

## Infantry In Vietnam Small Unit Action In Kemara

*This is the fourth volume in an operational and chronological series covering the U.S. Marine Corps' participation in the Vietnam War. This volume details the change in focus of the III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF), which fought in South Vietnam's northernmost corps area, I Corps. This volume, like its predecessors, concentrates on the ground war in I Corps and III MAF's perspective of the Vietnam War as an entity. It also covers the Marine Corps participation in the advisory effort, the operations of the two Special Landing Forces of the U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet, and the services of Marines with the staff of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. There are additional chapters on supporting arms and logistics, and a discussion of the Marine role in Vietnam in relation to the overall American effort.*

*A young U.S. Marine officer recounts his experiences of the Vietnam War over a nineteen month period. He graphically describes what it was like to perform three distinct combat missions: long-range ground reconnaissance in the Annamite Mountains of I Corps, infantry operations in the rice paddies and mountains of Quang Nam Province and special police operations for the CIA in Tay Ninh Province. Using Marine Corps official unit histories, CIA documents, and his weekly letters home, the author relies almost exclusively on primary sources in providing an accurate and honest account of combat at the small unit level. Of particular interest is his description of his assignment to the CIA as a Provincial Reconnaissance Unit (PRU) advisor in Tay Ninh Province, where he participated in several secret missions as part of the controversial Phoenix Program. The name and contribution of the CIA's most valuable spy during the war, the famous "Tay Ninh Source," is revealed.*

*The years 1970 and 1971 were important ones in the Vietnam War. They were also years of contrast. The American public was deeply divided -- many no longer wanted to fight the war, while others wanted to win it. It was a period in which the United States fought aggressively while seeking to end the conflict through talks held in Paris, France -- negotiations that were frequently as contentious as the battles in the field. In 1970 and 1971 the United States and its allies made progress in solidifying the security and viability of the Republic of Vietnam. Yet in no way was victory achieved, and in some respects South Vietnam would emerge more vulnerable than before. Finally, it was during these two years that the United States expanded the geographical extent of the conflict while curtailing its participation in it. The stress and confusion of the situation took its toll as soldiers tried to make sense of it all.*

*This monograph examines U.S. Marine and North Vietnamese Army (NVA) actions throughout much of the northern half of a region that became known as "Leatherneck Square," an area bounded by Con Thien and Gio Linh to the north--just below the demilitarized zone (DMZ)--and Cam Lo and Dong Ha to the south. The Battle of Con Thien also included activities within the DMZ north and west of Con Thien as far as the Ben Hai River. More than a dozen Marine operations were involved in varying degrees with the Battle of Con Thien. This account deals with the battle's most significant and costly operations: Operation Hickory (18-28 May 1967), Operation Buffalo (2-14 July 1967), Operation Kingfisher (16 July-31 October 1967), and Operation Kentucky (1 November 1967-28 February 1968). This text is appropriate for military historians, scholarly professionals, and military science students as well as veterans. Related products: Other products produced by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/922>*

*Grey Feathers*

*A Marine Officer's Second Tour in Vietnam, 1968-1970*

### *Combat Operations In South Vietnam*

#### *The Village*

*Vietnam 1967–68*

*U. S. . Marines and the Battle for Con Thien, 1967 To 1968*

Grey Feathers is the story of a combat platoon leader's role and responsibilities in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam from 1967 to 1970. The story is derived from the countless after-action reports, personal observations and experiences, interviews, and 4th division magazine articles about this period of the Vietnam War. The unit served was the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, which was a highly decorated unit marked by a cloverleaf symbol of the 4th Division. It was nicknamed "the Braves." In 1967 when the unit was transferred to the border of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the unit's main supply route in the field was highway 19, a road frequently ambushed and mined to hamper resupply efforts. The term grey feather was given to each man who served unselfishly in the unit, because all were battle-tested and watched each other's back during conflict. It created a sense of calling and a satisfaction to serve. Battle scenes are described as accurately as possible, based on combat action reports. It is the intent of this book to describe the events and show how unselfish and brave the unit responded to overcome the overwhelming battle condition odds. It also shows the difficulties of decision-making under fire, whether by officer or enlisted man. The pressures of battle forced quick decisions and movements. Support units such as the helicopter gunships, F-4 Phantom pilots, supply transporters, armored vehicles, naval artillery, MedEvac helicopters, and field hospitals performed admirably and with distinction. All earned their Grey Feathers.

In 1967–68, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) was on the front line of the defence of South Vietnam's Quang Tri province, which was at the very heart of the Vietnam conflict. Facing them were the soldiers of the North Vietnamese Army (NVA), men whose organization and equipment made them a very different opponent from the famous, irregular Viet Cong forces. From the 'Hill Battles' in April 1967 to the struggle for the city of Hue (January–March 1968) this bloody campaign forced the two sides into a gruelling trial of strength. The USMC held a general technological and logistical advantage — including close air support and airborne transport, technology, and supplies — but could not always utilize these resources effectively in mountainous, jungle, or urban environments better known by their Vietnamese opponents. In this arresting account of small-unit combat, David R. Higgins steps into the tropical terrain of Vietnam to assess the performance and experience of USMC and NVA forces in three savage battles that stretched both sides to the limit.

With modern military emphasis on whiz-bang weapons technology and the constant quest for things that make a bigger bang on the battlefield, it's easy to forget that at the dark heart of war stands an infantryman and his individual weapons. Those who understand warfare from research or from personal experience generally realize this about the conflicts that have plagued mankind since the dawn of time. Infantry weapons—often referred to as small arms—have fascinated soldiers and scholars for decades as they are the most personal aspects of combat. Small arms come into play when contact is close and potentially lethal. This was particularly true during the long, frustrating war in Vietnam, but much of the focus in studying that conflict has been either on aerial weapons—strike aircraft or armed helicopters—or on the originally much-

maligned M16 rifle. There were huge numbers of other weapons used by both sides, but they are often ignored and rarely seen being used in combat action. This book solves that problem. Divided into easily digestible sections and preceded by cogent discussions of each weapon type, the authors have presented an intriguing collection of photographs that depict the primary small (and not so small) infantry arms most common on Vietnam battlefields. There are rare and stirring images here that depict what it was like to fight in the jungle-covered mountains and in the rice paddies. Viewing these images is like studying a primer about one of America's longest and deadliest wars. "We have a new generation of combat veterans among us these days. Men and women who carried a new generation of weapons to war into places such as Iraq and Afghanistan, who have returned with a fresh understanding about the crucial importance of small arms in warfare. They understand...that there is no strategy or tactic that equals victory in armed conflict if it does not include that muddy, grimy, dog-tired infantryman with just his personal weapon to help him survive in a life-and-death encounter." □ American Rifleman "It's an excellent book for anyone with an interest in the details of 20th-century infantry weapons, especially historians and collectors." □ Booksmith

[Includes 10 maps, 5 illustrations] □ This monograph focuses on the battles of Quang Tri City and Hue that took place during the 1968 Tet offensive. The offensive itself, an all-out effort by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces to overrun the major cities of South Vietnam, marked the turning point of the Vietnam War. Although the attacks were costly failures in military terms, they set the United States on a path of disengagement from the war that ultimately led to the fall of Saigon some seven years later. The battles for the two northernmost provincial capitals in South Vietnam, Quang Tri City and Hue, are particularly worth examining because the enemy regarded them as key objectives, second only to Saigon, the national capital. To a large extent, the success or failure of the offensive depended on what happened there. The battles tell us much about how the enemy prepared for the offensive, why he achieved a high degree of surprise and initial success, and why his attacks ultimately failed. The battle for Quang Tri City, a textbook example of a vertical envelopment, resulted in a quick allied victory. The fight for Hue turned into a slow, grinding campaign of attrition that lasted nearly a month before the enemy was finally defeated. Together, they offer instruction on the strengths and limitations of airmobile warfare and a primer on urban fighting in a counterinsurgency environment, subjects that continue to be a major Army interest throughout the world. □

U.S. Army Campaigns of the Vietnam War

Life and Death in the Central Highlands

Small-unit Combat Action

Okinawan Reckoning

Small Unit Action in Vietnam Summer 1966

Light Infantry Tactics for Small Teams

There were no marching bands welcoming home returning troops from Vietnam, no ticker-tape parades for its heroes and no celebrations in Time Square. Instead, returning Vets were confronted with a range of reactions, not the least of which were indifference, silent disapproval, criticism, hostility and even contempt, in some quarters, for their lack of cleverness in not avoiding

service in a war zone. Most returning Vietnam warriors were bewildered by the reactions of their fellow countrymen; but, then how could they possibly comprehend the psychological phenomenon which was only beginning to take hold and would later be named the "Vietnam Syndrome", a phenomenon which, at its extremes, was manifested in a revulsion to all things military? Even those who were proud of the returning servicemen and women were hardly effusive in their praise and greeted them with only muted enthusiasm. Most of these young veterans of an undeclared war had been shaped and molded in their formative years by the patriotic fervor which seized America during World War II and continued for perhaps a decade and a half after V. J. day. But, American society had profoundly changed in the 1960s with a shift in emphasis away from national goals to more individual ones such as civil rights, sexual liberation, pacifism, academic freedom, consciousness raising and a reaction against the excesses of the "military industrial complex", ironically named by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The cataclysmic cultural revolution of the 1960s collided violently with the more nationalistic goals of containing the spread of international communism and curbing the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union and Red China. Those who actually fought the Vietnam War became collateral victims of a wrenching cultural war, not of their own making; for the core values of these young men and women had, for the most part, not changed. Just as the World War II generation was imbued with traditional values of patriotism, loyalty to one's comrades, anti-totalitarianism and democratic freedom, most heroes of the Vietnam War were similarly grounded. The major difference is that while the former were celebrated, the latter were largely forgotten. Last Full Measure of Devotion calls upon us to revisit this remarkable generation of military heroes and, at long last, accord them the recognition withheld from them for almost four decades. The 22 individual profiles of Vietnam heroes contained between these covers are meant to be representative of the vast majority of Americans who served with honor in that lonely and beleaguered country on the South China Sea, more than thirty-five years ago.

A remarkable memoir of small-unit leadership and the coming of age of a young soldier in combat in Vietnam.' "Using a lean style and a sense of pacing drawn from the tautest of novels, McDonough has produced a gripping account of his first command, a U.S. platoon taking part in the 'strategic hamlet' program. . . . Rather than present a potpourri of combat yarns. . . McDonough has focused a seasoned storyteller ' s eye on the details, people, and incidents that best communicate a visceral feel of command under fire. . . . For the author ' s honesty and literary craftsmanship, Platoon Leader seems destined to be read for a long time by second lieutenants trying to prepare for the future, veterans trying to remember the past, and civilians trying to understand what the profession of arms is all about. " –Army Times

Vietnam: One Soldier's Experience is a unique portrayal in the life of a combat

soldier who served with one of the Army's elite units, the 82nd Airborne, during the height of the Vietnam War and his subsequent transition back to mainstream America. Danny Coughlin succeeds in taking the reader on a vicarious journey that allows them to engulf his experiences in a manner that helps bring them to a fuller understanding of the Vietnam War and its aftermath. Mr. Coughlin accomplishes this through the use of various concepts, such as, fear, morals, attitude, race, sex, drugs and uses a multitude of fascinating and eye opening stories that help illustrate these concepts. For example, his illustration of fear, from many different levels, not only leaves the reader with a greater understanding of the emotion but, at times, invokes the emotion in the reader. The Third Brigade of the 82nd Airborne was sent to Vietnam in order to help combat the 1968 Tet Offensive by the Vietnamese. Since only one brigade of the 82nd Airborne was dispatched, a small unit in military terms, the 82nd worked with various units: Marines, Special Forces, 101st Airborne, 1st Cavalry, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry, Vietnamese Regular Army, among others. They were deployed by the military, as needed, to help these units. This enabled the author to see a multi-faceted Vietnam, from the Regular North Vietnamese Army in the mountains near the DMZ to the Viet Cong and rice paddies north and west of Saigon, to the challenge of fighting the enemy in the Mekong Delta, a lowland, wet area, filled with rivers, streams and swamps. The geography and the enemy were not the only distinctions, each American unit had its own attitude, culture, and strategy for combating the enemy. These varied experiences present a body of work that is not evidenced in other stories of this ilk \*\*\* Editor's note: Danny Coughlin wrote this book over a dozen years ago but choose not to release it at that time When asked why he released it now, he replied I used some excerpts from the manuscript in one of my classes and the response was overwhelming. The enthusiasm and thirst for knowledge about the subject brought me to a realization that this is a story that should be told.

In *Black Hawk Down*, the fight went on for a day. In *We Were Soldiers Once & Young*, the fighting lasted three days. In *The Village*, one Marine squad fought for 495 days—half of them died. Few American battles have been so extended, savage and personal. A handful of Americans volunteered to live among six thousand Vietnamese, training farmers to defend their village. Such

“ Combined Action Platoons ” (CAPs) are now a lost footnote about how the war could have been fought; only the villagers remain to bear witness. This is the story of fifteen resolute young Americans matched against two hundred Viet Cong; how a CAP lived, fought and died. And why the villagers remember them to this day.

Seven Firefights

The War of Detachments: Lessons in Counterinsurgency Small Unit Actions in Vietnam, 1965-1968

The U.S. Army Before Vietnam, 1953-1965

Captain, Infantry

A Memoir of Command in Combat

Senseless Secrets

*This is the second volume in a series of chronological histories prepared by the Marine Corps History and Museums Division to cover the entire span of Marine Corps involvement in the Vietnam War. This volume details the Marine activities during 1965, the year the war escalated and major American combat units were committed to the conflict. The narrative traces the landing of the nearly 5,000-man 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade and its transformation into the III Marine Amphibious Force, which by the end of the year contained over 38,000 Marines. During this period, the Marines established three enclaves in South Vietnam's northernmost corps area, I Corps, and their mission expanded from defense of the Da Nang Airbase to a balanced strategy involving base defense, offensive operations, and pacification. This volume continues to treat the activities of Marine advisors to the South Vietnamese armed forces but in less detail than its predecessor volume, U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1964; The Advisory and Combat Assistance Era.*

*The paper describes the methods employed to identify and record the critical combat performances, knowledges, and skills required of the Infantry Rifle Platoon Leader. From over 200 small-unit combat actions ranging from World War II to Vietnam, some 6,000 performances, knowledges, and skills were extracted, categorized into major subject areas, and finally recorded in 41 research by-products. The general methodology developed by this research may be applicable to the identification of the combat requirements of other military command or staff functions. The practice by major unit commanders of requiring unit historians to record detailed descriptions of small-unit combat actions will provide useful sources of data for other performance, knowledge, or skill research.*

*Want to learn about the war in Vietnam? how does it work? What tasks are performed? The book is written for you. This book is about a story of combat operations in South Vietnam, Republic of, with the men of a small unit known as a Mobile Reaction or "Mike Force". They operated out of Chu Lai the sprawling base camp on the coast of South Vietnam, home to the 23rd Infantry Division and the 75th Rangers. Their missions were conducted in the northern provinces, dubbed by the military as the 1st Combat Tactical Zone (1CTZ). From Rosemary's Point at Chu Lai to Da Nang to the Tuy Lon River and the White Mountains, across the Hai Van Pass to Phu Bai.*

*Question: Why were we fighting a war 8,000 miles from our shores in a country that few of our fellow citizens knew existed until years after? What was the nature of this war that makes victory seem such an elusive quarry? How did our army adapt to fight guerrilla warfare so different from the sort of conflict we've been used to?*

*Serving In Vietnam As Professional Soldiers: Combat Operations In South*

Vietnam

Vietnam Studies - Cedar Falls-Junction City: A Turning Point [Illustrated Edition]

Seven Firefights in Vietnam

A Forgotten Medal of Honor and Bravo Company's War in Vietnam

**An American Sergeant in the Vietnam War, 1968-1970**

*Disposition form from Herbert E. Wolff, Director of Instruction of the United States Army Infantry School, about five volumes of "Small-unit actions in Viet Nam" available to faculty and staff in the library. Contains abstracts of resources about combat actions in the Vietnam War that are contained in the volumes.*

*This book reveals the evolving US, Viet Cong and NVA tactics at battalion level and below throughout the Vietnam War. Beginning with a description of the terrain, climate and the unique nature of operations in this theatre of war, the author, a Vietnam veteran himself, goes on to explain how unit organisation was broken down by combatant forces and the impact this had on the kind of tactics they employed. In particular, the author highlights how units were organised in reality on the battlefield as opposed to their theoretical tables of organisation. US tactics included the standard US tactical doctrine as prescribed by several field manuals and in which leaders and troops were rigourously trained. But it also reveals how many American units developed innovative small unit tactics specifically tailored to the terrain and enemy practices. In contrast, this book also reveals the tactics employed by Viet Cong and NVA units including their own Offensive Operations, Reconnaissance, Movement Formations and Security, and Ambushes.*

*The U.S. Army Before Vietnam, 1953-1965, by Donald A. Carter, covers the period between the end of the Korean War and the initial deployment of ground combat troops to Vietnam. It describes the organizational and doctrinal changes the Army implemented as it attempted to digest the lessons of one conflict and to prepare the force for another. The pamphlet also discusses the service's efforts to maintain its position in national defense within the parameters of President Eisenhower's New Look strategic policy. A key issue for the Army was the question of how to prepare a force to operate on an atomic battlefield. In order to compete with the Air Force and the Navy for a diminishing defense budget, the Army had to show that it, too, was a modern, forward-thinking organization, prepared to integrate a new family of tactical atomic weapons into its organization and doctrine. The resulting experiment with the Pentomic division forced Army leaders to reexamine some of their most basic assumptions about future conflict. With the increasing influence of Communist China throughout Southeast Asia, the Army also began to pay greater attention toward counterinsurgency and guerilla warfare. President Kennedy's interest in a doctrine of flexible response and his concern for combatting Communist inspired insurrections prompted the Army to increase training in unconventional warfare and to highlight the capabilities of its developing special forces--the Green Berets. Related products: The U.S. Army's Transition to the All-Volunteer Force, 1968-1974 -Print Paperback format is available here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/008-029-00536-1> United States Army in World War 2, Special Studies, Manhattan, the Army, and the Atomic Bomb-Print Clothbound format can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/008-029-00132-2> Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex is available here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/061-000-00968-0> Vietnam War resources collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/battles-wars/vietn...> China product collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/international-foreign-affairs/asia/china>*

**Tanks in the Vietnam War. MOUNTED COMBAT.** *That element of tactical operations which involves tactical maneuver forces fighting while mounted in either ground combat vehicles or armed Army aircraft as the principal means of accomplishing a land force mission. Mounted combat is normally conducted with a force that includes tanks, armored cavalry, air cavalry, and mechanized units*

*supported on the battlefield by mobile artillery and engineers and by a mobile combat service support system*

*An Infantryman's Saga Of Life And Death In Vietnam: Infantryman*

*Mounted Combat in Vietnam*

*Modern Warfare in an Ancient Land*

*Company of Heroes*

*Rice Paddy Recon*

*Led by Love of Country*

**Pocket manuals bring together a wealth of information from a wide variety of training manuals and tactical documents. Between 1964 and 1975, 2.6 million American personnel served within the borders of South Vietnam during the Vietnam War, of whom an estimated 1–1.6 million actually fought in combat. At the tip of the spear was the infantry, the "grunts" who entered an extraordinary tropical combat zone completely alien to the world they had left behind in the United States. In South Vietnam, and occasionally spilling over into neighboring Laos and Cambodia, they fought a relentless counterinsurgency and conventional war against the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and Viet Cong (VC). The terrain was as challenging as the enemy – soaring mountains or jungle-choked valleys; bleached, sandy coastal zones; major urban centers; riverine districts. Their opponents fought them with relentless and terrible ingenuity with ambushes, booby traps, and mines, then occasionally with full-force offensives on a scale to rival the campaigns of World War II. This pocket manual draws its content not only from essential U.S. military field manuals of the Vietnam era, but also a vast collection of declassified primary documents, including rare after-action reports, intelligence analysis, firsthand accounts, and combat studies. Through these documents the pocket manual provides a deep insight into what it was like for infantry to live, survive, and fight in Vietnam, whether conducting a major airmobile search-and-destroy operation or conducting endless hot and humid small-unit patrols from jungle firebases. The book includes infantry intelligence documents about the NVA and VC threats, plus chapters explaining hard-won lessons about using weaponry, surviving and moving through the jungle, tactical maneuvers, and applications of the ubiquitous helicopter for combat and support.**

**Based on official army records, these eyewitness accounts of seven hellacious battles serve as a brief history of the Vietnam conflict. From a fierce fight on the banks of the Ia Drang River in 1965 to a 1968 gunship mission, this illustrated report conveys the heroism and horror of warfare.**

**The U.S. Army Center of Military History is pleased to present a new pamphlet in its U.S. Army Campaigns of the Vietnam War series. *Buying Time, 1965–1966*, by Frank L. Jones, begins with President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision to commit the U.S. military to an escalating role in the ground war against the Communist government of North Vietnam and its allies in South Vietnam known as the Viet Cong. Beginning in 1965, William C. Westmoreland, the commanding general of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), sent large numbers of soldiers on**

*search-and-destroy missions against Viet Cong forces. His strategy in Vietnam depended on the superiority of U.S. firepower, including intensive aerial bombardments of regular enemy units. The goal was to inflict more losses than the Communist forces could sustain. During 1966, the United States gradually built up not just its forces, but also the logistical and administrative infrastructure needed to support them. Pacification, which took a lesser role during the military buildup, remained central to the allies approach to the war, with the White House taking additional measures to elevate its importance. As 1966 drew to a close, General Westmoreland was in position to launch the type of large, sustained military campaign that he hoped would both cripple the enemy and enable the South Vietnamese to make substantial progress toward pacification. The tide had been stemmed, yet no one was under the illusion that the task ahead would be either easy or quick. Indeed, the events of 1965 and 1966 had shown the enemy to be a dangerous and able foe, unshaken despite heavy losses in his own pursuit of victory. The true struggle had just begun."*

*[Includes 1 charts, 17 map, 8 diagrams and 33 illustrations] .*

*"Operations CEDAR FALLS and JUNCTION CITY took place during the first five months of 1967 and were the first multidivisional operations in Vietnam to be conducted according to a preconceived plan. They were to result in a turning point in the war: they confirmed that such operations do have a place in counterinsurgency warfare today; they brought an end to the enemy's thinking that his third phase of the war-large-scale operations throughout the country-would be successful; they caused the enemy to re-evaluate his tactics and revert to smaller-scale guerrilla operations; they destroyed his camps, pillaged his supplies, and killed hundreds of his best troops; they proved to the enemy that his old sanctuaries were no longer inviolable, thus causing him to depend primarily upon those located over the border in Cambodia; they helped convince the enemy that the maintenance of large bases and main force units near urban areas was risky business; and they enhanced immeasurably the confidence of the allied forces in South Vietnam, a confidence which had been growing since the dark days of the first half of 1965. Thus CEDAR FALLS and JUNCTION CITY were to become the most important operations of the war to that time, and perhaps since. "For the military history buff, Operation CEDAR FALLS will not be nearly so interesting as JUNCTION CITY because it consisted primarily of small unit contacts and the onerous tasks of finding and destroying base camps, storage facilities, and tunnels and of clearing jungles. CEDAR FALLS was unique, however, in that one of its missions was to evacuate some 6,000 inhabitants of the Iron Triangle area and destroy their villages. JUNCTION CITY, on the other hand, was more varied in view of its scope and the fact that there were five battles interspersed among the air assaults and the numerous search and destroy activities."*

*The Tooth-to-tail Ratio in Modern Military Operations  
Hill of Angels*

**U.S. Marines in Vietnam: The defining year, 1968**

**Vietnam Infantry Tactics**

**A Noble Cause**

**Platoon Leader**

*CAPTAIN, INFANTRY A Vietnam War Memoir The mid-1960s witnesses scores of college men being sworn in as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army. Leo V. Kanawada, Jr., was one of these ROTC graduates. In 1965, Kanawada journeys to Fort Benning to participate in the Infantry Officers Basic Course. With an emphasis on jungle warfare and small unit and platoon tactics, it is obvious that the war in Vietnam would be his stomping grounds for the next thirteen months. When he receives orders to report to board a plane to Korea, he is taken aback. For the year of 1966, Kanawada describes his duties and activities as an infantry officer with the Second Infantry Division. From Support Command to Headquarters Company commander to the supervisory officer of the divisions 1,600 Korean Service Corps workers, he becomes acutely aware of Koreas history, its present hopes and fears, and the defensive role which the United States plays in what he calls Americas Korea Model. First Lieutenant Kanawada volunteers in late 1966 to serve another year in Vietnam. He is assigned to the 71st Assault Helicopter Company as an administrative officer, occasionally volunteering for numerous military assault missions in the III Corps and southern sector of Vietnam as a door gunner. To see the country, he says, and the war up close. Later, he submits papers requesting to serve as a platoon leader. He travels up north to I Corps and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. As a platoon leader and later as a captain in the headquarters operations bunker of the 3/21st Infantry Battalion, he sees the war up close in the central highlands. With insights from prominent military historians blended together with the authors recollections and about 300 photos, every reader will receive a memorable portrait of a period of time that played such a crucial role in American foreign policy. Leo V. Kanawada, Jr.*

*ANGLICO: "Super Grunts" of 1st ANGLICO were deployed to all four tactical zones of Vietnam in small mobile fire control teams, providing support to U.S. Army and allied elements. This organization was the last tactical unit to stand down from the war and gained distinction as the only Marines in-country reporting directly to MACV. Working closely with Korean Marines, recounting several actions involving these legendary warriors from the Land of the Morning Calm, this little known but highly effective unit had an impact on the war far greater than their small numbers. Field radio operators and naval gunfire spotters composed the tactical membership of this unit. Both professions*

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were cross trained in each competence, and each in turn was further qualified as tactical air controllers. An airborne capable platoon was established, mandating many ANGLICOs attend jump school and undertake other specialty training in the event they are called on to enter combat by unconventional means. Not being able to predict who they may be called on to support, training was pushed to the level of the most elite forces in the free world. BLUE DRAGONS: Most men of the Blue Dragon Brigade came of age during a war that raged fierce on their own homeland little more than a decade earlier. During a short lived occupation by North Korea, the people of the south endured extremely harsh treatment by would be conquerors. Events of recent history still burned in their hearts and haunted their dreams. They were mostly all children at the time leaving scarcely a man untouched by personal tragedy that could only be forged in a crucible of terror. Many were orphaned and all shared a thirst to settle a score that only those who drink deep from the same cup of dread can truly understand.

"In the tradition of *We Were Soldiers Once...and Young*, *A Noble Cause* is a stirring tribute to the valor and courage of the allied forces in the Vietnam War and a vivid re-creation of hard-won battles from Ia Drang Valley to Khe Sanh and Hamburger Hill... Celebrating the skill and bravery of the United States armed forces and their South Vietnamese allies, *A Noble Cause* presents a gripping chronicle of both large and small unit successful combat engagements, including the Battle of Dong Xoai (1965); the Battle of Ia Drang Valley (1965), the first major ground battle of the Vietnam War; the Battle of Loc Ninh (1967) by the Cambodian border; the Battle of Khe Sanh (1967-1968) leading up to the Tet Offensive; the Battle of Dong Ha (1968); the bloody siege on Hamburger Hill (1969); and the Battle of An Loc (1972), sixty-five miles north of Saigon, which contributed to the failure of the Vietcong's Eastertide Offensive.

Documenting the invaluable role of a tireless and determined infantry as well as air cavalry divisions and B-52 'Arc Light' air strikes, *A Noble Cause* chronicles the crucial strategic decisions that led to victory--often against steep odds--and honors the bravery of every soldier who stood his ground, faced the enemy, and gave his all. Includes photos and maps"--

*Small Unit Action in Vietnam Summer 1966*  
Vietnam Infantry Tactics  
Bloomsbury Publishing

*Developing the Critical Combat Performance Required of the Infantry Rifle Platoon Leader*

*Turning point 1967-1968*

*A Vietnam War Memoir*

*US Marine vs NVA Soldier*

### *One Soldier's Experience*

*U.S. Marines In Vietnam: Fighting The North Vietnamese, 1967*

Provides vivid detailed accounts of seven small unit actions in Vietnam, based on eyewitness accounts, personal interviews, and Army records

The U.S. Army Center of Military History recently published a new pamphlet in its U.S. Army Campaigns of the Vietnam War series, Transition, November 1968-December 1969, by Adrian G. Traas. The author discusses the gradual reduction of the U.S. Army's involvement in Vietnam that began after Richard M. Nixon was elected president in November 1968. Even as U.S. and South Vietnamese forces battled an increasingly-elusive enemy, Army officials stepped up efforts to create a South Vietnamese military strong enough to defend their nation with only minimal support from American troops. In the spring of 1969, President Nixon announced his plan for the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam, a policy quickly dubbed "Vietnamization." As the American public's support for the war continued to erode, U.S. military leaders spent the remainder of 1969 preparing for further troop reductions and the inevitable turnover of bases and equipment to South Vietnamese forces.

Infantry is soldiers who fight mainly on land with small arms infantry in military units although they may be brought to the battlefield by horse, boat, car, or plane. or other means. Their weapons are small weapons such as rifles, pistols, grenades. Many young, brave Americans were killed or seriously wounded in these hills and valleys in the belief they were helping the Vietnamese obtain freedom and peace. Although our altruistic beliefs might have gone astray, it was my honor serving with these fine men and women. I wrote this book in honor of them and to keep their memory alive. I hope that, when you read this book, you will understand the Vietnam Veteran better and you will understand, not the political Vietnam War, but the Vietnam War that an Infantryman lived through.

There are many broad studies of the Vietnam War, but this work offers an insight into the harrowing experiences of just a small number of men from a single unit, deep in the jungles of Vietnam and Cambodia. Its focus is the remarkable account of a Medal of Honor recipient Leslie Sabo Jr., whose brave actions were forgotten for over three decades. Sabo and other replacement soldiers in Bravo Company, 3rd Battalion, 506th Infantry (Currahees), 101st Airborne Division, were involved in intense, bloody engagements such as the battle for Hill 474 and the Mother's Day Ambush. Beginning with their deployment at the height of the blistering Tet Offensive, and using military records and interviews with surviving soldiers, Eric Poole recreates the terror of combat amidst the jungles and rice paddies of Vietnam. Company of Heroes, now published in paperback tells the remarkable story of how Sabo earned his medal, as Bravo Company forged bonds of brotherhood in their daily battle for survival.

U.S. Marines In Vietnam: An Expanding War, 1966

A Soldier's Story

Buying Time, 1965-1966

The Drawdown, 1970-1971

The 1968 Tet Offensive Battles Of Quang Tri City And Hue [Illustrated Edition]

Small Arms of the Vietnam War

***From the War for Independence to the War on Terror, American military intelligence has often failed, costing needless casualties and squandering money and materiel as well as prestige - and all too often it has failed to learn from its mistakes. Senseless Secrets covers more than 200 years of intelligence breakdowns in every American war, including not only how intelligence has been wrong, but also how good intel has failed to make it to battlefield commanders, how spies and***

traitors have infiltrated the military intelligence community, and more. Here are stories of Benedict Arnold's turn in the Revolution, George McClellan's reliance on the Pinkertons' inflated estimates of enemy strengths in the Civil War, Custer's flawed intelligence prior to the Little Bighorn, the controversy over Pearl Harbor, the surprise German attack that started the Battle of the Bulge, the failure to convey useful intelligence to small-unit commanders in Vietnam, overestimates of Iraqi strength during Operation Desert Storm, the bad intelligence about Saddam Hussein's supposed nuclear arsenal in 2002-03, and the chaos surrounding the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021. *Senseless Secrets* is a military history of the United States through its intelligence operations. It should be required reading inside the U.S. military and beyond.

This is the third volume in an operational and chronological series covering the Marine Corps' participation in the Vietnam War. This particular volume details the continued build-up in 1966 of the III Marine Amphibious Force in South Vietnam's northernmost corps area, I Corps, and the accelerated tempo of fighting during the year—the result being an “expanding war.” Although written from the perspective of III MAF and the ground war in I Corps, the volume treats the activities of Marine advisors to the South Vietnamese Armed Forces, the Seventh Fleet Special Landing Force, and Marines on the staff of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in Saigon. There are separate chapters on Marine air, artillery, and logistics. An attempt has been made to place the Marine role in relation to the overall effort.

WWIII may be just around the corner. Most U.S. infantry outfits are grossly underprepared for it. The last big battle of WWII should help you to see why. If Headquarters doesn't direct enough of the right kinds of training, then it will be up to each unit commander to do so. While further honoring all Americans who fought in the Battle of Okinawa, this book also makes clear what GIs can no longer accomplish. In the Ryukyus, night vision equipment was already available, and most enemy soldiers below ground. So, none of the latest gadgetry would have helped U.S. forces very much. Semi-autonomous teams had to conduct close combat in highly compartmentalized terrain. And the lowly grenade made more of a difference than huge shells or bombs. By April of 1944, all four big Eastern powers had collectively discovered how to fight a better-armed opponent—the present-day state of the art for light-infantry tactics. Everywhere except North Korea and Vietnam, such excellence at small-unit maneuver has since been eroded through too much technology. Yet, it remains formidable in China and Russia. The last desperate campaign of the Pacific War had caused American infantrymen to temporarily develop some short-range expertise of their own. This tactical study reveals which parts to re-acquire. When America goes to war with China and/or Russia, it will have to fight that same way again.

"Jim Gillam experienced real combat in his Vietnam tour. His stunning accounts of killing and avoiding being killed ring true. Although wounded several times, Jim did not leave the field for treatment in a

field hospital, so he never generated the paperwork for a Purple Heart or two or three. Although he would be appalled at the thought, his attention to duty was 'lifer' behavior, a concern for the well-being of his squad that represents the best of NCO leadership in any army."---Allan R. Millett, author of *Semper Fidelis* and coauthor of *A War to Be Won* "[Gillam] looks back on his experiences of Vietnam not solely as a participant in the war, but also with the critical eye of a trained historian... [He] uses an impressive array of after action reports, duty officer logs, battlefield reports, and other primary source material, to back up and reinforce his recollections."---*Journal of Military History* review by James H. Willbanks, author of *The Offensive* "Gillam, a 'shake and bake' sergeant, presents a good account of small unit infantry action during the war. He is very good at explaining the weaponry, tactics, and living conditions in the field."---James E. Westheider, author of *The African-American Experience in Vietnam In 1968* James T. Gillam was a poorly focused college student at Ohio University who was dismissed and then drafted into the Army. Unlike most African Americans who entered the Army then, he became a sergeant and an instructor at the Fort McClellan Alabama School of Infantry. In September 1968 he joined the First Battalion, 22nd Regiment of the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam. Within a month he transformed from an uncertain sergeant---who tried to avoid combat---to an aggressive soldier, killing his first enemy and planning and executing successful ambushes in the jungle. Gillam was a regular point man and occasional tunnel rat who fought below ground, an arena that few people knew about until after the war ended. By January 1970 he had earned a Combat Infantry Badge and been promoted to staff sergeant. Then Washington's politics and military strategy took his battalion to the border of Cambodia. Search-and-destroy missions became longer and deadlier. From January to May his unit hunted and killed the enemy in a series of intense firefights, some of them in close combat. In those months Gillam was shot twice and struck by shrapnel twice. He became a savage, strangling a soldier in hand-to-hand combat inside a lightless tunnel. As his mid-summer date to return home approached, Gillam became fiercely determined to come home alive. The ultimate test of that determination came during the Cambodian invasion. On his last night in Cambodia, the enemy got inside the wire of the firebase, and the killing became close range and brutal. Gillam left the Army in June 1970, and within two weeks of his last encounter with death, he was once again a college student and destined to become a university professor. The nightmares and guilt about killing are gone, and so is the callous on his soul. *Life and Death in the Central Highlands* is a gripping, personal account of one soldier's war in the Vietnam War

*Other End of the Spear*

*U.S. Marines In Vietnam: The Landing And The Buildup, 1965  
Transition, November 1968-December 1969*

*The U.S. Army Infantryman Vietnam Pocket Manual*

*The Failures of U.S. Military Intelligence from the Revolution to  
Afghanistan*

*American Battlefield Victories in Vietnam*