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AVCAR_T

15 June 1966

SUBJECT: Combat Operations After Action Report (Crazy Horse)

TO: Commanding General
1st Air Cavalry Division
ATTN: G3
APO US Forces 96490

- 1. Name and type of operation: Operation Crazy Horse. An attack to relieve forces in contact followed by a search and destroy operation.
- 2. Control and Command Hoadquarters: lst (Air Mobile) Brigade, lst Air Cavalry Division.
 - 3. Dates of Operation: 141300 May 1966 to 051800 June 1966.
- 4. Location: Hill Mass of the Vinh Thanh Valley (BR6160) and Soui Ga Valley, Central Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Viotnam.
- 5. Intolligence. 1st Air Cavalry Division was engaged with elements of the 2d VC Regt (AKA QUYET CHIEN) in the hill mass east of the Vinh Thanh Valley. Captured documents during initial contact indicated that the 95th and 97th Battalions; C-14th Company, 32d Arty Battalion (120mm Mortar), and the D26 Local Forces Company were engaged. Further information suggested that the VC would attack the CIDG camp in the Vinh Thanh Valley in celebration of He Chi Minh's birthday on May 19. At the termination of Operation Crazy Horse the 95th and 97th Battalions were rendered ineffective. Captured documents indicate that C-14 Company, 32d Arty Battalion (120mm mortar) were in the area, but not encountered by the 1st Cavalry Division. Final summary for the operation: 507 VC KIA (BC), 381 VC KIA (Est), 175 VC WIA (Est), 28 VC captured, and 114 suspects detained. The Division also located several rice and amme caches, resulting in 90,025 lbs rice, 20,875 lbs salt, and a large quantity of rice being captured.
- 6. Mission: 1st Airmobile Brigade conducts assault into the mountains east of the Vinh Thanh Valley to destroy enemy forces in combat and conduct search and destroy operations and to pursue the enemy regardless of his direction of movement.

7. Execution:

- a. During the first two days of the operation, 14 and 15 May, Division Artillery units did not actively participate in the operation as no cavalry troops were committed to the area. However, Division Artillery did have tentative planning information and alort batteries were criented for possible committment to that area, on order.
- b. On 16 May, Companies A and C, 1st Battelion, 12th Cavalry air assaulted to IZ Hereford (3R660628) and Company B, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry assaulted into IZ Horse (BR691632). Battery A, 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery and Battery C, 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery fired a proparation on each IZ. Only light contact was established upon landing but by 1700 hours the Cavalry troops were heavily engaged with an estimated battalion size force. Elements

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of all throe batteries of the 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery fired close defensive fires in support of the IZ's and Battery C, 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery fired in defensive concentrations and will adjust missions.

- c. On 17 May, the initial elements of the 1st Brigade were engaged in offensive operations with light to heavy enemy contact in the vicinity of IZ Hereford and IZ Herse. 1st Battelion, 5th Cavalry was committed to the operational area at 0700 hours conducting an air move to IZ Hereford to reinferse Company B, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry and Companies A and C, 1st Battalion 12th Cavalry. At 0715 hours, 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry, was alerted for committeent and conducted an air assault using troopers ladders to establish blocking positions vio IZ Herse and a landing zone vio BR690652. Headquarters 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery and Battery B, 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery entered Operation Crazy Herse and were airlifted to the Vinh Thanh Valley vio BR613598 closing at 1750 hours.
- d. During the period 18 20 May, all units continued sweep and destroy operations with the main effort being the push of the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry toward the 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry positions. Light to heavy contact was encountered in the vicinity of ER700505, ER697632, and ER665628. The 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry deployed to position Savoy (ER612604) as a reaction force and 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry continued security of the 1st Battalion, and aptillery complex at IZ Cobra (ER595600). On 20 May, the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry was detached from the 3d Brigade and attached to the 1st Brigade effective 201200 May, and was committed to the operational area closing in 12th Grant 1600 hours. The 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry was released from 1st Brigade control and returned to Camp Redeliff.
 - e. On 21 May, the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry conducted an air assault into IZ Mertimer, (BR698685) with two companies. The remaining two companies swept north toward Mortimer. The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, and 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry continued search and destroy operations into the Soui Ca and Crows Foot Area with light to heavy contact reported ations of the Battalion, 12th Cavalry reported heavy contact vic BR710635.
 - f. On 22 May, all 1st Brigade elements continued search and destroy operations northeast of the Vinh Thanh Valley into the Soui Ca and Crows Foot Areas with light to moderate contact reported.
 - g. On 23 May, major redenloyment was conducted as the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry moved from LZ Horse to LZ Steer (BR720645) and 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry occupied LZ's Corral (BR735700) and Harvard (BR705723). No contact was established.
 - h. On 24 May, the 1st Pattalion, 8th Cavalry moved to IZ Golf (PR731550) in the southeastern sector of the AO while the 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry moved to positions in the vicinity of IZ Clemson (PR730369) and Z Smith (PR770650). These movements effectively encircled the enemy force in the mountains east of the Vinh Thanh Valley. The 1st Battalion, 5th Caval occupied positions on the north and northeast; the 2d Battalion, 8th Caval on the east and southeast; and the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry on the south The 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry continued to screen the valley itself. The Brigade maintained these positions through 27 May. Limited sweeps were conducted on 24 and 25 May with light sporadic contact.
 - i. On 26 May, four CIDG companies air assaulted into the center of the area and began sweeping toward blocking positions established by 1st Cavally units. Light resistence was encountered vic 3R679647 by one CIDG company and at 1800 hours, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry moved by air to reinforce the CIDG personnel at IZ Monkey (BR679647). One aircraft was downed on the IZ after only two loads had landed and all other aircraft with the remainder of Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry were turned back to IZ Corral. The downed aircraft completely blocked the one ship IZ.

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- j. On 27 May, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry and Reconnaissance Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry conducted a heliborne assault into IZ Mortimer (BR695685) and conducted a sweep south reporting a medical cache and ammunition find in the vicinity of BR697671. All other brigade elements continued operations in sector.
- k. On 28 and 29 May, another general redistribution of forces took place as additional CIDG and Republic of Morea troops joined the operation. The 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry moved back into the mountains northeast of the Vinh Thanh Valley. The 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry displaced into LZ Corral which had been vacated by the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry and the 2d ROK Cavalry Battalion assumed positions in the vicinity of LZ Colt (BR745517). All alry Battalion assumed positions within their sectors and continued to units then set up blocking positions within their sectors and continued to conduct local search and destroy missions. No contact was reported on the 28th and only light contact was reported on the 29th.
- 1. During the period 30 May to 4 June, all units continued to conduct small unit patrolling and establish ambush sites within their assigned sectors. On 31 May, the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry deployed to Camp Radcliff. On 1 June the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry redeployed to IZ Hetel (BR806507) to secure the artillery batteries and continue operations in the southern portion of the Sout Ca Valley. Only light sporadic contact was made during the period.
- m. On 5 June all units redeployed to the base camp terminating the operation.

n. Battery position occurred during the operation (See Inclosure 1, Position Area Overlay).

Position Ar	ea Overlay	·) .		MEANS OF		5705
BATTALION	BATTERY	COORDINATES	DATE OCCUPTED	OCCUPATION	SORTIES	<u>dist</u>
2/17	Hq	BR612604	24 May - 1 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
·	Нq	(IZ S _{avoy}) BR457480	1 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
	nq A	(Camp Radoliff BR613604	?) 24 May - 1 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
	A	(IZ Savoy) BR621511	1 Jun	Surface	n/A	65 Km
	B	(Highway 19) BR613598	16 May - 2 Jun	Surface	n/A	23 Km
	В	(LZ Cobra) BR457482	2 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
2/19	Нq	(Camp Radolif BR613598	f) 17 May - 5 Jun	Air	3	23 Km
-, -,	Нq	(IZ Cobra) BR473463	5 Jun	Surface	n/A	23 Km
	•	(Camo Radelia		Air	13	23 Km
	A	BR613598 (LZ Cobra)			14	15 Km
	A	DR745517	24 - 28 May	Air	7.4	
	À	(IZ Colt) BR610595	28 May - 5 Jun	Air	11	15 Km
		(IZ Cohra)	,	Surface	n/A	23 Km
	A .	DR468464 (C _{emp} R _a deli	5 ^{Jun}	Jul 1 ACO	•	
	В	BR610601	17 - 20 May	Surface	n/A	10 Km
•	_	(IZ Cobra)	20 May - 5 Ju	o Air	13	30 Km
	B	MR806587 (LZ Hotel)			44	30 Km
•	В	TR464467	5 Jun	Air	11	
	C	(Camp Radoli BR613598	13-21 May	Air	13	23 Km
		(IZ Cobra)	21 May = 3 Ju	n Air	14	15 Km
	C	FR734 7 00 (IZ Corral)	ZI Hay = J ou			2 c K-
	C	RR464467 (Camp Radol:	3 Jun	Air	17	35 Km
FOR PRI	01.3.1 <u>-11</u> 0.1	/ Gmg 1,8001	3 64	/		

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BATTALION	BATTERY	COORDINATES	DATES OCCUPIED	MEANS OF OCCUPATION	SORTIES	<u>DIST</u>
3/18	$_{ m H_{ m Q}}$	BR612603	24 May - 3 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
21	_	(IZ Savoy) BR462483	3 Jun	Surface	n/a	23 Km
	Нq	(Camp Radeliff) _	5	N/A	20 Km
	В	BR641506	16 - 17 May	Surface	•	
	В	BR619561	17 - 20 May	Surfaco	N/A	6 Km
	В	BR616633	20 - 24 May	Surface	N/A	6 Km
	B	BR613606	24 May = 5 Jun	Surface	n/A	3 Km
	В	(IZ Savoy) RU64493	5 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
	ם	(Camp Radelif: BR612598	f) - 24 M _{ey} - 3 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
	D	(LZ Cobra) BR472495	3 Jun	Surface	N/A	23 Km
	D	(Camp Radelif	r)	C 2	N/A	42 Km
1/30	C	BR614605	19 - 21 May	Surface	11/15	
	C .	(IZ Cobra) 5R936466	21 May	Surfece	N/A	27 Km
	C	(Phu Cot) BR805595	21 May - 5 Jur	Air	9 CH47 4 CH54	12 Km
	С	(IZ Hotol) BR933467	5 Jun	Air	7 CH47 4 CH54	12 Km
Div Arty	Fwd C	(Phu Cat) P R613593	19 May - 5 Jun	n Surface	N/A	23 Km
210 10		(IZ Cobra) P BR467486 (Camp Radeli:	5 Jun ff)	Surface	N\V	23 Km

8. Reporting Officers:

- a. William F. Brand Jr., Col, Commanding, 1st Air Cavalry Division Artillery.
- Francis J. Bush, Lt Col, Commanding, 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery ъ. (105mm)(Abn)
- c. Norman P. Chandler, Lt Col, Commanding, 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery (105mm)(Towed)
- d. Morris J. Brady, Lt Col, Commanding, 2d Battelion, 20th Artillery,
- Charles L. Zolner, Lt Col, Commanding, 3d Battalion, 18th Artillery (8"/175)(SP)
- f. Charles C. Wigner, Lt Col, Commanding, 1st Battalion, 30th Artillery (155mm)(Towed)
- g. David L. Cerson, Major, Commanding, Battery E, 82d Artillery (Aviation)

9. Task Organization

- a. 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery (+): DS 1st Brigade
- b. 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery (_): GSR, attach one battery to 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery effective 19 May; offective 24 May 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery (_) GSR 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery; effective 1 Jun attach one battery to 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery.

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c. 3d Battalion, 18th Artillery: GS; reinforce 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery with one battery 8" effective 19 May; effective 24 May 3d Battalion 18th Artillery (_) GS; effective 1 Jun GS, reinforce 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery (_) GS; effective 1 Jun GS, reinforce 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery (_) lery with one battery 8".

- d. 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery: GSR, reinforce 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery with one battery.
- e. Battery C, 1st Battalion, 30th Artillery: attached to 1st Air Cavalry Division Artillery; GS, reinforcing 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery effective 190900 May 66.
- f. Battery E, 82d Artillery: GS, provide one DS section to 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery.
- g. Battery B, 29th Artillery: GS, attach one section to 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery.
- 10. Narretive Summary: Operation Cragy Horse was characterized by the extensive use of artillery firenower for landing preparations, reconnaissance by fire, saturation H&I fires and close support missions. Throughout the operation, artillery was positioned to permit the massing of fires on lucrative targets utilizing the TOT method of attack. This was accomplished with very few artillery displacements. After the initial artillery positions were selected. artillery displacements. After the influence and occupied, only three additional positions were used to support the entire and occupied, only three additional positions were used to support the entire operation. The operation provided one of the few opportunities for an erea to operation. The operation provided one of the few opportunities for an erea to be searched by the infentry after the artillery had fired into it. The results be searched by the infentry after the artillery had fired into it. The results were evidence of enemy casualties and damage to VC installations. Indications that our H&I programs hurt the VC was revealed by a VCC who was captured during a VC ettack on LZ Cobra who stated that the ettack was designated primarily as revonge for ossualties suffered from H&I fires.

The recommaissance by fire technique was used more during this operation than in any previous operation. It is believed that the close fire support technique, together with the outstanding coordination of the supported arms, attributed greatly to the increase of the number of enemy killed. The possib-ility of the Vinh Thanh Valley Special Forces Camp being overrun on 19 May brought about an intensive H&I program and massed fire TOT missions on a scale

which has not been achieved since Operation Masher/White Wing.

A highlight in artillery displacement was accomplished on 27 and 28 May a nightight in artillery displacement was accomplished on 27 and 20 may 1966, when ROX artillery was moved for the first time in Vietnam by heliconter. Battery A, 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery instructed the ROX, 61st Artillery Battalion (105) (Towed) on the proper method of moving by CH47 aircraft. Under the talion (105) (Towed) on the proper method of Moving by CH47 aircraft. Under the guidance of Battery A personnel the ROX 61st Artillery Battalion was moved from their base camp area to IZ Colt (PR745518) by CH47 aircraft.

11. Supporting Forces.

- a. Tactical Air Support was available throughout the operation for both preplanned and immediate requests (See Incl 2).
- b. General supporting forces which joined the operation and conducted operations jointly with the 1st Air Cavalry Division were the 2d Batatelion, 1st Regiment, Capital ROK Division; 4 companies of CIDG Forces from the Vinh Thanh Special Forces Camp; and elements of the 22d ARVN Division.

12. Results:

a. Enemy Losses (Crodited to Artillery):

ge anomy some		<u>2/19</u>	2/17	2/20	<u>Total</u>
(1) KIA BC		75	33	62	170
(2) KIA (Est)		23	25	140	188
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		2/19	2/17	<u>2/20</u>	otal
(3)	WIA	0	0	0	0
(4)	Equipment	0	- 0	. 0	0
(5)	Structures	0	0	51	51
(6)	Other	. 0	0	*13 AW 19 Sniper Positions	13 AW 19 Sniper Positions

*Silenced and four secondary explosions were observed.

b. Friendly Lossos (Artillery Units Only)

		Combat	Non-Combet	<u>Cause</u>
(1)	KIA	2	0	AW Fire
(2)	WIA	4	0	S/A Fire, Mortars
(3)	MIA	9	0	
(4)	Equipment	1 UH-13 Damaged		Rocaived 13 30 caliber hits

13. Administrative Matters.

a. Supply. Since the distance to the operational area from Common Radcliff was only 25 kilometers, logistical resurply was from the base area. Support Command had a terrific problem in maintaining artillery units with enough ammunition to support their saturation programs. Outstanding service was rendered by the Support Command with all available resources being utilized to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition to the firing units. The backup system of resupply of Class V from the Gui Mhon Support Command by GIOC worked very satisfactorily. Flat bed semi-trailers were delivered daily to units accessible by road and off loaded during the day. Then on the following day, another trailer would be delivered and the empty trailer of the previous day picked up. This marked the first time during an operation that large amounts of 105mm ammunition were received by surface transportation.

b. Artillery communications throughout the operation was outstanding. The use of the KYE-6/TSEC crypto set proved to be highly satisfactory when a relay station was not needed for communication. The KYE-6/TSEC crypto set was used extensively throughout the operation which reduced transmission time for classified information, and enhanced timely and accurate reports and response to classified messages.

14. Special Equipment and Techniques. During this operation the 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery was assigned the mission of dispersing GS powder from the M-5 riot control agent dispenser. This system is verhaps the least desirable to be used in combat situations since the optimum dispensing technique is at 40 knots airspeed and at an altitude of 75 feet. This flight condition rlaces the helicopter and crew in an extremely vulnerable position to enemy ground fire and the aircraft could easily be lost to light machine guns.

15. Commanders Analysis. The organization for combat of the artillery had no unusual features except for the tremendous amount of reinforcing fires available to the direct support battalion. We will rarely be able to mass that much artillery in support of one brigade (5-105mm batteries, 1-155mm battery, 1 aerial artillery battery, 1-3° howitzer battery, and 1-175mm battery).

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The large amount of artillery coupled with the scheme of maneuver, allowed us to mass artillery on a scale not achieved since Operation Masher/White Wing. Again, surveillance of the impact areas following the TOT's showed that this technique is extremely effective. The reconnaissance by fire tochnique was used more during this operation than in any previous operation and together with the outstanding coordination of the supported arms attributed greatly to the number of enemy killed.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

y. Willer PAUL G. MILBEE Major, Artillery

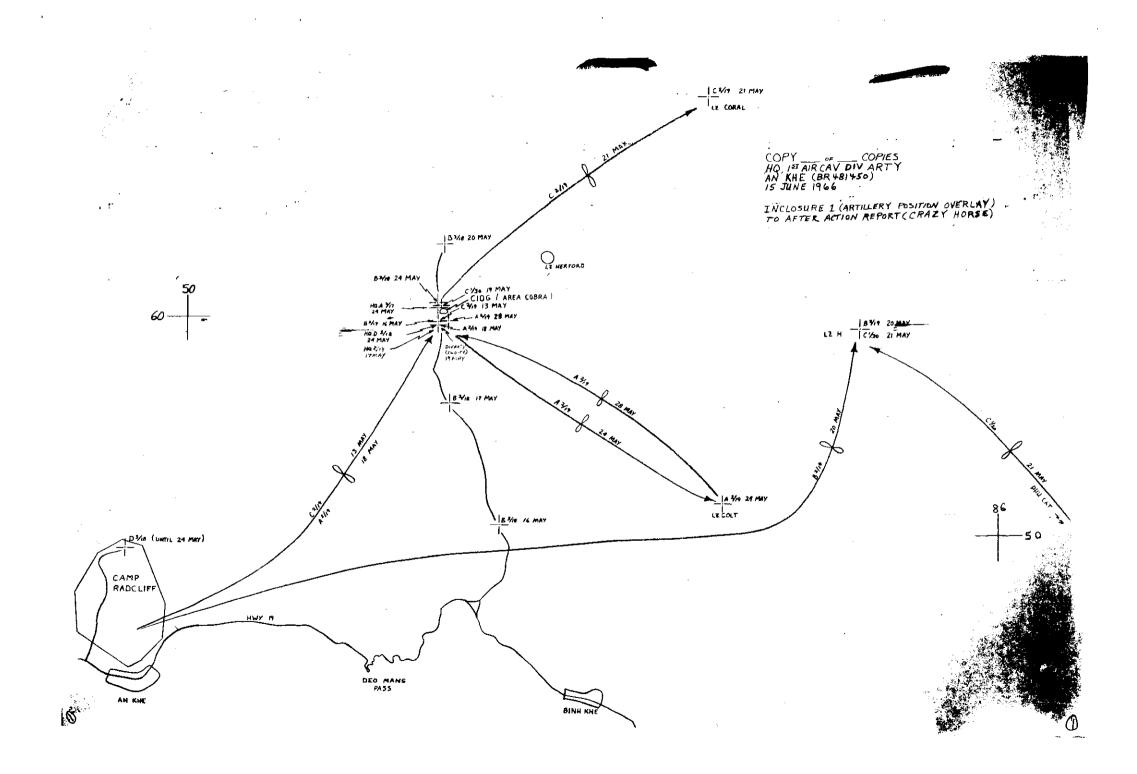
Adjutant

4 Inclosures

1 - Artillery Position Overlay

2 - Summary of TAC Air Support
3 - Statistical Summary
4 - Infantry Air Assaults

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

SORTIES		GP C	, NA	IPAIK	FR	AGS	,	MP		CBU	rkts	RDS	TONS	
	RDS	TOPS	RDS	Tors	RDS	TONS	RDS	TONS	RDS	Tons				
	260	539	2 <i>5</i> 4.5	125	45.6	26 0	48.44	0	0 -	56	14.0	1044	2 024	362.54

TYPE	HE	WP V	TLL	SMK	re Beehive	PROP	Total "
10.5070	53.287	2.648		266	O services		56,443
	7252	109	_16	0	0	0	7.377
17.5mm	1896(0	0	0	0	0	1.896
8 0	6950	<u>o</u>	. 0	0	0	0	6,950
2.75 Rkts	2534	0	0	0	0 -	0	7,534

FU	JZE UTILIATION	By TYPE			
	PD	DELAY	TIME	CVT	TOTAL
105mm	78% 43960	20% 11325	1% 317	1% : 841	100% 56443
155mm	87%	12%902	1% 15	0% 8	7327
175mm	60%	40% 257	0%	0%	100%
840	61% 4293	38% 2630	0% 0	13 - 27	100% 6950
2.75 Rkts	100% 753/t	0%	0%	0%0	100%

	PREPS	TOTS	LIVE (rgts Ground	OTHER	TOTAL
1.05mm	22	91	64	115	5511	5803
155mm	1	19	2	0	1519	1541
175mm	2	2	6	0	454	464
8"	3	39	35	0	13 59	1432
2.75 Rkt	31	, 0	76	C	15	122

	AIRCRAFT UTILIZATION									
1	OH_13	UH_1B	UH_1B (R)	TCTAL	, i					
MISSIONS	387	137	971	68	1563	Ì				
SORTIES	694	320	1959	124	3097	.				
HOURS FLOWN	342.2	133.2	681.2	135.3	1291.9	1				
AIRCRAFT HITS	0	0	6	0	6					

Inol 3