the base camp. This was one of the most horrible experiences/duties I ever

had to perform. The KIA's personal belongings had to be screened, inventoried and packed for shipment to the next of kin. Letters of Sympathy had to be written to the next of kin for the battalion commander stating how the soldier was killed in action.

"The helicopter saved thousands of lives in Vietnam, but in the same light made it difficult to track wounded soldiers who were evacuated to hospitals all over Vietnam, and ultimately for some to Japan and the United States. SFC Caberos was the Battalion Personnel NCO and did a terrific job of keeping track of our displaced Red Warriors. SSG Garfield was the Awards and Decorations NCO and was an excellent writer and composer who processed all the battalion's individual and unit awards to division headquarters for approval."

Follow-up Awards



In a follow-up awards ceremony at the Oasis in January 1967, LTC Lay presents awards to members of C Company who were unable to attend the battalion ceremony in December 1966 at the division base camp.

Up to this point, the battalion had been waiting for and wondering when something like this battle would happen. Afterward, we knew we were seasoned. We had been tested and had been found worthy of the name "Red Warriors."

PART V
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CHAIN OF COMMAND

1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CHAIN OF COMMAND
11-13 November 1966

Battalion Commander	Lieutenant Colonel James Lay
Battalion Executive Officer	Major Barney Neal
Battalion S-1	First Lieutenant Eugene Echols
Battalion S-2	First Lieutenant Michael Downs
Battalion S-3	Captain Paul Freeman
Battalion Assistant S-3	First Lieutenant Douglas Bennett
Battalion S-3 Air	First Lieutenant Ed Scherer
Battalion S-4	First Lieutenant Louis Sylvester
Battalion Surgeon	Captain Edwin Clark
Battalion Chaplain	Captain Max Wilk
Battalion Sergeant Major	Sergeant Major Leroy Patrick
HHC Commander	Captain Edward Northrop
Recon Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Leonard Doscinski
4.2 Mortar Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Frank Willis
B Battery 4/42 Artillery	Captain Harold Floody
Air Force Liaison Officer	Captain Fisher
Alpha Company Commander	First Lieutenant Brendan Quann
Executive Officer	First Lieutenant Paul Byerly
First Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Ronald Weindel
Second Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Arthur Gipson
Third Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Mark Enari
Weapons Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Michael Eastwood
Bravo Company Commander	First Lieutenant Melvin E. Case
Executive Officer	First Lieutenant James Laux
First Platoon Leader	Second Lieutenant Thomas Jones
Second Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Robert Pearson
Third Platoon Leader	Second Lieutenant Edwin Ackerman
Weapons Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Edwin Williams
Charlie Company Commander	First Lieutenant Jim Bigelow
Executive Officer	First Lieutenant Juan Zapata
First Platoon Leader	Second Lieutenant Ted Glick
Second Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant David Dresia
Third Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Tim Swan
Weapons Platoon Leader	First Lieutenant Franklin Wise

APPENDIX B

MOS CODES

Military Occupational Speciality (MOS) Codes

ENLISTED

00Z - Command Sergeant Major
05B - Radio Operator
05C - Radio Teletype Operator
11B - Infantryman
11C - Indirect Fire Infantryman (Mortars)
11D - Armored Reconnaissance Specialist (Scout)
11E - Armored Crewman (Tanker)
11F - Infantry Operations & Intelligence Specialist
11G - Infantry Senior Sergeant
11H - Infantry Direct Fire Crewman (Recoilless Rifle)
12A - Pioneer (Combat Engineer)
13A - Field Artillery Crewman
16H - Air Defense Artillery Operations/Intelligence Assistant
31B - Field Communications Electronics Equipment Mechanic
31G - Tactical Communications Chief
35K - General Cryptographic Repairman
36A - Wireman
36K - Tactical Wire Operations Specialist
62B - Construction Equipment Repairer
63B - Light-Wheel Vehicle Mechanic
63C - General Vehicle Repairman
63H - Track Vehicle Repairer
64A - Light Vehicle Driver
67N - Helicopter Repairer
71A - Clerk
71B - Clerk Typist
71H - Personnel Specialist
76A - Supply Man
76S - Vehicle Material Supply Specialist
76Y - Unit Supply Specialist
91A - Medical Corpsman
91B - Medical NCO
91C - Practical Nurse
92B - Medical Laboratory Specialist
94B - Food Service Specialist

OFFICER

1193 - Field Artillery Unit Commander
1542 - Infantry Unit Leader
1331 - Combat Engineer Unit Commander
1981 - Rotary Wing Aviator
2162 - Operations & Training Staff Officer (S3)
2163 - Air Operations Officer (S3)
2260 - Personnel Staff Officer (S1)
3100 - General Medical Officer
3506 - Field Medical Assistant
4010 - Supply Staff Officer (S4)
4803 - Maintenance Officer
5310 - Chaplain
8105 - Civil Affairs Officer (S5)
9301 - Tactical Intelligence Staff Officer (S2)

APPENDIX C

GO 17

General Orders

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 23 April 1968

No. 17

Section

VALOROUS UNIT CITATION – Awards	I
MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION – Awards	II

I – *VALOROUS UNIT AWARD*. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 202.1, AR 672-5-1, the Valorous Unit Award is awarded the following named units of the United States Army for extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations during the periods indicated:

The citation reads as follows:

5. The Valorous Unit Award is awarded by direction of the Secretary of the Army to:

THE 1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION and attached units:

Battery B, 4th Battalion, 42d Artillery, 2d Platoon, Company B, 4th Engineer Battalion

for extraordinary heroism:

The 1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY, and its assigned and attached units distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations from 11 to 13 November 1966 in the central highlands of Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam. When a Vietnamese Mike Force unit made heavy contact with a large North Vietnamese Army force near the Cambodian border and suffered heavy casualties, the battalion was immediately assigned to relieve the pressure on the besieged friendly forces and establish a fire support base in preparation for an assault landing in the area. Despite intense air strikes and artillery fire on the hostile positions prior to the assault, relentless enemy ground fire raked the helicopters, as they carried the troops into the landing zone, and downed two of the assault aircraft. Fighting gallantly against well-dug-in enemy elements, the valiant men of the 1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY tenaciously forced the hostile troops back and successfully completed a linkup with the Mike Force. After securing the fire support base the following day and moving out to conduct search and destroy operations in the area, the unit was savagely attacked by an enemy force employing automatic weapons and small arms. At the

same time, another hostile unit launched a coordinated attack on the fire support base. By aggressive determination and dauntless courage on widely separated fronts, the men of the battalion resolutely defended against numerically superior forces and decisively repelled them after inflicting severe losses upon them in men and equipment during the intense fighting. Their inexhaustible discipline enabled them to break up and rout the determined enemy. The men of the 1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY displayed extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty which were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect distinct credit upon themselves and the Armed Forces of the United States.

APPENDIX D

RED WARRIOR PERSONNEL ROSTERS

1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "RED WARRIORS"

HHC APO SF 96262

PERSONNEL ROSTER JULY 1966-DECEMBER 1966

MTOE: 7-18E (WAKFTOA)

(12 April 2007 - 153 names)



RANK	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	PLT	Position	MOS	ASSIGN	DEROS	WIA	COMMENT/SOURCE
SP4	Adelson	Sam	Medical	B Co	91B20	1966	1967		
PFC	Allen	Jay H.R.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967		CIB
2LT	Amick	Marvin M.	HQ		1542	1966	1967		CIB
PV2	Anderson	Billy, D.	Medical		91B10	07-66			
CW3	Bahr		Support	PBO		1966	1967		
SP4	Barnett	Rickey D.	Medical	A Co	91B20	07-66	1967		
PFC	Beach	Willard A. III	Recon	2 nd	11B10	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Beggs	Edmon D.	Recon	2 nd	11B10	1966	1967		CIB
SGT	Bejarano	Rudy T.	Mortars		11C40	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Best	Larry L.	Medical	A Co	94B20	07-66	07-67		
1LT	Bennett	Douglas, P.	HQ	Asst S-3	1542	07-66			AMs
SP4	Blaney	Robert C.	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB
SGT	Bodero		Radar		11F40	1966	1967		
PFC	Bowman	James E.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967	09/21/66	"Jim" CIB
SSG	Brazzins		Recon	3 rd	11H40	07-66	07-67		"Buzz"
SFC	Breaux	James	HQ	S2/S3	11B40	1966	1967	11/12/66	CIB
SGT	Bruell	Eberhard	Recon	3 rd	11B40	1966	1967	03/14/67	PH, CIB

SGT	Butlin	Joe	Radar		11F20	1966	1967		
PFC	Campbell	Bobby L.	Medical	A Co	91B20	07-66	07-67		CMB
SP4	Chambers	Robert A.	Medical	C Co	91B20	07-66	07-67	09/21/66	
PFC	Ciolek	Robert M.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967	09/25/66	CIB
1LT	Clark	Delwyne H.	HQ	XO	1542	1966	1967		
CPT	Clark	Edward L.	Medical	MO	3100	07-66			CMB
PFC	Compton		Radar		11F10	1966	1967		
SSG	Cooper	James A.			11B40	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Courtney	Allan	Medical	C Co	91B20	07-66		11/12/66	BS
√SP5	Curry		Medical		92B20	1966	1967		
PFC	Dandurand	Vincent				07-66			
SGT	Daos	Tosh	Radar		11F40	1966	1967		
SP6	Darr	Darwin G.	Medical		91C20	07-66			BS, CMB
SP4	De La Rosa	Louis	Medical	3/A Co	91B20	07-66	07-67		CMB, BS
SP4	Delo	Milton L.	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Depeal	Joseph A.	Medical	3/B Co	91B20	07-66			CMB, SS
PFC	De Roche	Raymond A.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967	09/25/66	CIB
CPT	Deutsch	Melvin	Medical	MO	3100	01-67	09-67		BSv
SP4	Doane	Delberta	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB
1LT	Doscinski	Leonard	Recon	HQ		07-66	07-67		
√1LT	Downs	Michael C.	HQ	S-2	1542	07-66	07-67		BS, AMs, CIB
√1LT	Echols	Eugene W.	HQ	S-1	1542	07-66		WIA	AMs, PH

SP4	Edwards	Lonnie	Recon	3 rd	11H20	12-66	12-67	WIA	ACMv, PH
SP4	Ellis	Alfred	Recon	1 st	11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 5-30-67
PFC	Faust	John P.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Fowler	Leonard	Radar		11F20	1966	1967		
CPT	Freeman	Paul, E.	HQ	S-3	1542	07-66			BS, AMs, CIB
PFC	Garskie	Anthony R.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Georgalas	Demetrius	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Grabowski	Michael J.	Recon	1 st	11D20	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Greico	Joseph A.	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Griffith	Frederick	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
PFC	Grother	Paul E.	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
SGT	Haines		Radar		11F40	1966	1967		
PFC	Halter	David J.	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
CPT	Hare	Jeffery	Medical	MO	3100	07-66	01-67		
PFC	Harris		Recon			09-66	03-67		
PFC	Hartman	Donald M.	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Harvey	Don R.	Recon	HQ	11H20	07-66	06-67		CIB (RTO)
PFC	Heady	Henry C.				1966	1967		
PFC	Hickerson		Recon			1966	1967		
PFC	Hickman	Melvin D.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
PFC	Higginbotham	Miller	Recon	2 nd	11B10	1966	1967		CIB
SSG	Hill	Roger A.	Recon	1 st	11D40	09-66	09-67		BSs

PFC	Houseman	Carl	Radar		11F10	1966	1967		
SP4	Hughes	James	Radar		11F20	1966	1967		
√SP4	Hunt	Jim C.	Radar		11F20	08-66	06-67		
SP4	Hunter	Samuel C.	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB
SP6	Hurley	James B.	Medical	A/S	91C20	07-66			CMB
PFC	Hyde	Robert L.	Medical		91A10	07-66	-----		KIA 09-21-66
SP4	Jaffe	Joseph A.	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	Jameson		Radar		11F10	1966	1967		
SP4	Jenkins	Vernell	Medical		91B20	07-66	-----		KIA 09-21-66
SGT	Johnson	Robert L.	Mortars		11C40	1966	1967		CIB
SSG	Kaneko	Julio	Recon	2 nd	11H40	07-66	-----		KIA 03-17-67; CIB; SS
PFC	Kaufman		Medical	A Co	91B10	1966	1967		
PFC	Kearney	Dennis D.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967		CIB
SP5	Keely	John, G.				07-66			
√SP5	Keith	Delbert	Medical	C Co	92B30	08-66	1967		
PFC	Kelly	John M.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
SP4	Kennedy	Bob	Radar		11F20	1966	1967		
PFC	Koch	David N.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
2LT	Kocinski		Recon	HQ	1542	07-66	08-66	08/66	
PFC	Kocon	Thomas J.	Mortars		11C10	1966	1967		CIB
√SP5	Kohler	Harrison W.	Medical	B Co	91B20	08-66	06-67		CMB, ACM
SGT	Krupanszki	Laszlo	Mortars		11C40	1966	1967		CIB

1LT	Lawson	Roger W.	HQ							CIB
CW3	Luttrell	Don	Maint	MO			07-66	07-67		
√LTC	Lay	James, R.	HQ	BN CDR	1542		07-66	02-67		SS, AMs, CIB "Dick"
SP5	LeBoyce	Yow	Maint		62B30		07-66	07-67		
SP4	Lynne	Ole I.	Medical		91B20		07-66			CMB
√SP5	MacPherson	Clifford	Medical		91B40		08-66	08-67		
1LT	Madkins	Lawrence H.	Medical	MO	3506		07-66			CMB
SP4	Martinez	Manuel V.	Recon	1 st	11D20		1966	1967		CIB
√PFC	Martinez		Medical	A/S	91A10		08-66	1967		"Magician"
SP4	McAlpin	Clinton, V.	Medical		91B20		07-66			
SP4	McCarthy	Douglas J.	Recon	1 st	11D20		07-66	06-67		CIB
SP4	McClanahan	Richard	Recon	2 nd	11B20		1966	1967		CIB
SP5	McPherson		Medical	C Co	92B30		08-66	1967		
PFC	Mitchell	Donald L.	Mortars		11C10		1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Moore	Charles E.					08-66	07-67		ACMs
√SP4	Nations	Tom W.	Medical	B Co	91B20		08-66	1967		
MAJ	Neal Jr.	Barney, K.	HQ	BN XO	1542		07-66	04-67		AMs, Deceased
SGT	Nebreda		Radar		11F40		1966	1967		
√CPT	Northrop	Edward, D. Jr.	HQ	CO CDR	1542		06-66	12-66		SS,BSs,ACMv,ACMs, AMs,CIB
SP4	Page	Robert C.	Medical	A Co	91B20		07-66			BS, CMB "Bob"
SP4	Parsons	Ray	Radar		11F20		1966	1967		

SGM	Patrick	Leroy, G.	HQ	BN CSM	11B50	07-66			BS, AMs
PFC	Patrick	Melvin C.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
SP6	Patrick	Phil	Medical		91B20	07-66	1967		
SP4	Petrocelli					1966	1967		
SP5	Piljuga	Roy, R.	HQ		11F20	01-66	07-67		ACMs
SP4	Quiroz	Rene M.	Recon	2 nd	11B20	07-66	06-67	WIA	CIB; PH; ACM
PFC	Rascon		Recon			1966	1967		
SGT	Ray	Rodney J.	Recon	2 nd	11B40	07-66	07-67	WIA	PH; CIB
SSG	Ree	Herbert W.	Medical	A Co	94B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Richardson	David P.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
SP4	Richardson	George	Medical	C Co	91B20	07-66			
MSG	Riley	Edward J.	HQ	S2/S3	11F50	1966	1967		CIB
MSG	Russell	Walter	HQ	S2/S3	11F50	1966	1967		CIB
PFC	De La Rosa	Louis	Medical	A Co	91B20	07-66	07-67		
SP5	Sandy	Waitman M.				1966			
SGT	Sanford	Neal A.	Commo			06-66	06-67		
1LT	Scherer	Edward V.	HQ		1542	06-66			CIB
PFC	Sedlacek	Bernd J.	Recon	3 rd	11H10	1966	1967		CIB
SFC	Shaffer	John H.	Recon	HQ	11D40	07-66	07-67	WIA	PH; CIB
PFC	Simco	Spencer	Medical	A Co	91B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Simco	Spencer A.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
PFC	Speak	Eric B.	Mortars		11C10	1967	-----		KIA 2-15-67

SP4	Wood	Richard A.	Mess		94B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Wood	Roy K.	Medical	A Co	94B20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Workman	Randy C.	Medical		91B20	07-66			CMB
PFC	Muller	Terry L.	Recon	2 nd	11B10	1966	1967		CIB
SP4	Zeiss	Herbert J.	Mortars		11C20	1966	1967		CIB

**1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "RED WARRIORS"
A COMPANY APO SF 96262**

PERSONNEL ROSTER JULY 1966-DECEMBER 1966

MTOE: 7-18E (WAKFAOA)

(21 February 2006 - 162 names)



Rank	Last Name	First Name	PLT	SQD	Position	Assign	DEROS	WIA	Comments/Source
SP4	Adams	George K.			11B20	07-66	07-67		ACMv
SSG	Akerley	William T. Jr.	1 st		11B40	07-66	07-67	10/27/66	SS, PH
PFC	Albertson	James H.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Alexander	Charlie M.	3 rd		11B10	08-66	08-67	10/27/66 12/02/66	PH
SGT	Almeda	Carlos L.	1 st		11B40	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Anderson	Karl J.			11B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Angerman	Robert F.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Armstrong	David T.			11B20	07-66	07-67	09/26/66	
SP4	Ashworth	John S.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67	11/12/66	PH
PVT	Askew	McKinley Jr.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Ayuso	Carlos M.	HQ	HQ	31G40	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Baco	George	1 st		11B20	08-66	08-67		BS, ACMv
PFC	Baden	Arthur G.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Baily	James H.			11B10	07-66	07-67		"Jim"
SP4	Bahrijczuk	George R.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Baldus	Cabezas O.			11B20	07-66	07-67		

PFC	Cash	Eugene III			11B10	07-66	07-67			
PFC	Cervantez	Martin M.			11B10	07-66	07-67	05/11/66	PH	
SP4	Childs	Tommy			11B20	09-66	09-67		CIB	
SP4	Christopher	John J.			11B20	08-66	08-67			
SP4	Church	Gary A.			11B20	07-66	07-67			
PFC	Cintron	Angle L.			11B10	09-66	09-67			
PFC	Clark	James H.			11B10	09-66	09-67			
SP4	Clement	Roberto F.			11B20	07-66	07-67			
SP4	Clifford	John M.			11B20	08-66	08-67		CIB	
SP4	Cofer	Henry L.			11B20	08-66	08-67			
SP4	Colburn	Robert C.	1 st		11B20	07-66	03-67	WIA		
SP4	Cook	Kenneth C.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67			
PFC	Credit	Andrew L.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67			
1SG	Crouch	Robert E.	HQ		11B50	07-66	1967		LM, BS	
SGT	Cruz	Reyes	3 rd		11B40	07-66	1967	12/02/66		
PFC	Cunningham	John W.			11B10	09-66	09-67		CIB	
PFC	Defer	Edgar L.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67			
PFC	Dianda	Damiano			11B10	08-66	08-67			
SP4	Dickey	Edwin H.	4 th		11H20	07-66	07-67			
SP4	Ditommaso	Victor A.			11B20	07-66	07-67			
SP4	Durbin	Larry D.			11B20	07-66	07-67			
1LT	Eastwood	Michael F.	4 th	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67			

SGT	Edmonds	George				11B40	07-66	07-67	12/02/66	BS
SP4	Ekwall	Jerry W.				11B20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Emery	Everet E.				11B20	07-66	07-67		
1LT	Enari	Mark N.	3 rd	HQ		1542	07-66	-----		KIA 12-2-66, SS
PVT	Ferrar	Mark H.				11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Geldersma	Russell D.	4 th			11C10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Gentile	Anthony J.	3 rd	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Gerads	Lyle J.	4 th			11C20	07-66	07-67		
1LT	Gipson	Arthur	2 nd	HQ		1542	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Goff	John E.	2 nd			11B20	07-66	1967		
PFC	Gonzalez	Lopez N.				11B10	09-66	09-67		
SP4	Green	Ernest				11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 12-13-66
SSG	Grives	Wayne E.	4 th			11C40	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Groleau	Verney F.				11B40	07-66	07-67		
1SG	Grouch	Robert E.	HQ	1SG		11G50	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Harris	Larry G.	4 th			11H10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Heider	Dennis W.	4 th			11H10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Herron	Yenson L.	1 st			11B20	07-66	1967		"Buck" BS, ACMv
SSG-P	Hewitt	Stanley M.	1 st			11B40	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Hill	Rayfal B.				11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Hixon	David L.				11B10	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Holtz	Moses B.				11B40	07-66	07-67		

PVT	Hornish	Horst	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Ivceвич	Bartul			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Jarvis	Darryl L.	4 th		11C10	08-66	08-67		
SGT	Johannsen	Paul E.			11B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Jones	George G.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PSG	Jones	Randolph F.		HQ	11B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Jones	Thomas		2 nd	11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 12-02-66, SS
PFC	Keeler	Ralph L.			11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 09-04-66
PFC	Keenan	Michael W.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Kellar	Richard E	1 st		11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Kitchens	Ronald E.	3 rd	2 nd	11B10	07-66	07-67		"Ron"
PFC	La Valle	David J.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Lavigne	Albert J.	4 th		11C10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Litfin	Donald E.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Little	Ronald L.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Lopez	Francisco	4 th		11C10	11-66	11-67		
PFC	Lopez	William S.	4 th		11H10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Luna	John P. Jr.	4 th		11C10	08-66	08-67		
SGT	Manzanares	Bernard	2 nd	3 rd	11B40	07-66	07-67		BS
SSG	Marler	Raymond	2 nd		11B4H	11-66	11-67	12/02/66	
SGT	Martin	Curtis A.	4 th		11C40	07-66	07-67		
CPL	McGre	James E.			11B20	07-66	07-67		

PFC	Melendez	Ortis A.				11B10	09-66	09-67		
PFC	Mendoza	Frank S.	HQ	HQ		36K10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Miller	Thomas L.				11B10	11-66	11-67		
PFC	Montevered	Ronald M.				11B10	08-66	08-67		
SSG	Montera	Petronell				11B40	07-66	07-67	09/22/66	
SP5	Moreno-Perez	Roberto	4 th			11C40	07-66	04-67		
SSG	Morris	Roy M.	3 rd	2 nd		11B40	07-66	07-67		SS
SGT	Moss	David G.				11B40	07-66	03-67		
PVT	Moya	Crisoford Jr.				11B10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Murphy	Riley				11B10	08-66	08-67		
SP4	Mumma	Dennis	3 rd			11B20	07-66	1967	12/02/66	
PFC	Nazionale	Louis L. Jr.	HQ	HQ		71J20	07-66	04-67		
SGT	Newman	Milton L.	4 th			11H40	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Norris					11B40	07-66	07-67		SS
SP4	Odell	Roger E.	3 rd	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967		RTO
PFC	Olson	William J.	4 th			11C10	07-66	04-67		
PSG	Oliveras	Montalvo A.	4 th	HQ		11C40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Osborne	Craig A.	HQ	HQ		76Y10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Oyola	Avelino B.				11B10	09-66	09-67		
PSG	Padilla	Marcelo E.		HQ		11B40	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Peak	Sammie G.	3 rd	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967	12/02/66	BS
PFC	Price	Ernest A.				11B10	09-66	09-67		

SSG	Priddy	William F.				11B40	07-66	-----		KIA 12-13-66
CPT	Quann	Brendan T.	HQ	CDR		1542	07-66	07-67		SS
SP4	Redcey	Larry L.	3 rd			11B20	07-66	1967	12/02/66	
PFC	Reed	James E.	4 th			11C10	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Reyes	Cruz R.				11B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Rodriquez	Ismael R. Jr	HQ	HQ		76K20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Romero-Oyola	Heriberto				11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 05-31-67
PFC	Ross	Peter W.	HQ	HQ		05B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Sadowsky	Charles F.				11B10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Scott	Rossevelt				11B10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Serve	Peter R.				11B10	1966	1967		"Pete"
PFC	Shimshak		3 rd			11B10	1966	1967		
SP4	Simpson	David A.				11B20	07-66	07-67		CIB
SGT	Skorupa	John H.	1 st			11B40	07-66	05-67		BS, ACMv
SGT	Soukup	Francis W.	4 th			11H40	07-66	01-67		
PFC	Spivey	John W.				11B10	08-66	08-67		
PFC	Sprowl	Jimmy L.	HQ	HQ		36K10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Stagliano	Albert J.				11B10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Stewart	Shelby R.	3 rd	3 rd		11B20	07-66	07-67	12/02/66	ACMv
PFC	Strange	Bobby M.				11B10	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Strickland	David W.	4 th			11C40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Strohmaier	Robert F.				11B10	07-66	07-67		

SP4	Toby	Thomas	3 rd	2 nd	11B20	07-66	1967		
PFC	Tutlero		1 st	3 rd	11B10	1966	1967		
PFC	Walker	Fred	1 st	3 rd	11B10	1966	1967		
SP4	Ward	Robert P.	3 rd	3 rd	11B20	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Warren	Samie L.			11B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Weight	Horace F.	1 st	2 nd	11B10	08-66	08-67		SS
PV2	Weinberg	Dennis E.			11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 11-24-66
1LT	Weindel	Ronald C.	1 st	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67	WIA	BS
PFC	West	James S.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Williams	Jim	1 st	3 rd	11B10	1966	1967		
PFC	Williams	Joe T.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Wimberly	Jeramiah Jr.			11B40	07-66	04-67		
SSG	Wright	Robert F.	3 rd		11B40	07-66	07-67		BS
SP4	Wysocki	Stanley A.	3 rd	3 rd	11B20	07-66	1967	12/02/66	

1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "RED WARRIORS"

B COMPANY APO SF 96262

PERSONNEL ROSTER JULY 1966-DECEMBER 1966

MTOE: 7-18E (WAKFBOA)

(17 February 2006 - 167 names)



Rank	Last Name	First Name	PLT	SQD	Position	Assign	DEROS	WIA	Comments/Source
2LT	Ackerman	Edwin A.	3 rd		1542	07-66	1967	09/25/66	Deceased
PFC	Ahlden	Curt L.			11B10	1966	07-67	12/07/67	
SGT	Albin				11B40	1966	1967		
SP4	Alexander	Alvy J.			11B20	1966	07-67	12/07/67	PH
SP4	Alexander	James R.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Anderson	Ronald L.	4 th	1 st	11C10	07-66	07-67		CIB "Ron"
PFC	Armstrong	Herbert			11B10	07-66	1967	02/15/67	CIB
SP4	Baldwin	Lonnie A.	3 rd		11B20	1966	03-67		CIB
CPL	Ballagh	Rowan K.	3 rd	2 nd	11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Barelli	John	2 nd		11B10	1966	1967	12/02/66	
SGT	Barnes	Lonnie L.			11B40	07-66	1967	02/15/67	CIB
PFC	Bethel	Roy	2 nd		11B10	1966	1967		
PFC	Bertholf	Mark E.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Blackburn	Elbert F.	2 nd		11B10	09-66	-----		KIA 03-16-67
SP4	Beiffuss	Ronald	4 th	2 nd	11C20	1967	1968		"Fuss"
PFC	Bowie	Walker L.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Boyd	Alex L.			11B10	03-67	1968	02/16/67	CIB

SP4	Brady	Richard T.	HQ	RTO	05B20	07-66	07-67	11/09/66	"Rick"
SP4	Branson				11B20	1966	12-67		
SP4	Brewster	Ronald L.			11B20	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Brooks	Bonnie			11H40	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Bryla	Albert J.	1 st		11B10	07-66	1967	WIA	CIB
PFC	Butera	Joseph S			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Butler	Dave			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Campbell	Donald P.			11B20	07-66	06-67	WIA	CIB
SP4	Campos	Lawrence P.	1 st		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 12-02-66; CIB, "Larry"
PFC	Card	Wayne N.	2 nd		11B10	09-66	-----		KIA 02-16-67
SGT	Carkin	Harvey M.	2 nd		11B40	12-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67
PFC	Carrion-Dones	Jorge			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Carter	James R.			11B40	07-66	07-67		Malaria
PFC	Carty	Thomas A.			11B10	1966	1967	12/07/67	PH
SSG	Case	Fred L.	4 th	HQ	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB, SS
1LT	Case	Melvin E.	HQ	XO	1542	07-66	1967		CIB "Mel"
SP4	Chambers	George M.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SSG	Channell	Richard V.	2 nd		11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
1SG	Childers	Richard	HQ		11B50	07-66	09-66		Deceased
SSG	Clark	George L.			11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Clayton	Thudus O.	3 rd	1 st	11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Coleman	Jimmy R.			11B20	07-66	1967	02/03/67	PH, CIB

SP4	Colec	Walter J.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Coles	John D.			11B10	07-66	07-67		CIB
SP4	Cooper	Henry W.			11B20	07-66	1967	02/04/67	PH, CIB
SP4	Cotney	Julice D.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Cox	Lance N.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SFC	Cox	Richard D.	2 nd		11B40	07-66	1967	11/07/66	CIB
SP4	Crosby	Danny R.	HQ		11B20	07-66	07-67		Supply
SP4	Czahor	Jerome J.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Daniels	Johnie N.			11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67; CIB, BS
SP4	Datish	Mike			11B20	1967	1968	02/15/67	
2LT	Davenport	Timothy E.			1542	1966	1967		
PFC	Davis	Dan L.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
2LT	Davis	Leonard W.	2 nd		1542	1967	1968	02/15/67	CIB
SP4	Day	Carl W.	HQ		11B20	07-66	1967		CIB (worked in supply)
SGT	DeClue	Thomas R.	4 th		11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	De Martino	John H.	2 nd		11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Dew	Marvin	3 rd	HQ	11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Dixon	Willie J.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Drew	Dennis S.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Duran	Ruben M.			11B20	07-66	1967	09/17/66	PH
SP4	England	Shirel L.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Faber	Melvin A.	4 th	1 st	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB

PFC	Frank	Martin, S.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	1967	07/12/67	POW 07-12-67 "Marty"
PFC	Garcia	Juan, M.			11B10	1966	1967		BS
SSG	Garfield	Benjamin R.			11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Gehler	Ronald C.			11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67; CIB
PFC	Gill-Bey	Mahmet A.	1 st		11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 12-02-66; CIB
PFC	Golden	Gerald W.	4 th		11C10	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Golec	Walter J.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		CIB "Wally"
SP4	Gomez	Henoc	1 st		11B20	07-66	07-67	12/07/67	PH, CIB
PFC	Gresham		4 th		11C10	1966	1967		
1LT	Hackett	John S.	3 rd		1542	1966	1967		CIB
SSG	Hafford	James	3 rd	2 nd	11B40	07-66	1967	02/15/67	CIB, BS; "Jim"
SP4	Hagerty	Edward J. III	4 th		11B20	1966	1967	12/07/67	PH
PFC	Hahn	Lloyd D.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		CIB
SGT	Hansen	Dwight A.	4 th	3 rd	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB, BS
PVT	Harris	James F.			11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 12-20-66
PFC	Havas	James G.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Herrera	Jimmie J.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	1967	11/07/66	CIB
PFC	Hittner				11B10	1966	12-67		
PFC	Hofelder	Joseph J.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	07-67		CIB, deceased 03/10/03
SGT	Ingram	James W.	4 th	2 nd	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB, BS
PFC	Jaffey		4 th	FDC	11C10	07-66	07-67		
PSG	Johnson	Gerald D.	4 th	HQ	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB

SP4	Johnson	Richard J.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Johnson	Ronald A.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Jones	Curtis E.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Jones	James Jr.	4 th	1 st	11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB
1SG	Jones	Jimmie	HQ		11B50	1966	1967		SS
2LT	Jones	Thomas M.	1 st		1542	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Kichman	William A.	4 th	2 nd	11C10	07-66	1967	WIA	CIB
SGT	King	George, N.			11B40	1966	1967		
PFC	Koop				11B10	1966	1967	WIA	
SGT	Krajewski	Joseph M.	4 th		11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	Kubish	Gerald C.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Lackey	Frank	4 th	2 nd	11C20	12-66	12-67	12/07/67	CIB, PH
PFC	Lamkin	Travis N.			11B10	03-67	1968		CIB, BS
PFC	Larkins	Daniel E.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
1LT	Laux	James H.	HQ		1542	07-66	07-67		CIB
SP4	Lopez-Rodriguez	Alberto	2 nd		11B20	1966	1967	12/07/67	PH
PFC	Lotze	Lynn D.			11B10	1966	07-67	12/07/67	
PFC	Lucas	Horace C.	1 st		11B10	1966	1967	12/02/66	CIB
SP4	Mackey	Robert L.	4 th		11B20	1966	03-67	12/07/67	CIB, PH
SP4	Mata	Richard A			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
1LT	McCluen	Warren	HQ	XO	1542	1966	1967		

SP4	McMillion	James L.	4 th	2 nd	11C20	12-66	12-67	12/07/67	CIB, PH "Montagnard Mac"
SP4	Mentzer	Gerald L.	1 st		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 08-13-66
SP4	Miller	Clark A.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 03-16-67; CIB
PFC	Mitchell	Ronald D.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Montgomery	Owen R.	3 rd		11B40	1967	-----		KIA 07-12-67
PFC	Moody	Edward L.	4 th	1 st	11C10	1967	1968	16/03/67	CIB, "Ed"
PFC	Morreale	Carl W.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Morin	George J.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Morreale	Card W.	4 th		11C10	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Neilson				11B10	1966	12-67		
SP4	Newell	Stanley, A.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967	07/12/67	POW 07-12-67
SP4	Nickolson	Samuel	3 rd		11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Niemeyer	Dennis L.			11B10	07-67	1968		
SP4	Norton	Sidney	4 th	3 rd	11C20	1967	1968		BS "Sid"
√PFC	Page	John E.	4 th	1 st	11C10	07-66	07-67	03/16/67	PH, CIB, deceased
PFC	Patton	Dennis W.	4 th		11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Pealer	Bruce A.			11B20	07-66	1967		ACM-V (RTO)
1LT	Pearson	Robert, F.	4 th	HQ	1542	07-66	04-67		CIB
SSG	Peek	Bobby	HQ		76Y40	1966	1967		Supply Sergeant
√SGT	Philipps	Douglas W.	4 th	2 nd	11C40	07-66	06-67	12/03/67	CIB, BSv
SGT	Polgeeba	Mark J.			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB "Polecat"
SP4	Price	Ralph E.			11B20	07-66	1967		CIB

SSG	Pride	Paul L.				11B40	07-66	03-67		CIB
SGT	Pu'u	Nu'u'uelua S.				11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Randolph	Horace R.				11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Reilly	Michael P.	2 nd			11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67; CIB, SS
PFC	Rekemeyer	Ronald A.				11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Reyes	Pedro A.	3 rd	3 rd		11B40	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Rhodes	Jerry L.				11B10	06-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Ricketts	Samuel O.				11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Rioux	Mick	HQ			11B20	1966	1967		CDR RTO
PFC	Rivera	Augustin Jr.	4 th			11C10	07-66	1967		CIB "Aggie"
SSG	Rivera-Luna	Carlos V.	1 st			11B40	07-66	1967		CIB, BS
SP4	Robinson	Neil C.				11B20	07-66	1967		CIB
PFC	Roux	Richard J.				11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Salavec	Jerome W.	4 th	FDC		11C40	07-66	07-67		CIB; "Jerry"
PFC	Schmitt	George C.				11B10	07-66	1967	10/29/66	CIB
PFC	Schreiner	Gerald D.				11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SGT	Sellers	Foster	3 rd			11B40	1966	1967		CIB
SSG	Shaver	Clifford G.	3 rd	HQ		11B40	06-66	05-67		CIB "Cliff"
PFC	Sikes	James R.				11B10	07-66	1967		CIB
SP4	Simons	Andrew A.				11B20	07-66	1967	02/03/67	PH, CIB
PFC	Soule	James L.	3 rd			11B10	07-66	1967		CIB, "Double O"
PFC	Stanley	Glenn				11B10	07-66	07-67	07/12/67	

PFC	Stark	Robert J.				11H10	07-66	1967			CIB "Bob"
SGT	StrothersCornell		3 rd			11B40	07-66	1967			CIB "Strut"
PFC	Swim	Shermin X.				11B10	07-66	1967	02/15/67		CIB
SP4	Taylor	Terry G.	3 rd			11B20	07-66	1967			CIB
√SGT	Thiel	Allen R.	1 st			11B20	09-66	09-67			
SGT	Thompson	Byron M.	2 nd			11B40	1966	07-67	12/07/67		CIB, PH, SS
SGT	Toth	Lajos, J.	3 rd			11B40	07-66	1967			CIB
PFC	Tucker	Travis				11B10	1966	1967			
√SP4	Van Bendegom	James, L.				11B20	1966	-----	07/12/67		POW & MIA 07-12-67
PFC	Vivolo	Joseph J.				11B10	07-66	1967			CIB
PFC	Volner	John D.				11B10	09-66	-----			KIA 02-17-67
SGT	Waddell	Bobby L.				11B40	07-66	-----			KIA 12-20-66; CIB
SSG	Wallace	Eugene				11B40	07-66	1967			CIB
PFC	Ward	George S.				11B10	1966	1967			
SP4	Washington	Albert L.	2 nd			11B20	07-66	1967			CIB
√SP4	Watson	Kevin, F.	4 th	1 st		11C20	09-66	09-67			CIB
SGT	West	Johnny	3 rd			11B40	07-66	1967	02/15/67		CIB
PFC	Willard	Fred C.				11B10	1966	1967	10/29/66		
1LT	Williams	Edwin A. III	4 th	HQ		1542	07-66	12-66			CIB; transferred to HHC

**1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "RED WARRIORS"
 C COMPANY APO SF 96262
 PERSONNEL ROSTER JULY 1966-DECEMBER 1966
 MTOE:7-18E (WAKFCOA)
 (March 18, 2007 - 216 names)**



Rank	Last Name	First Name	PLT	SQD	MOS	Assign	DEROS	WIA	Comments/Source
SSG	Abad	Florencio M.	3 rd		11B40	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	BS, ACMv, PH; "Speedy"
SP4	Abbott	Bruce	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SSG	Alejandro-Santos	Roberto	4 th		11C40	06-66	06-67		BS
PFC	Anderson	Charles T. Jr.	2 nd		11B10	06-66	-----	09/21/66	KIA 11/12/66; PH
PV2	Armstrong	Felton	1 st		11B10	09-66	09-67	11/12/66	
PFC	Barrett	Reginald			11B10	09-66	09-67		
PFC	Barton	Leon E.	1 st		11B10	07-66	07-67	WIA	PH
PFC	Bastitas	Jorge V.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	12-66		
SP4	Belknap	Maurice J.	4 th		11C20	1966	1967	07/12/67	Deceased
SP4	Bennett	Robert E.	HQ		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Bettiga	John A. Jr	4 th		11C20	06-66	06-67		CIB
√CPT	Bigelow	James E.	HQ	CDR	1542	07-66	12-67		BSSs, AMs, CIB Trans to HHC
PFC	Blackwell	Kenneth H.	2 nd		11B10	09-66	-----		KIA 11-12-66
PFC	Blakely	Thomas C.			11B10	06-66	04-67		
PFC	Bocook	Ronald E.	2 nd		11B10	07-66	-----		KIA 11-12-66
SP4	Boynton	Kenneth C.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67		

SP4	Brandt	Harry M.	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
2LT	Bulgarin	Ben	3 rd	HQ	1542		02-67	02/15/67	
SP4	Cabeceiras	David	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Cammack	Harold L.	2 nd		11C20	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Campbell	Edward L.	4 th		11C10	06-66	04-67		
SP4	Canada	Joe	HQ	HQ	11B20		02/67		
SP4	Capps	Billy W.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	04-67	11/12/66	ACMv, PH
SP4	Carey	Richard T.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	
SGT	Carnes	Euel F. Jr	3 rd		11B40	06-66	11-67		
SSG	Carter	James W.			11B40	06-66	06-67	WIA	
PSG	Carver	Richard A.	1 st		11B40	06-66	-----	09/21/66	KIA 02-15-67; ACMv
PSG	Catigay	Simplicio B.	3 rd		11B40	06-66	06-67		ACM
PFC	Chappell	Sammie Jr			11B10	09-66	04-67		
SP4	Chunges	Jerry M.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 3-17-67
PFC	Cole	Thomas W. Jr	4 th		11B10	09-66	03-67	16/03/67	PH
PFC	Colvin	Dennis H.			11B10	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Craig	Dean S.			11B10	10-66	10-67		CIB, ACMv
PV2	Crawford	Roger D.			11B10	09-66	04-67	10/20/66	
2LT	Crews	William	1 st	HQ	1542		02-67	02/15/67	
SP4	Croft	Carl E.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Crosswhite	James F.2	nd		11B20	06-66	04-67		
PFC	Crudup	Ceasar J.	3 rd		11B10	09-66	04-67		

PFC	Curtis	David F.	4 th		11C10	06-66	06-67		ACMv
SGT	Curtis	Rogers L.	3 rd		11B40	06-66	06-67	WIA	PH
SP4	Dalziel	Robert C.	HQ		76Y20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Darner	Darrell J.			11B10	10-66	10-67		CIB
SGT-P	De La Garza	Luis	2 nd		11B40	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Delgado	Reyes	2 nd		11B10	10-66	10-67		CIB
SSG-P	Denson	Alphonse			11B40	06-66	06-67		BS
SP4	Dingy	Larry			11B20	07-66	11-66		
SP4	Dixon	Larry	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67	09/25/66	
SP4	Doane	Delbert A	3 rd		11B20	07-66	07-67		
SSG-P	Domingo	Zoilo T.	3 rd		11B40	06-66	06-67		SS
√1LT	Dresia	David R.	2 nd	HQ	1542	08-66	08-67		BSs, ACMv, CIB
SGT	Dew	Marvin	4 th		11B40	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Dziekhan	Henry, L.	4 th		11C40	04-66	04-67	02/15/67	PH
SP4	Ecufason	Donald			11B20	07-66	11-66		
SP4	Edwards	Peter R, Jr	4 th		11B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Englehart	Wayne E.			11B10	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	Fanning	John A.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Franco	John T. Jr	1 st		11B20	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Fulmer	Nicholas J.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 11-12-66
SGT	Gaatz	Terrence A.	1 st		11B40	06-66	06-67	10/18/66	
SP4	Gaither	David N.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	07-67	11/12/66	

PFC	Gannon	Herbert J.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Garcia-Roman	Jose J.	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SGT	Gee	Larry	1 st		11B40	07-66	04-67		
2LT	Glick	Everett	1 st	HQ	1542	06-66	06-67	02/15/67	PH, CIB; "Ted;" Deceased
SSG-P	Grandy	William J.	2 nd		11B40	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	SS, ACMv, ACMs
PFC	Graul	Everett H.			11B10	09-66	09-67		
PFC	Gunter	Ronnie D.			11B10	10-66	10-67		CIB
PFC	Gutierrez	Robert	2 nd		11B10	07-66	04-67	09/17/66	
SGT	Haney	Robert A.	4 th		11B40	06-66	06-67		
2LT	Harmon	Chuck	3 rd	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67		CIB
SP4	Harris	Phillip W.	1 st		11B20	07-66	03-67		
SP4	Hart	Raymond D.	4 th		11C20	09-66	04-67	11/12/66	PH
SGT	Hasty	Houston J.	2 nd		11B40	07-66	07-67	10/18/66	
√SP4	Hedin	Thomas L.	1 st	2 nd	11B20	07-66	07-67	09/25/66	ACMs, PH, CIB
SP4	Heinrich	Lanny M.	4 th		11C10	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Hennessey	James J.	4 th		11B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Hernandez	Cintron			11B10	07-66	04-67		
SSG-P	Hewitt	Stanley M.	1 st		11B40	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Hiatt	John L.	3 rd		11B10	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Hightower	Charles	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67		ACMs
SP4	Hines	Robert V.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67		Co Clerk
SP4	Hodge	Harry T. Jr	4 th		11C20	08-66	08-67		RTO

SP4	Hollon	Robert E.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	04-67	11/12/66	
SP4	Hughes	Donald	2 nd		11B20	07-66	04-67		
2LT	Johnson	Jimmy	1 st	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	Johnson	Russell L.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
SGT	Johnson	Ronald A.	2 nd	3 rd	11B40	07-66	07-67		RTO "Tuck"
PFC	Jones	Kenneth W.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	04-67	11/12/66	
SSG	Jones	Othel			11B40	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Judkins	Charles L.	2 nd		11B10	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Kalin	John J.	4 th		11B20	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Knass	William E.			11B10	09-66	04-67		
SSG	Knight	Sammy W.			11B40	09-66	09-67		
SP4	Knox	Jerry W.	4 th		11C20	06-66	06-67		FO
SP4	Kramer	James L.	1 st		11B20	07-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67; ACMv
SP4	Langenberg	Larry E.	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
√SP4	La Valla	Lloyd D.	4 th	#3	11C20	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	Lee	John R.	2 nd		11B10	06-66	-----		KIA 12-17-66
SP4	Lego	George E.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Lemaster	Delbert L.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Linscott	Hubert A.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	
SP4	Lo Galbo	Antonio	1 st		11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Lofton	Napoleon	HQ		31C10	08-66	04-67		
SP4	Lombardi	Richard P.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67		

SP4	Lopez	Francisco	HQ		71H20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	MacKeigan	Colin J.	3 rd		11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Machitka	Wasil	4 th		11B20	07-66	07-67		
√SP4	Malet	Ronald U.	4 th		11C20	07-66	07-67		BS, CIB; "Ron"
√SP4	Markase	Frank M.	3 rd	2 nd	11B40	06-66	03-67		CIB; Transfer to HHC
SP4	Marshall	Daniel S.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67	02/15/67	
SP4	Mathews	Lynden	3 rd	2 nd	11B20	1966	10-67	10/07/67	
SP4	Mask	Billy V.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Matlack	Edward	3 rd		11B10	07-66	04-67	11/12/66	
SP4	McDowell	Robert W. Jr.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	McGivern	Bernard N.			11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	McKinnie	Onegia	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67	11/12/66 02/15/67	
SP4	Miles	Robert J.	4 th		11C20	06-66	06-67		ACM
SP4	Miles	Thomas W.	4 th		11B20	08-66	04-67		
SP4	Modlin	Grady S.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Moore	Charles E.	HQ		11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Moore	Donald			11B10	1966	1967		
PFC	Morris	Roy L.			11B10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Mraz	William J.			11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Murphy	Robert L.	1 st		11B10	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Murphy	Clarence			11B10	07-66	11-66		

PFC	Nelson	Leon Jr	1 st		11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Nevland	Callan W.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Noriega	Louis	1 st		11B10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Norris	William F.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67	09/17/66	
Cpt	Northrop	Edward	HQ	HQ	1542	01-67	07-67		
1LT	Nuth	Bob	4 th	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67	02/68	
SP4	Padilla	Conrad L.	1 st		11B20	06-66	06-67		
SSG	Panak	John Jr	1 st		11B40	06-66	04-67		
PFC	Patterson	Odis A.	1 st		11B10	08-66	08-67		
1SG	Perreda	Francisco C.	HQ		11B50	06-66	06-67		ACM, BS, SS
PFC	Perez	Robert			11B10	09-66	09-67		
SGT	Pimentel	Benjamin	2 nd		11B40	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Pimpenella	Marco	2 nd		11B20	06-66	11-66		
SP4	Pippins	George A.	HQ		31B20	06-66	06-67		
SGT-P	Potteiger	John E.	1 st		11B40	06-66	04-67		
SGT	Prajzner	John S.	4 th		11B40	06-66	08-67		
SP4	President	Roosevelt	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	BS, ACMv
PFC	Prestwood	James R.	4 th		11C10	06-66	08-67		
PFC	Puente	Ermelindo Jr.			11B10	07-66	04-67	10/20/66	CIB
SP4	Quinn	Dennis P.	1 st		11B20	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Raymond	John J.	1 st		11B40	07-66	-----		KIA 03-15-67
SP4	Reed	James E. Jr			11B20	08-66	08-67		

SP4	Reese	Robert A.	4 th		11C20	10-66	10-67		
SP4	Reilly	Michael E.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67	11/11/66	ACMv
PFC	Reynolds	Cleveland	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		
SP4	Rice	Gilford S.	4 th		11B20	07-66	04-67		
SGT	Rivera	Manuel H. Jr	4 th		11C40	07-66	07-67		ACMv
PFC	Roberson	Cornelius	HQ		36A20	07-66	11-66	11/12/66	
PFC	Roberts	Charles L.	4 th		11C10	07-66	11-66		
PFC	Robinson	Kenneth W.	HQ		11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Romanik	Thomas A.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Roumpf	Danny D.	1 st		11B20	07-66	11-66		
SP4	Rowland	Tommy Jr.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	07-67		ACMv
SP4	Rowland	Jerry E.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	04-67		
SGT-P	Sacdalan	Rogelio M.	4 th	#3	11C40	06-66	05-67		ACM "Roger"
PSG-P	Santos	Velazquez I.	1 st	HQ	11B40	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Schlott	Roger J.	4 th		11C20	07-66	12-66	11/12/66	PH
SGT	Scott	Richard G.	3 rd		11B40	06-66	06-67		CIB, BS
SGT	Senquiz	Rodriguez J.	4 th		11B40	06-66	04-67		
SP4	Sensenbach	William L.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67		SS
SGT	Shearer	James H.	1 st		11B40	06-66	11-66	WIA	BS, PH
PFC	Shedd	Stuart L.	3 rd		11B10	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Simm	Michael G.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	11-66		
PFC	Sims	John R.	4 th		11C10	07-66	04-67	02/15/67	

√SP4	Sjoquist	Gene A.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67		CIB; "Shorttime"
PFC	Smallwood	Lowell E.	4 th		11C10	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Smith	Jacobes C.	4 th		11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Smith	Robert J.	3 rd		11B20	07-66	06-67		
SP4	Spaulding	Willman N.	1 st		11B20	07-66	06-67		Deceased
SP4-P	Spradley	Lafayette	HQ		36K20	07-66	11-66		
PFC	Stiffler	James W.	4 th		11C10	07-66	11-66		ACMv, PH
PFC	Strafford	Phillip			11B10	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Strnisha	Max	3 rd		11B10	07-66	07-67		ACMv
SGT	Stubbs	Gary	2 nd		11B40	07-66	06-67		
SP4	Sullivan	Dennis P.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	07-67	11/12/66	BS, ACMv
1LT	Swan	Timothy T.	3 rd	HQ	1542	07-66	07-67	11/12/66	SS, PH
SSG	Szabo	Istvan	4 th		11C40	07-66	-----		KIA 9/21 to 09-27-66
SP4	Taylor	Wesley M.	2 nd		11B20	07-66	06-67		
SP4	Tew	James C.	1 st		11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Thompson	Mack S.	1 st		11B10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Thompson	Stephen D.	4 th		11C10	07-66	07-67		CIB
PFC	Thronson	James N.	1 st		11B10	07-66	07-67		Deceased
SSG	Tilley	Sherman T.	2 nd		11B40	07-66	01-67		Went LRRP in 01-67
SP4	Touchton	Raymond L.	4 th		11B20	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Troiani	Joseph	HQ		76Y10	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Tucker	Otto D.	2 nd		11B10	12-66	-----		KIA 03-17-67

SSG	Vair	Crisanto M.	4 th		11B40	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Villareal	Santos	3 rd		05B10	07-66	04-67	11/12/66	ACMv
CPL	Walker	Cecil	2 nd		71B20	07-66	-----		KIA 11-12-66
SGT	Ward	George	4 th		11B40	06-66	06-67		
SP4	Washington	Theodor	2 nd		11B20	06-66	06-67	11/12/66	ACMv
SP4	Watts	James D.	1 st		11B20	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Weldon	Joe A.			11B40	07-66	07-67		
SSG	Wessells	William D.	1 st		11B40	06-66	-----		BS; KIA 02-16-67
PFC	West				11B10	1966	12-67		
PFC	Westry	Rudolph M. Jr.			11B10	07-66	07-67		CIB
SP4	Whalen	Joseph W.	1 st		11B20	06-66	04-67		
PFC	Wiggs	Alexander			11B10	07-66	04-67		
PFC	Willett	Louis E.	1 st		11B10	06-66	-----		KIA 02-15-67; MOH
PFC	Williams	Willie J.	3 rd		11B10	06-66	06-67		
PFC	Williams	Richard D.			11B10	07-66	04-67		
SP4	Williams	Roger D.	3 rd		11B20	06-66	06-67		
PV2	Williams	Wilbur P.	HQ		76K20	07-66	11-66		
SGT	Wilson	Gerald L.	1 st		11B40	07-66	07-67		
PFC	Winscott		3 rd		11B10	07-66	07-67	11/12/66	
√1LT	Wise	Franklin F.	4 th	HQ	1542	07-66	02-67	11/12/66	BSv, BSs, PH, CIB
√SP4	Witt	Dennis M.	2 nd		11B20	10-66	10-67		BSs,BSv,CIB; Transfer to HHC
SP4	Yazzie	Joe L.	1 st		11B20	07-66	04-67		

1LT	Zapata	Juan A.	HQ	XO	1542	09-66	03-67		CIB
SP4	Zawiski	Albert P.	2 nd		11B20	06-66	04-67	11/12/66	PH; RW LZ "AI"

APPENDIX E

RED WARRIOR CASUALTY RECORDS

RED WARRIOR CASUALTIES

11 - 13 November 1966

Headquarters and Headquarters Company (3)

SFC James Breaux - WIA
SP4 Allan Courtney - WIA
SP4 Roger Swartz - WIA

Alpha Company (1)

SSG John Brown - WIA

Charlie Company (28)

SSG Florencia Abad - WIA
PFC Charles Anderson - KIA
PVT Felton Armstrong - WIA
PFC Kenneth Blackwell - KIA
PFC Ronald Bocook - KIA
SP4 Billy Capps - WIA
SP4 Richard Carey - WIA
SP4 Nicholas Fulmer - KIA
SP4 David Gather - WIA
SSG William Grandy - WIA
SP4 Raymond Hart - WIA
SP4 Robert Hollon - WIA
PFC Kenneth Jones - WIA
SP4 Hubert Linscott - WIA
PFC Edward Matlack - WIA
SP4 Onegia McKinnie - WIA
SP4 Roosevelt President - WIA
SP4 Michael Reilly - WIA
PFC Cornelius Roberson - WIA
SP4 Roger Schlott - WIA
SP4 James Stiffler - WIA
SP4 Dennis Sullivan - WIA
1LT Timothy Swan - WIA
PFC Santos Villareal - WIA
CPL Cecil Walker - KIA
PFC Theodore Washington - WIA
PFC Winscott - WIA
PFC Al Zawiski - WIA

Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery (10)

PFC Harry Carter - WIA
PFC Robert Carulli - WIA
CPT Harold Floody - WIA
SP4 James Fore - WIA
PFC Joseph Liciandrello - WIA
SP4 James McFarland - WIA
PFC John Overmire - WIA
SP4 Roger Schwartz - WIA
CPL Robert Skomra - WIA
SP4 Carl Treahan - WIA

117th Assault Helicopter Company (4)

SGT Maynard Humes - KIA
CPT John Livingston - KIA
SP4 Loren Reeves - KIA
WO Terrence Rooney - KIA

119TH Assault Helicopter Company (4)

SP4 Gennardo - WIA
SP4 Edmond Schoenig - KIA
CPT Walter Speare - KIA
1LT Dee Stone Jr. - KIA

D Troop, 1/10 Cavalry (4)

CPT L.F. Beyer - WIA
WO Pruet Helm - WIA
PFC John Fish - WIA
PFC John Pacer - WIA

**4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Anderson Jr.
First Name: Charles
Middle Name: T
Home of Record (official): Seattle
State (official): Washington
Date of Birth: Sunday, 15 September 1946
Sex: Male
Race: Negro
Marital Status: Single



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Private First Class
Serial Number: 56411078
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E-3
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 11B10 (Infantryman)
Awards: Bronze Star, Purple Heart
Unit: Charlie Company, 2nd Platoon

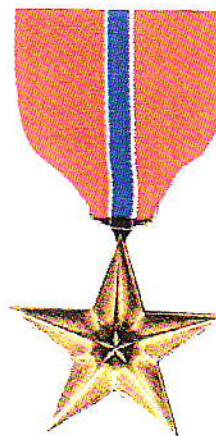
— Action —

Start of Tour: Thursday, 21 July 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 12 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 20
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died
Reason: Artillery, Rocket, Mortar (Ground Casualty)
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 058

**4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Blackwell
First Name: Kenneth
Middle Name: Horace
Home of Record (official): Cantonment
State (official): Florida
Date of Birth: Saturday, 30 November 1946
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Private First Class
Serial Number: 53427631
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E-3
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 11B10 (Infantryman)
Awards: Bronze Star
Unit: Charlie Company, 2nd Platoon

— Action —

Start of Tour: Tuesday, 20 September 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 12 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 19
Casualty type: (A1) Hostile, died
Reason: Multiple Fragmentation Wounds (Ground Casualty)
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 059

**4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Bocook
First Name: Ronald
Middle Name: Edward
Home of Record (official): Columbus
State (official): Ohio
Date of Birth: Tuesday, 9 January 1940
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Married



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Private First Class
Serial Number: 52637953
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E-3
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 11B10 (Infantryman)
Awards: Bronze Star
Unit: Charlie Company, 2nd Platoon

— Action —

Start of Tour: Thursday, 21 July 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 12 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 26
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died
Reason: Multiple Fragmentation Wounds (Ground Casualty)
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 059

**4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Fulmer
First Name: Nicholas
Middle Name: Joseph
Home of Record (official): Norristown
State (official): Pennsylvania
Date of Birth: Tuesday, 4 April 1944
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Specialist Fourth Class
Serial Number: 52653061
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E-4
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 11B20 (Infantryman)
Awards: Bronze Star
Unit: Charlie Company, 2nd Platoon

— Action —

Start of Tour: Thursday, 21 July 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 12 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 22
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died
Reason: Multiple Fragmentation Wounds (Ground Casualty)
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 061

1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
117TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD

— Personal —

Last Name: Humes
First Name: Maynard
Middle Name: Jewel
Home of Record (official): Urbana
State (official): Illinois
Date of Birth: 14 April 1940
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single

— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Sergeant
Serial Number: 16727170
Component: Regular Army
Pay Grade: E5
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 67N40 (Helicopter Repairer)
Awards: Unknown
Unit: 117th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 12 October 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 26
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 055

1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
117TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD

— Personal —

Last Name: Livingston
First Name: John
Middle Name: Joseph
Home of Record (official): Cedar Hill
State (official): Missouri
Date of Birth: 25 November 1939
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Married

— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Captain
Serial Number: OF100878
Component: Regular Army
Pay Grade: O3
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 1981 Rotary Wing Aviator (Unit Commander)
Awards: Unknown
Unit: 117th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 16 March 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 26
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 055

**1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
117TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Reeves
First Name: Loren
Middle Name: Steve
Home of Record (official): Des Moines
State (official): Iowa
Date of Birth: 28 July 1945
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single

— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Specialist Fourth Class
Serial Number: 55838313
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E4
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 11B20 Infantryman
Awards: Unknown
Unit: 117th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 04 June 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 21
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 055

1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
117TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD

— Personal —

Last Name: Rooney
First Name: Terrence
Middle Name: Mann
Home of Record (official): Denver
State (official): Colorado
Date of Birth: 08 October 1944
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single

— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Warrant Officer
Serial Number: 3152852
Component: Army Reserve
Pay Grade: W1
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 062B
Awards: Unknown
Unit: 117th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 31 August 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 22
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 055

1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
119TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD

— Personal —

Last Name: Schoenig
First Name: Edmond
Middle Name: David
Home of Record (official): Philadelphia
State (official): Pennsylvania
Date of Birth: 24 November 1945
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Specialist Fourth Class
Serial Number: 52652884
Component: Selective Service
Pay Grade: E-4
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 67N20 (Helicopter Repairer)
Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross
Unit: 119th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 4 June 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 20
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 056

**1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
119TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Speare
First Name: Walter III
Middle Name: Richard
Home of Record (official): Bedford
State (official): Oregon
Date of Birth: 15 November 1941
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Married



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Captain
Serial Number: O5709494
Component: Army Reserve
Pay Grade: O3
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 1981 Rotary Wing Aviator (Unit Commander)
Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross
Unit: 119th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 16 March 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 25
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 054

**1ST AVIATION BRIGADE
119TH ASSAULT HELICOPTER COMPANY
CASUALTY RECORD**

— Personal —

Last Name: Stone
First Name: Dee
Middle Name: Wayne
Home of Record (official): Forest Hill
State (official): New York
Date of Birth: 17 February 1943
Sex: Male
Race: Caucasian
Marital Status: Single



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Second Lieutenant
Serial Number: OF101735
Component: Regular Army
Pay Grade: 02
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 1981 Rotary Wing Aviator
Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross
Unit: 119th Assault Helicopter Company

— Action —

Start of Tour: 16 June 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 11 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 23
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died While Missing
Reason: Aircraft Lost or Crashed
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 577570
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 057

4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
1ST BATTALION, 12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
CASUALTY RECORD

— Personal —

Last Name: Walker
First Name: Cecil
Middle Name: None
Home of Record (official): Manchester
State (official): Kentucky
Date of Birth: Thursday, 17 September 1942
Sex: Male
Race: Negro
Marital Status: Married



— Military —

Branch: Army
Rank: Corporal
Serial Number: 15645273
Component: Regular
Pay Grade: E-4
Military Occupational Specialty Code: 71B20 (Clerk-Typist)
Awards: Bronze Star
Unit: Charlie Company, 2nd Platoon

— Action —

Start of Tour: Thursday, 21 July 1966
Date of Casualty: Saturday, 12 November 1966
Age At Time of Loss: 24
Casualty Type: (A1) Hostile, Died
Reason: Multiple Fragmentation Wounds (Ground Casualty)
Country: South Vietnam
Province: Kontum
Operation: Paul Revere IV
Location: Red Warrior LZ; YA 590568
The Wall: Panel 12E - Row 065

APPENDIX F

AWARDS

RED WARRIOR LZ KNOWN AWARDS

A review of published orders, personal interviews, newspaper articles, books, and internet web sites has identified 63 awards that are a direct result of this battle. An additional 20 men not listed below were also wounded. It is assumed they were also awarded a Purple Heart. The following is a break-down of those known awards by unit.

Headquarters & Headquarters Company (10)

Silver Star

LTC James Lay

Bronze Star

PFC Allan Courtney

SP6 Darwin Darr

PFC Louis Delarosa

CPT Paul Freeman

PFC Robert Page

SGM LeRoy Patrick

SP4 Will Stewart

SP5 Francis Wesely

Purple Heart

SP4 Roger Schwartz

Alpha Company (5)

Silver Star

1LT Brendan Quann

SSG William Akerley

SSG Roy Morris

Bronze Star

SSG William Cherrington

Army Commendation Medal

SP4 Yenson Harron

Bravo Company (1)

Bronze Star

SSG James Hafford

Charlie Company (37)

Silver Star

SSG William Grandy

1SG Francisco Pereda

SP4 William Sensenbach
1LT Tim Swan

Bronze Star

SGT Florencia Abad
PFC Charles Anderson (Posthumously)
PFC Kenneth Blackwell (Posthumously)
PFC Ronald Bocook (Posthumously)
SSG Alphonse Denson
SP4 Nicholas Fulmer (Posthumously)
SP4 Robert Page
1SG Francisco Pereda
SP4 Roosevelt President
SP4 Roberto Alejandro-Santos
SGT James Shearer
SP4 Dennis Sullivan
CPL Cecil Walker (Posthumously)
SP4 William Wessells
1LT Franklin Wise

Army Commendation Medal

PFC Charles Caldwell
SFC Simplicio Catiggay
PFC David Curtis
1LT David Dresia
SP4 Ron Malet
SP4 Robert Miles
1SG Francisco Pereda
PFC James Stiffler
PFC Santos Villareal

Purple Heart

SSG Florencia Abad
SP4 Billy Capps
SP4 Raymond Hart
SP4 Roger Schlott
SP4 Jim Stiffler
SP4 Dennis Sullivan
1LT Timothy Swan
1LT Franklin Wise
PFC Al Zawiski

Bravo Battery, 4/42 Artillery (1)

Distinguished Service Cross

CPT Harold Floody

117th Assault Helicopter Company (4)

Distinguished Flying Cross

SGT Maynard Humes (Posthumously)
CPT John Livingston (Posthumously)
SP4 Loren Reeves (Posthumously)
CPT Terrence Rooney (Posthumously)

119th Assault Helicopter Company (3)

Distinguished Flying Cross

SP4 Edmond Schoenig (Posthumously)
CPT Walter Speare (Posthumously)
2LT Dee Stone (Posthumously)

D Troop 1/10 Cavalry (4)

Air Medal

PFC John Fish
WO Pruett Helm

Purple Heart

PFC John Fish
WO Pruett Helm

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
APO San Francisco 96262

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 1377

27 MARCH 1967

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

1. TC 320. The following AWARD is announced:

FLOODY, HAROLD V., CAPTAIN, Artillery, United States Army
Battery B, 4th BN, 42nd Artillery, 4th Inf Div, APO 96262

Awarded: Distinguished Service Cross

Date action: 11-13 November 1966

Theater: Republic of Vietnam

Reason:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Harold V. Floody, Jr., Captain (Artillery), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery B, 4th Battalion, 42d Artillery, 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. Captain Floody distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions from 11 to 13 November 1966 while commanding a battery of the 42d Artillery supporting an engaged infantry battalion. After being helilifted into a landing zone with an advance reconnaissance team on 11 November, Captain Floody saw another helicopter shot down by nearby enemy emplacements. Unmindful of the danger, he dauntlessly exposed himself to direct the landing of two howitzers, and immediately engaged the hostile positions, knocking them out of action. Despite sporadic enemy attacks during the next day, he coordinated the establishment of the artillery fire base and the infantry command post. Early that night, the base suddenly came under intense mortar attack from a reinforced North Vietnamese battalion. When the initial barrage disrupted communications, Captain Floody left his covered position and ran through the exploding mortar rounds to the command post. Determining the location of the hostile positions, he fearlessly charged back across the ravaged area to his battery and began directing the return fire. Contemptuous of the fierce enemy attack, Captain Floody moved among his howitzers, encouraging the crews, redistributing ammunition, and organizing the treatment of casualties. Seriously wounded twice in the back by shrapnel, he ignored the extreme pain and continued to direct the defense throughout the remainder of the thirteen-hour battle. His unrelenting courage and inspiring example enabled his men to hold their positions against overwhelming odds and inflict heavy casualties on the fanatic enemy. Captain Floody's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

Authority: by direction of the President under provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962.

FOR THE COMMANDER

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
APO San Francisco 96307

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 781

23 February 1967

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

1. TC 320. The following AWARD is announced posthumously:

SPEARE, WALTER R. III, O5709494, CAPTAIN, ARMOR, United States Army
119th Assault Helicopter Company, 52nd Combat Aviation Battalion, APO 96318

Awarded: Distinguished Flying Cross

Date of Action: 11 November 1966

Theater: Republic of Vietnam

Reason: For heroism while participating in aerial flight, evidenced by voluntary actions above and beyond the call of duty in the Republic of Vietnam: Captain Speare distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 11 November 1966 while serving as the aircraft commander of a helicopter protecting the landing of troops in hostile territory near Pleiku. As the troop helicopters approached the landing zone, eight heavily camouflaged anti-aircraft weapons revealed themselves directly beneath the fire team. Without a thought to his opponents' vastly superior firepower, Captain Speare attacked the Viet Cong emplacements to draw their fire away from the vulnerable troop carriers. He assaulted continuously, silencing one of their weapons and successfully diverted the rest of their fire from the landing zone. He did not relent in his attack, despite the odds against him, until repeated hits so damaged his aircraft that it crashed. Captain Speare perished in the crash. Captain Speare's outstanding flying ability and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military and the United States Army.

Authority: By direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926.

FOR THE COMMANDER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO San Francisco 96262

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 107

21 January 1967

AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL FOR HEROISM

1. TC 320. The following AWARD is announced:

HELM, PRUETT B, W3152839, WARRANT OFFICER W1, United States Army
Trp D, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav, 4th Infantry Division, APO 96262

Awarded: Air Medal with "V" Device

Date of Action: 11 November 1966

Theater: Republic of Vietnam

Reason: For heroism while participating in aerial flight in the Republic of Vietnam: Warrant Officer Pruett B. Helm distinguished himself by conspicuous heroism against a hostile enemy while engaged in aerial flight supporting a heliborne assault in the Republic of Vietnam. As the co-pilot and gunner of an armed helicopter, he placed accurate automatic weapons fire against known enemy positions that were bringing intense anti-aircraft fire upon the elements of the aerial scout platoon. Through his courageous perseverance he continued to man his guns even after the aircraft, in which he was a crew member, burst into flames upon receiving heavy anti-aircraft fire from an undetected enemy position. Although the aircraft was enveloped in flames, Warrant Officer Helm unhesitatingly continued placing accurate and intense counter fire against the enemy until the burning helicopter crashed into the jungle canopy. Warrant Officer Helm's heroic action is in the highest tradition of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Authority: By direction of the President under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942.

FOR THE COMMANDER

APPENDIX G

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

1LT	First Lieutenant (O-2) pay grade and rank
1SG.....	First Sergeant (E-8) pay grade and rank
2LT.....	Second Lieutenant (O-1) pay grade and rank
A CO.....	Alpha Company
Air Assault.....	An assault conducted with air mobile resources
AK-47.....	A 7.62mm assault rifle used by the NVA
AO.....	Area of Operation
Arc Light	B-52 Bombing Mission
B3 Front.....	The NVA headquarters for central South Vietnam
Bangalore Torpedoes.....	An explosive device used to clear vegetation
Base Area 702.....	An NVA staging area in Cambodia
BDE.....	Brigade
BN	Battalion
B CO.....	Bravo Company
C-Rations.....	Combat or field rations
CA.....	Combat assault by helicopter
CBU.....	Cluster Bomb Unit (Air Force)
C&C.....	Command and Control
C CO.....	Charlie Company
CDR	Commander (company and field grade)
Central Highlands.....	A mountainous region in middle South Vietnam
Chinook.....	CH-41 troop/cargo transport helicopter
Claymore.....	M-18 anti-personnel mine
CO.....	Company or Commanding Officer
COL.....	Colonel (O-6) pay grade and rank (Full Bird)
Combined Arms Team.....	A team composed of infantry, artillery, and air resources
CP.....	Command Post
CPT.....	Captain (O-3) pay grade and rank
Daily Staff Journal.....	A log or registry used to record activities and events
DC	Delta Charlie or Depth Concentration (artillery)
D CO.....	Delta Company
DefCon.....	DEFensive CONcentrations of artillery fire
Dust Off	Medical Evacuation by UH-1 Helicopter

EM.....	Enlisted Man
FAC.....	Forward Air Controller
FDC.....	Fire Direction Center
FO	Forward Observer (artillery)
Frag Ord.....	An abbreviated operations order
FSB	Fire Support Base
Gun Ship	Armed UH-1 Helicopter
HE.....	High explosive
H&I	Harassing and Interdiction (type of artillery fire)
HHC.....	Headquarters & Headquarters Company
H-Hour.....	A specified time for an event to begin
Huey.....	UH-1 Helicopter
II Corp.....	A tactical region in South Vietnam designated by the Military Assistance Command of Vietnam
KIA	Killed In Action
Landing Pad.....	A specific point within a designated area for helicopters to land at or on
LDR	Leader
Lift.....	A word used in the same context as sortie
LP	Listening Post
LT.....	Lieutenant
LTC.....	Lieutenant Colonel (O-5) pay grade and rank
LZ	Landing Zone
MAJ.....	Major (O-4) pay grade and rank
MECH.....	Mechanized
MEDIVAC.....	Medical Evacuation, usually an emergency
Mike Force.....	A CIDG military force led by Special Forces
MOS	Military Occupational Speciality (your job)
NVA	North Vietnamese Army
OH-13.....	Observation Helicopter (light)
Old Man.....	Slang title for a commanding officer
OP	Observation Post
Operation Paul Revere IV.....	A 4 th Division, 2 nd Brigade field operation conducted from 20 October through 15 November 1966
Pali Wali.....	A salt flat next to the Cambodian border
PFC.....	Private First Class (E-3) pay grade and rank

Plei Djereng.....	A prominent South Vietnamese village in the 2 nd Brigade's area of operation
Plei Trap Area.....	A geographic area near the Cambodian border in Kontum Province
PLT	Platoon (approximately 30 men)
PX.....	Post Exchange (retail store)
Recon Platoon.....	A platoon designated to conduct reconnaissance work
RPG.....	Rocket Propelled Grenade (B-40 and RPG-7)
R&R	Rest and Relaxation Leave
RT.....	Radio receiver-transmitter
RTO	Radio/Telephone Operator for the PRC-25 radio
S1.....	Personnel and Administration
S2.....	Intelligence and Security
S3.....	Plans and Operations
SGT	Sergeant (E-5) pay grade and rank
Sitrep.....	Situation Report
Slick	Unarmed UH-1 Helicopter
Sortie.....	A word used to describe one or more aircraft whose mission it was to return one or more times for the same task
SP	Start Point
SP4	Specialist Fourth Class (E-4) pay grade and rank
SQD	Squad (about 7 - 10 men)
SSG	Staff Sergeant (E-6) pay grade and rank
Stand-To.....	A specific time in the morning when all personnel are required to be awake and prepared for an attack
Sweep.....	A type of patrol conducted to determine if a specific area is free of enemy forces
TOC	Tactical Operation Center (The Palace)
WIA	Wounded in Action
WP	White phosphorus, aka Willy Pete
XO.....	Executive Officer (second in command)

APPENDIX H

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O

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P

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R

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APPENDIX I
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