

1917 - 50th Anniversary Edition - 1967



IVY LEAF

FAMOUS FOURTH



Kontum Honors Ivy For Dak To Fighting With Words, Gifts

DAK TO — The Kontum Provincial Council paid tribute and presented gifts to U.S. soldiers fighting in the Battle Of Dak To.

"The U.S. soldiers came here to protect our land, and to fight for our democracy and territorial integrity," said Hue Dinh Xuan, council chairman.

He added that the people of the Kontum Province admired the American soldiers for their valor and sacrifices in the Dak To area.

"We came here first to thank the U.S. Army which is here and to thank the people who have fought and died here," the council chairman added.

Mr. Hue also presented Major General William R. Peers, Ivy Division commander, with a model Montagnard house along with crates of bananas and papayas in appreciation of the U.S. military effort.

Accepting the gifts on behalf of his men, General Peers told

the council, "We are extremely grateful for this expression of appreciation for what the men of the 4th Division and other brigades (fighting in the campaign) have done."

The general said the showing of appreciation "was especially important for the parents of those boys who have given their lives in the defense of freedom" during the Battle Of Dak To.

Dak To Wrap-up—Page 3

To. He commented that the men of the 4th Division have a special appreciation, themselves, for the people of the Central Highland provinces.

General Peers said the division's soldiers "would like to do everything possible to insure these people their freedom."

The units which were the object of the council's appreciation belong to the 4th Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade and the 1st Cavalry Division.

Cacti's Kountry Kitchen Adds Tang To C-Rations

DUC PHO — Company A, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry was stationed on bleak, muddy Hill 481 northwest of Chu Lai for over two weeks, subsisting on C-rations and not liking it at all.

"We thought that there must be a better way," said Second Lieutenant Richard Duncan (Oxnard, Calif.), Weapons Platoon leader. So, acting upon this resolve, he gathered about him the combined culinary talents of his platoon to form Four-Zero's Kountry Kitchen.

Staff Sergeant John A. Boylan (Riverside, Calif.) was appointed chief chef, while Specialist 4 Clifford Callaway (Covina, Calif.) served as chief KP.

Private First Class Norman Sawyer is responsible for procuring the necessary spices and ingredients. Since the restaurant is located in his bunker, 2LT Duncan is the proprietor-major domo.

What type of meals does the Kountry Kitchen turn out?

"Well," said SSG Boylan, "the other evening we had soup de jour which was a bean soup,

followed by breast of turkey under bullets with a pecan and peach cobbler, coffee and cigars for dessert. That's just one of our meals, though. We've also had the foxhole dinner for two, tin can casserole, cease fire casserole and, one morning, we had eggs benedict."

Lieutenant Duncan says that this luxurious cooking does present a few problems though, especially obtaining the necessary spices, onions and sauces.

"And, every once in a while," he added, "we have had meals burn up when we get called out for fire missions. It's well worth the trouble though."

Regular Uses Grenade For Catching Fish

BAN BLECH (1/22) — PFC Bud Roach (Celest, Tex.), Company C, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, has a strange way of fishing.

Having several old grenades that needed to be destroyed, his

See Photo—Page 3

platoon leader pulled the pins and tossed them into a nearby stream.

After the explosion, there, floating on top of the muddy water, were five or six pan-size fish.

Without wasting a second, PFC Roach jumped into the river and using his steel pot as a net, waded around and collected the stunned fish.

That day for lunch, he rolled the cleaned fish in C-ration crackers and over the flame of a heating tablet, fried them.

Results? "Some of the best damn fish I've eaten," replied the Regular.

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Vol. 2, No. 5

CAMP ENARI, VIETNAM

December 10, 1967



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 4TH INFANTRY (IVY) DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96262

AVDDH-CG

6 November 1967

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the 4th Infantry Division. In celebrating its Golden Year, we reflect with pride on the history of the division. From its initial training grounds at Camp Green in 1917, to the World War I battleground of Meuse Argonne, to the D-day landings on Omaha Beach and on through the Siegfried Line in World War II and now in Vietnam in 1967, the 4th has achieved a spirit unexcelled. It is a fighting, combat division, a mark of high praise to the men who have served in its ranks.

We stand in a moment of history, thousands of miles from our "hometown" fighting a war undreamed of by the forebearers of the division colors. The techniques and mode of warfare have changed since the division fought in the "big" wars, but the mission is still the same and its accomplishment just as vital: the preservation of individual freedom and the rebuilding of a nation. To date we have accomplished this mission to a degree that has earned the praise and respect of our contemporaries.

As all of us look to the future, it is our duty to continue the traditions exemplified by our comrades-in-arms during fifty years before us.

W. R. PEERS
Major General, USA
Commanding

41 Enemy Bodies Found

Blackhawks Foil NVA Ambush

CAMP ENARI — "They sure picked the worst place along the highway to set up their ambush. That's one of the most traveled pieces of terrain in our area of responsibility," was the way Major Robert A. Wolfe (Dallas, N.C.), operations officer, 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry, described the action in which a North Vietnamese Army element attempted to ambush a U.S. convoy on Highway 19E.

Ivy Division intelligence sources reported that the enemy soldiers were part of the 18th Engineer Company, 8th Engineer Sapper Battalion. Officials of the 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry, which sent a reactionary

force to assist convoy personnel, said there were elements of at least five different enemy battalions.

The action took place along the highway just three to four hundred meters from where the Ivy cavalry men were guarding a vital bridge along the heavily traveled route. They immediately informed headquarters of the impending battle and then moved out to assist. Other cavalry units in the vicinity were notified and converged on the ambush site from both sides, trapping the enemy.

Troop C First

Troop C was first to arrive. The unit, commanded by Cap-

tain Clarence B. Hartman (Williamsport, Pa.) discovered the enemy located on the south side of the road in mostly open terrain. The tanks moved quickly, firing canister rounds and .50-cal. machine guns as they thundered up the hill toward the aggressors.

Convoy personnel crouched behind trucks to lend a hand with small arms.

Minutes later Troop A, led by Captain Ronald P. West (Wauwatosa, Wis.) rumbled in from the north. The enemy was routed and with no place to flee, few escaped.

Moving In

Having blocked the enemy force, the Blackhawks waited as air strikes pounded the enemy positions, and then moved in to end the skirmish.

The enemy body count was 41 killed and four detained. Six trucks were destroyed by enemy fire and four others damaged.

There were a total of 65 vehicles in the convoy enroute from Qui Nhon to Pleiku, but they were so widely dispersed that only a few actually fell within the killing zone of B-50 rockets and automatic weapons fire.

Besides the dead on the battlefield, the NVA left 23 weapons, including several B-50 rocket launchers, a light machine gun and numerous automatic weapons.

Division Artillery Fires Its One-Millionth Round

CAMP ENARI (DIVARTY)—One million rounds of artillery ammunition can do quite a bit of damage. If you don't believe it, ask the enemy.

Artillery units organic and attached to 4th Division Artillery recently levied the one-millionth damaging artillery round on the enemy since the division has been in Vietnam.

Major Ralph C. Evans (Pittsburgh), Division Artillery ammunition officer, said there is a "terrific feeling of satisfaction" that comes from provid-

ing one million rounds of ammunition to the various units.

"Commendation should be given to the truck drivers, ammo handlers, and gun crews who each contributed vitally to doing the job," he added.

Major George Cronin (Westmont, N.J.), Division Artillery assistant operations officer, also praised the different units and sections for working together as a team.

"One million? I think that's quite a few rounds," he said rather emphatically.

**UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF
THE 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION**

It is a pleasure to extend the Army's heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the officers and men of the distinguished 4th Infantry Division on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary.

For half a century, the 4th Infantry Division has been "Steadfast and Loyal" in its service to our country. The heroic participation of the Ivy Division on the battlefields of France during World War I set the pattern for its victorious exploits during World War II.

Today, serving in Vietnam, the 4th Infantry once more upholds its proud tradition. As its members help to defend a small, beleaguered nation, they can take pride in the contributions they are making to the security of that country and to the free world. Such courageous action as that displayed in Operations Paul Revere IV, Sam Houston, Francis Marion and MacArthur will long be remembered in our history.

I join with all members of the United States Army in honoring the 4th Infantry Division on its golden anniversary, and in voicing our confidence that it will fulfill future missions with the same professional competence that has characterized its past achievements.

Harold K. Johnson
HAROLD K. JOHNSON
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96378



On behalf of the officers and men of the United States Army, Vietnam, I extend best wishes on the occasion of the 4th Infantry Division's 50th Anniversary.

Organized in 1917 to help meet our country's commitments abroad during World War I, the Ivy Division's half-century of history is a record of proud and professional service. Soldiers of the Famous Fourth cracked the Hindenburg Line in World War I. In 1944 Ivmen stormed ashore on Utah Beach to begin the 4th Infantry Division's brilliant campaigns of World War II. The Fourth was first into Paris and first to fight onto Nazi Germany soil. Its heroic action in the Battle of the Bulge added lustre to an already honored tradition of bravery and sacrifice.

Called again in 1966 to serve overseas in the cause of freedom, the 4th Infantry Division can look back with pride on more than a year of outstanding achievement in South Vietnam. Your men have soundly defeated the enemy on the battlefield and have helped to bring security and progress to the Vietnamese people.

We salute the 4th Infantry Division, a keystone of the United States Army team in Vietnam, as it completes 50 years of distinguished service.

Bruce Palmer, Jr.
BRUCE PALMER, JR.
Lieutenant General, US Army
Deputy Commanding General

**HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND VIETNAM
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96222**



**TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE
4TH INFANTRY DIVISION**

December 10th marks the 50th Anniversary of the 4th Infantry Division as a key member of the Army team. The proud heritage of the "Steadfast and Loyal" Division includes participation in the great victories of World Wars I and II: the cracking of the Hindenburg Line; the stopping of the Kaiser's forces at the gates of Paris; the drive on Cherbourg after the landing at Utah Beach; and the repulsing of the determined German drive during the Battle of the Bulge.

Today, you have once again been called upon to fight an enemy bent on aggression and conquest.

Since your arrival in Vietnam over a year ago, you have taken part in some of our greatest victories of this war. Again and again you have met the enemy on the battlefield and defeated him. Between battles you have devoted your energies to assisting the people of the Republic of Vietnam in the rebuilding of their nation against a backdrop of war and terrorism. Such steadfastness in battle and compassion for the victims of enemy terror in the countryside have materially altered the course of this war.

I am certain that future chapters of your division history will speak of the courage, skill and dedication that you are displaying in this just war against aggression and subversion.

W. C. Westmoreland
W. C. WESTMORELAND
General, United States Army
Commanding

Even In RVN

Ideas Reap Dividends

Ideas are valuable and in Vietnam there are times when they can be measured in terms of lives saved as well as dollars.

The branches of the U.S. Armed Forces look to all military grades and civilian employees in all fields of endeavor for suggestions that can help do a job with greater efficiency or provide savings in manpower and costs.

The need for these is obvious, particularly in Vietnam.

A good suggestion may help accomplish a job faster, better or cheaper; simplify or improve operations, methods and organization; conserve materials and property; promote health and improve working conditions; reduce the likelihood of accidents; and it may improve morale through better personnel services.

Also sought through the various suggestion programs of the services are patentable inventions that may be used to benefit the American public. Servicemen and women and civilians can submit scientific or

technological ideas which may be able to materially advance the research and development accomplishments of the Department of Defense.

Depending upon the tangible benefits to the service, the suggestion may earn cash awards ranging from \$15 up to \$25,000.

The basic idea behind the various suggestion plans of the services is that no one knows a job as well as the man or woman who does it. The offer of cash is an inducement to the individual to draw on his knowledge, experience and imagination to find better ways to do the job. The prospect of saving the lives of fellow servicemen fighting in Vietnam or providing them with more efficient support operations or better tools to do their jobs is an added inducement.

Take a good look at your job very soon. Can it be done better with savings in time, money and manpower? If so, why sit on the idea when you can sell it to your services' suggestion program?



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 - 1SG Harry K. Butler Jr.—HHC, 1st Bn, 25th Inf
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 - SFC Norman G. Higginbotham—HHC, 3rd Bn, 12th Inf
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 - 1LT John S. Putnam—HHC, 2nd Bn, 35th Inf
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 - CPT Roger C. Miller—Co C, 4th Med Bn
 - 1LT Eugene H. Kobes—Co C, 3rd Bn, 8th Inf
 - 1LT Lorry L. Potterson—Hq&Svc Btry, 4th Bn, 42nd Arly
 - SSG Willard Wilson—Btry B, 5th Bn, 14th Arly
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 - WO1 Michael Markham—4th Admin Co, 4th Inf Div
 - CPT Jerry S. Groul—Co D, 4th Med Bn
 - 1LT Malcolm S. Lindsay Jr.—HHC, 1st Bn, 6th Armer
 - SSG Shelton L. Smith—Btry A, 4th Bn, 42nd Arly
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 - MAJ James M. Lee—HQ, 4th Ave Bn
 - SPI Dennis M. Will—HHC, 1st Bn, 12th Inf
 - CPT William A. Baker—Co B, 1st Bn, 25th Inf
 - 1SG Lonnie H. Thiery—Btry C, 2nd Bn, 9th Arly
 - SFC Peter R. Ignaszewski—HQ, 3rd Spl Bn (Prov)
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 - SSG James P. Carter—Co C, 1st Bn, 35th Inf
 - SSG Camel C. Hawthorne—HHC, 2nd Bde, 4th Inf Div
 - SSG Julio E. Santiago—Co A, 1st Bn, 35th Inf
 - MAJ Gerald Tippin—HHC, 1st Bn, 25th Inf

Battle Of Dak To Stops Major NVA Effort

By SP4 Richard Newman
CAMP ENARI—The Battle Of Dak To died 23 days after it began on Nov. 3, although Ivy Division elements, and those under the division's operational control, continued to make sporadic contact with North Vietnamese elements.

The battle which netted the Allied forces 1,641 NVA by actual body count was referred to by major commanders in Vietnam as the most significant action in the Central Highlands since the 1965 Ia Drang campaign and one of the major battles of the war. During the Battle Of Dak To more than 1,569 air strike sorties were flown over the Dak To area as 32 B-52 strikes were dropped to the densely covered jungle floor. Armed helicopters flew 1,101 sorties and over 137,991 artillery rounds pounded enemy positions from 64 artillery tubes. The significance of the battle is in what the enemy intended to do and the NVA strength in the area committed to that mission.

Battle Plan

Initially it was thought that the NVA planned to overrun two Vietnamese government outposts and the 4th Division outpost in the lowlands of Dak To which are surrounded by hills of some magnitude. However, these targets appear far too insignificant in light of the enemy capability revealed as the days went by—more than a NVA division was committed to the action.

The objective of taking Dak To seemed as though it was the beginning of an effort to pour across South Vietnam's strategic waist. The Battle Of Dak To was won by the 4th Infantry Division because every objective was taken and the enemy loss in lives was greater than the allies'.

The NVA must have been working over the Dak To hills for at least three months, and possibly longer according to senior American officers. The bunker systems stretched across numerous hills.

Ivy intelligence was keeping a close watch on NVA troop activity. Via Air Force planes using special camera equipment, heli-

copters and long range reconnaissance patrols, NVA were found in the hills surrounding Dak To.

Ivy Division Ready

Enemy pressure on the Montagnard villages around Dak To for support of various types mounted. Vietnamese patrols in the area reported seeing NVA entering the Dak To hills.

The Ivy Division had its first signs that the NVA was ready to fight. All these indications were confirmed and amplified by a single North Vietnamese soldier who surrendered on Nov. 2.

That Chieu Hoi gave the Ivy Division information on weapons, positioning of the NVA troops and makeup of troops. The Battle Of Dak To began Nov. 3.

The battle was fought in two parts.

The first part was between Nov. 3 and 12 as the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry captured Hill 724 and other Ivy units, including the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry had significant contacts.

More Units

General William C. Westmoreland, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, commander, visited the battle area and based on intelligence and fighting committed to the Ivy Division two more brigades for the Battle Of Dak To.

The second and bloodiest stage of the battle was from Nov. 13 to Nov. 26 as the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry captured Hill 1338 and the 173rd Airborne Brigade took possession of Hill 875.

The NVA probably could have melted into the dense impenetrable jungle according to military men in the area, but instead, they chose to fight.

The conquering of the hills surrounding Dak To was more than a process of heavy fighting. Possession of hills was made with a methodical destruction of bunkered hilltops with endless air strikes and artillery barrages.

Swift End

The four NVA regiments-plus are now reported regrouping on the Vietnamese side of the Cambodian border. No immediate threat of renewed battle is seen,

but a new enemy offensive could be launched there in a few weeks, according to military observers.

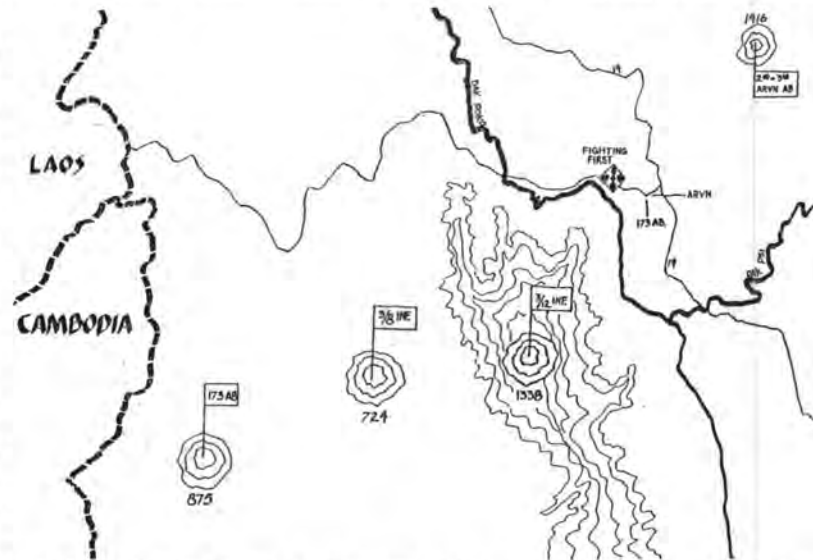
The Battle Of Dak To ended as swiftly as it began. Enemy activity in the area died overnight as Hill 875 was captured. In Washington when Hill 875 was taken, General Westmore-

land said the Battle Of Dak To was "the beginning of a great defeat for the enemy."

Major General William R. Peers, 4th Division commander, stated that no one would ever know for sure how many NVA had been killed. He said if one counted those killed by air and artillery strikes and buried in

hastily dug graves beneath the jungle floor, "I would say that we have killed a minimum of 3,000 and possibly as many as 4,000."

While total enemy damage is impossible to assess there seems little doubt in the minds of the men who fought that they did indeed win the Battle Of Dak To.



BATTLE OF DAK TO—The areas of major contact and hills captured by the Ivy Division, and those under its operational control, during the Battle Of Dak To are shown above.

(USA Sketch by SP4 Richard Garramone)

From Theory To Practice

Bullets Pull Off Squeeze Play

By CPT Paul Gross

BAN BLECH (1/8)—A squeeze play. Ball, catcher and runner collide in a cloud of dust at home plate. An umpire's decision determines the success or failure of the play. Someone wins and someone loses. It's that simple.

But last week's "Operation Squeeze Play" carried out by elements of the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry wasn't so simple and the umpire's decision may never be known.

Plans for Operation Squeeze Play were made when intelligence information indicated that elements of the 33rd North Vietnamese Army Regiment were located in an elongated valley near here.

The theory of the operation was to seal off the narrow passes on the east and west ends of the valley with Civilian Irregular Defense Group units. The northern side of the valley led up a steep mountain. On this bald-headed mountaintop, the Reconnaissance Platoon of Company E, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry was to block on the northern side with the mortar platoon in a supporting role.

Paper To Action

The squeeze of the operation would come from Company C by means of four platoons on line sweeping into the valley from the south.

On the morning of Nov. 1, the typewritten pages of the operation were turned into blisters and sweat.

The Reconnaissance Platoon of Company E labored up the

steep face of the mountain that formed the valley's northern boundary and immediately prepared a landing zone. Choppers soon brought in the mortar and equipment to support the operation. Dust from the choppers had barely settled when the tubes started pounding the valley and escape routes.

With the three sides of the valley screened, Company C started to sweep toward the valley down off the high ground from the south. Soon word was received from the CIDG unit blocking on the west that they were in contact with an NVA force. The contact only lasted for a minute as the enemy broke and headed toward the southeast.

Enemy Disappears

An air strike was called and the F-105s laid their destruction

on the dense jungle floor of the valley. This was followed up with gunships and artillery from the Bullets' fire support base.

The sun soon set and the valley became a smoky dark silent jungle area once again. At first light, Company C started to apply the pressure again, but somewhere, somehow, the enemy seemed to virtually disappear from the area.

Operation Squeeze Play is over.

There are no umpires here. No one can say who won or who lost, but a lot of men did a lot of work in that 24-hour period. These people can get some satisfaction from their effort since they deprived the enemy of his safe sanctuary.

One soldier was overheard to say, "Boy I'll bet Charlie sure has a headache after all that."

2nd Brigade Has Last Francis Marion Fight

CAMP ENARI—The 2nd Brigade's 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry scored the last contact of the Ivy Division's Operation Francis Marion.

It was a relatively small contact, but for most of the Regulars in Company B, it was their first contact.

Two platoons of Company B landed on a preselected landing zone with orders to sweep the surrounding area. A sweep turned out to be unnecessary as the platoons began to flush the enemy from the heavy vegetation almost immediately.

With both Colonel Charles Sniffin (Arlington, Va.), brigade

commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Harold B. Birch (Fl. Leavenworth, Kan.), battalion commander, on the ground lending their experience, the action was fast and furious.

Air strikes and artillery were called in to silence the enemy guns. The Ivymen swept the battlefield that day and the next and found 56 enemy bodies.

The fleeing enemy left behind 40 AK-47 rifles, two heavy machine guns and many NVA packs as well as an assortment of other equipment.

Ivy Division intelligence officers identified the NVA unit as an element of the 95B NVA Regiment.



NICE CATCH—PFC Bud Roach (Celest, Tex.), 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, displays his catch after a recent fishing adventure. Instead of a worm, he lured the fish with an old grenade.

(USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)

Co B, 4th Medical Bn Keeps Hopping With Dak To Casualties

By SP4 Steve Frye

DAK TO — During the Battle Of Dak To the men of Company B, 4th Medical Battalion proved themselves to be an efficient and skilled group of men.

The first seven days of the battle were really hectic for these men. They numbered only 25 including officers, but they performed the remarkable task of treating the casualties that were received during the struggle for Hill 724.

The remainder of the medical company was operating a similar installation at the Oasis, just west of Camp Enari. There were many nights that the men only slept three or four hours. Before the 173rd Airborne Brigade moved into the area, Company B was the only clearing station in the area. If necessary, they were responsible for aiding the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division, a battalion of the 173rd, South Vietnamese Army units, Civilian Irregular Defense Group forces, Special Forces units and approximately 1500 Engineers.

Swiftly Setup

Within 36 hours after they arrived at Dak To, some three or four days before the fighting began, Company B was fully operational.

"You never know when something like this is going to break out, so you have to be ready at all times," remarked Captain

James A. Harper (Los Angeles), Company B's commanding officer.

The wounded were taken care of and then evacuated to the 71st Evacuation Hospital at Pleiku.

Chinooks Used

Not one of the men died at Company B's clearing station. One man's heart had stopped beating but the medics brought him back to life.

"There were two things which really contributed to our success," said CPT Harper. "One was the use of Chinook helicopters in evacuating the wounded to the hospital. With the use of these helicopters, the men were able to evacuate several wounded to the hospital in a single trip. Since the chopper was able to land outside the hospital there was no need for ambulances.

"We really had some good support," added the doctor. "We got the transportation within minutes after requesting it."

The other contributor was the X-ray machine. With this machine they were able to determine whether or not it was imperative to install a chest drainage tube to persons who had received chest wounds. The doctor said that many of the men would have died if this knowledge had not been available.



DRESS RIGHT—Helicopters from the 119th Assault Helicopter Company wait for supplies and troops to be loaded at the Ivy Division's Dak To headquarters during the Battle Of Dak To phase of Operation MacArthur. (USA Photo by SP4 Alex Strouser, 124th Sig Bn)

Black Jack Falls Into Village

Regulars Rush To Bird's Side

BAN BLECH (1/22) — "Air craft down!"

Chilling words that turn a pilot's stomach and send chills down his spine.

It might be the guy he was having coffee with that morning, or maybe just talking to minutes before.

This Black Jack pilot knew what must be done.

Sweeping down out of the blue Vietnam sky, the Black Jack craft dropped into the village

where his buddies' craft was down.

The fallen helicopter lay on its side. The tail boom was cocked at an angle, and pointed skyward like a menacing finger.

Flying cover were gunships, looking for revenge and providing protection while the crew of the downed ship scrambled aboard the hovering craft. The crew's injuries were minor, mostly cuts and bruises.

Minutes after the craft crashed, a reaction force from the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry's firebase assaulted into the village to search and secure the area.

Led by First Lieutenant Jim Hascal (Everett, Wash.), the Regulars quickly fanned out and covered all the trails leading into the village before beginning their search.

"It was real quick action," remarked Specialist 4 James Doyle (Bethesda, Md.). "We hit the ground and set up a hasty perimeter around the downed craft. Things were pretty tight when we received a few incoming rounds as we began to fan out."

The village was secured by the Regulars and the engineers were lifted in and began to prepare the downed ship for extraction.

As the search of the village continued, Private First Class

Tom Martin (Patterson, N.J.) triggered a hidden booby trap.

"I was in this hooch and had just started to lift the lid of a wooden box with the muzzle of my rifle, when something went whistling past my ear," he recalled.

A Chinook arrived, and in a swirling blast of hitting dust gently lifted the crippled helicopter to safety.

Texas Senator Visits Division

CAMP ENARI — Senator John G. Tower (R-Tex.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, made a two-day official inspection of the 4th Infantry Division and its support units.

The Senator not only visited the base camp of the division at Camp Enari, but also the forward bases of brigades, engineers, cavalry and airborne unit supporting the infantrymen. Senator Tower was escorted during his tour by Major General William R. Peers, 4th Division commander, and Major James Trussell (Fort Worth, Tex.), escort officer.

On his tour the senator visited the 1st Brigade. He and his party had Thanksgiving Day dinner with several Ivy men from Texas.

Hemingway Ivy's PIO During Division's WWII Campaigns

CAMP ENARI—When public information offices and public information officers were just beginning to be conceived by the U.S. Army in World War II, the 4th Infantry Division already had within its midst a renowned writer-correspondent-historian as its own public relations man.

Ernest Hemingway was not a member of the Allied forces during World War II. Yet, where the Ivy Division went so went Hemingway and his band of irregulars.

Hemingway was accredited

solely as a correspondent for Collier's magazine. Yet, he put himself on full combat status when he and his band of French and American irregulars were credited with being the first Allied unit to enter Paris.

The force had already liberated the Ritz Hotel and were celebrating the event with magnums of champagne at the bar when General Philippe Leclerc came marching into Paris with what he thought was the first expeditionary force.

Hemingway left the impression that he was a general, be-

cause within his little band he had a public relations officer, a lieutenant as an aide, a cook, a driver, and photographer and a special liquor ration. The unit was equipped with every imaginable American and German weapon leaving most people with the impression that they were carrying more ammunition and alcohol than a division.

The band of irregulars dressed in German sergeant's uniforms which they decorated with U.S. insignia. Hemingway wore the patch of the Ivy Division on his left shoulder.

Hemingway's history of the 4th Division is written on the pages of his WW II books as the experience of any author influences what he writes. The succinct and lucid style of Papa Hemingway was the hard-boiled life he led with the division and the violence he found.

In 1944, Hemingway was injured in an automobile accident during a blackout in London. A few days later, with 52 stitches in his head, above the protests of his doctors, Hemingway was with the Ivy men at the start of the Allied invasion of France at Normandy.

When Hemingway got up the energy or when he "needed a few bucks" he'd write about GI Joe in the 4th Infantry Division on Utah Beach and their drive on Cherbourg. He reported the Ivy Division as the first U.S. troops in Paris and the first Allied troops to step foot on German soil. He watched the Ivy men fight at the Battle of the Bulge.



FORT KNOX?—No, it's the Ivy Division's finance office as members prepare \$1,000,000 to be secured for the night. From left to right are SP4 Edward Immel, 1LT Dennis Towne, 1LT Brown McCallum, Jr., and SP5 Terry Shaner. (USA Photo by 124th Sig Bn)

Overhead Cover Tough As Bunker Fills Over

DAK TO—You've got problems when your bunker only has room for three and you're the fourth.

Originally, Captain Terence M. Bell (Plymouth, Mich.), Company D commander, 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry, and Private First Class Michael A. Anderson (Dayton, Ohio), radio operator, dug out a foxhole on a knoll southwest of Dak To and covered it with sandbags. They left just enough space for a third man.

The day after Company A and Company D had blunted a North Vietnamese attack on the knoll, Lieutenant Colonel Glen Dean Belnap (Carlisle, Pa.), battalion commander, was among the 1st Brigade's high ranking officers discussing war plans with CPT Bell at the battle site.

The discussion was interrupted, however, by a mortar attack and CPT Bell hurried the battalion commander over to his bunker.

By that time, an unexpected guest—an Australian photographer—had also taken cover in the bunker as did PFC Anderson. Once LTC Belnap was inside, the captain, lying on the ground outside, stuck his head in and began talking to the battalion commander.

Then CPT Bell had an idea, rolled over, put his loaded rucksack on his back, and stuck his head back inside the crowded bunker. Glancing over to PFC Anderson, he winked.

"Overhead cover," he said.

50 YEARS WITH THE FAMOUS FOURTH

1917—Steadfast And Loyal—1967



Three Wars And Three Generations

By Edward Hymoff

Military Editor, M. W. Lods Publishing Co.
Vietnam Unit Histories Project

Fifty years of glory!

The history of the Ivy Division spans the three most recent generations of Americans. In World War I the 4th Division soldier was called a Doughboy and proved his mettle on the battlefields of France. In World War II he was GI Joe and in today's Vietnam conflict he's an Ivyman.

His military heritage was forged in the muddy trenches of France in 1918, as he splashed ashore on Normandy's Utah Beach in 1944 and beat the bushes in the Republic of Vietnam highlands or along the coastal plain bordering the South China Sea in 1966-67.

There are both similarities and differences between the military campaigns fought by those past and present who have served in the Famous Fourth Division. First the similarities whereby history has repeated itself.

In late 1917 the division was formed at Camp Green, N.C., a sprawling ramshackle military base that resembled the early months in Vietnam when Camp Enari was called Dragon Mountain base camp. In the winter of 1917-18 and early spring of 1918, flivver-type vehicles and horsedrawn artillery bogged down in the slick and muddy dirt roads.

First Division Members

Doughboys rolled out at dawn on the double and formed up for morning roll call, shuffling into their packs and fumbling with their heavy bolt-action Lee-Enfield rifles. These first members of the 4th Infantry Division were draftees from all parts of the U.S. and from diverse backgrounds. America was at

war with the Central Powers and Kaiser Wilhelm was the enemy of that era. They went to war, these Doughboys of the Ivy Division, to the beat of drums and to the stirring lyrics of songs like "Over There," "It's a Long Long Road to Tipperary" and "Johnnie Get Your Gun."

The big guns along the Western Front stopped firing on the eleventh hour of the eleventh month, 1918. "The Great War," as the 4th Division's Doughboys called it, was over. The division marched into Germany and remained as an occupation force until 1919. The division returned to the tune of "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home," and its colors were retired until World War II.

History repeated itself 22 years after the "the war to end all wars." A new generation of Americans was called to the colors in 1940 as the war drums beat a terrible dirge in Europe. The enemy again was Germany allied to Japan and sick from a disease called fascism.

Once again there was a draft and with it the activation of the 4th Infantry Division on June 3, 1940. The division's colors, from which hung the 1918 battle streamers for the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, were removed from storage in the old War Department building and unfurled.

GI Joe received these colors and proudly carried them overseas in early 1944 to England before the invasion of the continent. On June 6, 1944, better known as D-day, elements of the 8th Infantry Regiment splashed ashore on Utah Beach, braved heavy fire from concrete emplacements manned by the Wehrmacht and slugged through the enemy's first line of "impregnable" defenses.

Smashed Through Steel

The 82nd Airborne Division was isolated and surrounded at Ste. Mere Eglise when the Ivy Division's GIs, now proudly referring to themselves as the "Famous Fourth Division," smashed through the enemy's ring of steel to relieve the paratroopers. The division's fighting men then

swept clear the Cotentin peninsula and took part in the capture of the vital port of Cherbourg exactly 19 days after they crashed ashore on the Normandy beaches.

Then, after taking part in the fighting near Periers, the division's GIs broke through the left flank of the German Seventh Army, helped stem the enemy's driving attack toward Avranches and by the end of August 1944 had moved on to Paris, assisting the French 2nd Armored Division in the liberation of their capital city.

History had repeated itself. An earlier generation of 4th Division Doughboys had often visited Paris on leave from the trenches of the Western Front.

Then to Germany, to a mad dictator's vaunted Siegfried Line was smashed by the division's GIs at Schnee Eifel, Hurtgen Forest, Luxembourg, Dickweiler and Osweiler, Sauer River, Foubren, Wanden, Prum River, Olzheim, Rhine River, Worms, Wurzburg, Bavaria and Meisbach marked the trail of the Famous Fourth Division as it stormed through Nazi Germany and helped topple the "Thousand Year Reich" proclaimed a decade earlier by Adolf Hitler.

A Short Occupation

They called it V-E Day on May 7, 1945. The division's soldiers once again had followed in the footsteps of history. For a very short time they were part of the Allied occupation army. But only for a very short time.

On July 10, 1945 the Ivy Division returned home and many of its soldiers prepared to tackle the remaining enemy, Japan, when World War II came to an end a little more than a month later.

March 5, 1946. Once again inactivation and the retirement of colors. But World War II had not brought a peaceful world. The "cold war" had begun to set in and although many Americans were not yet aware of it, an Iron Curtain had dropped across Eastern Europe. A new disease associated with totalitarianism had begun to menace the war-torn nations of the world — communism.

July 15, 1947. Reactivation as a train-

ing division. In 1950 the Ivy Division for the third time in its history prepared to sail for Europe and the following year began a five year tour of duty as a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) structure where it was stationed in Germany. History had, indeed, repeated itself.

Training, Combat-Ready

After returning to the U.S. in 1956 the Famous Fourth Division was moved to Ft. Lewis, Wash., where it became both a training division and a combat-ready "fire brigade" ready to quell aggression wherever and whenever required.

There was a requirement in early 1965, when the U.S. build-up began in the Republic of Vietnam, to halt communist inroads which threatened to engulf this small Southeast Asian nation. The disease that began to spread like cancer after World War II had reached into South Vietnam. The Ivy Division's strength was bolstered with the infusion of additional troops. Training for a combat role in Vietnam began in earnest in 1965.

The first elements of the Famous Fourth Division sailed for Vietnam in July 1966, just as its predecessor units had preceded the division in two earlier wars. These were the Ivy men of the 4th Engineer Battalion who arrived first at the Dragon Mountain base camp site to begin construction and preparations for the arrival of the Ivy Division.

Once again history had repeated itself.

Today, the 4th Division is making history as its troopers man the largest division area of operations in the Republic of Vietnam — 7200 square miles including 195 miles of border to patrol. Ivy troopers hold the distinction of having fought simultaneously in the Central Highlands, along the South China Sea and as far south as III Corps.

In its present role in the Republic of Vietnam, history not only has been repeated for the Famous Fourth Division but its troopers are also writing it by their exploits in the cause of freedom.

IVYMEN GO TO BATTLE TWICE AS WAR PLAGUES ACROSS EUROPE



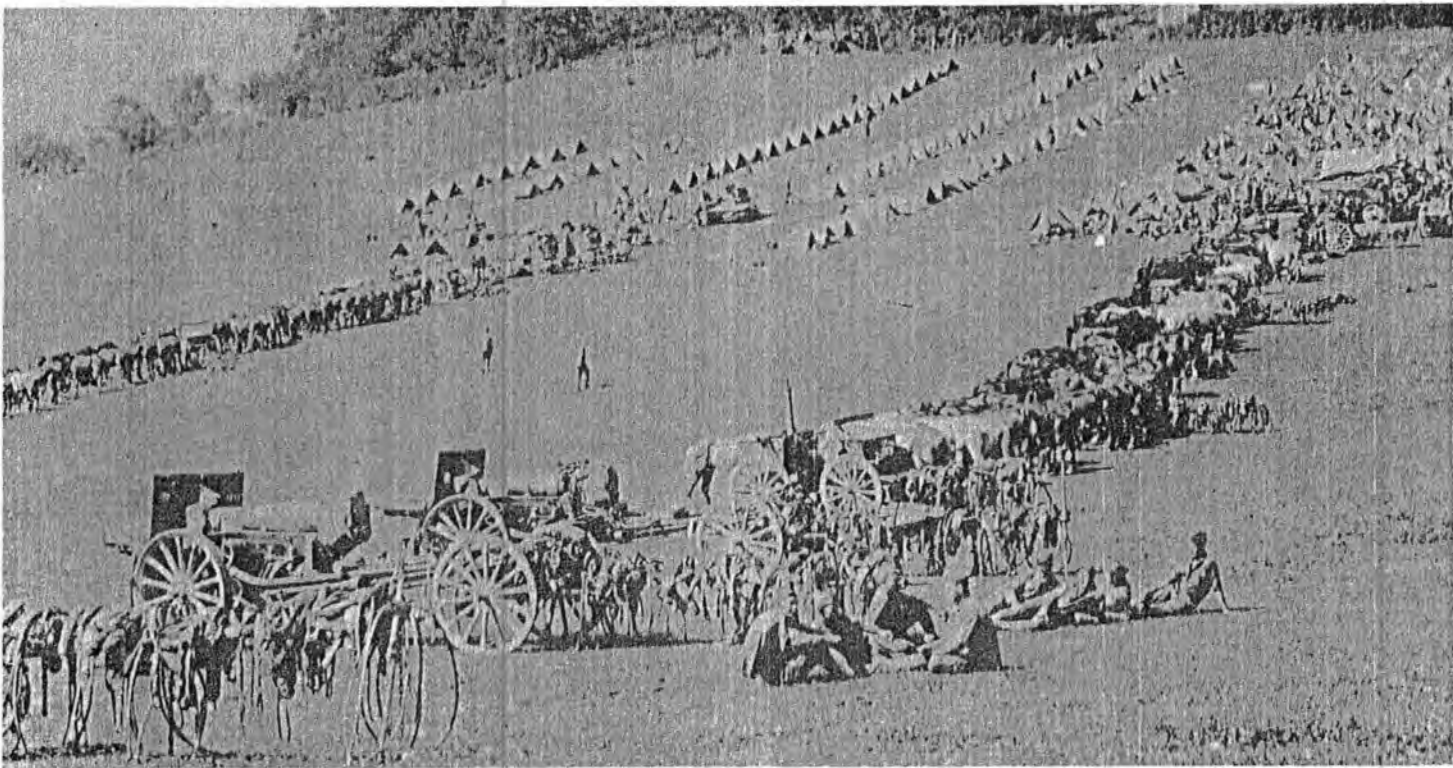
WORLD WAR I IVYMEN PASS THROUGH A BATTLE SCARRED TOWN IN FRANCE ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT—1918.



IVYMEN DURING WORLD WAR II ADVANCE INTO A GERMAN-OCCUPIED TOWN IN BELGIUM—1944.



MANY IVYMEN MAD



A WORLD WAR I IVY BATTALION PITCHES CAMP ON A HILLSIDE IN FRANCE—1918.



FRIENDS IN FRANCE—1944.



4th DIVISION SOLDIERS ENTER THE WAR-TORN TOWN OF PRUM, GERMANY—1945.

A Third Call To Arms—VIETNAM



IYVYMEN GO TO WAR FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THE DIVISION'S 50-YEAR HISTORY—1966.

Operation Paul Revere IV Through MacArthur

By 2LT Dennis Stellmacher

CAMP ENARI — This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the Ivy Division. Since it was organized on Dec. 10, 1917, the 4th Infantry Division has seen action in both World Wars I and II. It was deactivated on March 5, 1946, after earning three Distinguished Unit Citations and the Belgium Fourrageres in World War II.

Reactivated on July 15, 1947 as a training division, the Ivy Division went to Europe in 1951 under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Command and did not return to U.S. until September 1956.

From 1956 until the fall of 1965, the division participated in numerous training and exercises all over the world.

In the fall of 1966 the division deployed to the Republic of Vietnam, after intense training at Ft. Lewis, Wash. The 2nd Brigade landed at Qui Nhon on Aug. 14 and moved on to Pleiku to set up the division base camp at Dragon Mountain (now called Camp Enari).

The 1st Brigade followed on Oct. 5 at Nha Trang and was airlifted to Tuy Hoa on the RVN coast. The 3rd Brigade arrived on Oct. 13 at Vung Tau and went to Bear Cat under the control of II Field Force. Later in November the brigade was attached to the 25th Infantry Division.

Operations Adams

Under the operational control of I Field Force, the 1st Brigade launched Operation Adams in late October. The basic aim of Operation Adams was to protect the South Vietnamese harvesting the rice in the coastal Phu Yen Province. The operation lasted for nearly five months and was marked by numerous small unit actions against elements of the Viet Cong. During the operation Highway I was opened within the brigade area. The results of the operation were 493 NVA/VC KIA, 25 NVA detained, 128

VC captured and 33 returnees.

In the meantime, the division headquarters became fully operational and the division assumed control of operations in the Central Highlands west of Pleiku. The mission was to detect and destroy North Vietnamese Army units infiltrating into the Republic of Vietnam. The division force consisted of two brigades, the organic 2nd Brigade and 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, under the Ivy Division's operational control, along with an armor battalion and an armored cavalry squadron.

Operation Paul Revere IV ended in late December and on Jan. 1, 1967, the 2nd Brigade initiated Operation Sam Houston to screen the Cambodian border between the Se San River and the Chu Pong Mountains while the 1st Brigade was participating in operations in the Tuy Hoa area under IFFV control.

In the next two months contacts with the enemy increased so much that the 1st Brigade was moved to New Plei Djereng to assume responsibility for the area east of the Se San River while the 2nd Brigade was to concentrate its efforts west of the river.

Sam Houston Over

During March, battalions from the 2nd Brigade were involved in two heavy enemy contacts. At the beginning of April, the two brigades began to re-deploy and Operation Sam Houston ended on April 5, leaving 733 enemy dead during this operation.

It was during this operation that division's long range reconnaissance patrols were consolidated into platoons, one at each brigade and one division platoon with the cavalry squadron. These patrols were used extensively to screen the flanks of the maneuver elements and also penetrated deeply into the jungle to determine the presence of enemy forces and watch his movements. The value of the contribution of these small elements

is immeasurable.

On April 6, the division began Operation Francis Marion as the brigades re-deployed to provide surveillance of the border area, to protect the Edap Enang resettlement area west of Pleiku and to conduct search and destroy operations in areas where intelligence indicated increased enemy activity.

Almost before the brigades could get set in position, they were engaging NVA forces. The 2nd Brigade had light contact through all April, but the first few days in May it ran into an NVA battalion in bunkers south of the brigade's headquarters at the Oasis. Contact was then light until May 18 when a battalion from the 1st Brigade engaged another NVA battalion.

Nine Days In May

For the following nine days, three battalions of the 1st Brigade had almost continuous contact with multi-battalion forces of the 32nd, 66th and 88th NVA Regiments in the mountainous region between Duc Co and New Plei Djereng. This offensive action by the 1st Brigade apparently thwarted the major enemy offensive directed toward Duc Co and Thanh An District Headquarters.

On July 12, a 2nd Brigade battalion engaged at least one NVA battalion north of the Ia Drang River near the Cambodian border in a relatively short but violent meeting engagement. The brigade boundaries were shifted towards the south to concentrate division forces in the Duc Co — Ia Drang area.

On July 23 another 1st Brigade battalion made contact with two NVA battalions of the 32nd NVA Regiment just south of Duc Co and with tremendous volumes of supporting fires destroyed the enemy units.

On Aug. 23 the enemy launched a 122mm rocket attack on the 1st Brigade command post and trains area at Jackson Hole. All but five of six of the es-

timated 40 rockets fired landed harmlessly outside the perimeter resulting in light casualties and damage.

Francis Marion Closes

Operation Francis Marion terminated on Oct. 11 with the results of 1,203 enemy killed and 112 captured.

Presently the division is participating in Operation MacArthur. Launched on Oct. 12, this operation is covering a land area greater than any other operation in the past. Operation MacArthur's combined operational areas encompass 7,200 square miles and 195 miles along the Cambodian border.

On Nov. 3, one of the war's longest sustained battles began in an area southwest of the Dak To Special Forces Camp in Kontum Province. Elements of the 4th Division's 1st Brigade made the initial contact with an estimated multi-regiment NVA force and in the ensuing days there was almost continuous contact between the well-equipped NVA and American units. Two additional U.S. brigades were thrown into the battle in an effort to seal off routes of escape for the enemy force.

Initially, the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry and 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry took on the enemy units. Later, as the size of the enemy force became clearer, the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry was thrown into the battle area — completing the 1st Brigade.

Mortar attacks and human wave assaults by the North Vietnamese characterized the Battle Of Dak-To. Over 1,600 NVA were killed by 4th Infantry Division and other Allied units. Iyvy men scaled two important pieces of terrain around the Dak To headquarters — Hills 724 and 1338. The hills weren't taken easily, and the heroic performances of Iyvy men will long be remembered by everyone — including the defeated North Vietnamese forces.



MAN'S BEST FRIEND—Sharing your meal is all part of a friendship that builds up between a tracker dog team leader and his dog. SSG Wayne Reed (Akron, Ohio) treats his dog to a C-ration bread. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)

Dog's Nose Leads Men To VC Suspects, Body

BAN BLECH (1/22) — During Operation MacArthur, a big black Labrador retriever by the name of "Butch," literally fol-

lowed his nose and led a team from the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry to the location of two suspected Viet Cong guides and the body of one dead North Vietnamese soldier.

The tracker dog team, under the direction of Staff Sergeant Wayne Reed (Akron, Ohio), was inserted into a roughly carved landing zone during the closing hours of daylight in hopes of pursuing a possible NVA trail.

"If the trails are not too old, the dog can smell out Charlie, no matter where he tries to hide," explained the sergeant.

Spending the night in the jungle with Company A, the team, as the first golden streaks of light broke through the jungle canopy, took off in hot pursuit.

"It was just after lunch, when Butch began to show signs of getting a real fresh scent," remarked SSG Reed.

With the Regular's now manning the point they quickly came upon a small group of NVA and their suspected VC guides.

The resulting fight left one NVA killed and two captured plus several weapons.

Engineers Help Keep Dust Down

CAMP ENARI — The daily reminder of a stateside dust bowl here at the base camp of the 4th Infantry Division is gradually losing the battle to a penneprime plant constructed and operated by an engineer battalion of the division.

Less than a month ago the plant was built by Company E, 4th Engineer Battalion and now runs 24-hours daily.

The penneprime is being used in spraying the chopper pads and roads in the camp, and dust is being reduced to a minimum.

In addition to the two trucks used by the company in its daily spraying of their assigned areas, the various companies and units of the division also use other distributors in their respective areas.

More than 200 55-gallon barrels of the liquid are issued daily by the engineers to companies for their spraying, according to Captain James M. Ruth (Washington, D.C.), Company E commanding officer.

The day crew is supervised by Sergeant Edward Brown (Marshall, Va.) and Specialist 4 George Atkinson (Barberton, Ohio). The night crew works from six p.m. to seven the next morning, under Specialist 4 Ronald Howard (Renssler, Ind.), supervisor.

The two distributors used by Company E are named "Black Beauty," driven by Specialist 4 John Hopple (Harrisburg, Pa.) and his assistant, Private First Class Robert White (Peoria, Ill.) and "Mellow Yellow," driven by Private First Class Leo G. Porter (Midland, Tex.) and his assistant, Private First Class Glen Rose, Jr. (Springfield, Mo.)

The night crew and drivers include Specialists 4 Daniel R. Bowser (Waterloo, Iowa), Morris Wright (Richmond, Calif.) and Uthan Coles (McHenry, Miss.) also Private Love Massey (Fulton, Ga.), driver, and Private First Class Jimmy Smith (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Once Caught Without Cover

Ivyman Learns To Take Cover

By SP4 Wayne Nicholas
DAK TO — This time, when the two sniper rounds rang over Specialist 4 Gene McFall's head, he headed for cover.

SP4 McFall was standing just 10 feet away from a well-dug bunker at the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry's new firebase between the hamlets of Kon Horing and Dien Binh, near Dak To.

A few days before, however, it was a different story for the Company C Ivyman from Newport, Ark., whom everyone calls "AK." When the bullets started flying over his head that time AK had just started digging a foxhole near a bomb crater on Hill 724.

The digging had gone slowly—tree roots were frustrating his effort—and when the North Vietnamese Army launched a major attack on the hill, he had only filled three sandbags. Those three bags turned out to be his only protection from bursting mortars, sniper fire and a human wave assault.

First Within Sight

The first NVA within his rifle sights was coming towards one of AK's friends, Private First Class Paul Solid (New Orleans), who had been acting as Company C's "listening post" when the battle started and had gotten caught in front of the U.S. perimeter.

"This old NVA had spotted Paul behind a tree and was fixin' to get him," AK said. "He had a big smile on his face when he saw Paul."

AK wiped that smile away quickly just as the enemy soldier had come within 20 feet of PFC Solid and was raising his rifle to fire. AK squeezed his trigger first, felling his foe with a single shot.

Two more North Vietnamese soldiers were headed toward Company B positions when AK fired again.

Then a sniper made the mistake of shooting at AK from a nearby tree.

Another And Another

"His bullets were hitting between my legs. I looked around, spotted him and put six rounds into him," AK said.

The sniper careened from the tree.

Another NVA, about 90 feet away, started to throw a grenade. He never got the chance as AK squeezed off another burst of M-16 fire.

Then another one, peering from behind a tree, was fair game.

"He poked his head around the tree once too many."

About 25 soldiers from Companies B and C had taken cover in the bomb crater when the fighting started. AK didn't because he didn't think he would be able to see the charging enemy.

Regulars Gobble Up After 'Turkey Bird'

BAN BLECH (1/22)—The "Turkey Bird" came to Company C, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry loaded with Thanksgiving goodies.

As the company camped in a bamboo thicket, a Huey helicopter carrying the traditional golden turkey and all the trimmings, settled nearby into a newly-cleared landing zone.

To the Regulars of Company C, after just having spent several days in heavy contact with an NVA battalion, this Thanksgiving dinner had a special meaning. Close friends had fallen in the recent battle and bowed heads spoke prayers of thanks, etched with sorrow.

There was turkey aplenty and seconds for all and the many dirty-faced smiles spoke of thanks again for the jungle meal.

His plate overflowing with food and pockets bulging with fresh fruit, Private First Class Bob Eskow (Columbia, S.C.) ate with delight. "I wouldn't have missed this meal for anything," he said.

Panthers Get Spirit Early

VUNG DAT AM — The Panthers of the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 8th Infantry have acquired the Christmas spirit early this year and a walk through the battalion area would certainly verify this statement.

The spirited Panthers have begun decorating the area with all sorts of artificial decorations including Christmas trees. Most of the decorations have been purchased from the division post exchange while others have been created by the Panthers themselves.

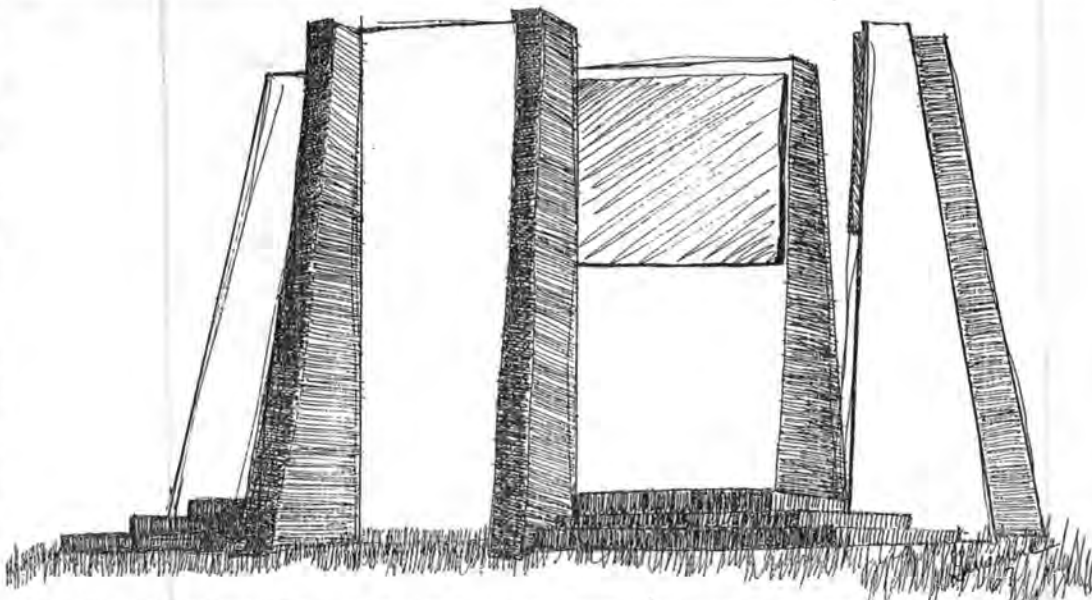
Plans call for two huge trees with decorations to be installed in the battalion mess hall, a single tree in the day room and artificial trees in the individual supply rooms. The supply rooms are also being painted and drapes are being made for the windows.

Captured weapons are displayed on the walls. A public address system is being installed which will send music into the mess hall, headquarters complex and into the supply

rooms. "The supply rooms have never looked better," said Captain Eric Fernandez (Miami, Fla.), Headquarters Company commander.

CPT Fernandez explained that the competition between the companies is a great morale booster.

"The men have a feeling of accomplishment when they go about the job of keeping up with the other companies," said CPT Fernandez.



MOMENTOUS MEMORIAL—This memorial has been constructed in memory of the Ivyman who have made the supreme sacrifice over the past 50 years while serving with the 4th Infantry Division. Financed by the Division Chapter of the 4th Division Association the memorial was built by Company D, 4th Engineer Battalion. On the four concrete tablets are mounted brass plaques commemorating World War I, World War II, Vietnam and on the fourth a memorial statement. (USA Sketch by SP4 Richard Garramone)



SEARCHING—Ivy men of the 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry search a hastily abandoned enemy hut following a combat assault into the Song Ve Valley west of Duc Pho.

(USA Photo by 1LT James M. Cooke)

Bomb Crater Affords Dragoons Protection During Heavy Battle

DAK TO — A bomb crater is an awful place to be when the enemy is shooting mortars at you. But that's where several men from Company B, 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry were the day the North Vietnamese attacked Hill 724 in Operation MacArthur.

It provides no overhead cover whatsoever and its immensity makes it a prime target.

Private First Class Richard Peters (Yreka, Calif.) was there. So was Private First Class Bob Walkowiak (Detroit), and Private First Class Hugh Hosack (Alexandria, Neb.), plus a lot of other brave men.

Just 30 or 40 meters away a machine gun kept the men of the crater pinned there for more than 1½-hours. Another North Vietnamese was firing B-40 rockets at the crater.

Grenades, Mortars

PFC Peters helped lob about 30 grenades at the man with the rocket launcher. PFC Walkowiak coordinated the firing of a

mortar in the crater and a machine gun nearby by crawling between the two points.

And PFC Hosack helped bring the mortar up the crater by crawling down Hill 724, disassembling it and carrying its parts back.

One mortar had only time enough to fire six or seven or eight accurate rounds at the two machine guns that were

spewing hot lead at Company B.

Then the enemy lobbed back two deadly shots of its own. The first round landed in the upper corner of the crater. The second round landed moments later in the wake of the first.

Crater Hit Again

PFC Walkowiak was over at the machine gun position when the mortar rounds landed.

But PFC Peters was there. He heard the mortar rounds as they were fired and sensed they were coming directly toward the crater. Lying flat against the crater wall, he somehow escaped being maimed or killed.

When the smoke cleared, PFC Peters got up and looked around.

But PFC Peters was still alive. Sure, hell yes, and he was still in the crater.

Regulars' Mistake Profitable

BAN BLECH (1/22) — The Regulars made a new friend as the result of a mistake.

Company C, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry had been conducting cordon and search operations in the village of Ban Rang, when a OH-23 helicopter landed on the edge of the village square. In addition to the pilot, the chopper had another passenger — a bewildered Montagnard.

The pilot escorted the confused Montagnard to the military information team which was working in coordination with Company C on the mission, and spoke to him through the team's interpreter.

The Montagnard had approached the Military Police at the gate at Ban Blech, and had tried to speak with them. The MPs thought that he was trying to tell them about Viet Cong activity in the area, so they whisked him into a chopper to be questioned by the military information team.

As it turned out, the Montagnard had received some help from members of an engineer team in building a fence, and wanted to find them and offer his thanks.

The interpreter translated for the Montagnard, who said, "I wish to thank the Americans for their help with my fence, but most of all, I wish to thank you for the helicopter ride. It was the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to me."

Braves Meet Well Equipped NVA

DAK TO (3/12)—Second Lieutenant William A. Ramirez, (Johnstown, Pa.) 1st Platoon leader, Company C, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, led his platoon up Hill 1084 on a combat assault to try and knock out a North Vietnamese Army stronghold. The assault lasted about 45 minutes, but as 2LT Ramirez stated, "Those minutes seemed like an eternity."

"We left our perimeter with

22 men and everything went fine until we were about 30 yards from the top of the hill," explained the lieutenant. "Then all hell broke loose."

The NVA opened up with automatic weapons, grenades, mortars, and sniper fire started coming from both sides of their formation. The men kept advancing up the hill until their two machine gun teams were knocked out of action by shrap-

nel from enemy grenades and mortars.

"We were almost inside the enemy perimeter when I had to tell the men to withdraw," recalled the lieutenant. "Our fire power diminished when the machine guns were knocked out and the enemy started to get the best of us because they were in bunkers that were heavily fortified."

The platoon started back down the hill, carrying their wounded with them and ducking incoming shrapnel and sounds from enemy snipers, who tried to get behind the withdrawing platoon.

"We had a difficult time getting back to our position because the terrain was steep and rocky," explained 2LT Ramirez.

Two companies assaulted the hill the next morning with no opposition offered by the enemy.

"The hill was taken the night before and the ones who were alive after the fire fight got out of the area," stated Captain Donald M. Scher (Huntington Station, L.I.) Company C commander.

Bullets Hit The Dirt As Friendly Pack Attacks

DAK TO — The men of Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry laugh about it now but when the rounds began exploding and zinging over their heads, it wasn't funny at all.

"We were moving up a slope," Specialist 4 Ronald Daniels (Springfield, Ohio) said, "when the company commander passed the word back to take a break. Everything was normal until then."

The weary company stopped on the hillside and the tired Ivy men plopped to the ground, shedding their heavy rucksacks loaded with food, ammunition and other combat necessities.

"We were on guard but resting," SP4 Daniels explained "Everyone was stretched out, taking advantage of the break when we heard a sharp pop and all hell broke loose."

The men scattered for cover as rounds began screaming through the area. It sounded like a full scale North Vietnamese attack with the sounds of machine gun and automatic weapons fire filling the air.

"We were watching for movement, trying to figure out where it all was coming from," SP4 Daniels said. "The firing lasted for about 30 minutes and then stopped suddenly."

There was no ground attack or mortar barrage. The men exchanged glances as they moved cautiously from their cover.

A short search of the immediate area uncovered the cause of the mysterious attack. One of the men while setting down his rucksack for the break, inadvertently set off a trip flare in his pack. The fire, which com-

pletely demolished the lightweight rucksack, set off all the man's extra machine gun and M-16 ammunition.

"I guess it's kind of funny now," said SP4 Daniels, "but we were actually pinned down by a friendly rucksack."

Cacti Escapes Enemy Trap

TAM KEY — Specialist 4 Ronald Quinn, machine gunner, Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, fully understood the meaning of preventive maintenance the other day, when an example of Charlie's lack of PM possibly saved his foot.

As SP4 Quinn walked through a peanut patch, he was suddenly snatched by what men of the Cacti Green call a G.I. trap. The traps are known stateside as beartraps and are being utilized by the North Vietnamese Army north of Chu Lai to supplement their other booby traps.

SP4 Quinn hadn't seen the trap which was lying in the field and overgrown with plants. He said he realized at the last moment before it sprang shut that he had stepped on something unnatural but was still caught as he tried to pull his foot back.

The trap, luckily, was kept from closing completely by the sole of his boot and he was not seriously hurt. The very thing which had made the traps so effectively camouflaged, according to SP4 Quinn, also had left the trap in poor working condition.



TRAIL BOSSES—A patrol from Company A, 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry moves along a jungl trail during recent action in Operation MacArthur near Ban Blech. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)



HANDS FULL—This Regular's hands won't be full for long as he fills his plate with Thanksgiving dinner out in the boondocks during Operation MacArthur. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)



MASS FOR THANKS—Chaplain (CPT) Joseph Waldron (New York, N.Y.) gives Holy Communion to a soldier from Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry during a Thanksgiving Mass. (USA Photo by PFC Ralph Springer)

Ivymen Take Time Out For Thanksgiving

By PFC Ralph Springer

DAK TO — Three weeks of bitter fighting couldn't keep Thanksgiving Day and most of its trimmings from an obscure, jungled hill southwest of Dak To.

Companies A and D, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, since arriving in the 1st Brigade's area of operations around Dak To, have been in the field, moving and searching, catching fleeting glances of an elusive and deadly enemy.

It all ended for a few, brief hours Thanksgiving Day when Chaplain (Captain) Joseph Waldron (New York, N.Y.) flew into the crude, bamboo-strewn landing zone the two companies had hacked out of the hillside.

Perched on the lip of a yawning bomb crater, Chaplain Waldron held a Roman Catholic Thanksgiving Mass for a group of men, tired and dirty after weeks without clean clothes or a hot meal.

Turkey Comes

"I've been with all the men of this battalion today," Chap-

lain Waldron said. "This is where I wanted to spend my Thanksgiving; in the field, with the men who have done so much."

After the Mass, as the chaplain spoke with several of the men, a chopper whirled down into the tight landing zone. There had been rumors all day, as the Ivymen struggled through, that the only turkey they'd see would be the C-ration variety.

After the helicopter touched down, Staff Sergeant Albert R. Newman (Columbia, S.C.) hopped out and began unloading hot mermite cans and crates, boxes, pots and pans. Thanksgiving had truly arrived.

Traditional Food

"Staff Sergeant Robert Stein (Columbia, S.C.) and I, along with the mess personnel of Headquarters Company, worked for two days on all this," said SSG Newman, beaming at the Thanksgiving feast that was laid out on the ground. "Watching these guys digging in is about the greatest satisfaction I could have."

The menu, centered around

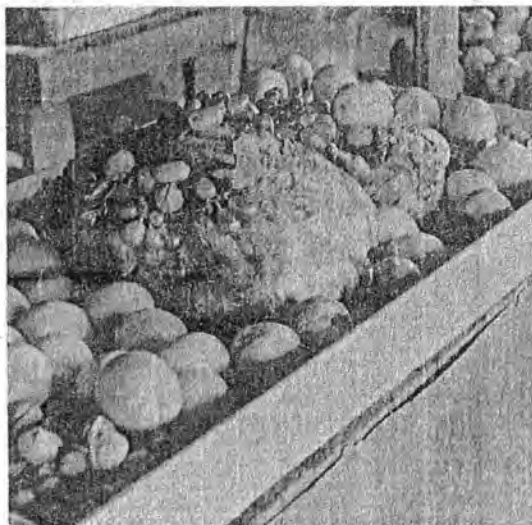
the traditional golden turkey, included mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, gravy, hot rolls, vegetables, pumpkin and raisin pie, fresh oranges, salad, and candy and nuts.

SSG Newman, who fed all four companies of the battalion in the field, was justifiably proud of his efforts. The mess used 40 turkeys, three cases of dehydrated mashed potatoes, seven cases of sweet potatoes, 25 gallons of gravy, 1,600 hot rolls, 800 pieces of pie, eight cases of oranges and three cases each of candy and nuts in bringing a Thanksgiving dinner to the men of the battalion.

"It was a lot of work and we're going to have to do it again when Christmas time rolls around," said SSG Newman, "but it's really great to see these men enjoying a hot meal."

As a last turkey bone was stripped and a last speck of potatoes was scraped from a paper plate, the men of Companies A and C turned once again to digging in for the night.

They had a lot to be thankful for. SSG Newman and Chaplain Waldron had seen to that.



TRADITIONAL FOODS—The traditional Thanksgiving Day feast awaits hungry Ivymen who later demolished the meal as they gave thanks for their wordly blessings. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)



JUST LIKE MOM'S—A 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry cook uncovers his wares prior to serving Thanksgiving dinner to Regulars in the field. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)



REGULAR DELIGHT—These 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Ivymen waste no time as they dig into their Thanksgiving Day dinner out in the field during Operation MacArthur. (USA Photo by SP4 James Doyle)

FAC Keeps Fighting; Great Morale Lifter

DAK TO — Air Force Major Joseph B. Madden (Alexandria, Va.) scoots across the battlefields of Dak To daily in his tiny observation plane and never stops fighting.

Take the day the North Vietnamese were pounding at the perimeter of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry's companies A and D in the jungles southwest of Dak To. MAJ Madden, who has put in more than 500 hours of combat flight time since coming to Vietnam, was overhead telling his sleek, sassy jets where to unload their bombs.

He brought the jets through a corridor of artillery shells, directing their 1,000-pound bombs within 120 meters of Company A's position. When the major's Cessna ran out of smoke rockets, he piloted the plane close enough to the ground that he could drop smoke grenades on the enemy soldiers' heads from the cockpit window.

In between one of the air strikes, Lieutenant Colonel Glen Dean Belnap (Carlisle, Pa.),

commander of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry, asked the pilot if there was any air support available.

"No sir. But I have 400 rounds in my rifle," was MAJ Madden's reply.

Moments later the major was circling his plane 200 feet above a nearby ridgeline where the enemy was launching its attack on the Ivymen. He spotted eight-to-10 North Vietnamese soldiers and opened up.

The men of Company D started wondering what was happening. When Captain Terence M. Bel. (Plymouth, Mich.) told them over his radio it was a forward air control (FAC) pilot shooting his rifle at the NVA, a roar of laughter spread around the perimeter.

"It's contributions like that which meant so much to the troops' morale," CPT Bell said later.

Such contributions probably do a lot to the North Vietnamese morale, too.



TIRE D BUT TRUE—These weary Ivymen pause for a well-deserved rest during the Battle Of Dak To. A smoke break and snooze were welcomed by these 1st Brigade soldiers.

(USA Photo by PFC Ralph Springer)

Ivy Division Campaigns Of Earlier Wars

WORLD WAR I
Aisne-Marne
Champagne, 1918
Lorraine, 1918
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne

WORLD WAR II
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Gallantry, Heroism, Bravery

Braves Won't Forget Hill 1338

By PFC Andrew Pihon
DAK TO (3/12)—Hill 1338 will always be remembered for the gallantry, heroism and bravery displayed by the men who assaulted it. The battle which took place on the hill will probably be entered into the historical records as the one that ruined the strategic plans of the North Vietnamese Army to overrun Dak To.

The men of the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry who participated in the hard climb to the top will hold with him forever, the honor and glory deserving only to extraordinary soldiers.

The mission to take control of the hill started about 9 a.m. when Captain Donald M. Scher, (Huntington Station, N.Y.) formed an assault line with Company A and the Apache

Reconnaissance Platoon, led by First Lieutenant David Barth (Cedartown, Ga.).

They moved toward the summit. The NVA blasted the oncoming Ivymen with mortars, rockets, automatic weapons and sniper fire when they were within three hundred meters from the top. The Braves fought their way back to a safe distance and called for artillery and air support.

Move Up Again

The men received the order to move up again. They reached the enemy positions that hid the NVA on the first assault.

"I thought we had them beat after we took the first set of trenches," said 1LT Barth. "The terrain fooled us because it leveled off and we thought we were at the top.

"Five of my men started across a log that was blown down by the air strikes and as the first man crossed over, the enemy opened up with everything they had from trenches and bunkers about 25 meters away. They had us pinned down with automatic weapons, but we crawled back to safety," recalled the lieutenant.

CPT Scher called for more air and artillery support. He directed the strikes on the ground less than 30 meters away from where the bombs hit.

"I had to call the strikes in close to our position because we were close to the enemy and we couldn't pull back," he said. "The bombs hit their target on almost every drop and it was the most beautiful sight I've seen."

Once Again

Lieutenant Colonel Jamie R. Hendrix (Meter, Ga.), 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry commander, reminded the men that they had to try to get to the top of the hill before the sun set. The Braves moved out again and fought the determined enemy who were still in their underground fortresses.

The top was taken and secured by the Ivymen at approximately 6:00 p.m. The fighting lasted for nine hours and the NVA were defeated.

There were 60 enemy by actual body count. Many enemy rocket launchers, rockets, mortars and mortar tubes.

"No mother or father could be prouder of their own children than I am of the men who went to the top of the hill," said CPT Scher. "Those men showed more courage and stamina in nine hours than most men show in a lifetime."

entertaining the men and their guests with selections of country and western music. Most of his experience was obtained while playing with his brother in and around Galax.

The other guitarist is a rock and roll entertainer. Private First Class Robert E. Spellenberg (Emporium, Pa.), before being inducted, played with various bands in and around Emporium. Before organizing his own band he played with the Bumble Bees and the Contells.

In almost any group of musicians there is more than likely a drummer present. Specialist 4 Bobby Newton (Dayton, Ohio) has been a professional drummer since the age of 12. After

finishing high school, SP4 Newton started his tour which took him as far north as Labrador, Canada, and as far south as Florida.

He has recorded numerous commercials as well as an album which was recorded on the Columbia label entitled "Need You." The group that he accompanied was known as the "Highlanders."

Specialist 5 Kirkwood, who likes to be referred to as "Sweet Bobby D" is the bass fiddle man of the four. Sweet Bobby D started his career while still in high school. He was a trumpeter at the beginning but later fell in love with the sound of the bass.

Chewing Tobacco Wad Alerts Bullets To NVA

DAK TO, — The men of a small reconnaissance element from Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry can indirectly thank a wad of chewing tobacco for alerting them to a group of North Vietnamese soldiers in their area.

Private First Class Marvin W. Webb (Memphis, Tenn.), a radio operator, Specialists 4 James Marshall (Makinaw City, Mich.) and Robert Gonzales (Glendale, Calif.) were sent from the company's hilltop perimeter down to the marshy valley below to investigate observed movement and recon the area.

"We were about 800 meters out from the perimeter and decided to take a break and

keep our eyes open," SP4 Webb said. "One of the guys was leaning against a tree chewing some tobacco and I guess it was lucky for us that he was."

Turning slightly to spit out some tobacco, the Ivymen glanced up and saw a khaki-clad North Vietnamese soldier in a small clearing. Moments later, several more NVA moved into view and the recon element, attempting to move back to the perimeter, came under heavy automatic and small arms fire.

"We moved about 50 meters and then stopped while I called for 4.2-inch mortar fire," SP4 Webb said. "As soon as the rounds began dropping in, we heard screams and groans."

With mortar rounds exploding around them, the patrol scrambled back up the hill towards the perimeter.

"Even climbing up the hill we heard movement behind us," SP4 Webb recalled. "We finally made it back all right but we all have that chewing tobacco to be thankful for. They should put more of it in the sundry packs."

Ivy Vietnam Operations

PAUL REVERE IV — Oct. 18-Dec. 31, 1966
ADAMS — Oct. 26, 1966-March, 1967
SAM HOUSTON — Jan. 1-April 5, 1967
FRANCIS MARION — April 6-Oct. 11, 1967
GREELEY — June 17-Oct. 11, 1967
MacARTHUR — Oct. 12-present

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