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.

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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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 Coutanies, the Division marched practic-
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 proved 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.
Operation MANHATTAN began on 23 April and uncovered one of the largest weapons and ammunition caches of the war. A Hoa 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 SIEVAN DDOAH 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, accounting 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 THANH (Resolute 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 cavalrmen 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.
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
RED ONE PATCH

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.
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.

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, cabbages 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 exist in the same, USAID.

Phuc Long Province, Binh Long's neighbor to the east, is 80 percent jungle, abounding in such game animals as elephants, tigers, leopards, bear, buffalo, wild boar, monkeys and baboons. The area has a sparse population consisting mostly of Montagnards, Steng 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 posed by 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 by include providing food and clothing to orphans, 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.

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 OPERA-
TION (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.
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 these 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 in 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 government or other non-Viet Cong forces. These forces have the specific 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 lines as NVA forces and are subordinate to NLF political organizations at the regional level. Leaders of main force units, 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 CCK (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 are characterized 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 harassment 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 contact, pursuit, 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% 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.
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.

Every Soldier Is Personally Responsible For The Enemy
In His Hands.
It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captiv
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 captor more
costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy
to surrender.

4. Treat The Sick And Wounded As Best You Can.
The captives 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 Repraesals 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 Nhu 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 facili-
ties 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, fatigue
clothing and combat boots. Jungle fatigues and boots will be issued
to you.

You wearing of subdued insignia is part of the combattrocal 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 tape: OG tape, name in black letters.
7. Distinguishing insignia, “US ARMY,” black letters
on OG background.
8. 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 ap-
propriate 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, Singa-
pore, 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 trans-
portation 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 60 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 115 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

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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. Hildreth (May 1946—May 1949)
Major General John E. Pendergast (Sep 1949—Jul 1950)
Major General Thomas E. Dickerman (Aug 1951—Dec 1952)
Major General Charles T. Lanham (Jan 1953—Jun 1954)
Major General Guy S. Meley Jr. (Jun 1954—Dec 1955)
Major General Willis S. Matthews (Jan 1955—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)
Major General Arthur W. Oberbeck (Jan 1963—Jun 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. Talbott (Sep 1968— )
### Campaigns

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### WORLD WAR I

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<tr>
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<td>Montdidier-Noyon</td>
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<td>St. Mihiel</td>
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### WORLD WAR II

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<td>Invasion of Oran (Algeria)</td>
<td>Nov 1942</td>
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<td>Ousseltia Valley (Tunisia)</td>
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<td>Cassino Pass (Tunisia)</td>
<td>Mar 1943</td>
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<td>Gafsa and El Guettar (Tunisia)</td>
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<td>Invasion of Sicily</td>
<td>Jul 1943</td>
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<td>Omaha Beach (Normandy)</td>
<td>Jul 1944</td>
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<td>St. Lo and Mortain</td>
<td>Jul 1944</td>
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<td>Mons and Aachen</td>
<td>Sep–Oct 1944</td>
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<td>Huertgen Forest</td>
<td>Nov–Dec 1944</td>
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<td>Battle of the Bulge (Ardennes)</td>
<td>Dec 1944–Feb 1945</td>
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<td>Bonn and Remagen</td>
<td>Feb–Apr 1945</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Apr–May 1945</td>
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### MAJOR VIETNAM OPERATIONS

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<td>Birmingham</td>
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<td>Attleboro</td>
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<td>Healdsburg</td>
<td>Nov–Dec 1966</td>
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<td>Cedar Falls</td>
<td>Jan 1967</td>
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<td>Junction City I &amp; II</td>
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<td>Manhattan</td>
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<td>Sep–Nov 1967</td>
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<td>(QWidget)</td>
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<td>Toan Thang (Phase I)</td>
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<td>Toan Thang (Phase II)</td>
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### VIETNAM BATTLES

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<td>Trung Loi</td>
<td>20 Nov 1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ap Nha Mat</td>
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<td>Tan Binh</td>
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<td>Lo Ke</td>
<td>5 Mar 1966</td>
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<td>Xa Cam My</td>
<td>11 Apr 1966</td>
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<td>Lo Go</td>
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<td>Srok Dong</td>
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<td>Song Trang</td>
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<td>Cam Xe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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*