

WELCOME TO THE BIG RED ONE

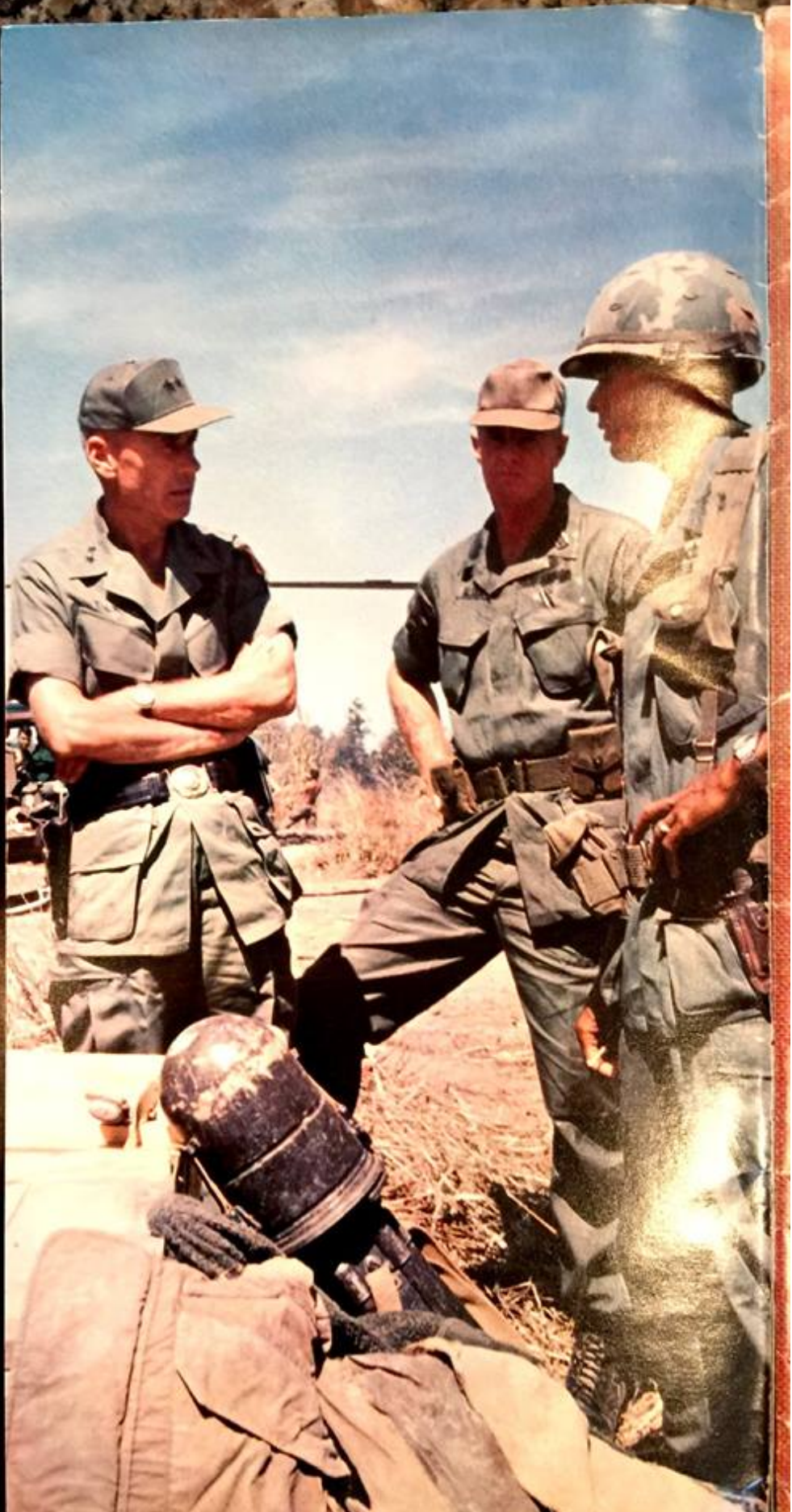
*No Mission
Too Difficult*



*No Sacrifice
Too Great*

Duty First

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION





Welcome to the 1st Infantry Division. You are joining a proud Division at a time when it is writing another chapter in its already illustrious history.

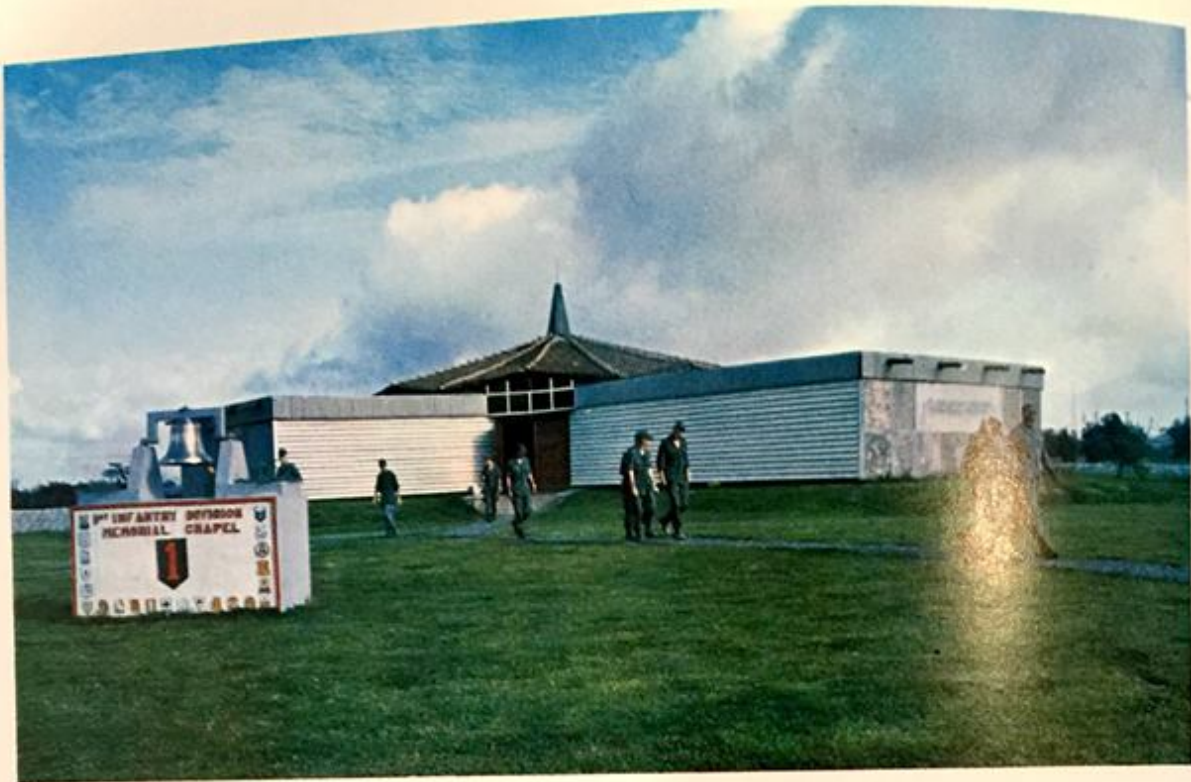
The hostile forces we face, both regular and guerrilla type, are confronting us with some old fighting techniques and many new ones. Therefore, your assignment will be an exciting one--one in which you can employ to the fullest your training, your imagination, and your resourcefulness and ingenuity.

This brochure has been prepared to provide you with information pertinent to the Big Red One and the environment in which it is fighting.

Please accept my congratulations on your assignment to the 1st Infantry Division.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Orwin C. Talbott". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

ORWIN C. TALBOTT
Major General, USA
Commanding



Our soldiers have written a history of which all Americans can be proud. From Lorraine to Meuse-Argonne; from Oran to Omaha Beach; from Saint Lo to Ardennes, Big Red One soldiers of World War I and II bequeathed to us a legacy of courage and selfless sacrifices.

And in Vietnam, the soldiers of this great Division continue to add to this legacy. Combat operations—Junction City, Shenandoah II, Quyet Thang, Toan Thang—have brought recognition of brave deeds accomplished by our fighting men.

Now you are a member of this famous Division and a part of its illustrious history. Now you fall heir to the Big Red One legacy. This legacy will be enriched because of your noble deeds upon the field of battle.

May God ever hold you in the hollow of His hand as you wear the colorful and traditional mantle of the Big Red One soldier.

The Division Chaplains

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WELCOME TO THE BIG RED ONE is an authorized publication prepared semi-annually by the publication section of *DANGER FORWARD*, Information Office, 1st Infantry Division, APO San Francisco 96345. Opinions and views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army.

HEADING THE FIGHT AGAIN

IN JULY 1942 the advance detail of the BIG RED ONE departed New York for England, followed by the main body aboard the *Queen Mary* in early August. Maneuvers began immediately in Scotland as an introduction to combat that was soon to follow. On 19 August the First Division was redesignated the First Infantry Division.

On 8 November the men of the Division were among some 39,000 American troops to hit the beaches at Oran, Algeria, in the first invasion of North Africa. Major General Terry Allen, division commander, had said, "Nothing in hell must delay or stop the First Division." And nothing did. The men of the BIG RED ONE marched through Oran and then on to Tunisia, where the Germans were beginning a build-up. On 18 Feb 1943 the enemy launched a vicious attack in the Western Dorsal, which the Division stopped.

It then took Gafsa and continued to march through Tunisia, where on 9 May, Major General Fritz Krause, commander of the German *Afrika Korps*, surrendered his forces, 40,000 strong.

The next step was Sicily. The BIG RED ONE landed at Gela on 10 July and quickly overpowered the preliminary Italian defenses, only to come to grips with a German Panzer division rolling down the Gela road with its tanks in a bold effort to drive it back into the sea. With the help of naval gunfire and its own organic artillery, the Division stopped the attack.

After 24 days of continuous fighting, it captured the town of Troina. On 7 August Major General Clarence R. Heubner took command of the BIG RED ONE and moved it back to England to train for the biggest Allied offensive of the war.

On 6 June 1944, 1st Inf Div troops embarked from three points and began wading ashore to the beaches of Normandy, France. During the next three weeks they moved through the Normandy hedgerows, struggled to the St. Lo Road and prepared to seal off Brittany.

After taking Courtaignes, the Division marched prac-

tically unopposed through the heart of France. It bypassed Paris and moved on through Belgium, capturing 17,000 Germans at Mons. By the second week in September, the BIG RED ONE had crossed the German border near the town of Aachen, which it subsequently captured on 18 October.

The Division then prepared to punch on to the Rhine, where it would seize the crossings over the river. However, the German lines were tough and it took two weeks to move seven miles. On 16 December, 24 enemy divisions, 10 of which were armored, launched a massive counter-attack in the Ardennes sector, resulting in the famous BATTLE OF THE BULGE. The fiercest fighting occurred four days later when the Germans temporarily pierced the BIG RED ONE's defenses with Panzer tanks. But through much individual heroism, the tanks were stopped and the German Army put to retreat through the snow deeper into its homeland.

In December General Heubner left the Division to take command of V Corps, being succeeded by Major General Clift Andrus.

On 16 March 1945, the BIG RED ONE crossed the Rhine and by 8 May, when the Germans surrendered, had moved all the way across the border to Cheb, Czechoslovakia.

The Division suffered 21,023 casualties and had 16 Medals of Honor awarded during the Second World War. Campaign streamers awarded were for *Algeria-French Morocco* (with Arrowhead), *Normandy* (with Arrowhead), *Central Europe*, *Rhineland*, *Tunisia*, *Northern France* and *Ardennes Alsace*. Additionally, the BIG RED ONE has to its credit these decorations: Streamer, French *Croix de Guerre* with Palm, embroidered KASSERINE; Streamer, French *Croix de Guerre* with Palm embroidered NORMANDY; *Fourragere*, French *Croix de Guerre*; *Fourragere*, Belgian (MONS and EUPEN-MALMEDY); and 20 unit citations.

Following the war, the 1st Inf Div remained in Germany as it did after the First World War. In the early summer of 1955, the BIG RED ONE returned to the United States after 13 years of continuous overseas duty. On 2 January 1964, it was reorganized under the ROAD concept.



"I always thank God for the First Division. This was their fourth amphibious invasion. Any inexperienced division might not have made it that day."

*General Omar N. Bradley
D Day, 6 June 1944*

FACED WITH INCREASING AGGRESSION from communist North Vietnam and widespread terrorist and guerrilla activities of the Viet Cong, the government of South Vietnam asked the Free World for assistance in the late 1950s. The United States responded by sending military advisors to work with the South Vietnamese armed forces. By 1965 the situation had reached the point where regular US units had to be summoned, if South Vietnam was not to be overrun by the communists.

On 12 July 1965, the 2d Brigade of the BIG RED ONE landed at Cam Ranh Bay and Vung Tau, making it the first element of an Infantry division to arrive in Vietnam. By 1 November the entire Division, under the command of Major General Jonathan O. Seaman, was operational.

Eleven days later, near Bau Bang on National Highway 13, the BIG RED ONE fought its first major battle in Vietnam. Here, elements of three Divisional units engaged an estimated VC regiment, killing 198 of the enemy.

In the next big engagement, that of AP NHA MAT, on 5 December, the 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, killed 301 Viet Cong in the Michelin Rubber Plantation, northwest of the Division's Lai Khe basecamp.

By the end of 1965 the Division had participated in three major operations—HUMP, BUSHMASTER and BUSHMASTER II—accounting for a total 960 enemy killed. In early 1966 it took part in Operations MARAUDER, CRIMP II and ROLLING STONE.

On 15 March 1966, General Seaman took command of II Field Force Vietnam (II FFV) and Major General William E. DePuy became the new Division commander.

Under its new commander, the BIG RED ONE moved to prevent a suspected enemy monsoon offensive. During Operation BIRMINGHAM, huge supplies of rice, salt and other essentials needed by the Viet Cong were captured.

In June and July the Division killed a total of 602 Viet Cong on or adjacent to Highway 13, in the battles of AP TAU O, SROK DONG and MINH THANH ROAD. For its heroic actions during this period, the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

From 5 through 25 November, the Division participated in Operation ATTLEBORO, which accounted for another 845 enemy killed. This was quickly followed by HEALDSBURG, the last major operation of 1966.

On 8 January 1967, the 1st Inf Div launched Operation CEDAR FALLS, a multi-division search and destroy mission in the infamous *Iron Triangle*, 30 miles north of Saigon. When the operation ended 18 days later, 389 Viet Cong had been killed, another 471 had turned themselves in through the *Chieu Hoi* (Open Arms) Program and 180 more had been captured, for the largest number of VC personnel lost up until that time in the Vietnamese III Corps Tactical Zone.

On 10 February Major General John H. Hay assumed command of the BIG RED ONE from General DePuy, who was assigned to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Next came Operation JUNCTION CITY and 52 continuous days of pounding enemy forces in War Zone C. Units either organic to or under the operational control of the BIG RED ONE killed 1,203 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers. The biggest single battle victory achieved by the Division since its arrival in Vietnam took place at Ap Gu, when the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, killed 609 in two days of fighting, 31 March-1 April.

INTO A NEW KIND OF WAR



"The First Infantry Division is carrying out its portion of the fight for South Vietnam's freedom in a manner worthy of its heritage."

General William C. Westmoreland



Operation MANHATTAN began on 23 April and uncovered one of the largest weapons and ammunition caches of the war. A *Hoi Chanh* (former Viet Cong) led the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, to the find, which included 350 weapons and 314,450 rounds of ammunition.

On 29 September the Division initiated Operation SHENANDOAH II, one of the most significant operations of the war. Inside the space of two weeks, BIG RED ONE units fought two violent battles with the 271st VC Regiment, costing the enemy 222 men.

By the end of October, the focal point of the operation became Loc Ninh, a little village situated on a rubber plantation 40 miles north of Lai Khe. Here, the Viet Cong were attempting to overrun the Special Forces/Civilian Irregular Defense Group (CIDG) compound.

When the operation ended on 19 November, BIG RED ONE units had accounted for 993 enemy killed.

Bu Dop, the site of another CIDG compound 87 miles north of Saigon near the Cambodian border, was the scene of December fighting, amounting to another 132 enemy killed. Before the year was out, Division troops fought two more major battles.

On 31 January, during the Vietnamese celebration of the Lunar New Year (*Tet*), the Viet Cong launched a series of simultaneous ground and mortar attacks against South Vietnam's major cities and allied military installations. In response to the attacks, the Division was summoned to help secure Saigon's sprawling Tan Son Nhut Air Base. By 13 February, units of the BIG RED ONE had killed well over 1,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers.

On 8 March Major General Keith L. Ware became the 39th commanding general of the Division, with General Hay assuming duties as deputy commander of II FFV.

Three days later, the First Infantry Division entered into a multi-division operation called QUYET THANG (Resolve to Win), during which it accounted for 429 enemy dead. On 7 April 1968, the Division embarked on the largest operation of the Vietnam War, Operation TOAN THANG (Certain Victory), which involved all allied troops throughout the III Corps Tactical Zone. One of the primary jobs of this two-part operation is to stop the infiltration of the enemy into the Saigon area. Phase I, which ended 31 May, resulted in 1,739 enemy killed. Phase II of Operation TOAN THANG began 1 June 1968.

During the early days of September 1968, Loc Ninh again became the focal point of BIG RED ONE operations. Hard fighting broke out on 11 September when a Special Forces compound was hit by a heavy barrage of mortar fire. In the next three days units of the Division and cavalrymen of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment killed 174 North Vietnamese Army regulars.

During this period, on 13 September, the Division Commander, General Ware, was killed in action. His command helicopter was shot down by hostile fire while he was directing operations against an estimated 1500 NVA troops near Loc Ninh. The Command Sergeant Major, Joseph A. Venable, and six others also died in the crash.

On 13 September Major General Orwin C. Talbott moved up from his position of Assistant Division Commander to assume command of the Division.

To date, five BIG RED ONE soldiers have received the Medal of Honor in the Vietnam War, where combat remains on a continuous basis, with neither front lines nor rear areas. The operations conducted by the Division have but one mission: seek out the enemy and destroy his ability and will to wage war.



1st Bn
26th Infantry



1st and 2d Bns
18th Infantry



1st Bn 16th Inf (Mech)
and 2d Bn 16th Inf



1st Bn 2nd Inf and
2d Bn (Mech), 2d Inf



1st and 2d Bns
28th Infantry

THE BIG RED



1st Sq 4th Cavalry



1st Bn 5th Army

TWO LEGENDS HAVE EMERGED in answer to the question, "how did the BIG RED ONE patch originate?" The first story has it that during World War I, Division supply trucks were of English manufacture so drivers painted a huge figure "1" on each truck to distinguish their vehicles from those of the Allies. Later, Division engineers carried the measure a step further by sewing a red patch on their sleeves on which was placed the number "1."

The second more-often-quoted tale involves a general and a lieutenant. According to this version, during the build-up and training days of 1917, a general officer decided that the Division needed a suitable shoulder insignia. He proceeded to cut a crude numeral "1" from a ragged suit of his red flannel underwear. He then sewed the number on his uniform sleeve. When a brash young lieutenant saw the red numeral, he shouted, "the general's underwear is



1st Bn 7th Army



2d Bn 33d Army



8th Bn 6th Army



Division Artillery



1st Bri





1st Engineer Bn



1st Aviation Bn



121st Signal Bn



701st Maint Bn



Support Command

RED ONE PATCH

showing!" The general shouted back, "all right young man, if you're so smart, come up with something better." The lieutenant produced a prototype of today's patch, using a piece of cloth (probably grey) from a captured soldier's uniform as a background on which he placed the red "1."

In October, 1918, the patch as it is known now, a red "1" on a solid olive background, was officially approved for wear by members of the Division. In Vietnam, where new camouflage measures have forced some other units into revamping their insignia, the BIG RED ONE patch remains unaltered on the left shoulder of each man's uniform. Proudly worn, the patch symbolizes the tradition binding present members of the "Fighting First" with those who wore the BIG RED ONE in World Wars I and II.

Also shown on this page are crests of the units comprising the Division today.



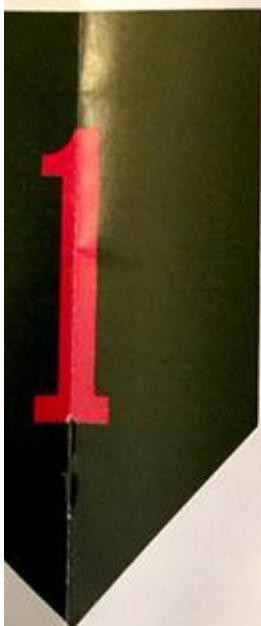
1st S and T Bn



1st Medical Bn



1st AF Company



1st Brigade



2d Brigade



3d Brigade



Hqs and Hqs Co
1st Admin Company

The Area

Basecamps

THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION occupies three basecamp areas: Division Headquarters, 1st and 3d Brigades, Division Artillery, signal and engineer elements are located at Lai Khe; the 2d Brigade and Support Command are at Di An; and aviation elements are stationed at Phu Loi.

Geography

THE SAIGON RIVER is one of the major waterways in the Division's Tactical Area of Interest (TAOI), serving as a means of transportation for the inhabitants of the Saigon area and the many hamlets and villages along the river's course. The terrain in the south is generally flat, becoming rolling and hilly at the northern edge near the Cambodian border. The temperature averages 79.5 degrees in the summer and 86.5 degrees in the winter. Monsoon rains blow in by early May and disappear in October; a period of unrelieved dryness occurs from December to April.

Population

MOST OF THE DIVISION'S AREA OF OPERATION (AO) is densely populated, especially near Saigon and the Saigon River. The population density gradually decreases as one goes northward toward the central highlands inhabited by the Montagnard tribesmen.

Agriculture

LOCATED IN THE DIVISION'S AREA is one of South Vietnam's largest rubber plantations, the world famous Michelin Plantation in Binh Duong Province, 14 miles northwest of Lai Khe. The land north of Saigon grows tobacco, sugar cane, bananas, pineapples, rice and an assortment of other fruits and vegetables.

The French Influence

THE FRENCH INFLUENCE remains a dominant feature in this area. Many Vietnamese houses, especially those near rubber plantations, were once French villas and many of the people speak French as a second language. However, it appears that this influence is gradually waning.

An Era of Improvement

AFTER THE ARRIVAL of the BIG RED ONE many improvements were brought about in communications and economics. Roads which were once oxcart trails are now important highways, linking farmers to markets and facilitating allied troop movements. Recently constructed public institutions and clinics have introduced modern technology to the people in the area, resulting in a higher standard of living for many of them.

Provinces and Districts

THE INHABITANTS of the more populated areas in the Division's TAOI, generally about Saigon, are beginning to realize that the South Vietnamese government is seriously striving to help them with their problems. In most of these populated villages the Viet Cong no longer have political influence and must now resort to forcing the people to house or feed them.

Binh Duong Province lies north of Saigon with Highway 13 running north and south through its center. Except for the 1st Bde, most 1st Inf Div units operate out of and have permanent basecamps in this province. As a part of the Delta, it has an abundant water supply and rich farmland. The production of rice continues to improve both qualitatively and quantitatively. Sugar, peanuts, potatoes, fruits, cabbage and rubber are also grown in the area.

In Binh Duong, 1st Inf Div and South Vietnamese Army forces are breaking down the communist infrastructure within the villages and pushing the Viet Cong northward to the Cambodian border. At the same time, USAID, Government and US units are furnishing medical, economic and political aid to the villagers and gradually gaining their confidence.

Many of the Vietnamese in the Division's AO are paid relatively high wages. They have good housing, schools and medical care, with industries such as lumber, charcoal and rubber providing these benefits. Also living in the province are Montagnard tribes, which subsist on only the barest of essentials. These people have a different culture and speak a different language from that associated with the majority of Vietnamese people.

Phuoc Long Province, Binh Long's neighbor to the east, is 80 per cent jungle, abounding in such game animals as elephants, tigers, leopards, bear, buffalo, wild boar, monkeys and baboons. This area has a sparse population consisting mostly of Montagnards, Stieng tribesmen, Chinese and Vietnamese. Education is poor or nonexistent and the economy is heavily dependent on USAID.

The temperature in the summer is 82.4 degrees and in the winter it reaches a surprising 95 degrees during the dry months of February, March and April. The rainy season begins in mid-April and continues through December.

As the Division's combat units search out the Viet Cong with the aim of permanently removing the threat he poses in these three provinces, its civil affairs and psychological operations (PSYOPS) personnel are concurrently working to win and keep the trust and moral support of the population. Programs conducted daily include providing food and clothing to orphanages, schools and refugee centers; providing educational materials and teachers to schools; building schools, homes, medical facilities, orphanages and even entire villages; making improvements in education and sanitation and generally helping the Vietnamese people wherever possible.



The Enemy

THE VIET CONG is generally well-trained, well-equipped and well-organized. Though a tough adversary, he is far from unbeatable. The VC will initiate contact only when the tactical situation is favorable. When numerical superiority or surprise is lost, they will break contact, disband into small groups and retreat into the jungle. The Viet Cong are experts at tunneling and field fortifications and will attempt to make maximum use of them for defensive action.

The enemy's military organization cannot be understood without recognition of the interdependence of his military and political organizations. A similarity to the North Vietnamese system is reflected by the fact that each political entity down to hamlet level has a military headquarters subordinate to it. The enemy army consists of three different types of troops: local forces, main forces and the North Vietnamese Army (NVA).

Local forces can further be broken down into two classes. The first class consists of organized units up to battalion size, which are generally comprised of personnel coming from the district or province in which the unit operates. The unit is responsible to the local political organization and is utilized to further its objectives. Seldom does it operate outside the boundaries of the political entity by which it is controlled. These units are generally found in National Liberation Front (NLF)-controlled or contested areas, and support the main forces of NVA units operating within their area.

The second class of local forces is the irregular forces. These forces are generally found in areas contested or controlled by the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) and may either be full-time or part-time. Again, they are subordinate to local political organizations and have the multifaceted mission of harassing and monitoring the movement of Free World forces, sabotage, terrorism, and supporting the NVA, VC main forces and local forces that conduct tactical operations in their area.

Viet Cong main force units are organized along the same general lines as NVA forces and are subordinate to NLF political organizations at the regional level. Leaders of main force units are, for the most part, infiltrated from North Vietnam and well-trained. Attrition has required many main force units to restore their fighting strength with replacements infiltrated from North Vietnam. Main force units have the dual mission of engaging Free World forces, when it is tactically advantageous, and keeping them from entering areas controlled by the National Liberation Front.

Since 1965 the North Vietnamese Army has infiltrated in force into the RVN. The NVA receives the majority of its supplies and its replacements from North Vietnam. Its units have the same basic mission of Viet Cong main force units, but tend to have more "staying power" because they are better equipped, armed and supplied.

The typical North Vietnamese Division has three

regiments, each composed of three rifle battalions and one artillery or heavy weapons battalion. The NVA and main force battalion generally has three rifle companies and one weapons company. The rifle companies are composed of three rifle platoons, made up of three squads.

Units of the NVA and most main force units are armed with the Russian and Chinese Communist (CHICOM) family of 7.62 small arms. The heavy weapons inventory consists of Russian and Chinese 140mm, 122mm and 107mm rockets, 82mm and some 120mm mortars, 57mm and 75mm recoilless rifles, RPG-2s and RPG-7s; and US 60mm and 81mm mortars. Automatic weapons include Soviet 12.7mm machineguns and US .50 cal machineguns. Almost all local force units are armed with AK-47, AK-50, SKS (Russian) or CKC (Chinese) rifles and 9mm pistols (Russian and Chinese). Since late 1967 there has been a trend away from the old Japanese, French and German weapons as VC/NVA forces are standardizing all units with the more modern weapons.

Anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicular mines and booby traps of varying degrees of sophistication are utilized by our opponents extensively as harassing and defensive weapons, so that extreme care must be utilized in negotiating any area in which there has been VC activity.

Viet Cong operations characteristically are based on detailed planning, tactical surprise and careful reconnaissance. The enemy's care in preparing for operations is often his greatest weakness; US spoiling operations have demonstrated the Viet Cong's inability to modify their plan to meet new contingencies. A frontal attack is used only when numerical superiority and tactical surprise have been established. A favorite VC tactic is to establish ambush sites along roads, trails, landing zones and streams. These ambushes are characterized by short, violent action followed by rapid withdrawal. Other enemy favorites are raids, infiltration of Free World installations and harassing operations. Raids are conducted by units ranging from squad to regimental size; while harassing operations include, but are not limited to sniper fire, mortar and recoilless rifle attacks. Infiltration is used to sabotage military and governmental installations, collect intelligence and terrorize friendly troops.

Defensive tactics are centered around ways of escaping from friendly action or defending support areas, with extensive use being made of underground concrete reinforced positions to protect administrative, medical and logistical facilities from airstrikes and artillery. In operational areas the VC defends in depth, making maximum use of cover and concealed positions. "Stay-behind" ambushes are utilized to delay pursuit.

The *Tet* attacks in early 1968 revealed that the enemy can gain the offensive for a short period of time; however, he did not manage to take or hold any ground. Moreover, VC/NVA forces suffered the loss of approximately 50 per cent of all participants in these attacks.

The Enemy In Your Hands

1. Handle Him Firmly, Promptly, But Humanely.

The captive in your hands must be disarmed, searched, secured and watched. But he must also be treated at all

times as a human being. He must not be tortured, killed, mutilated or degraded, even if he refuses to talk. If the captive is a woman, treat her with all respect due her sex.

2. Take The Captive Quickly To Security.

As soon as possible, evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation designated by your commander. Military documents taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive will keep his personal equipment except weapons.

3. Mistreatment Of Any Captive Is A Criminal Offense. Every Soldier Is Personally Responsible For The Enemy In His Hands.

It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. It is also a punishable offense. Not even a beaten enemy will surrender if he knows his captors will torture or kill him. He will resist and make his capture more

costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4. Treat The Sick And Wounded As Best You Can.

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case he is a human being and must be treated like one. The soldier who ignores the sick and wounded degrades his uniform.

5. All Persons In Your Hands, Whether Suspects, Civilians Or Combat Captives, Must Be Protected Against Violence, Insults, Curiosity And Reprisals Of Any Kind.

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. The soldier shows his strength by his fairness, firmness and humanity to the persons in his hands.

General Information

Arrival in Country

ALL PERSONNEL REPLACEMENTS for the First Infantry Division land at either the civilian terminal at Tan Son Nhut Air Base near Saigon or at Bien Hoa Air Base, located approximately 15 miles northeast of Saigon. You will be escorted to the 90th Replacement Battalion, located at Long Binh, near Bien Hoa. Your time of arrival will determine whether you remain overnight at Long Binh.

At Long Binh, 1st Inf Div liaison personnel will meet you and arrange for your transportation to the BIG RED ONE's Replacement Detachment at Di An. On arrival in the Division area you will be interviewed and given your assignment. Depending on the time of your arrival, your ultimate assignment and the availability of transportation, you may spend a night or more at facilities at Di An.

Uniform Requirements

YOU SHOULD ARRIVE in Vietnam wearing khaki trousers and short sleeve shirt. Bring with you only your basic requirement of khaki uniforms, fatigues and combat boots. Jungle fatigues and boots will be issued to you.

You wearing of subdued insignia is part of the combat tropical uniform, field uniform OG 107 and the field jacket. It is recommended that you convert the insignia on your uniforms prior to your departure from CONUS. The following guidance is provided to insure that you obtain the proper insignia:

1. Size and wear of the insignia will be in accordance with AR 670-5.
2. Insignia of grade—1st Lieutenant, Captain, Lt Colonel and Colonel: black cloth on OG background.
3. Insignia of grade—2d Lieutenant and Major: dull bronze (brown) cloth on OG background.
4. Insignia of grade—WO1 and CW2: black and dull bronze cloth insignia on OG background.
5. Insignia of grade—CW3 and CW4: black and dull gray cloth insignia on OG background.
6. Name tapes: OG tape, name in black letters.
7. Distinguishing insignia, "US ARMY:" black letters on OG background.
9. The BIG RED ONE patch will not be subdued.

10. Special skill badges, i.e., airborne, aviator, etc., may be worn and should be black cloth insignia on OG background.

The duty uniform is fatigues and boots.

It is not necessary to bring an extensive civilian wardrobe. A sport shirt and slacks are considered appropriate dress for all off-duty activities. A light-weight suit is recommended for wear while on R&R. Civilian clothing is available at nominal cost in exchanges.

Storage facilities are at a minimum and mildew is a constant problem. It is recommended you travel light, consistent with your personal preferences.

BOQ and Officer Mess Facilities

CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN STARTED on tropical-type BOQs. You will live in tents until your unit's BOQs have been completed. Shower facilities are of the field expedient type. Burn-off latrines are in use.

You will eat in a field ration mess. Currently, \$1.32 a day is deducted from your pay to cover the cost of your rations, but this rate is subject to change.

Exchange Facilities

THERE ARE EXCHANGE FACILITIES at each basecamp. You will find a variety of comfort items, although particular brand names may not always be in stock. The inventory is constantly expanding and does include toilet articles, watches, cameras, radios, tape recorders and related stereo equipment.

R&R and Leave

THE DIVISION RECEIVES R&R QUOTAS to Hong Kong, Bangkok, Taipei, Manila, Tokyo, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Hawaii, and Australia. R&R is available for personnel of Guamanian descent who have relatives living on Guam. You apply to your company for a R&R allocation. At the present time there is no in-country R&R for officers.

You are eligible for one seven-day leave during your 12-month tour. A 30-day non-chargeable leave with transportation at the government's expense, is granted for extending your tour by 6 months.

Finances

IN ADDITION TO YOUR BASE PAY and subsistence allowance, you will receive \$65.00 hostile fire pay, quarters allowance and, as appropriate, \$30.00 family separation allowance. An officer's taxable income is the sum of his base pay, hostile fire pay, special skill pay and dislocation allowance. Officers receive a \$500.00 monthly exemption for Federal Income Tax purposes for each month or portion thereof spent in Vietnam. Officers and warrant officers with a taxable income of less than \$500.00 pay no Federal Income Tax while in Vietnam.

It is unlawful to possess American currency in Vietnam and, as such, you will be paid in Military Payment Certificates (MPC).

A budget of approximately \$75 a month should be more than adequate to cover the cost of your laundry and other individual expenditures.

Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program. This program is open only to military personnel, all grades, who are stationed in overseas areas. It pays 10% interest per year on total deposits up to \$10,000. Deposits will continue to earn interest for 90 days after you return to the United States. There are very few, if any, investment programs that pay such a high rate of return. A monthly deposit of \$100 for 12 months (total investment of \$1200) would be worth \$1298.18 at the end of the fifteenth month following the date of your first deposit. A 5% savings account would be worth about \$1249.00 under the same conditions as above. As can be seen, the Deposit Program is a hard one to beat. Deposits to the Program have to be made in multiples of \$5.00, either by check, cash or allotment. You may deposit each month an amount not to exceed that received in cash on payday.

Banking Facilities. A unique program for military personnel stationed in Vietnam is offered by the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Bank of America. You may open a checking account at these banks and earn interest at the rate of 5% per year. No other American banks offer such a program! Interest is paid quarterly on accounts that have maintained a minimum balance of \$100. On top of that, there is no service charge for maintaining an account, and the checks you write can be cashed for MPC while in Vietnam or for US dollars in CONUS. The checks are also acceptable at R&R

centers. You may bank by mail or in person, or you may allot your pay to the bank.

Private Firearms

IN ACCORDANCE WITH MACV DIRECTIVE 210-5, you are not permitted to bring a personal firearm into country with you; neither are you allowed to have one mailed to you. Possession of a privately owned firearm was prohibited after 25 March 1967.

Time

VIETNAM IS 13 HOURS AHEAD of our Eastern Standard time. For example, when it is 1100 EST in New York or Washington, D.C., it is 12 midnight that night in Vietnam.

Money

THE VIETNAMESE UNIT OF MONEY is the *piastre* or *dong*. Notes are issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, and 500 *piastres* or *dong*. The rate of exchange fluctuates. For the soldier, the present rate is 118 *piastres* to one US dollar.

Weights and Measures

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM of weights and measures is used throughout Vietnam. Gasoline and other liquids are sold by the liter (1.0567 liquid quarts); cloth by meter (39 inches); food and other weighted items by the kilogram (2.2 pounds). Distance is measured by the kilometer (0.62 miles); speed in kilometers per hour (25 kph equals 15 mph).

Distance and Speed Conversion

kilometers	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
miles	.6	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	6.2	15.6	31.0	62.0

Gasoline Conversion

liters	3.8	7.6	11.4	15.1	37.9	56.8	75.8
gallons	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	10.0	15.0	20.0

Nine Rules

The Viet Cong attempts to separate our soldiers from the local civilians by showing that we are cruel, unthinking and not concerned with the welfare of the local people. The VC can be defeated in these efforts by the strength and generosity we show in our daily life. The "Nine Rules" for the military man in Vietnam provide the guide for doing this. They are:

1. Remember we are guests here: make no demands and seek no special treatment.
2. Join with the people: understand their life, use phrases from their language and honor their customs and laws.
3. Treat women with politeness and respect.
4. Make friends among the soldiers and common people.
5. Always give the Vietnamese the right of way.
6. Be alert to security and ready to react with your military skill.
7. Do not attract attention by loud, rude or unusual behavior.
8. Avoid separating yourself from the people by a display of wealth or privilege.
9. Above all else, you are a member of the US military forces on a difficult mission, responsible for all your official and personal actions. Reflect honor upon yourself and the United States of America.

Division Commanders

WORLD WAR I

Major General William L. Sibert
(Jun 1917—Dec 1917)
Major General Robert L. Bullard
(Dec 1917—Jul 1918)
Major General Charles P. Summerall
(Jul 1918—Oct 1918)
Brigadier General Frank Parker
(Oct 1918—Nov 1918)
Major General E. McGlachlin
(Nov 1918—Sep 1919)

FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I

Major General Charles P. Summerall
(Sep 1919—Nov 1921)
Major General W. S. Graves
(Nov 1921—Feb 1922)
Major General H. C. Hale
(Feb 1922—Nov 1922)
Major General W. S. Graves
(Nov 1922—Jul 1925)
Major General Preston Brown
(Jul 1925—Jan 1926)
Brigadier General Hugh Drum
(May 1926—Jan 1930)
Major General B. H. Wells
(Mar 1930—Sep 1930)
Major General L. R. Holbrook
(Oct 1930—Nov 1935)
Major General Stanley H. Ford
(Mar 1936—Sep 1936)
Brigadier General Perry L. Miles
(Oct 1936—Oct 1937)
Major General E. C. Short
(Jan 1938—Sep 1940)
Major General K. Truesdell
(Oct 1940—Feb 1941)
Major General Donald Cubbison
(Feb 1941—Jul 1942)

WORLD WAR II

Major General Terry Allen
(Aug 1942—Aug 1943)
Major General Clarence R. Huebner
(Aug 1943—Dec 1944)
Major General Clift Andrus
(Dec 1944—May 1946)

FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II

Major General F. W. McBurn
(May 1946—May 1947)
Major General John P. Campbell
(Sep 1949—Jul 1951)
Major General Thomas Trufferman
(Aug 1951—Dec 1952)
Major General Charles T. Lanham
(Jan 1953—Jun 1954)
Major General Guy S. Meloy Jr.
(Jun 1954—Dec 1955)
Major General Willis S. Matthews
(Jan 1956—Mar 1957)
Major General David Buchanan
(Apr 1957—Oct 1958)
Brigadier General Forrest Caraway
(Oct 1958—Dec 1958)
Major General Harvey H. Fischer
(Dec 1958—Jan 1960)
Major General Theodore W. Parker
(Feb 1960—May 1961)
Brigadier General John A. Berry
(May 1961—Jun 1961)
Brigadier General William B. Kunzig
(Jul 1961—Aug 1961)
Major General John F. Ruggles
(Aug 1961—Jan 1963)
Major General Arthur W. Oberbeck
(Jul 1963—Jan 1964)

VIETNAM

Major General Jonathan O. Seaman
(Jan 1964—Mar 1966)
Major General William E. DePuy
(Mar 1966—Feb 1967)
Major General John H. Hay
(Feb 1967—Mar 1968)
Major General Keith L. Ware
(Mar 1968—Sep 1968)
Major General Orwin C. Tallott
(Sep 1968—)

Campaigns Operations Battles

WORLD WAR I

LORRAINE	Oct 1917—Apr 1918	SOISSONS (AISNE-MARNE)	Jun—Jul 1918
CANTIGNY (PICARDY)	May 1918	ST. MIHIEL	Sep 1918
MONTDIDIER-NOYON	Jun 1918	MEUSE-ARGONNE	Oct—Nov 1918

WORLD WAR II

INVASION OF ORAN (ALGERIA)	Nov 1942	MONS AND AACHEN	Sep—Oct 1944
OUSSELTIA VALLEY (TUNISIA)	Jan—Feb 1943	HUERTGEN FOREST	Nov—Dec 1944
KASSERINE PASS (TUNISIA)	Feb 1943	BATTLE OF THE BULGE (ARDENNES)	Dec 1944—Feb 1945
GAFSA AND EL GUETTAR (TUNISIA)	Mar 1943	BONN AND REMAGEN	Feb—Apr 1945
INVASION OF SICILY	Jul—Aug 1943	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Apr—May 1945
OMAHA BEACH (NORMANDY)	Jun 1944		
ST. LO AND MORTAIN	Jul—Aug 1944		

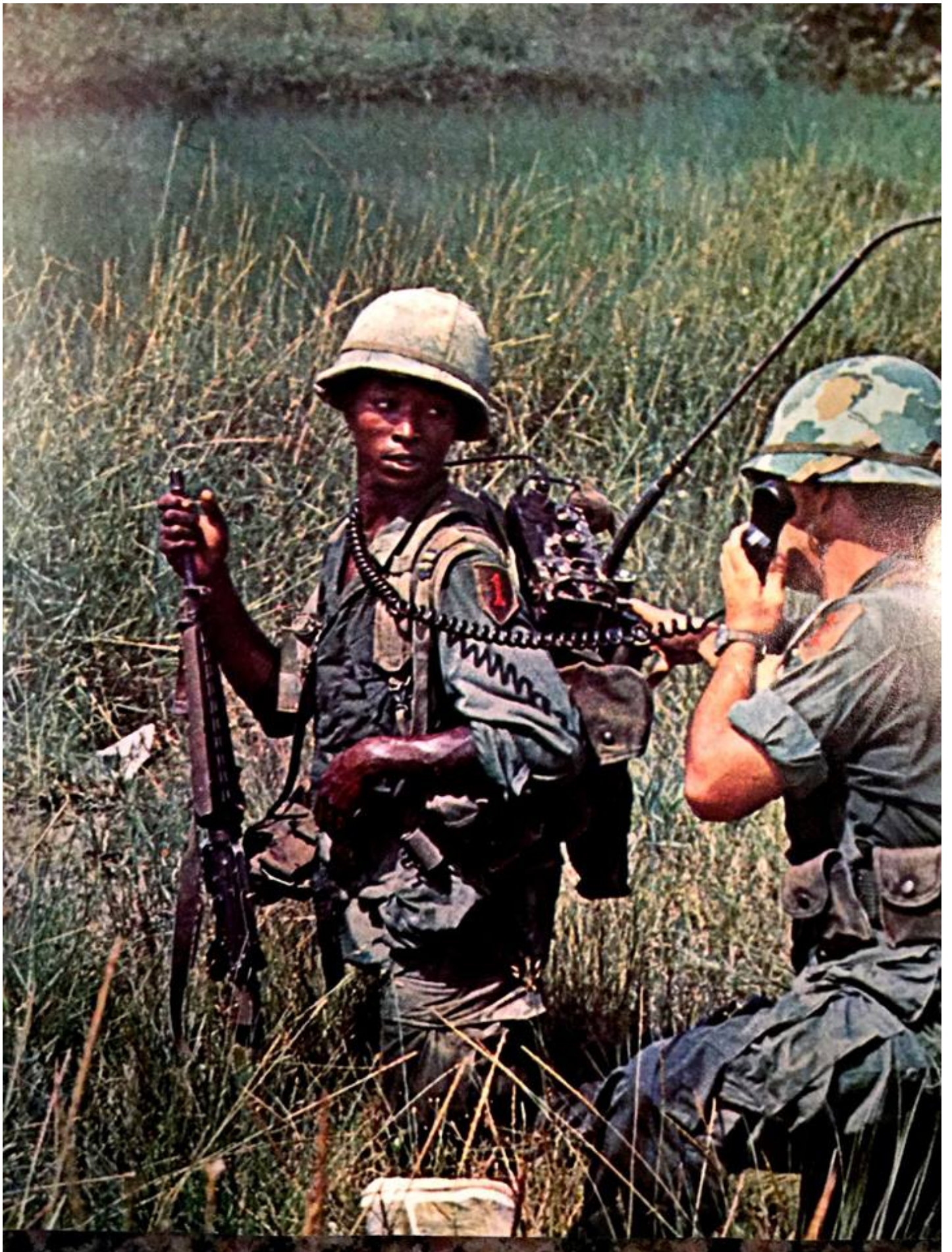
MAJOR VIETNAM OPERATIONS

HUMP	Nov 1965	HEALDSBURG	Nov—Dec 1966
BUSHMASTER	Nov 1965	CEDAR FALLS	Jan 1967
BUSHMASTER II	Nov—Dec 1965	JUNCTION CITY I & II	Feb—Apr 1967
MARAUDER	Jan 1966	MANHATTAN	Apr—May 1967
CRIMP II	Jan 1966	BILLINGS	Jun 1967
ROLLING STONE	Feb—Mar 1966	SHENANDOAH II	Sep—Nov 1967
COCOA BEACH	Mar 1966	QUYET THANG	Mar—Apr 1968
BIRMINGHAM	Apr—May 1966	TOAN THANG (PHASE I)	Apr—May 1968
EL PASO II	Jun—Jul 1966	TOAN THANG (PHASE II)	Jun 1968
ATTLEBORO	Nov 1966		

VIETNAM BATTLES

AP BAU BANG	12 Nov 1965	DA YEU	6 Oct 1967
TRUNG LOI	20 Nov 1965	ONG THANH	17 Oct 1967
AP NHA MAT	5 Dec 1965	SROK SILAMLITE I	29 Oct 1967
TAN BINH	24 Feb 1966	SROK SILAMLITE II	30 Oct 1967
LO KE	5 Mar 1966	LOC NINH AIRSTRIP	31 Oct 1967
XA CAM MY	11 Apr 1966	SROK SILAMLITE III	2 Nov 1967
LO GO	30 Apr 1966	SROK RUNG	7 Nov 1967
AP TAU O	8 Jun 1966	TAN KHAI	24 Nov 1967
LOC NINH PLANTATION	11 Jun 1966	HILL 172	8 Dec 1967
SROK DONG	30 Jun 1966	XA CAT	10 Dec 1967
HO KRIGNOU	2 Jul 1966	AN MY	1-2 Feb 1968
MINH THANH ROAD	9 Jul 1966	BU DOP	29-30 Nov 1967
BONG TRANG	25 Aug 1966	HILL 172	8 Dec 1967
CAM XE	28 Oct 1966	XOM BUNG	10 Dec 1967
AP CHA DO	8 Nov 1966	AN MY	6 Jan 1968
HOA NHUT	16 Nov 1966	XOM MOI	1-2 Feb 1968
PREK KLOK I	28 Feb 1967	TAN HIEP	2 Feb 1968
PREK KLOK II	10 Mar 1967	XOM MOI II	4 May 1968
AP GU	31 Mar 1 Apr 1967	LOC NINH III	5-6 May 1968
XOM BO I	14 Jun 1967	LOC NINH IV	18-24 Aug 1968
XOM BO II	17 Jun 1967		11-15 Sep 1968





1st in WORLD WAR I

- to go overseas*
- to fire in combat*
- to suffer casualties*
- to launch an attack*
- to capture prisoners*
- to enter Germany*



1st in WORLD WAR II

- to reach England*
- to land at North Africa, Sicily, France*
- to affect surrender of a German city*
- to crack the Siegfried line*

1st in VIETNAM

- to be called to action*
- to suffer casualties*
- to engage the enemy*



'US Army Division